

# MICHIGAN FARMER

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## FARM NOTES.

### Essentials in Keeping Ice.

We have an ice house 16-ft. square, built of stone, walls 18-in. thick, and shingle roof. This year the ice had all melted by the first of August. We had not used one-eighth of it, and the people who lived here before said they couldn't keep it. House is lined with boards about 4 inches from walls and we put ice about six inches from lining and packed in with hardwood sawdust. Can you suggest any way to make the ice keep? Would it be better to take out the board lining and put the ice 15 to 18 inches from walls and pack good with sawdust? Should there be any chance for drainage underneath, or should ice rest on the ground?

Van Buren Co.

E. W. B.

We can see no serious fault in the construction of this ice house. The air space between the board lining and the stone wall could be smaller; two inches would be just as good as four, but perhaps one explanation for the ice not keeping well is the fact that this air space is not closed at the top. It should be tightly closed at the top so that the air space will be a dead air space. If there is any circulation of air between the stone wall and the board lining the object in having an air space is defeated and the ice would keep much better without it than with it. Six inches of space between the ice and the wall of the ice house is not sufficient for the purpose of packing ice and of giving the opportunity for its proper care. After it is packed an ice house needs constant attention and a little occasional care if the ice stored in it is to keep well, as the ice melts around the sides even if well packed at the start. The sawdust must be tamped down tight about it so as to exclude all air. This should have frequent attention, as it will only take a few moments to go about the ice and pack the sawdust tightly around it so as to leave no air pockets which make it melt more rapidly.

Then another reason for the ice not keeping well in this ice house may be the drainage, as the inquiry would suggest that the principle is not very well understood by its owner. Good drainage is very essential for the ice house. If the soil is not naturally well drained to carry off any excess moisture from the soil it will be helpful to provide a tile drain about the building; then good surface drainage should be assured by putting on a coat of cinders or coarse gravel three or four inches thick, and then a comparatively thin coat of sawdust should be placed over the cinders or gravel before the ice is packed.

The care with which the ice is packed is also an important factor in its keeping. It should be packed as closely as possible and the cakes should be placed on edge rather than laid flatwise. However, if these essentials are observed and if the ice is given a little occasional care during the summer and kept well covered all of the time one should be enabled to keep a block of ice of this size so as to have it throughout the season of warm weather.

### Seeding Clover on Fall Plowed Land.

I bought a piece of clay land that had been neglected, mostly in June grass pasture. Last spring it was well plowed and sown to oats and clover. Owing to the dry season the clover did not catch and I was unable to get it ready for wheat this fall. Would it be better to plow and harrow the ground this fall and sow clover seed in February or March without harrowing, or to drag it in later in the spring when the ground can be worked? Am willing to lose a crop of grain if a better catch is to be obtained by seeding alone. A reply in The Farmer will be appreciated.

Washtenaw Co.

E. E. C.

It would be advisable to plow this land this fall for seeding to clover next spring, provided it is not sufficiently rolling so that there will be danger of the soil

washing badly during the spring rains, as a clay soil that is devoid of humus is apt to do. It is probable that a good seeding would be secured by either of the methods suggested in this inquiry, but in the writer's opinion it would be better to plow the land this fall, let it lie until spring, then harrow it, making a good seed bed before sowing the clover; as in this way the seed would be gotten into the ground when the conditions are favorable for its quick germination and rapid growth. By this method the seed can all be gotten into the ground at an even depth and the surface left in the best possible condition for a meadow; and where the seed is sown on a well prepared bed in this manner there will be

of carbon. This is a volatile liquid which quickly vaporizes on being exposed to the air, producing a heavy gas which penetrates through the grain, killing any animal life which may be present and accessible to it. It should be used at the rate of about one pound to 100 bushels of grain. The grain to be treated should be placed in a tight bin or box, and the liquid poured into a shallow vessel, like a pie tin, set on the surface of the grain. The gas produced by the liquid being heavier than air, the air will be displaced by it as it settles down through the grain. The box or bin or granary in which the treating is done should then be tightly closed and allowed to stand for 36 to 48 hours, when it should be opened

aired to dissipate the gas. The writer once used this remedy in a granary filled with rye which had become infested with weevil, and the treatment was so effective that the weevil has not bothered since in this granary.

### Using Concrete as Veneer in House Building.

I take much interest in your articles in the Michigan Farmer and would like to ask a few questions about concrete building. Has any reader of The Farmer had any experience in erecting a house, with the wall filled with concrete between 4-in. studding, not boarded on the outside, but veneered? On the inside I wish fur out the studding, with 1/2-in. strips, and then lath and plaster. I would like to know if this way of building would rot studding or cause wall to sweat. I intend to mix concrete one to eight. Is this strong enough?

Huron Co.

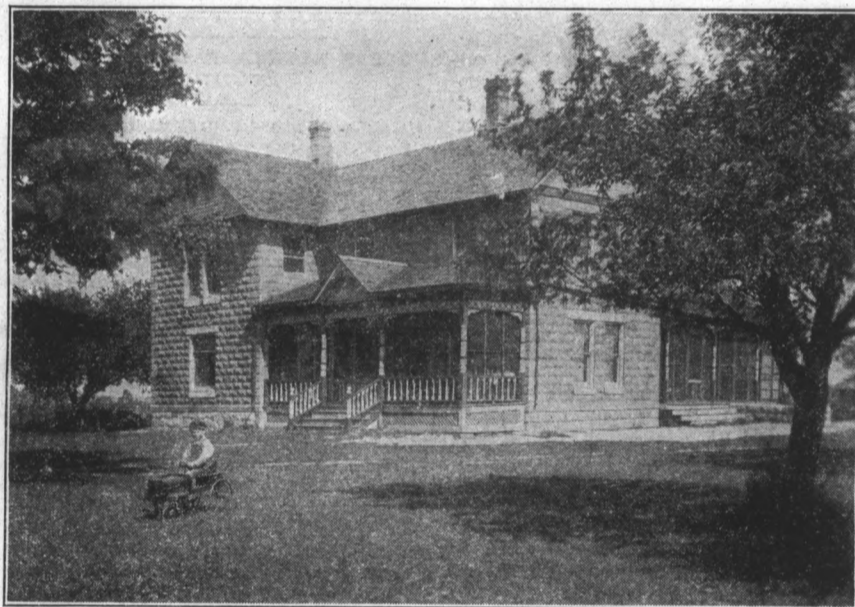
O. S.

There would appear to be no serious objection to this method of using concrete in the building of a house. However, if cement blocks are used the studding would be unnecessary as provision could be made for a furring on the inside of the wall for lathing and plastering; however, there would appear to be no danger whatever of rotting the studding after building as suggested and no moisture could penetrate the inside of the wall since a dead air space is provided for between the plastering and the concrete. It would appear, however, that the concrete should be reinforced outside of the studding to prevent cracking at that point where the wall would be much thinner than between the studding.

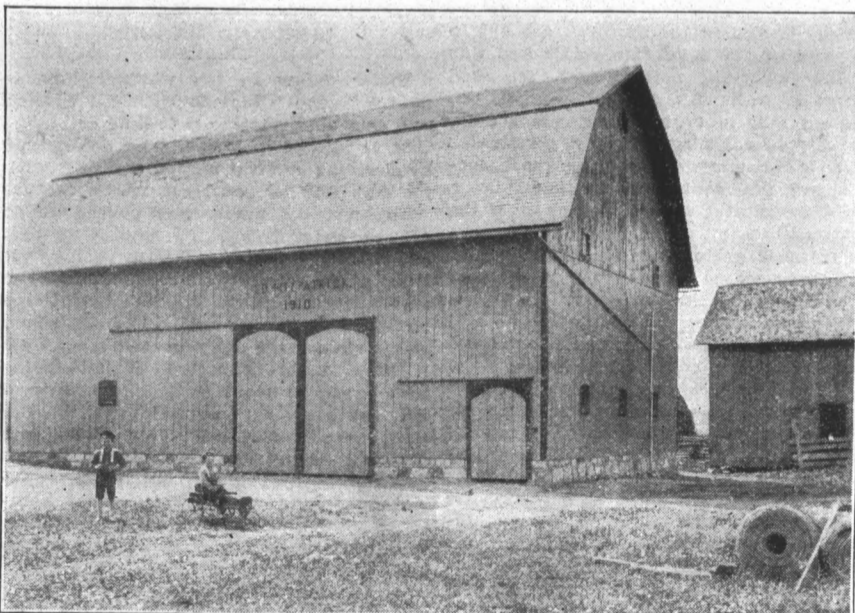
The quantity of cement which should be used in making concrete depends not a little upon the quality of the gravel used. The theory in making good concrete is to have it sufficiently coarse to fill the interstices between the gravel stones and enough cement to fill the small places between the grains of sand. If the material is just suited to the work a mixture of one to eight would make a strong and durable concrete wall; but if the quality of gravel is not good or if the fine and coarse ingredients are not properly proportioned a larger proportion of cement should be used.

### What to do with the Potato Vines.

In a recent issue of the Michigan Farmer attention was called to the letter of a northern Michigan subscriber, in which he described what he believed to be the potato-stalk-weevil, an insect which has given considerable trouble in certain seasons over a large area of the country, but which Prof. Pettit, of the Agricultural College advises us he has never located in Michigan. Prof. Pettit calls attention to the prevalence of the tomato stalk borer (Papaipema nitela) which has been found quite frequently in potato fields as well as working on tomato vines. This is an insect which finds its permanent home in the ragweed, passing the winter for the most part in that plant and Prof. Pettit thinks, perhaps, the beetles found in this instance may have been other beetles which chanced to be found in the potato stalks which were already dead in their search for food, thus being a secondary rather than a primary cause of the potato vines dying. We did not have a specimen of the insect which killed the potato but the work described by the inquirer was so very like that done by the potato-stalk weevil that it seemed to be the only diagnosis of the case which could be reasonably made, yet we hope that it was an erroneous one and that the real damage may have been caused by the other insect as Prof. Pettit suggests. However, if there was premature dying of the potato vine and if, upon examination, these beetles were found in the stalks it would be both a safe and wise policy to rake and burn the vines this fall so as to destroy the mature insects which may be



Concrete Block House and Farm Barn of Edd Fitzpatrick, Clinton Co., Mich.



very little trouble in getting a good stand of clover in any ordinary season, unless the soil may be in an acid condition, in which case it would be a paying proposition to apply some lime before the seed is sown.

### Destroying Weevil.

I would like to know how to kill the little bugs that get in beans. In picking my beans over I found some with a blue spot on them and on breaking the shell disclosed the bug, which I thought was a wild buckwheat seed at first, it was so nearly the same color.

Van Buren Co.

E. J. B.

The best agent for the destruction of weevil in grain of any kind is bisulphide

and aired. Of course, the treatment should be proportioned to the volume of the receptacle for the grain in which the treating is done and if only a small amount of grain is treated in a large space, as much of the liquid should be used as would be required to treat the same space filled with grain. Care should be exercised in the handling of this material, as it is highly inflammable and its fumes are dangerous to inhale. For this reason the user should be careful in placing it, and should not go near it with a light of any kind until the treatment is over and the grain has been thoroughly

housed for winter within the stalks. Of course, this will not be the case in very many, if any, fields in the state since this insect is not common if it is present with us at all.

Where this precaution is not found necessary and where no fungous disease has been present in the crop then it will not be important to burn the vines. In fact, it is not good economy to burn any kind of coarse vegetable matter which will serve to add humus to the soil. A good use to make of these potato tops on rolling land is to draw and spread them in places where little gullies have started, as they will pack down closely and prevent the serious washing of the soil and the consequent loss from soil erosion which is all too common. If no other use is made of them they will be found of considerable benefit if left right on the field if it is plowed or even disked for a spring crop. The writer has often noted that a difference could easily be seen in the oat crop following potatoes, along the rows where the vines were thrown together in windrows when the crop was dug by hand, notwithstanding the fact that the vines were raked up in the spring and removed from the field before it was fitted for oats. Thus, where any insect or fungous pest is likely to be perpetuated through the medium of the potato vines they should, of course, be burned as quickly as practical after digging the crop; but where this is not the case they will add to the humus and fertility of the soil if left where they grow or drawn and spread elsewhere. The sources of vegetable matter to replenish the humus in the soil are so few that we cannot afford to neglect to utilize anything of this kind which may be available, such as potato tops.

#### ALFALFA AT BUCKELL HILL FARM.

Our third cutting of alfalfa was very light, on account of the dry weather. While alfalfa stands a drought the best of any hay plant I know of, yet no plant responds more quickly to a good rain than does alfalfa. With all of our dry weather we secured about six tons of hay at the third cutting, giving us a total for the season of 49 tons, or nearly five and one-half tons per acre. A portion of that cut the first time on the 3rd of June was cut the fourth time and went in with the rest, and that part of the field cut early the first time did a great deal the best. It looks as if alfalfa should be cut early and often to get the best results.

The weather has been almost ideal since the last cutting and the field is now covered with a splendid growth and will go into winter in fine condition. The three acres seeded last May is also very promising, and I am satisfied that 12 lbs. per acre is enough seed to sow. I am of the opinion that alfalfa can be sown too thickly, as well as other plants. I notice that we get our heaviest hay where the plants are not thickest. On one clay side hill where the plants stand 10 and 12 inches apart, they always hide the ground before cutting time and this portion of the field cuts a heavy swath of hay. Another remarkable fact is that the heaviest growth in all the field is among quite a stiff June grass sod. This June grass is so thick that I have thought it would run the alfalfa out, and yet it grows up through it and straggles over it until it completely hides it from view, so that a stranger in looking over the field would not know there was any June grass there.

I saw in the Michigan Farmer that a friend advised Mr. Lillie to disk his alfalfa. We gave our field a very severe disking early last spring. The plat that I seeded after a crop of early potatoes was disked both ways, lapping half and going deep. When I got through it looked more like a garden than it did like a meadow; but in 10 days one could not see the ground for alfalfa. The disk lifted out a good many plants, but there was plenty left. Now, I believe the disking sets the June grass back and benefits the alfalfa, which is a deep rooting plant, by loosening the surface soil; but I should want to go pretty shallow on a new seeding, if I disked at all, for fear of lifting out too many plants. Of course, the soil and other conditions might make a great difference in this respect.

Now, a word to those who are thinking of trying alfalfa next season. Learn all you can about it this winter and go at it right. Remember that with alfalfa growing, as with everything else, "Lack of knowledge is failure." "Success is knowing how." Both the Michigan Farmer and the College at Lansing want to help you get started right and will help you

all they can. But you must do your part. There are certain little details about soil preparation and inoculation that you must observe. The fact that a few have secured a seeding of alfalfa who have gone at it in a haphazard way is no sign that you can do the same. So many dodge the inoculation idea because it seems to be such a job. Our fathers thought nothing of sowing from 200 to 400 lbs. of plaster to the acre. Sowing inoculated soil is no more of a job than that. It did not take me more than two hours to dig and sow the soil on the three acres that I seeded last May.

Oakland Co.

C. R. COOK.

#### BARLEY A DESIRABLE CROP.

On each side of Michigan, viz. Wisconsin and Ontario, barley is grown to a greater extent than it is in this state. Climatic conditions are quite similar as well as soils. While the Wisconsin barley, to some extent, goes into the product that made Milwaukee famous, it has a larger use as a feeding grain. Barley is the main grain used as feed on the dairy farms in many places to balance up alfalfa and corn silage. It is at the mention of the silo that barley as a crop fits in the rotation and farm practice. The farther addition of cultivated crops, like beans and beets, when added to the corn acreage calls for more feeding grain and a suitable crop to follow those cultivated crops. It is at the present time that barley seems to fill the place, especially for sowing clover and grass seeds with, as successful meadows are more sure to follow than when using the oat crop for the same purpose. The grain crop from barley comes at a time when feeds are usually high and when used to finish hogs on pasture has a value much greater than its own or commercial worth. The exclusive dairy farm with the skim-milk retained on the farm and a silo, has a large corn area which must be followed with clover for protein foods. The skim-milk needs the balance of a carbohydrate grain for hogs and calves and it is here that choice must be made between oats and barley. Oats will always have an undisputed place for horse feed, but for other live stock barley, as a rule, under the conditions mentioned will prove its worth. A merit of the barley crop is in the fact that it is a feeding grain, like corn, but is not a cultivated crop, and where the additional crops of beans and beets are considered the actual extent of cultivation is greatly reduced. The period of putting in the crop and its harvesting is also non-competitive with corn.

The Wisconsin Agricultural College, with an eye to the improvement of this important crop, introduced, tested and distributed the Oderbrucker barley, which yields perhaps five bushels more on an average than other varieties. This one item means the seed, furnished at little cost, for double the acreage grown, possibly \$3.00 per acre gain in variety alone. The six rowed barleys are the recognized standards and in the six rows are apt to be more of small inferior grains and this is the important matter that, for seed purposes, calls for careful use of the fanning mill in order to provide strong, starchy seed grains. Barley germinates at a lower temperature than most cereals, and the plant needs at that stage a the disappointing stands, especially if the beardless barley, have been so because strong seed grain nourishment. Some of the grain was so light that it afforded a minimum of plant support. It is not uncommon for beardless barley to be 12½ per cent less in weight per measure and bushel than the standard for barley.

In growing barley use not less than 200 lbs. of high grade fertilizer. It is a paying investment, probably at the rate of 200 per cent, which is extortionate interest, but no one is injured thereby. Dissolved animal bone or a high phosphoric acid content seems to be the element demanded for barley. The prejudice and dislike for handling this crop on account of the beards can largely be obviated by harvesting when reasonably green, setting in round shocks well capped and allow the crop to stand until ready to thresh out of the shock, or handle with slings if stored in the barn. Do not allow barley to reach the crinkled state before harvesting, for it handles very poorly and shatters. The feeding value of barley is practically the same as corn, and is a somewhat better ground feed for hogs than corn meal. Compared with the oat crop, it is, under the same conditions, possible to get 40 bushels of barley to the acre where the oat yield would be 60 bushels. The total weight of the crop of grain in their comparisons would be 1,920 lbs. per acre.

Barley, like oats, never takes kindly to a spring plowed sod, but should follow a cultivated crop. It is not good practice but sometimes a necessity to put oat stubble ground in the barley, especially where it is desired to sow grass seed. Barley follows oats to better advantage than to have two crops of oats in succession, but fall plowing and fertilizer are almost an absolute essential. To those who have tried barley many years ago and abandoned it under the older conditions, when corn and mill feeds were cheap and when cheap labor allowed more expense to be put on corn, may well undertake growing it again.

While somewhat aside from the subject at hand yet actually connected with the dissemination of this barley, in Wisconsin is an association of farmer seed growers, fostered by the State Agricultural College. The membership embraces farmers of repute and some scientific attainments in all portions of the state. When the Oderbrucker barley was received from Guelph College and tried first on the college farm in Wisconsin it was distributed in small amounts all over the state among these farmer seed growers who tested it and who, in turn, distributed it among their neighbors at a fair margin of profit. The membership of this association is somewhat a mark of agricultural standing. They test the adaptability of seed to their respective localities and establish its merit or demerit. The introduction of fake varieties and high-sounding names for old established seeds and plants is very difficult, for here is the widely disseminated experiment station which determines. The printed stationery of farmers bears the mark of membership in the association and this is in a measure a guarantee of the square deal.

Shiawassee Co.

JAS. N. MCBRIDE.

#### SUCCESS WITH ALFALFA IN BARRY COUNTY.

Seeing you are interested in alfalfa, I will give you the result of an experiment we made last spring. We had a piece of potato ground that had been well cultivated and was in nice shape. This had been a clover sod before plowing for potatoes. We drew out and spread two or three loads of partly leached ashes per acre, then gave it a thorough double-disking. Then we went to a sweet clover patch and got about one-third of a load of dirt and spread as evenly as we could over three acres, and sowed 20 lbs. of alfalfa seed per acre. Then set the drill to sow one bushel of beardless barley to the acre, letting the drill cover the alfalfa. We cut the barley when ripe and the last of August clipped the alfalfa. It is now a dark green color and very thick on the ground, although clover sown last spring is mostly all killed out. We have two acres in potatoes adjoining this piece that has been kept very clean that we are thinking of sowing to alfalfa in the same way next spring.

W. A. DEVINE.

#### LIME AND MANURE.

Under "How to tell whether lime is needed," the Ohio Experiment Station suggests that whether it is lime or humus that is needed may easily be determined by dressing a strip across the field with manure, and one at right angles to that with lime, the manure, of course, to be plowed under before the lime is applied. This should be done at least a year before sowing the clover seed. If there is a visible improvement in the clover crop on the limed strip, and especially where this strip crosses the manured strip, then it may safely be assumed that liming will pay. In most field experiments it will not answer to depend upon the eye alone to measure results, for a difference of a few bushels per acre can not always be detected by the eye; but in the application of lime to clover the most luxuriant growth on the limed land—if lime is needed—is usually such as to leave no room for mistake.

G. E. M.

#### A SUBSTITUTE FOR MANURE IN SEEDING TO ALFALFA.

If I have the lime and the inoculation (soil from an old alfalfa field), and have no manure, what will take the place of the manure and disk it in on top for alfalfa.

Oceana Co.

W. M. H.

The only substitute I know for manure in this case is commercial fertilizer. If W. M. H. did not care for time, he could go to work and build up his soil by the use of green manuring crops; but evidently he does not care to wait for such a process as this. Time is money with the farmer as with any other man, and as he has no stable manure, the only

substitute I know of is commercial fertilizer, and personally, if I thought the land needed it, I would not hesitate to apply a thousand pounds of good fertilizer to the acre. This could be done for \$12 or \$15 an acre, and it would cost that much to fertilize it with stable manure if time and hauling was taken into consideration, as it ought to be; and I am of the opinion that if W. M. H. had the courage to apply a thousand pounds of fertilizer when he seeds his alfalfa that he will be well pleased with the results. Should he conclude to use fertilizer in the place of stable manure, he ought to leave a strip through the center of the field where no fertilizer is used, and then note the results.

COLON C. LILLIE.

#### MAKING ENSILAGE OF SHOCK CORN.

Kindly advise us on the following proposition: Having been delayed in getting our silo, we were obliged to cut our corn and put in the shock in order to escape frost. It has been in the shock for about two weeks and is matured. Will there be sufficient moisture left to make good silage, or should there be moisture added and if so what is the best way to apply it and about how much?

Mecosta Co.

ROSS BROS.

It will be necessary for you to add moisture to your shock corn in order to make ensilage out of it. If you would run the dry shock corn into the silo, it would nearly all spoil. It could not settle and pack sufficiently to exclude the air before it would be practically ruined by a dry, white mold, hence the only thing to do is to wet the corn as you are running it into the silo. Some people fill in four or five feet deep into the silo and then take a force pump and hose and wet down thoroughly, then fill in another layer and wet it down. The trouble with this is, that a portion of the fodder is not thoroughly wet and you will have places in your ensilage where there will be dry mold. The better way is to fix a barrel close to the blower of the cutter and then, with a faucet and perhaps a small piece of hose, allow a small stream of water to be sucked into the blower as the corn is being elevated. Now this wets every portion of the stalks, your moisture is evenly distributed throughout the entire mass and the stalks will settle and pack uniformly; you will get proper fermentation, and have good ensilage. You will not have as good ensilage as you would had you put the corn in as soon as cut, because then it contains the natural juices of the plant, and when these juices are once evaporated it is impossible to restore them, or seemingly so, in as palatable a form; but since you had to cut and shock your corn, you will be much better satisfied in feeding it after making ensilage of it, and you will get a much greater food value out of the crop.

COLON C. LILLIE.

#### MONEY FROM FURS.

With the largely increased demand for furs of all kinds the market for most furs has advanced in a corresponding degree during recent years. There are a good many proficient trappers who make good incomes from the trapping of fur bearing animals. There are a good many farm boys who can utilize spare time to advantage in this same way if they will go about it in a systematic manner. It does not require a very large "catch" to make quite a revenue at the present prices for most furs. Raw fur dealers are looking forward to an unusually good season this year and state that the reports from the entire country indicate that the fur-bearing animals have unusually heavy coats of fur this year. This is taken by those who believe in the theory that nature provides in advance for the needs of these animals to prophesy an unusually cold winter.

Michigan farmers will find in the advertising columns of their paper notices of publications which will give the needed information as to the best method of trapping fur bearing animals and the proper method of drying the pelts and preparing them for market. They will also find the advertisements of dealers in raw furs to whom their "catch" may be shipped direct. By writing these firms for price lists there can be no error made in the market value of the different kinds of raw furs and it will be a comparatively easy matter to avoid any attempt of local buyers to secure their furs at a price below their real value. To one who has not given this matter any thought or attention it will be something of a surprise to learn how profitable this work can be made by the persons who become even fairly proficient in it. With the long winter now coming on it is a good thing to consider this proposition.

## LILLIE FARMSTEAD NOTES.

## A Cement Watering Trough.

It is an easy enough matter to have a watering trough work all right in the summer time, but it is not so easy to get it to work properly in the winter time. If it wasn't for the frost in the winter we could get along with a great deal less expense on farming in Michigan than we do now. I don't know as we would make any more farming, because knowledge that there will be frost in the winter, makes us hustle and prepare for that time, and possibly it's a good thing for us. However, philosophizing does not do away with the necessity of trying to provide some means of keeping a water tank from freezing in the winter and spoiling it. Now, a wooden tank is not very good. It has to be protected by packing straw or horse manure, or something of that sort around it. Even then it is quite a proposition to keep it from freezing. I have seen large wooden watering tanks that were practically encased in a little house with a roof, with doors that lifted up, and this housing of the watering trough prevented it freezing, even in quite cold weather, but the house constructed in this way is a short-lived affair and rots readily. I have a plan which I contemplate putting in practice for a watering trough for the young cattle. The old barn which I have rigged over into a heifer and calf barn, I do not propose to put in a drinking trough, but will turn the young stock out every day to give them some exercise. While I do not think a great deal of exercise is necessary for a cow giving milk, I do believe in exercise for young growing animals. I wouldn't care to have watering buckets put into the heifer's mangers. I want them to go out every day. I propose to make quite a large cement watering trough out of hollow cement blocks. We will dig a trench in the ground a couple of feet deep to get below the frost so as to have a good, solid foundation, and of course fill this trench with solid grout, with the surface the bottom of the tank. Then put on eight-inch hollow cement blocks. Lay them in cement, put in reinforcing wires between each layer, and build it up three feet high, then of course plaster it on the inside with a good coat of rich cement mortar to prevent it from leaking. Now I propose on top of the cement blocks to put on a two by eight for a sill for the house above. This will be fastened on with bolts, then we will put up the studding, and raise the house up some three or four feet. Put on a comparatively flat roof and have doors that will double in, put a couple of boards and tar paper between, that will let down in the night to protect the trough from freezing. With good tight doors and a good tight roof, and on this roof I propose to put cement, which will not only shed the rain, but will hold all the heat, and I am of the opinion that hollow cement blocks will prevent the water in the trough from freezing very much even in the coldest weather.

COLON C. LILLIE.

## STORING FARM TOOLS.

This is a very common subject, both for writers and institute speakers, yet not half enough is said or written concerning it. The lack of a suitable storage for farm tools, or the carelessness in leaving them out when storage is at hand is, I believe, the greatest leak on many farms. In driving through the country one can see farm machinery of all kinds out in the weather. True, there is not as much out as during the summer months, for some have now packed their tools away for the winter, yet there are many places where tools still stand in the yard and in some cases in the fields.

Let us do a little figuring. Suppose \$120 is invested in a wheat or corn binder. If this binder is used to cut say 50 acres of grain per year and is used intelligently and kept stored when not in use it should last fifteen years. This is reasonable, I think, for we have run one for twenty years. Now suppose that this binder is not housed, but allowed to stand out throughout the year. In this case I think it would be in as bad condition in five years as the sheltered one would in fifteen. This would mean an extra investment of \$240 every fifteen years in a binder alone, and to this should be added the interest on the investment. This amount which I believe would be lost on this one tool alone would build an excellent shed large enough to store all the tools and machinery on the average farm, and keep it painted and in repair. If we multiply this amount by five or ten to get the investment in tools

on an average farm we find that the loss from the neglect to store farm machinery runs into the thousands during a decade, and it is a safe estimate to say that \$100 is saved annually by the careful attention to the housing of tools on the average 160-acre farm. If we allow fifty years as the length of time a farmer is in business for himself this will make \$5,000 saved by carefully housing the farm tools. This will purchase a fairly good 80 acres of land, or make a "nest egg" to take care of the farmer in his old age. It may mean the difference between success and failure. Better think about it brother farmer, if your tools are not sheltered.

Calhoun Co.

S. B. HARTMAN.

## MAKING A TIGHT UNION BETWEEN STAVE SILO AND FOUNDATION.

I noticed in an answer to an inquiry in your last number that a writer says he knows of no way to make the union between the cement and the staves in a stave silo so that the juice will not ooze out around the bottom of the staves.

I believe that we have a scheme that originated with us and which we have used in our silo with success. The silo is a 12-foot stave silo, 26 feet high and has stood for three years without a particle of juice escaping.

We built our silo wall ourselves, using



A Good Crop of Corn. Scene on Farm of George Livesey, Monroe Co., Mich.

split fencing bent in a circle for the inside form and cut short boards, making fourteen sides for the outside form. After the wall was well hardened we put up the staves, put on the bands, and drew the silo up fairly tight. We then laid small strips of wood about an inch thick and two inches wide up edgewise around the outside of the bottom of the staves. Barrel staves we found the best for this as they would fit up quite close to the silo. Then we built up a cement ledge to the top of the strips and sloping to the outside of the wall. After this had set we removed the barrel staves and left a narrow channel all the way around the silo. This we filled with roofers' pitch or coal tar melted very soft so it would flow readily. It very soon becomes quite hard and forms a perfect air-tight union between the staves and the cement. It is very slightly elastic and as the silo swells or shrinks or is tightened up it slowly accommodates itself to fill all the space. This serves a double purpose of keeping out the air and external moisture, preserving the base of the staves where decay is most apt to take place, and also prevents leakage from the silo.

This may be too late to aid in the preservation of this year's silage, but think it will be found useful if others would try it next year. It is durable and once well done will last nearly, if not quite, as well as the silo.

Ottawa Co.

B. H. ROBERTS.

## WHEN TO SELL PRODUCE.

We often hear people say, "If we could know when to sell, and when to hold for higher prices." The Agricultural Department sends out reports of the condition of crops each month; and if farmers would read them and compare the per cent with the per cent in previous years it is easy to see when there is a shortage and when there is a bumper crop. Take potatoes, for instance. The percentage this year, October 1, is 64 in Michigan, and 71.8 in the United States. Whereas, in 1909, it was 80 in Michigan, and 78.8 in the United States.

Last year while I was hauling my po-

tatoes to market, and getting 30 cents per bushel, a neighbor hauled his from the piles in the field and put them in cellars, (he had 7,000 bushels), to keep through the winter. In the spring he sold for 15 cents. He was obliged to hire them taken from the cellars and hauled to the cars. Had he sold them as he hauled them he would have realized \$1,050 more for them than he did. One man of my acquaintance held 700 bushels until spring and then left them in the field to rot down rather than haul them to market for the price.

From the Crop Reporter I find that the average is so low that there is no risk to run this year in holding potatoes until spring.

Last year the bean crop was nine-tenths of one per cent above the ten-year average, and this year it is just one per cent below the ten-year average. It is therefore plain that the price will hold up well.

Shiawassee Co.

B. S. FOSKET.

## LOSS IN STORED HAY.

The Department of Agriculture recently made an investigation to determine the amount of loss occurring in hay stacked out of doors in the state of Missouri. Timothy hay lost 20 per cent by December and 60 per cent by April. Prairie hay lost 30 per cent by December.

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with rig in every County to introduce and sell Family and Veterinary Remedies, Extracts and Spices. Fine pay. One man made \$90 one week. We mean business and want a man in your County. Write us. SHORES-MUELLER CO., Dep't C, Tripoli, Iowa

## LIVE STOCK

### FEEDERS' PROBLEMS.

#### Corn and Cob Meal for Horses.

I would like to know if corn and cob, ground together, makes good feed for horses.

G. W.

Mecosta Co.

For horses that do heavy work or that are being driven on the road, corn and cob meal would not be a suitable grain to constitute the whole of the grain ration. Some experiments tried in Paris on a large scale, however, indicate that corn and cob meal is a satisfactory grain in compounding such a ration; but a horse that works should have a variety of feed, and a well-balanced ration. The excess of carbohydrates should be balanced up by the use of some concentrate that is high in protein, such as bran or oil cake. Corn and oats ground together is the old standard feed for horses and will give very good results, where fed in connection with clover hay or even good mixed hay; but this grain would be the better for the addition of some protein also. Recent experiments in the feeding of corn to horses seem to indicate that horses can be maintained on corn alone as a grain ration with greater efficiency and economy than many animals and than has been generally supposed; but for the best results a fairly well balanced ration should be used. The writer uses a ration composed of 600 lbs. of corn, 100 to 200 lbs. bran and 100 lbs. oil meal for horses at work, when feeding timothy hay; for horses which are simply fed a maintenance ration the amount of concentrates used can be decreased with economy, as these feeds have to be purchased.

#### VALUE OF A PURE-BRED BOAR.

Back in the early seventies I was much interested in some things that were written by Joseph Harris, of Moreton Farm, Rochester, N. Y., on the value of a pure-bred boar. Mr. Harris was an enthusiast on hogs and clover. While most people were considering only corn for feed, he contended that good grade or pure-bred hogs would make gains on clover and corn for about one-half the cost of making the same gains on corn alone. Many of the old timers accused him of being extravagant in his claims, but he had the figures to prove what he had done with his pure-bred Essex pigs. His price for a pure-bred boar pig was twenty dollars and he contended that it would be a good investment for every community to purchase a pure-bred boar of some of the improved breeds and make their pork cheaper than they were making it on an almost exclusive corn diet. Of course, Mr. Harris was right, and those that scoffed at him were working on the wrong side of the hog business. The slow growing and slow maturing hogs cost too much to raise; the feed, corn, was too expensive, and the profits in the business were often lacking.

Since farmers have seemed to take a more reasonable view of the matter of improved blood, and are using pure-bred boars to a considerable extent, I have thought over the matter of the real value of a pure-bred boar in a community, and will make some figures which I hope will prove of interest to those who may be inclined to think the good old-fashioned mongrel hogs are good enough, and are ready to say that "a hog is a hog any way."

Some of the characteristics of a pure-bred hog are, first, the predisposition to make their growth while young and make their gains cheaper than the slow-growing mongrel. In the second place they are more uniform, are more attractive, make meat of better quality and sell for better prices in the markets. They eat a larger amount of coarse and cheap feeds, thereby utilizing feeds that cost less than grain, and return a larger profit on the feed consumed.

Now, let us see what we may reasonably expect from a pure-bred boar. A young boar, eight months old, is capable of serving twenty sows during the fall and winter season, and can do as much the following spring. It is fair to expect that the sows bred will raise six pigs each which would be 120 pigs the first season or 240 pigs during the year. Any man who has fed grade pigs from a good pure-bred boar, and observed the improvement made, will say that they are worth easily a dollar each more than the mongrel pigs with which to make marketable pork.

With those figures before us can we say that it does not pay to have and use

a pure-bred boar in a community? At the estimate given the boar has added to the value of the hog crop of the community in which he has been kept and used \$240 the first year, and the hog is left. The same hog can do as much or more, the second year, and still is left with a considerable value in him.

I am aware that there are many who hesitate before they venture to buy a pure-bred boar because the first cost may be from \$25 to \$50. But the real question arises, can a community afford to use a mongrel when a pure-bred can be purchased at those figures? If the average price for boars is \$40 each, there is a reasonable prospect of getting the money back the first year, and the community will be enriched \$200 by the increasing of the intrinsic value of the crop of hogs raised during the year.

In order to get the full value of a pure-bred sire in a community, it is a matter of importance for the people of that community to work in harmony. If each individual works and acts separately, the profits to each will not be so great. Where one party buys a sire it is cheaper for his neighbors to patronize him at a fair and reasonable fee, than for each to purchase and be to the expense of keeping one. The benefits derived from the improvements made by the pure-bred sire is the same. This matter of using pure-bred sires on account of the real benefits that can be secured, should receive much more attention in the future than it has in former years.

Wayne Co.

N. A. CLAPP.

#### SOME FACTORS IN STEER FEEDING.

Among farm animals, all things considered, I think the fattening steer is the hardest to experiment with and keep a record of what he eats and how much he gains. At first he has a dainty appetite and is easily thrown off his feed by sudden changes in the amount or kind of food supplied. Several influences, such as the weather, surroundings, herdsmen, etc., go to produce favorable or unfavorable results.

For some winters past I have fed steers. Some feeders feed during the summer on pasture and others put in their cattle in the fall and feed for the spring market.

Several factors enter into the successful finishing of a carload of beef cattle. Time of purchasing your feeders, price, breed, weight, care, feed, length of feeding period, and the price they sell for in the market.

I like to buy my steers from Sept. 15 to Oct. 15, one year with another, for we generally have pasture sufficient for them for a few weeks and the runs in the markets are usually heavier at this period, which enables one to purchase at a cheaper figure. I like to be on the market and buy them myself and then I know what I am getting and paying for. Buy as early in the morning as possible to avoid a heavy fill. Steers weighing around 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. are generally good sellers when fed six months for the spring market.

The beef-bred steers are the kind to buy, for the dairy-bred steers do not make the kind of gain we want. Herefords, Shorthorns, and Angus are best. I have never fed Herefords but of Shorthorns and Angus I prefer the Angus. Usually they are a quiet, peaceable lot and ever ready to make friends. The Angus dress a high percentage of beef and therefore are good sellers if well finished. He should be blocky, well rounded, low in the flank, well spread front, and have a good, intelligent head and a good eye. Wild ones are costly at any price. Under the care of steers during the process of fattening comes many things. Handle them quietly. Do not chase them about the yard. Let them come to you. If they are ready for their feed they will come to their places. Great care should be taken to feed with a system and at the same time each day. They should have plenty of dry straw and a well protected yard to the east or south where they can get in the sunshine. Good water and salt are very essential but not too much salt. Putting brine on hay is good. I feed in a shed with manger running along one side, 70 feet long. This shed has cement floor and double doors at each end so I can drive through and take out the manure each week. The steers run loose in this shed and have access to the yard during the day but are shut in nights and well bedded. This stable is well ventilated. I would not advise closing them in a basement barn unless it was very well ventilated.

I cut my corn with a binder and when cured stack in close to the feeding shed.

I feed the corn in the stalk night and morning with a feeding of hay at noon for about 60 days and then I give them shelled corn with their hay at noon. Clover hay is to be preferred to timothy. I figure on 85 bushels of ear corn to a steer for the six months to produce 350 lbs. gain. The practice, now common among a great many feeders, of supplying unhusked or unground corn to steers has developed a feeling among some people that the method is wasteful. Corn is never so acceptable to a steer as when unhusked. Feeding shock corn is a satisfactory practice in many instances, for the crop is then handled with the least labor. Most of the fodder is eaten and the grain that is dropped is picked up by the hogs following the steers. The steer likes the shock corn best because the grain is softer and tastes more natural. When hogs are worth from five to six cents live weight they return about 15 cents for each bushel of shelled corn consumed by the steers. At the prices of pork now 20 to 25 cents would be a fair estimate. Twenty steers fed once a day will eat about 10 or 12 tons clover hay in five months if given what cornstalks they will clean up night and morning. I was on the Chicago market the 5th of October and purchased 40 steers. They are mostly Durhams and a few Herefords. Twenty averaged 977 lbs. and the other 20 averaged 1,092 lbs. They cost 5c for all. The feeder market is fully 50 cents per hundred higher than a year ago and top cattle in Chicago a dollar and better lower. Shelled corn is about 15c a bushel cheaper than last fall so this will help some. It looks as if we may feed on a small margin this winter.

Jackson Co.

CHAS. GOLDSMITH.

#### SOME FEEDING QUESTIONS.

I will have a horse, five Angora goats and two cows. My feed is timothy and June grass hay and field and sweet corn fodder. Grain, sweet corn and field corn. I thought of feeding timothy hay once a day and sweet corn fodder twice to horse. June grass hay to goats and corn fodder to cows, and green corn to goats and cow until it is fed up, then ripe corn to horse. Would you advise cob meal for cows and goats and how much to each cow for best results—wet or dry? I seemed to have best results by feeding corn on ear to horses. My horse is only a two-year-old colt. Would you advise other grain instead of corn? Please advise kind and quantity of grain for profitable results for my stock.

Newaygo Co.

W. J. B.

The feeds given, timothy, June grass hay, sweet corn and field corn are all splendid feeds in themselves, as part of a ration, but they are all carbonaceous feeds, lacking in protein. There is no question but what sweet corn, at this time of the year, fed in connection with fall pastures, will increase the flow of milk. The natural grasses and clover in the pasture are quite rich in protein, and thus by adding a grain ration, like sweet corn that is wholly relished by the cows, makes a better ration. But when you come to winter any kind of live stock on timothy hay and corn fodder, with simply corn for grain, it is an unbalanced ration and an expensive one. It is extravagant because the animals have to eat so much of it to get the necessary protein, that a part of the ration is not assimilated. For the colt, I would advise giving a feed of hay once a day, and cornstalks also, what he would eat up clean, and then for a grain ration I would give him some corn in the ear, and a little wheat bran. And I would advise that same principle in the feeding of the goats and the cows. Feed them the hay and the cornstalks, what they will eat up clean without wasting, and certainly for the cows I would get the corn ground into meal and then mix with it oil meal and wheat bran in the proportion of 200 lbs. of corn meal, 200 lbs. of wheat bran and 100 lbs. of oil meal. Then feed each cow as many pounds of grain per day as she produces butter-fat in a week, that is the best feeding rule I know of, and it is good liberal feeding.

Of course, you cannot tell by the percent of fat which a cow produces whether she is profitable or not, neither can you tell by the amount of milk a cow gives. You must take into consideration both quantity and quality. A cow that gives extremely rich milk usually gives a very small amount; on the other hand, a cow that gives a very large flow of milk usually gives thin milk; and so the butter-fat which a cow produces is a much better guide, that takes into consideration both quantity and quality. I have known of cows that only produced 2 per cent of milk, and I have also known of cows that produced 11 per cent milk. These are both extremes, and are rather abnormal.

COLON C. LILLIE.

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JACKSON, TEXAS, July 10, 1910.

Troy Chemical Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Enclosed \$5.00 for another bottle of "Save-the-Horse." I used bottle on a good horse for spavin. He was not fit to use for two years and one bottle cured him; it is now nearly two years ago and he has never shown any signs of lameness since. T. M. WALKER.

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Hebron, Ind., June 6, 1910.

Troy Chem. Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Enclosed \$5 for bottle "Save-the-Horse." Send this to my brother, A. C. McMILLAN, Hebron, a friend of mine at Washington Heights, Chicago, this spring had a \$300 horse with ringbone. He had some of the best skill tried but failed to cure him. His son one day came across an old paper with my testimonial as to what "Save-the-Horse" did for a valuable Clydesdale mare I owned; the son went to the father and showed him the paper and said it must have cured Mr. McMILLAN's mare or else he never would say so, and the result was they got a bottle and cured the ringbone. They told me this last May and thanked me very much for my testimonial and today their stable is never without some of the medicine on hand. I wish more of my friends would use it, they would not have so many doctor bills.

R. C. McMILLAN.

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## FACTORS IN HORSE IMPROVEMENT.

Horse breeding as a business has not reached the stage of development that has been reached in the production of first-class hogs, sheep, or cattle. If market conditions are to be taken as a standard there are thousands of very mediocre horses in the country. The items telling of drafters selling singly for \$450, or a pair for \$2,000, do not tell the whole story. As a matter of fact, the average price paid for horses at the central markets year before last was less than \$100. The truth is that while a few horses are selling for long prices there are many that are going at prices that must mean a loss to the men who produced them.

The demand for good horses is not being filled. The manager of one of the largest draft horse establishments in Chicago said last winter, "We are trying auto trucks. They are unsatisfactory. We can't get the good big horses with the quality and muscle that we want. It isn't a matter of price either. We simply can't find the horses." Whenever an outstandingly good horse is offered there are a dozen bidders. Every day buyers are leaving the sale barns disappointed because they can not find the kind of horses they want.

Something must be wrong with the business of raising horses. Thousands of hogs are placed on the market daily that are very near the packer's ideal in type. Carlot after carlot of prime beefs are slaughtered every day. Mutton sheep of a high class are always available. Yet in the case of horses, no such condition is found. Scarcely one horse in a thousand ever sells for anything like a top price.

There is at least one thing that horse breeders can learn from the producers of other classes of stock. That is, to study the demands of the market and then to breed and feed to produce animals that will fulfill those requirements. It seems that we do not have ideals in mind in our horse work. If we were true breeders and improvers of live stock, which in this case would be horses, we would be eternally striving for that ideal.

The speculative element that here and there manifests itself and causes some man to take up horse breeding as a fad or because some one has made money at it is usually injurious to the business. Such men do not often remain in that line for any length of time. The poor results they accomplish act as a hindrance to men that might become successful breeders.

What the business of horse raising needs, more than any other one thing, is men who are in it for the love of horses and are willing to sacrifice all else for the sake of accomplishing something. There are a few such men today and they are raising good horses and are making money. There is room for more. When such men have had a little more time to work it out, European-bred horses will cease to win championships at Chicago. It is certainly to the discredit of us American horsemen to let French or Belgian or English peasant farmers raise horses that will beat ours so badly in the show ring. Let us hope that it will not always be so.

The use of a pure-bred sire that is sound is the first and most important factor. If he is to sire horses that will approach the draft horse ideal he must be an outstandingly good individual himself. The mere fact that he has a pedigree or that he is an imported horse are not enough. They are not evidence of individual excellence in a horse. There are horses that have all the faults possible to horse conformation and which are yet eligible to a pedigree. What is wanted, then, is a horse, one that possesses the desirable characteristics of a draft horse in all points, including feet, limbs, body, neck, and head. Then, when he has those most essential features, a pedigree can be taken as evidence that he will transmit his desirable characters to his offspring.

Unsoundness cannot be too carefully guarded against. A curb or a spavin frequently take \$50 or \$100 off the selling price of an otherwise good horse. Most of the unsoundnesses are due to faulty conformation. This same faulty conformation is transmissible and, for that reason, the offspring are very likely to develop the very same troubles sometime in life.

Many of the states now have laws regulating the use of unsound and grade stallions. Such laws are going to be a great help in the improvement of horses in those states. Other states that do not have such laws are suffering as a consequence. Where grade stallions are being

prohibited from service by law, men who own them are trading them to importers on pure-bred horses. Then the importers are selling the same grade animals in states that do not prohibit grades from public service. There is need of a uniform law amongst all the states upon this matter.

The use of good mares is just as important as is the use of a good stallion. Sire and dam have equal influence upon the progeny. Undersize, faulty conformation, and unsoundness in all forms is just as transmissible from the mare as from the stallion. No stallion, no matter if he is the best in the country, can overcome the poor points of the mare and sire colts free from the faults of the mare.

We do not pay enough attention to properly mating our stallions and mares. A low-set slow-gaited farm mare may be bred to a leggy, slender bodied coach horse or trotter. Or a grade of one of the light breeds may be mated with a Percheron or even a Shire. Even within the same breed there are extremes in type. It is a matter of good judgment and skill in breeding to try to cover up minor defects of the dam with a sire that is especially strong in those points. Mating together extremes in type either within a breed or with a grade mare bred to a pure-bred stallion usually result in disappointment. The progeny is most often some sort of an ungainly, misproportioned beast that is unfitted for any particular work.

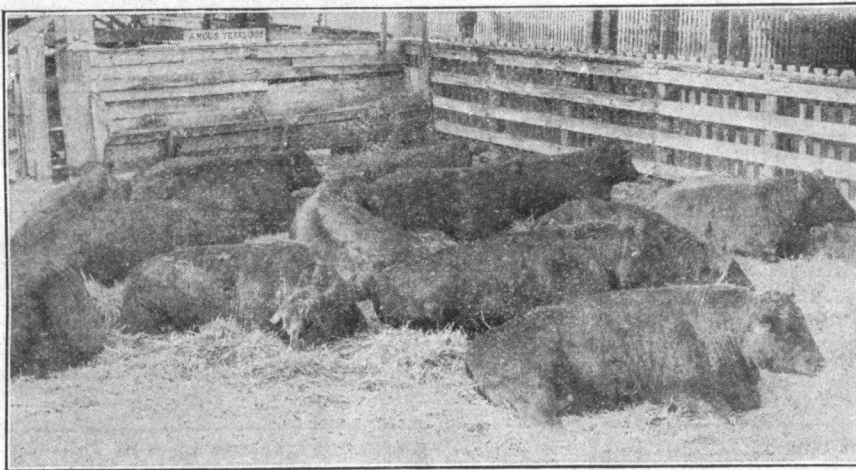
We used to have such an animal on our farm. He was the produce of a Percheron mare of very good type and a standard bred stallion. He grew to weigh about 1,400 lbs. and while he had the weight of a Percheron, he had the limbs of a trotter. He had bog spavins on both hocks when we got him and we

all the work of the farm and not have their breeding powers impaired in the least. Of course, judgment must be used in arranging and planning the work and in handling the mares but it can be accomplished successfully. On strictly horse breeding farms there is not work for all the mares. On such farms they ought to have an outdoor life all the year.

Feed, after breeding, is next in importance in determining what kind of a horse the colt shall make. Good breeding gives possibilities and good feed develops those possibilities. Each would be useless without the other. We cannot go into details of feeds and feeding here. However, everyone knows that a colt must be fed a ration containing plenty of protein and ash so that the youngster will develop muscle from the protein and bone from the ash. The food must be palatable so that large amounts will be eaten and assimilated. Pastures with rich nutritious grasses and possibly a little grain in summer and clover or alfalfa with grain in winter will make a big horse out of any youngster that has the right breeding in him unless some accident befalls.

One of the things that gives hope for the future of horse breeding is the, now widespread use of woven wire fencing. Before this fencing was put on the market, many men feared to raise colts, seeing the large numbers scarred or maimed by barb wire. Woven wire has relieved us of one of the worst enemies of the horse.

A thing that is calculated to bring system and order into the chaotic condition of horse breeding, is the system of community breeding which is just getting under way. Co-operation has worked successfully in all lines of business and it has been beneficial to all. It has been tried in other lines of agricultural work



Contentment.—Scene in the Car Lot Exhibit Pens at the Last International.

were never quite able to get rid of them. They were especially noticeable after the horse had been doing heavy work. Trotters' legs are not made to carry heavy weights nor to pull heavy loads. Hence the tissues around the hocks of this horse gave way and the spavins formed as a consequence. That horse had a half brother one year older. He was the produce of the same Percheron mare and, instead of the trotter, he was sired by a first-class Percheron stallion. This colt grew to be a large, splendid, massive fellow that sold for \$500. We sold the grade trotter for \$176 at auction. These two horses demonstrated to us, in such a way that we shall never forget, the folly of improper matings and the wisdom of judicious selection of a sire.

A word about feeding and caring for both dam and sire that their offspring will be strong and healthy at birth. There is much opportunity for the use of common sense in this direction. The stallion, above all animals, strong, virile, vigorous fellow that he is, needs outdoor exercise. He needs work. If it is not convenient to work him, then give him a big open lot or pasture to run in. There is less danger in letting a stallion run in a pasture than one might expect, that is, if the pasture has a good fence.

The writer recalls a time when he was looking after a stallion on an Illinois farm. He was instructed to turn the horse loose in a certain small pasture. When he had led the stallion into the pasture he was almost afraid to let go of the bridle. To his surprise, instead of crashing through the fence, the stallion played about like a colt for a while then settled down to eating grass. The stallion is simply a horse after all. At least, he is so unless he is spoiled by mistreatment as many are.

The mares must have outdoor life and exercise also. Mares can be made to do

and has proven successful. Now it has begun to assist in the business of producing the greatest of all farm products, the horse. Let us hope that its benefits in this field will be far reaching.

Under this system of community breeding the farmers are not organized into a joint stock company owning all horses in common, except possibly, the stallions. What they do is to agree to breed for one definite type and to confine themselves to one breed and to be of mutual help to each other.

Under this system a district will quickly become known for producing high-class horses of some particular type and breed. Buyers will be attracted and will offer premiums where they can find a number of desirable animals. The members of a community will be able to hold a joint sale and to thereby dispose of their animals to an equal advantage with the big breeders.

Being closely organized in this manner the members will be able to discuss with each other and to learn from each other concerning all phases of horse production. It is by close intermingling and by mutual exchange of ideas that most knowledge is spread. In this way each member will be a benefit to all other members and will be beneficial to all others in turn.

The large number of men who are now raising pure-bred horses is a hopeful sign. In the course of a few years they ought to be producing as good horses as can be raised in any country in Europe. We have as good a soil. We have as good men. Why can't we raise better horses? Iowa. H. E. MCCARTNEY.

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## VETERINARY

CONDUCTED BY W. C. FAIR, V. S.

Advice through 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. When reply by mail is requested, it becomes private practice, and a fee of \$1.00 must accompany the letter.

**Indigestion—Stocking.**—One of my horses was seemingly poisoned by eating alsike clover. Our local Vet. treated him but ever since he had this attack his legs have stocked. We have treated him for impure blood, but so far as I can tell he has not improved. S. E. R., Prosper, Mich.—Mix equal parts ground gentian, ginger, fenugreek, anise, rosin and bicarbonate of soda. Give a full tablespoonful or two at a dose in feed three times a day. Bandage legs in cotton.

**Laminitis—(Founder).**—One week ago one of my horses was foundered; have given him several doses of salts and linseed oil which seems to have cleaned him of the large quantity of wheat he ate. I. D. W., So. Boardman, Mich.—Stand him in wet clay or water quite a portion of the day, until he walks without soreness. Give him a teaspoonful powdered nitrate of potash and 1 dr. iodine potassium at a dose in feed or water three times a day. Feed him very little grain, keep his bowels open and be sure and exercise him some several times a day. If the soreness does not leave his feet blister coronet with cerate of cantharides once a week.

**Inflamed Lymphatic Glands.**—I wish you would tell me what to do for a brood mare that swells in hind leg; one side of udder swelled some three weeks ago and has not yet reduced. I gave her buchu and juniper, bathed swollen parts with hot salt water, also fed her some well salted bran mash. The swelling went almost down except in hock and shin. H. S. B., Fremont, Mich.—Apply equal parts alcohol and tepid water to swollen leg before applying cotton bandages. This should be done twice a day; also give 1 dr. iodine potassium and ½ oz. powdered rosin at a dose in feed twice a day for 15 days.

**Navicular Disease.**—Early last spring I bought a four-year-old mare, which I supposed was sound, but soon after she showed wasting of shoulder muscles and both our local Vet. and myself failed to effect a cure. Recently her fore foot is feverish and shows some contraction. Where is the lameness? L. V. S., Butman, Mich.—Had the lameness been the result of shoulder sprain she should have recovered long ago. You treated the shoulder intelligently, but I am inclined to believe the lameness is in foot. Put 1 dr. red iodine of mercury in 8 drs. cerate of cantharides and apply to coronet every 10 days. Atrophy of shoulder usually follows chronic foot lameness, or other lasting lameness below the shoulder.

**Bone Spavin.**—I have a three-year-old colt that has a bone spavin on each hock. First noticed them last spring and since then have applied severe blisters and tincture of iodine without very good results. Can the bunnies be removed? F. H. R., Kingston, Mich.—If you will apply one part red iodine mercury and six parts lard once every ten days you will obtain fairly good results. You should be satisfied to subdue the lameness even if you fail to reduce the enlargement.

**Strangles—Abscess.**—What can be done for a young horse that had a bad attack of strangles some time ago, and has never fully recovered. His wind is somewhat affected and the abscess which opened has never healed; it discharges some pus. This horse is out of condition, his neck and side of head is some swollen. J. S. B., Addison, Mich.—Apply tincture iodine to swollen parts and wound once a day; also give 10 grs. quinine, ½ oz. ground gentian, 1 dr. ground nux vomica and 1 oz. ginger at a dose in feed two or three times a day.

**Quittor.**—Last June my 12-year-old mare cut fetlock and pastern on a stone but the wound soon healed; our Vet. blistered her to reduce bunch. Since the blisters were applied she has been lame and now pus comes from coronet and I have failed to heal the sore. W. P. Morley, Mich.—I have obtained fairly good results from daily applications of tincture of iodine. Or try packing wound with iodoform and boric acid.

**Dead Hoof.**—I have a horse that accidentally injured the quarter of hoof; since then the wall has had no life in it. The hoof seems to crumble off and appears as though it were dead. Our local veterinary surgeon says the lameness is in coffin joint. G. L. R., Decatur, Mich.—Blister coronet with cerate of cantharides once a week and keep the hoof moist.

**Chronic Stocking.**—We have a horse that has been troubled with swelled legs for a long time, but lately he is growing worse and I would like to know how to treat him. L. A., Kings Mills, Mich.—First of all, no sound horse should stock when standing in stable over night; what he needs is a tonic and diuretic. Mix equal parts by weight, gentian, ginger, fenugreek, sulphate iron and charcoal and give him a tablespoonful at a dose in feed three times a day. Also give ½ oz. powdered buchu leaves at a dose in feed once daily. Bandage legs in cotton.

**Cow Falls to Breed.**—I have a cow that falls to get with calf and I would like to know what to do for her. H. W. J., Breedsville, Mich.—Dissolve 1 oz. cooking soda in a quart of tepid water and wash out vagina daily.

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that won prizes at Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids and Detroit. One of the best young sires in state.

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And ewes from Imported Rams, and ewes bred to same. Address: B. F. MILLER or GEO. SPILLANE, Flint, Michigan.

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—Good Yearling Field Rams and ewes of all ages for sale. I. R. WATERBURY, Highland, Michigan.

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also 50 registered Delaine ewes which must be sold before Dec. 1. Great bargain for some one. S. J. COWAN, Rockford, Michigan.

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to be sold in Nov. by Auction. Flock founded in 1892 with 40 ewes selected from 100 ewes of the best breeding possible as the following record will show. They were descended from the following rams, the Nos. given being from A. R. H. Taylor & Co., Ontario & Co. (imported from France). All rams used since the foundation of the flock have been either imported or bred direct from imported sires and dams, as follows: No. 1107, sire 328, dam 357—6254, sire 961—1932, sire 2936—8397 (imp.) All these rams imported from Germany. 2944, sire 15303, dam 15310 (bred in France). Watch for notice of auction as I am closing out my entire flock without reserve.

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—Growthy Spring Boars & Gilts of choicest breeding from Prize Winners. M. T. STORY, R. 248, Lowell, Michigan.

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of individual merit and best known lines of blood at moderate prices.

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—60 Spring Boars ready for service; 86 Duroc Jerseys Spring Boars. Special prices for 30 days. Write or come and see. J. C. Barney, Coldwater, Mich.

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Shepherd Dogs, B. P. Rock Cockerels. 1.50 each. J. H. BANGHART, Lansing, Mich.

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—Hogs all ages for sale, sows bred or open, boars any age or size. Shipped on approval. HARRY T. CRANDELL, Rolling View Stock Farm, CASS CITY, MICHIGAN.

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all ages. Sows bred. Males weighing 156 lbs. and more. H. H. JUMP, Munith, Michigan.

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—For Sale a few choice pigs of March and April farrow in pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. Newman, Marlette, Mich., R. F. D. 1.

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—Bred Sows, Boars ready for service, from World's Fair Winners. Glenwood Stock Farm, Zeeland, Michigan. Phone 94.

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—I am now ready to receive orders for fall Pigs got by Grandson of Jackson Chief, the World's Champion and Grand Champion Boar. Write for live let live prices on pairs not akin.

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—Spring farrow, of both sexes, of right type and breeding. Boars \$20 each. E. E. BEACH & SON, Brighton, Mich. R. No. 3.

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—Eight choice sow pigs and 35 choice boar pigs at reasonable prices. FRED NICKEL, R. No. 1, Monroe, Michigan.

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—Spring, summer & fall farrowed, both sexes, breeding and type right. Geo. P. Andrews, Dansville, Ingham Co., Mich.

## RECORDED MULE FOOTED HOGS

are said to be immune from hog cholera. Stock of all ages for sale. John H. Dunlap, Williamsport, Ohio.

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—3 choice boars ready for Sept. farrow. Z. KINNE, Three Oaks, Michigan.

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—Boars of the best of breeding and of great quality. E. D. BISHOP, Route 38, Lake Odessa, Michigan.

## 25 BIG BOARS at \$25

—Ready for service. Sired by three big type Western bred boars, and from big type sows, bred big for 20 years. We are the pioneer big type breeders of Michigan. Pairs and trios not akin.

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## Large Type Poland-Chinas

—Largest in Mich. Pigs now ready to ship, weigh from 150 to 160 lbs. at 4½ months old. Will deliver what I advertise. W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Michigan.

## Poland-Chinas

—Boars ready for service: spring pigs, either sex. Write L. W. Barnes & son, Byron, Shiawassee Co., Mich.

## 150 POLAND-CHINA

### SPRING PIGS

either sex, with size, bone and quality. Bargains on early fall weaned pigs. I ship c. o. d. and furnish pedigree promptly. Write for prices.

WM. WAFFLE, Coldwater, Michigan.

## Poland-Chinas

The home of the Michigan State Fair-winners. We won 24 prizes at Detroit in 1930. Pigs of both sexes for sale, sired by our prize-win

### TO PREVENT HORSES FROM KICKING IN THE STABLE.

There are a number of devices by which horses may be prevented from kicking when standing in the stable with more or less success. This is a habit, however, which can be much more easily cured when first contracted, and it may be difficult or impossible to effect a permanent cure where the habit has been confirmed in an old horse. About the most satisfactory method, where the habit has not become too firmly fixed, is to place a chain across the rear of the stall back of the horse. You can fasten it into a staple arranged for the purpose on one side so that it may be easily removed. This will be close enough to the horse so that no injury will result from kicking. It should be placed at a height of about three feet from the floor, and the ordinary horse will not continue in the habit where this device is used. The confirmed stable kicker will, perhaps, not give up to this treatment; however, in such cases a short piece of light chain about one foot long is sometimes attached to the pastern, just above one hind foot, by a strap by which it is buckled in place. The jingling of this chain and the unpleasant sensation which will result from efforts to kick will often result in the giving up of the habit where the horse has not become too confirmed in it; but along with any remedy for this habit plenty of exercise should be given to the horses during the winter season, when they most commonly indulge in this method of getting their exercise. When the farm horses are not used during the day a little run in the yard or paddock will give them the needed exercise and the chance to run off their excess of good feeling outside, where it can be done without harm to themselves or the stable to which they are confined. When this practice is followed with young horses from the beginning, they are not so apt to get the habit of kicking in the stable. This they cannot be blamed for as they are compelled to stand there from day to day with no opportunity to stretch their legs or exercise their muscles in a natural or wholesome way.

### LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Great numbers of short-fed grassy, cheap cattle have been crowding the Chicago stock yards for weeks past, there being a widespread movement upon the part of stock feeders to get their stock shipped before cold weather sets in. This is a thing of yearly occurrence, however, and no particular significance is attached to the movement. These cattle are sold at a big discount, but they are bringing much higher prices than were paid one and two years ago.

No less than 21,801,000 milch cows were enumerated in the government live stock report this year, showing a gain of 81,000 over the number reported the previous year. The dairy industry is showing great gains in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, and other western states. Dairymen are all the time improving the standard of their cows, and high-class Jerseys, Guernseys, Ayrshires, Brown Swiss and Holstein-Friesians figure prominently. Silos being erected everywhere, and the Illinois agricultural experiment station has demonstrated that a silo is the most economical adjunct in the production of milk.

"One thing that makes the corn feeding cattle proposition look good this fall is the fact that there will be less competition from western hay and beet pulp feeders," says the South Omaha Journal-Stockman. "The scarcity of hay all over the west has sent the price of that article to practically prohibitive figures, so that while a great deal of it will be used to rough stock through, comparatively little will be used for strictly fattening purposes. It is also estimated that the sugar factories will have less than half as much pulp to feed as last year, owing to the poor season for beets. In the past few years this competition from the far west has been a very important factor in the fat cattle market, and its elimination this winter will make it clearer sailing for corn-fed stock."

J. Frank Owen, pioneer and prominent range cattleman, of Wyoming, says that during the 31 years of his residence in the west he has never seen range conditions as bad as they are now. All the range-men want to cut down their holdings of cattle and sheep, and great numbers are awaiting shipment, the only drawback being the shortage of cars. In a number of instances cattle, after being rounded up, had to be turned back on the range on account of the inability of their owners to obtain cars. This enforced liquidation is at the expense of the future cattle supply, for fewer cattle and sheep will be wintered on the ranges of the west than for many years, due to a shortage of hay. Alfalfa hay has been selling for the last three months at \$10 per ton, with none for sale in most places.

Enormous supplies of stocker and feeder cattle have been going out from Chicago, Omaha, Kansas City, and other western markets to the surrounding country, sharp declines in prices tending to stimulate the demand. In the Chicago market Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia have been the largest buyers of cheap light-weight stock cattle going below \$4 per 100 lbs., with some cattle selling at \$3.25, but not many went below

\$3.65. Attractive feeders weighing from 1,200 to 1,300 lbs. have been in good demand all the time, these being wanted for a short feed, but very few are obtainable, as killers usually outbid country buyers.

Wyoming and Montana ranchmen are talking of importing Mexican cattle next year, because of the growing scarcity of suitable cattle in the southwest for stocking northern ranges. Several years ago one company in the northwest imported several thousand head of Mexican cattle, paying duties ranging from \$2 to \$3.75 per head, but in recent years they have been able to secure enough cattle from Arizona and the southern pastures. The south is pretty well cleaned up this year, it is stated, and the fact is recalled that whole train loads of Mexican bulls and stags went to Kansas pastures last year.

The drouth and the grasshoppers cut down the Colorado alfalfa yield to about one-third of an average crop, and for this reason it is estimated that not over 100,000 sheep and lambs will be fed in northern Colorado the coming winter, and some place the number even less. Last winter about 350,000 head were finished in that region. In the Arkansas Valley country, however, the hay crop was much better than in other parts of Colorado, and it is expected that there will be a considerable increase in the number of sheep, lambs and cattle finished for the market. In other sheep-feeding states great numbers of lambs will be finished, including the middle west and somewhat farther east, and a great many sheep will be bred.

Reports come from Omaha that bacon has reached the highest price ever recorded. Retail markets there are selling it at 40 cents per pound, and a further advance is expected. Hog meats, once the cheapest sold in meat markets, are now the dearest of meats, sliced ham selling as high as 35 cents a pound in Chicago. There never was a time when prime light-weight bacon hogs were so scarce, and packers are unable to buy half as many they want, although consumption has been materially lessened by the phenomenal boom in prices. Farmers everywhere are awake to the situation and are doing their best to engage in breeding hogs for the market, but most of them are greatly hampered by the lack of breeding sows and stock hogs. In Missouri as high as 12½ cents per pound has been bid for a bunch of stock hogs, but the offer was refused, for farmers who have thrifty young hogs are desirous of fattening them. In that state, as well as in other states in the corn belt, farmers have big crops of corn, and cattle and hogs to follow are needed for eating the corn. In addition to a bumper corn crop, there is a fine fall pasturage in most regions, as well as lots of forage feed. Corn has been selling in the Chicago market about 12 cents lower than a year ago, while oats are 8@10c lower than at that time, being offered at the lowest figures recorded in four years. Wheat shares in the general decline, and has been selling about 13c lower for December delivery than a year ago.

Cattle feeders are encouraged by the bumper corn crop and the cheapness of that feed, as well as by fine fall pastures and an abundance of forage. After the season for marketing western range cattle closes there will be a better chance for fed stock.

After making a tour of the state of Iowa, the Rock Island "Breakfast Bacon Special" demonstrating train has started on a trip through Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Minnesota. Seven cars are included in the train, and there are seven experts and the agricultural commissioner of the Rock Island Railroad who give lectures and exhibits regarding the most profitable methods of raising hogs and of the uses of pork products and by-products at every stopping place.

In recent weeks Michigan farmers have come prominently to the front as large buyers of lambs and yearlings for fattening, there being a widespread disposition to use the good fall pastures and abundant rough feed and grain for this purpose. Michigan for years has taken an advanced stand as a sheep-feeding state, having many advantages for that industry, and the coming winter is expected to be an important one along these lines. Shed room is usually provided for the flocks of range lambs and sheep, and hence the advent of winter weather does not compel stockmen to hurry their flocks on the market prematurely, as is done in so many instances by farmers in some other states of the middle west. A. M. Walsh, the extensive and well known feeder of Bay county, Michigan, is now feeding 5,000 lambs and yearlings, and other large sheepmen are going into the business extensively.

B. F. Hawley, of central Ohio, says that it is no longer possible to purchase any good supply of feeder cattle in that part of the country, and he has gone to Kansas City to buy several car loads. While not an old man, he remembers well the time when it was an easy matter to buy a car load of feeding steers near his own home. Now, however, if he auto-mobiled a whole week, he could not buy a load suited for fattening purposes. Farms in that region are growing smaller all the time, and a tract of 80 acres now makes a fair-sized farm in central Ohio, where corn and hogs are raised extensively. While the farmers raise very few cattle, they are in the habit of feeding good numbers, in order to gain fertility for the land and to prevent rough feed from going to waste, as well as to obtain the largest profits from their corn crops.

The greatly increased supplies of beef and mutton in the markets of the country are causing a more bearish sentiment in provisions, their consumption having been greatly lowered by their extreme dearness. Lard has been the strongest article in the provision list all along, with a steady demand, but substitutes are becoming plentiful enough to check lard sales. The high prices of provisions have resulted in the loss of most of the English trade, and the domestic demand is the smallest in years.

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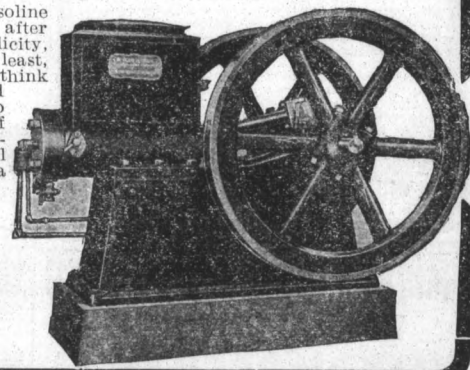
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Department 6

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100 Choice Shetland Ponies  
For catalog write Sale Committee Chas. E. Bunn, Chairman, Peoria, Ill., A. C. Lupton, Hartford City, Ind., or T. S. Simpson, Aurora, Ill.

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50 Carefully Selected Shorthorns.  
For catalog write, B. O. Cowan, Asst. Secy., American Shorthorn Assn., U. S. Yards, Chicago.

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

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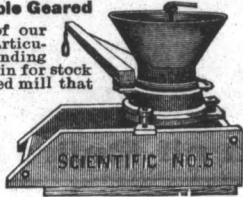
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## THE DAIRY

CONDUCTED BY COLON C. LILLIE.

### HOW TO MAKE CHEESE UPON THE FARM.

There are many farmers' wives who are interested in making cheese for home consumption. The following simple method, if carefully followed, may be depended upon as producing a very good cheese for home use.

Keep the night's milk at a temperature of from 60 to 65 degs. F., until next morning, when the morning's milk is added to it. Place the mixed milk in any simple tin vat which can be set inside of a washtub. Set the vat of milk in the tub and surround it with moderately hot water, heating the milk to a temperature of 86 to 90 degs. F. Stir the milk while heating and as soon as the proper temperature has been reached cool the water to about 90 degs. F. Now add rennet extract to the milk at the rate of one-third to one-half ounce per 100 lbs. of milk. The rennet extract should be diluted with water to the extent of four or five times its own volume before adding it to the milk. Mix the rennet thoroughly with the milk for a few minutes and then let the milk stand quietly until thick enough to cut. This point is reached usually in less than half an hour. As soon as clear whey separates from the curd when broken with a finger, it is ready to cut. The cutting may be done with a long bread or butcher knife. Slice the curd until the cut particles are no larger than a small hickory nut. Now gently stir the curd with the hands and gradually raise the temperature to 100 to 102 degs. F. Stir the curd constantly during the heating process, which should occupy about 40 minutes. Keep the curd at a temperature of 100 to 102 degs. F. for one and a quarter hours, stirring occasionally, when it will be firm enough to remove the whey. To remove the whey pin a double thickness of cheesecloth over the wash boiler and dump the vat of curd and whey on top of the cheesecloth. Stir the curd fairly dry and then let stand undisturbed for about 15 minutes. Then dump the curd back into the vat and salt at the rate of three to three and one-half ounces per 100 lbs. of milk. Thoroughly mix the salt with the curd and then slant the vat, pushing the curd to the higher end. This will permit further separation of the whey which collects at the lower end. Half an hour after salting the cheese is ready to put into the cheese hoop.

A regular cheese hoop can be obtained from any dairy supply house at very small cost. A "Young America" hoop will hold the curd from about 80 lbs. of milk and makes a nice sized family cheese. Prepare the hoop (mold) as follows: Place a piece of muslin in the bottom of the hoop and on top of this a cheesecloth circle somewhat less in diameter than the hoop. Now place the bandage (cheesecloth lining of hoop) on the bandager so that when the latter is in position the bandage will lap slightly over the cheesecloth circle in the bottom. Now add the curd to the hoop. This done, cover with a piece of muslin and put on the cover. The cheese is now ready for pressing, which may be nicely accomplished in a wine or cinder press; or, lacking this, a round block may be set on top of the cover of the hoop and pressure applied to this by means of long pole, the block acting as a fulcrum. The cheese should be subjected to a pressure equal to about 20 lbs. to the square inch. Shortly after pressure has been applied, remove the cover, muslin cloth, and bandage, lap the projecting bandage onto the cheese, replace the muslin and bandager and then apply full pressure for about 24 hours when the cheese may be removed from the mold.

Put the cheese in a damp, but well ventilated room, kept at a temperature as near 50 degs. F. as possible. Turn and rub the cheese daily during the first two weeks and thereafter occasionally until cured. If kept at a temperature of 60 degs. F., the cheese will be ready to eat after six to eight weeks curing. Many who like fresh, mild cheese will prefer to eat it after four weeks' curing.

Wisconsin.

JOHN MICHELS.

### A RATION OF GRAIN.

What would be the proper ration per day, with corn meal, clover hay, and cornstalks, to be fed the average milch cow?

Oakland Co.

SUBSCRIBER.

With clover hay and cornstalks for

roughage, and with corn meal, I would purchase wheat bran and oil meal, or cottonseed meal, and mix with the corn meal, 200 lbs. of wheat bran and 100 lbs. of either oil meal or cottonseed meal together as a grain ration. I don't believe you can get anything more economical, or better. Feed the cows all the clover hay and all the cornstalks they will eat up clean, without wasting, but, of course, we wouldn't expect cows to eat all the cornstalks, they will leave the butts and the coarser portions of it. Now, I believe the best rule that I know of for a grain ration for a cow giving milk, is to feed each cow as many pounds per day of grain, as she gives pounds of butter-fat in a week. This takes into consideration what a cow does, and it takes into consideration the needs of the cow that gives rich milk and the one that gives thin milk.

### FIFTH NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW.

(Concluded from last week).

While a man may occasionally say, in a moment when his best judgment is asleep, that the work required in the conduct of great state and national shows, is poorly spent, yet it cannot be gainsaid that the publicity given an industry through the medium of great shows where so much of the industry is given attention as in great agricultural fairs, does not many times compensate for the energy required. It is valuable even to those who remain away in as much as exhibitions bring to a business more brains, which result in new devices, new methods, new spirit for the prosecution of the work along economical and sanitary lines.

### Cattle Department.

The cattle show was excellent in quality, although limited in numbers and representing only a comparatively small part of the dairy section. In point of numbers it did not equal the show of last year, but the cattle entered were of the right kind. Nothing but the best of the several breeds was shown, and there was an absence of individuals of mediocre quality that made the show what would be expected at a national exposition. All of the dairy breeds were represented and no one breed had much lead over the others.

The Holsteins were particularly fine, and many Holstein breeders claimed that it was the grandest showing of the popular "black-and-whites" that had ever been gathered into one show since the Pan-American Exposition. At that, it was principally a western and west-central show. There were very few animals from the east and east-central states, where many think the real cream of the breed is to be found. New York, the leader of the Holstein states was represented by only one animal, Ohio by a single herd, and Michigan failed to show a single dairy cow. Indiana and Illinois had but one herd each in the show. Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Colorado lead.

The Jersey show was a winner in quality and attracted a large part of the attention of the cattle enthusiasts. This class brought the eastern representatives into the show. New York, Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana and Wisconsin furnished the winners.

The Guernseys were well represented by a few herds and some exceptionally choice individuals, coming principally from Wisconsin, Illinois and Iowa. This breed was greatly benefited by the presence of the great Guernsey cow, Dairy-maid of Pinehurst, who holds the proud distinction of being the champion three-year-old cow of the world. She is a beautiful animal of typical dairy conformation, and acquired the crown of her class in the dairy world through the production of 14,562 lbs. of milk, showing 860 lbs. of butter-fat, which is equivalent to 1,003 lbs. of butter. She produced an income of \$700 for the year.

There were but two herds of Ayrshires but these attractive little cattle made a fine showing among their larger sisters and won many friends among the visitors. A grade Dutch Belted cow claimed to be the champion authenticated record grade cow of the world. She was sired by a pure-bred Jersey and has an authenticated record for one year of 11,466.6 lbs. of milk, 600.44 lbs. of butter-fat and 706.4 lbs. of butter.

The Brown Swiss cattle, though few in numbers, made an attractive showing. The herds entered were all from Wisconsin and Illinois.

### The Milk and Cream Show.

The milk and cream contest was the best ever held at any show in the country, and reflected great credit upon the officers who had the work in charge. This

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Dried Beet Pulp will cheapen any ration. Substitute it for a portion of the ration you use and you will secure better results in both production and improvement in the health of your animals.

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2. More about feeding and caring for her.
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**CALVES RAISE THEM WITHOUT MILK, BOOKLET FREE**  
**J. E. BARTLETT, Co., Jackson, Mich.**

contest was held under the supervision of the Dairy Division of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, under the personal direction of Ivan C. Weld. Through some oversight Mr. Weld had but a few days to advertise the contest and circulate the entry blanks, etc. Yet, in spite of the handicap for time, the milk and cream show was a great success and came the nearest to being a national show of any department of the exposition. There were entries from twenty states and Canada. Both milk and cream came from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey on the east to compete with Washington, California, Colorado, Utah and New Mexico on the west. The city milk inspectors of Seattle and Salt Lake City made a personal appeal to their best producers for samples, and shipped them at heavy expense and got them through to Chicago in condition to compete successfully with the entries from near-by points. Washington scored well above the 90 mark, placing them in the honor class. And future shows will hear more from these western producers.

The exhibits of butter and cheese were excellent and contestants for honors showed considerable rivalry. The chief attraction in the cheese exhibit was the cheese built by N. Simon, Appleton, Wis., and said to be the largest cheese ever made. It was 56 inches in diameter, 45½ inches high, and weighed 4,482 pounds. Its manufacture required 40,283 pounds of milk, furnished from 2,100 cows. Among the cheese winners was Wm. Reed, of Bancroft, Mich., who was awarded second place for his entry of American soft, the first place going to A. F. Jones, of Minnesota, who was given a perfect score for his product.

#### Educational Features.

One of the most valuable departments of the show was what was classified as the educational features. These were arranged for the purpose of instructing both producers and consumers in the best methods of handling and using the various dairy products, and were the best ever presented at a dairy show.

The Illinois Food and Dairy Commission presented an exhibit which showed impurities and adulterations of milk, cream and butter and many other common foods; the exhibit of the Chicago Health Department displayed laboratory and simple home methods of detecting impurities and adulterations; the exhibit of the Chicago Public Schools illustrated approved methods of preparing foods involving the use of dairy products, and besides exhibits in ice cream and butter making, and the making of artificial butter.

Another educational feature which attracted much attention and deserved better advertising than it received was an exhibit by the Chicago Health Department, showing approved methods in infant feeding. A number of babies, ranging in age from four days to six months were kept in a model nursery room, and demonstrations were made daily in the care of the milk, the modification of cow's milk to meet the requirements of age, etc., the correct way of treating bottles, nipples, etc. With these demonstrations of the proper methods were enlarged photographs showing examples of the results and difficulties of the improper methods. In connection with this exhibit was shown a model sleeping apartment for babies, and a sample of the summer sleeping tent which is furnished by the United Charities of Chicago for use in the slums and tenement districts. The exhibit was instructive and interesting to all classes and should be repeated. Many of the distressing results of the wrong use of milk in the homes are now charged to the dairymen. With more of these exhibits, the troubles would be placed where they belong, and would eventually be obviated.

The Dairy Division of the U. S. Department of Agriculture gave a demonstration in feeding. A herd of twelve cows was fed in four groups, and daily records of production, consumption, and profits or loss of each individual were posted for the inspection of visitors. The purposes of this demonstration were fourfold. First, it was designed to be a comparison of feeding standards. One lot was fed the ration given it on its home farm; the second was given a ration based on the old Wolf-Lehman standards; the third a ration based on the Haecker standard, which takes into consideration the production of the cow and provides feed in proportion; and the fourth was fed a ration based on the Armsby standard, which is based on the heat units required by the cow and furnished by the feeds. A second purpose of the demonstration was to compare the cows, showing the impos-

bility of judging a cow by external appearances, and the necessity of the scales and Babcock test. The third purpose was to demonstrate the use of the milking machine, a part of the cows being milked at four and a part at eight o'clock every evening, and the fourth was to show different models of stalls, four models being shown. The first two purposes of the exhibit were only partially successful. The demonstration occupied too short a period to give results of value, and the cows coming from a quiet, well-regulated dairy into the noisy hall and surrounded by strange crowds every day and having a complete change of ration were thrown entirely out of condition and out of their natural production. The result was that the daily production was no indication of the value of the several rations, and no indication of the possibilities of the cows under normal conditions. One result which illustrated the effect of changing the environment of a herd, and which furnished food for speculation was that every cow in the herd showed a marked decrease in her butter-fat test. There was a slight decrease in the milk production in almost every case, but the butter-fat content suffered to a greater extent. Dairy experts will some day tell us why this is so, but it was evident to all that the nervous strain caused by changed surroundings and the presence of the crowds caused the cows to "put less into their milk." Some individuals dropped from 5.8 to less than 2 per cent butter-fat in the week. The cows that were fed on the same ration which they had in their home dairy suffered the least in this respect.

The college students' cattle judging contest resulted in another victory for the team representing the New York State College of Agriculture. There were seven colleges represented. Out of a possible 4,200 points the various teams ranked as follows: New York State College of Agriculture, 3290.92; University of Missouri, 3182.94; Nebraska Agricultural College, 3109.94; Iowa State College, 3109.25; Ohio State University, 2923.26; Kentucky College of Agriculture, 2912.26; New Hampshire College, 2830.94. The winning team was awarded the sweepstakes trophy by the National Dairy Show Association. In breed judging the awards were as follows: Ayrshires, Missouri first; New York second; Nebraska third. Guernseys, New York first; Missouri second; Nebraska third. Holstein-Friesian, Ohio first; Iowa second; New York third. Jerseys, New York first; Iowa second and Nebraska third.

#### Auxiliary Meetings.

Nearly all the dairy cattle breeders' associations held meetings during the show, as did, also, other organizations connected with the industry. And for real enthusiasm, and lively interest it is hard to beat the faithful dairymen who attend these national meetings. The greatest meeting of the show was held by the National Creamery Buttermakers' Association. They had a three-days' session and every session was attended by at least 500 active members. The programs were crowded with good things on every phase of the buttermakers' business, and the meeting closed with a great butter contest in which 592 20-pound tubs of creamery butter were entered. These were scored by butter experts, and Minnesota won the banner for the highest state average. Wisconsin was a close second and Iowa followed as close a third. All were in the 95 per cent class and only a fraction of a point separated the three. Ohio was not represented. H. A. Ayres, Elsie, Mich., won the Michigan cup for the highest average of that state, with a score of 95.66.

#### Dairy Cattle Breeders Organize.

A new organization was perfected at the close of this show which should prove an important influence in building up future shows. This was an organization of the dairy cattle breeders. As has been said, the cattle department of this show is lacking and dairy breeders have not given the support that the show deserves, and the cattle department has meant an annual loss to the association. There are probably good reasons for this, and we suspect that the shortage of stable room has had its effect. The changes in location of the show have also operated against it to a degree, and it is obvious that the first essential to the future success of the enterprise is the selection of a permanent location which will meet all requirements. Let the managers select a favorable location and then center all their efforts on securing a really national exhibit of dairy cattle and dairy products, and the complete success of the show will be assured.

A. J. A.

## DE LAVAL BUTTER Triumphs As Usual At National Dairy Show

At the fifth great NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW held at the Coliseum in Chicago October 20th-29th, butter produced through the use of DE LAVAL Cream Separators made the usual clean sweep of all the higher awards, just as at all previous National Dairy shows as well as all the contests of the National Buttermakers Association since its organization in 1892.

The highest award at the great Dairy Show this year went to Albert Camp, of Owatonna, Minn., with a score of 97, and the second highest award to B. A. Hass, of McFarland, Wisc., with a score of 96.66, both DE LAVAL users.

In the seven great State Contests for Silver Cups, five of the Cup winners were DE LAVAL users and one was an exhibit made from cream gathered from farm separators largely DE LAVAL.

Year after year, dating back to the invention of the "ALPHA-DISC" system of DE LAVAL bowl construction, butter made by users of DE LAVAL machines has scored highest and won all highest awards at every large and thoroughly representative butter contest throughout the world.

The explanation is to be found in the ideal design and construction of the DE LAVAL separating bowls and their comparatively low necessary speed, which enables the production of cream of even texture in perfect condition for superior buttermaking, an advantage which is never possible in the use of any gravity creaming system and seldom in that of any other centrifugal separator.

Hence the indisputable fact, established by twenty years of world's records, that DE LAVAL Cream Separators produce not only the MOST but the BEST cream and butter.

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HERE'S the machine that farmers say is the best investment they ever made. Let us send you proof. Enables you to clean your barn in one-third the time. Keeps manure and poisonous ammonia and other gases away from barn, yard and stock. Does the dirty work. Saves the liquid manure. Makes money every year for a lifetime. It's too profitable an investment for you to let go by. The

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has so many important features that we haven't room here to tell all. Big Carrier Book Free—write for it. Read about the rigid and rod track construction with splice connection which enables you to run carrier to every nook and corner of your barn on rigid track no matter what size or shape, and on rod track from barn to terminal—only one post in yard—no inconvenience—and absolutely automatic. Carrier dumps and returns itself. Read about the hinged wheel frame—goes around curves without friction. Roller bearings in wheels—a loaded carrier travels out and back surely—on 12-inch rise while others need 2 or 3 foot rise. Many adjustment features—and many advantages in construction, materials and workmanship. Satisfaction or your money back guaranteed. Send name on postal note for the big Free Book No. L331.

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Here are 8 good reasons why you should buy from me—

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- 3—Long Free Trial.
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## POULTRY AND BEES

### CULLING AND RECRUITING THE LAYING FLOCK.

Have you sold or otherwise removed all the superfluous males from the poultry flock? If not, this should be done as soon as possible. Then next in order is the weeding out of all undesirable hens.

Someone will say: "Why, if I do that I will not have as many layers left as I should keep." To this I say, weed them out notwithstanding, and then if you find your flock too small, go out and buy, even though you have to pay more per pound or per head than you sold for. I know that it is sometimes hard to locate people who will sell their pullets, or even desirable yearlings or two-year-olds, but if you will get out and hustle you can find them, as there is always someone making a change of some kind and letting the pullets go. I know of no way in which a little time can be more profitably spent than in picking up desirable bunches of young hens.

There are different ways of going about this. Your butcher buys chickens. Find out when he has a bunch of pullets coming in and be there when they arrive. If they suit you, the price will always buy them.

There are always a few sales being made by people who are making changes or are moving away. Be "Johnny on the Spot" at these and you can usually find a few nice fowls at least. But if you cannot locate them in any other way just make it known locally that you are in the market for good laying stock and by offering a premium of a cent or more on the pound you can nearly always find someone willing to sell some.

In any event do not keep old or scrubby stock. You don't want the hen that is always found on the top roost during working hours. She is the easiest to catch of all and the easiest to replace as her value is merely that of a drone. What you want is workers, and workers that are out singing at their work.

Did you ever watch the hen with the "song?" You will almost always find she has a good egg record. Show me a flock of hens with the glad some cackle, and I will show you a flock of hens that is in the egg business every day of the week. When I approach a silent poultry yard during working hours I naturally feel that there is something wrong there—either sickness or worthlessness from age or other causes.

A hen that has the proper instincts, wants to be doing something every working minute. That she is not particular whether it be in your favorite pansy bed or not is "another story." The scraggy legged hen is usually found on the roosts. However, she is sometimes a good layer, but as a rule she is a losing proposition and usually one of the first affected by disease. Her condition is usually a symptom of a poor constitution. Anyhow, it is safer to get rid of her.

Poultrymen, as a rule, keep too many fowls for their accommodations. So in weeding out the old ones and the drones you had better err on the side of retaining too few rather than too many. You may have accommodations for 1,000; if so, don't try to keep 1,500. Or your capacity may be 80 or 100; then don't keep 125 or 200. At any rate, only keep the number and kind of fowls that pay you a profit.

Isabella Co. W. J. COOPER.

### IN ANSWER TO INQUIRIES.

#### Preservation and Value of Poultry Manure.

A Berrien Co. reader wants to know about how much poultry manure is worth as a fertilizer, and how it should be handled to best conserve the elements of fertility contained. Some weeks ago we suggested the maintaining of a compost heap near the poultry yard where all the wastes from the henhouse and yard may be mixed with earth and dry leaves or straw and converted into a good garden fertilizer. Such a plan provides for the proper preservation of the manure until ready to apply it to the soil, and it also encourages more frequent cleaning of the poultry house during the season when fowls are confined than would otherwise be the case. Where it is not convenient, however, to clean out the droppings as often as several times a week it is a good plan to use some kind of an absorbent in the poultry house. As to how often and in what quantities such absorbent must be used it may be said that the object in using it is to prevent the development of

the odor of ammonia and that whenever such odor is detected in the poultry house it may be assumed that the required amount has not been applied. An investigation along this line made by the New Hampshire station appears to have established the fact that when the odor of ammonia is found arising from poultry droppings it is a sure indication that gaseous ammonia is escaping into the air and that the manure is losing one of its valuable fertilizing elements. Therefore to prevent this loss it is necessary to prevent the development of the odor. There are several substances of more or less fertilizing value in themselves that may be added to the droppings from time to time with good effect, both in stopping waste and in making the atmosphere of the henhouse more wholesome. The best for this are gypsum or land plaster, acid phosphate, and kainit, a cheap potash salt. Wood ashes and slaked lime should never be used, because they can not combine with ammonia, while they do force it out of its compounds and take its place. The Maine station has found the addition of sawdust to the droppings very valuable. In connection with this absorbent, the kainit and acid phosphate could be used with excellent results. As to the value of the manure, the New Hampshire station, on the strength of the investigation referred to above, places an estimate of 60 cents per cwt. on fresh poultry manure, figured on the basis of present commercial fertilizer values. Figures from different experiment stations place the product of 25 hens, for the winter season of six months, at 375 lbs. from the roost droppings alone.

Poultry manure is especially adapted as a top dressing for grass because of its high content of nitrogen, in the form of ammonia compounds, which are nearly as quick in their effect as nitrate of soda. A ton of the manure preserved with sawdust and chemicals would be sufficient for an acre. On the same basis of comparison, 100 fowls running at large on an acre should, in a summer season of six months, have added to its fertility the equivalent of at least 200 lbs. of sulphate ammonia, 100 lbs. of high-grade acid phosphate, and 60 lbs. of kainit.

#### Price of Standard of Perfection.

In response to a number of inquiries for the price of the Standard of Perfection, which was inadvertently omitted in our mention of this volume several weeks ago, we desire to say that the book can be supplied by the Michigan Farmer at \$1.50 per copy. The Standard is a cloth-bound book of 314 pages and contains, in addition to the complete description of each and every breed recognized by the American Poultry Association, excellent illustrations of typical representatives of the various breeds. Changes in the standard requirements of a number of the leading breeds were authorized at the last annual meeting of the American Poultry Association, rendering necessary the revision of the book during the past summer, so that the one now upon the market is thoroughly up to date.

#### CELLARING BEES.

The time has come to put the bees into winter quarters, and those who are planning to winter their bees in the cellar should not defer the matter beyond December 1, unless the weather continues unusually fair. As a matter of course, it is not advisable to move them to the cellar in warm weather for they are much more restless, and more bees are lost, than in cold weather. In addition to this, the warm days are beneficial to them if they can have a flight. When I put bees into the cellar, I usually select a cold day, early in December or during the last days of November. The caps or covers of the hives are left on the summer stands, with the number of each hive marked inside of the cap so that each one may be returned to its own stand in the spring.

I do not like to place any of the hives next to the cellar floor. In all my experience, whenever the combs have suffered from mold or the hive has proven damp, it was in the lowest tier in the cellar. If the hives are kept on joists or shelves, a foot or more from the floor, the conditions will be much more satisfactory. But they may be piled up in tiers of three, four, or even more. The entrance is left wide open, but darkness is necessary, and quiet is just as indispensable as the absence of light. Have a special room partitioned off for the bees.

On a cloudy day, with the temperature 40 degrees or lower, I seldom find it necessary to close a hive entrance. After a

## NERVOUS DYSPEPSIA

### A CURE FOR ALL.

Not a Patent Cure-All, Nor a Modern Miracle,  
But Simply a Rational Cure  
For Dyspepsia.

In these days of humbuggery and deception, the manufacturers of patent medicines, as a rule, seem to think their medicines will not sell unless they claim that it will cure every disease under the sun. And they never think of leaving out dyspepsia and stomach troubles. They are sure to claim that their nostrum is absolutely certain to cure every dyspeptic and he need look no further.

In the face of these absurd claims it is refreshing to note that the proprietors of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets have carefully refrained from making any undue claims or false representations regarding the merits of this most excellent remedy for dyspepsia and stomach troubles. They make but one claim for it, and that is, that for indigestion and various stomach troubles Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is a radical cure. They go no farther than this, and any man or woman suffering from indigestion, chronic or nervous dyspepsia, who will give the remedy a trial will find that nothing is claimed for it that the facts will not fully sustain.

It is a modern discovery, composed of harmless vegetable ingredients acceptable to the weakest or most delicate stomach. Its great success in curing stomach troubles is due to the fact that the medicinal properties are such that it will digest whatever wholesome food is taken into the stomach, no matter whether the stomach is in good working order or not. It rests the overworked organ and replenishes the body, the blood, the nerves, creating a healthy appetite, giving refreshing sleep and the blessings which always accompany a good digestion and proper assimilation of food.

In using Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets no dieting is required. Simply eat plenty of wholesome food and take these Tablets at each meal, thus assisting and resting the stomach, which rapidly regains its proper digestive power, when the Tablets will be no longer required.

Nervous Dyspepsia is simply a condition in which some portion or portions of the nervous system are not properly nourished. Good digestion invigorates the nervous system and every organ in the body.

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**BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK**—Hurry! Hurry! Write quick if you want your pick out of a bunch of Cockerels the large type, narrow barring, bred right sired by first Cockerel at Grand Rapids Poultry Show. A. J. GORDEN, Dorr, R. No. 2, Michigan.

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**5,000 Ferrets** Always buy Michigan ferrets, they are stronger and better climated. Price list and cir. free. DeKleine Bros., Box 41, Jamestown, Mich.

hive has been on its stand in the cellar I raise it from the bottom-board, which has been loosened a day or so before. Before commencing to carry the hives in I set empty hives about a foot apart in rows through the cellar, and level them up sidewise, but raise one end so that it is about an inch higher than the other. I use a spirit-level for leveling these stands, for it is an important matter to have them about level if the hives are to be tiered six or seven high, for if they are not they may lean over so far that in a cellar that has an earth floor one tier may topple over.

Before placing the hives on the strips put three or four sheets of paper between them so that when dead bees, etc., drop from the cluster they may be quietly removed by simply pulling out the sheets of paper as each becomes soiled. Place the back end of the hive higher than the front, as there is usually more honey at the back. We ought to remove dead bees from the cellar quite often. Many will remain under the hives and in places we cannot reach. I do not think all people who winter bees in the cellar are as careful as they ought to be about removing dead bees. The cellar air permeates the living rooms above more than we think.

I try to keep the air in the cellar pure, and the rows of hives far enough apart so that one can walk between them and remove the dead bees. I consider it better to give ventilation enough to keep the air pure, even if doing so does, to some extent, cause an uneven temperature. A few colonies in a cellar of considerable size will, in most cases, obtain plenty of air without any special pains being taken to give ventilation, but in a cellar that is well filled with bees some means should be provided for admitting fresh air. If the temperature stands too near the freezing point, you can bring it up by making the cellar closer; but you will have better ventilation and air if you bring up the temperature by means of a fire. A small cylinder stove keeps a steady, low fire, if the door of the stove is left wide open all the time. That helps ventilation. It is well to enter the cellar where the bees are wintering as often as once in two weeks, to see that everything is all right and that the temperature, which should be around 40 to 48 degrees, F., is being maintained.

The difference in honey consumption, as between wintering in the cellar and out-of-doors, comes only from the fact that the cellar temperature is more uniform, and therefore the bees are more quiet. When the bees are in a cellar, the evenness of the temperature, under proper conditions, enables them to subsist on a minimum quantity of food, and they stand a much longer confinement, if the food is right, than when out-of-doors. The reader will readily see that the best winter food is found in the very best grades of honey. In a mild winter, anything will do, for if the bees are not confined for a long period they have nothing to fear.

New Jersey. F. G. HERMAN.

#### CLEARING COMBS OF THE BEESWAX MOTH.

The response to an inquirer regarding the beeswax moth, published in these columns a few weeks ago, has brought a further inquiry as to how infested combs may be freed of the pests and how they may be kept clean. We assume that this refers to combs from which the honey has been extracted and which it is desired to preserve for use another season. The general practice is to fumigate the combs and then store them in tight boxes until wanted. However, leaving out of doors until they have had a good freeze will answer the purpose. Formerly sulphur was employed in fumigating, but of late years bisulphide of carbon is considered surer in its results. Place the combs in a tight barrel or box from which the lid has been removed. Owing to the inflammable nature of this chemical it is well to do the work in the yard at some little distance from buildings. Put about a pint of the liquid in an open vessel and set on top of the combs or suspend it just above them, having the combs so arranged that the fumes may come in contact with every part of comb surface. Then cover the box or barrel, being careful not to breathe the fumes as they are very injurious, and leave for a day or two. Then put the combs away in tight boxes or cans until wanted.

His Advertisement Brought Results.  
B. C. Raymond, Dansville, Mich., who was advertising sheep and poultry, writes: "The Michigan Farmer is the paper to advertise in to get results."



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THE MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Mich.

# The Michigan Farmer

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Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, NOV. 12, 1910.

## CURRENT COMMENT.

The Department of Commerce and Labor, through its bureau of the census, has issued some statistics regarding the production of lumber, lath and shingles in the United States in 1909 and comparisons covering previous years, which are of not a little interest at this time when the rapid depletion of available timber in the country is considered. The figures given show that the lumber cut in the United States during the calendar year of 1909 was 44,585,000,000 board feet, which was an increase of 34.2 per cent over the lumber cut in 1908, and 10.8 per cent over that of 1907. The latter figures may be taken to represent more nearly the normal increase in the consumption of lumber since the cut of 1908 is generally conceded to have been a light one. It is stated in the circular, however, that the large apparent increase in the cut for 1909 was partly due to the fact that the figures for 1909 were collected by the census enumerators while the figures for the previous years were collected by mail from the commercial mills of the country and did not include any small neighborhood mills whose output of lumber was consumed locally; this view of the situation is borne out by the fact that the increase was general throughout the country, few of the states showing a decreased cut in the figures for states.

An increase in the production of lath and shingles is also noted, although the production of lath is only slightly higher than in 1907; yet the production of shingles was 26.4 per cent greater in 1909 than in 1907. A study of the figures of the production of the following groups of states is somewhat interesting. There has been a large and steady increase in the cut of yellow pine in recent years, which timber is found in the group of coast states from Virginia to Texas inclusive, together with Arkansas and Oklahoma. The cut of yellow pine in 1909 was 22,270,000,000 feet or 49.5 per cent of the total lumber cut of the country. The term "yellow pine" is here made to include many species. New York and the New England states furnished 7.5 per cent of the production of the lumber cut in 1909, or supplied less than previous years. Spruce, which is largely used for pulp wood in the manufacturing of paper, contributes 28.8 per cent of the lum-

ber cut of this group of states, while the cut of white pine was 31.5 per cent of the total. Of the lake states, Wisconsin leads in importance in the lumber industry, followed by Michigan and Minnesota in the order named. In this group of states lumber production continues to decrease steadily as the white pine stumpage grows less. These states contribute 12.3 per cent of the total output of lumber for the country. In 1909 the Pacific Coast states produced 15.5 per cent of the lumber cut of the country, which is a smaller percentage than in previous years, notwithstanding that the 1909 cut was 2.2 per cent greater than that of 1907. The figures show that there is a slight increase in the production of hard-wood lumber and a corresponding decrease in the total production of soft-wood lumber. Hard-wood lumber constitutes 24 per cent, and soft-wood lumber 76 per cent of the total cut for 1909, a variation of 1 per cent as compared with 1907 in each case. It is the rapidity with which our available supply is being used which has created such a wide interest in the forestry and conservation problems in recent years. It is time steps were taken toward providing for our future lumber supply and the present study of the forestry problem will be beneficial, even though it does nothing more than demonstrate the practical limit of such work under present conditions in this country.

## Co-operation in Farm Finance.

Considerable has from time to time been printed in these columns regarding the advantages to be derived from co-operative enterprises by the farmers of this country, and many examples have been given by way of illustration, showing what has been accomplished by the farmers of a number of the more important agricultural countries of Europe along this line. In the matter of the development of co-operation, as well as the matter of maintenance of soil fertility at a high standard, these old world farmers are far in advance of the farmers of America. This is true because of the fact that the old world farmers long ago felt the compelling necessity for doing something to improve their condition, and as a natural consequence these several improvements have progressed rapidly and in unison. "Necessity is the mother of invention," and no less of progressiveness. Our farmers are beginning to feel the need of better methods of farming for the improvement of their lands, including the growing of better live stock and the more liberal fertilization of the soil, and more is being done along this line at the present time than at any previous time in the history of our agriculture. But improvements of this kind require the investment of additional capital in the business, and at the prevailing high rate of interest which farm loans demand in comparison with other similarly safe investments, this is quite a handicap to a great many farmers and so the needed improvements in better equipment, better live stock and expensive fertilization are delayed from year to year from this cause, when an easier method of securing the money needed for these purposes would simplify the matter greatly in many cases. In years gone by the banks looked to real estate loans as a means of placing their money at a profitable rate of interest, but the difficulty in turning these loans into cash quickly has led to a change of policy in this regard, and today the banks prefer a line of commercial paper which is more quickly convertible as a medium for the investment of idle money.

Another reason for this change in policy by the financial institutions of the country lies in the fact that the interest on such paper, as well as upon municipal and industrial bonds, which are largely used as a medium of investment by banks, is paid promptly, which is not always the case with farm loans. The average farmer is not sufficiently impressed with the importance of promptness in business matters. He does not appreciate the fact that prompt payment is considered as desirable as sufficiency of security by bankers in the loaning of money, and is apt to consult his own convenience too much in such matters to be accorded the line of credit which he should have from financial institutions. These conditions are recognized by bankers generally, and there is no doubt that this general laxity among farmers as a class handicaps the business farmer to a very considerable extent. But the class of business farmers is growing larger each year, and the desirability of developing some plan by which they, as a class, can

get more favorable financial concessions from the stronger financial institutions of the country is beginning to be recognized by the more progressive of our bankers. This fact was evidenced by an address delivered by Ex-Governor Myron T. Herrick, of Ohio, before the Ohio Bankers' Association some two weeks' ago, in which he commented on these conditions as follows:

"There is no reason why farm loans should not be so arranged as to possess the same advantages, from the banker's point of view, as do the bonds of municipalities and corporations. The first essential, of course, is that the farms be intelligently worked. So far as security is concerned, there is no reason why a farm loan should not be equal to the very highest grade of bonds. As a matter of fact, there is no better security than land. In the last analysis, it is land that constitutes the basic security behind the greater part of every sort of bonded indebtedness. As it is today, the farmer is at a decided disadvantage when he tries to negotiate a loan. He is out of reach of the large financial centers, and he is obliged to borrow in the narrow market of his immediate locality. The consequence is that not infrequently he is unable to get funds when needed, and he is usually obliged to pay a higher rate of interest than is warranted by the security that he has to offer. As it is now, when the farmer needs funds, he is obliged to pay six per cent at least, often seven per cent and a commission, and even then it is frequently difficult for him to get the money he should have to improve his lands. The loan of a farmer in one end of the state ought to pass as readily in the other end of the state as the bonds of his county seat."

Further commenting upon this situation, Ex-Gov. Herrick said that while many farmers are in need of more capital for the improvement of their farms, there is a large surplus of capital which should be available for them if their loans could be put into attractive shape and if those who have the funds to loan could feel sure that the interest and principal would be paid promptly, when due. In offering a solution for the problem involved, Mr. Herrick said:

"It is not necessary to work out an entirely new and untried scheme of finance to accomplish this. A number of the countries of Europe, particularly Germany, for many years have had institutions which enable the farmer to borrow on equal terms with large corporations and municipalities. It should not be difficult to take advantage of the experience of Germany, and organize in this country similar institutions, changed, of course, to meet the conditions of American life. There are a number of different kinds of farmers' credit institutions in Germany, but what are known as the Landschaften Associations probably are the most applicable to American conditions. These co-operative organizations are similar, in some respects, to American building and loan associations, with this important difference. Building and loan associations are made up of those who deposit money and others who borrow, whereas the German Landschaften Associations are composed entirely of borrowers whose combined credit is practically made available to every member.

"The Landschaften Associations are societies of farmers. The members have the right to issue mortgage bonds, guaranteed by all members of the society. By virtue of such a guarantee, the bonds are readily salable upon favorable terms. By means of these bonds and the conditions under which they are issued, the farmers belonging to these societies can command the money market as readily as great business corporations. Those who join these associations must have their estates appraised, and they are permitted to make mortgage loans up to one-half or two-thirds of the appraised value of the land. The Association assumes the responsibility for the payment of the loan. The Association pays the interest and also the principal, when due, for which it is reimbursed by the borrower.

In order to show the actual workings of one of these organizations, I will describe one that has its headquarters at Kiel. This institution has the right to acquire real property and to issue mortgage bonds payable to the holder. Only those that own agricultural or wooded lands, of a certain earning power or determined value, can become members. As all those that join the association need capital, the initiation fee is calculated at the rate of one-tenth of one per cent of

the amount to be borrowed. Mortgage bonds are issued in denominations of 5,000, 2,000, 1,000, 500 and 200 marks in four classes, bearing 3 per cent, 3½ per cent, 4 per cent or 4½ per cent interest. The bonds are quoted and sold on the financial exchanges.

"Certain brokers specialize in this class of securities. The directors of the association are obliged to make a sale of the bonds without charge to the person chiefly interested. The association guarantees the payment of the bonds, when due. If the capital of the association is not sufficient for the purpose, then the individual members become jointly liable to an amount not exceeding 5 per cent of the money loaned and not repaid. The total amount of bonds of the association in circulation must not be in excess of the total amount of the mortgage claims of its members, which the association holds. The bonds are redeemed at intervals, the numbers being drawn by lot. The mortgagor can negotiate a loan through the association at 3 per cent, 3½ per cent, 4 per cent or 4½ per cent interest. He selects a rate according to the circumstances of the money market. Bonds bearing 3½ per cent and 4 per cent are preferred, and, as a rule, bring a little more than par. The mortgagor pays into the society, in addition to the interest, and until the termination of the loan, one-eighth of one per cent for amortization, and one-tenth of one per cent as a contribution to the cost of administration. If the mortgagor fails to meet his obligations to the association, it may demand full payment of the loan, upon six months notice, and if payment is not made, the property is sold. If property, on which a loan has been made, has decreased in value, partial repayment of the loan may be demanded. The surplus receipts of the society go into a reserve fund, from which losses are made good. The reserves are invested in government bonds, and in the bonds of the association itself. The administration of the affairs of the association, is under the supervision of the Prussian Minister of Agriculture, and under the special control of a Royal Commissioner, who is authorized, at any time, to inspect the books and funds, to attend meetings, and to call meetings.

On January 1, 1908, the bonds of the Landschaftliche Credit verband, were as follows:

	Marks.	Dollars.
4 per cents ....	7,044,800	\$1,676,662.40
3½ per cents ....	33,481,800	7,968,668.40
3 per cents ....	1,813,200	431,541.60

Total ..... 42,339,800 \$10,076,872.40

In 1908, the largest loan amounted to 62,600 marks (\$14,898.80), and the smallest 600 marks (\$142.80). The average was 13,800 marks (\$3,284.40). I have described this German institution somewhat in detail, for I am convinced that some similar credit society would be of inestimable advantage to the farmers of this country."

In closing his address Ex-Gov. Herrick made a strong plea that the Ohio Bankers' Association take the lead in securing the needed legislation and formulating the necessary plans for the development of a similar organization, through which the farmers of Ohio could secure needed capital at a reasonable rate of interest, believing that it would be not only greatly to the interest of the farmers of the state but as well to that of the bankers and the people of the state in general, as it would operate to greatly enhance the value of Ohio farms. Unquestionably, there is room for advantageous co-operative development along this line, not only for the benefit of the farmers of Ohio but of every other state in the Union. It is to be hoped that something definite may come from this plan, and that the example afforded may be of practical value in the guidance of the farmers and financial interests of other states to a mutual recognition of their inter-dependence and at the same time greatly stimulate the growth of business farming.

## HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

## National.

Inquiry among the democratic and republican candidates for congress from the several states indicates that about 20 per cent of them are in favor of granting women the right of suffrage.

A cement warehouse at Union City, Mich., was burned Sunday night. One person is believed to have lost his life in the flames and property to the value of \$150,000 was destroyed.

The garment workers' strike in Chicago, which began six weeks ago, has not yet been settled and the end does not appear in sight. There are now about 40,000 persons out. The strikers repudiated their own leader Sunday when he

## Stone in Bladder Removed in Remarkable Way.

A year and a half ago I was taken with a severe attack of kidney trouble that pained me to such an extent that morphine had to be given me. Was attended by a doctor who pronounced it as stone in the bladder and prescribed Lithia Water. I took Lithia Water and tablets for some time and received no relief from them. I stopped taking medicines for some time and having some of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root in the house, I decided to try it and felt much relieved; while taking the second bottle commenced to pass gravel in urine until I had passed in all at least a half dozen or more and have not suffered the slightest since and in all have taken one bottle and a half and feel very grateful to Swamp-Root.

Yours very truly,

H. W. SPINKS,  
Camp Hill, Ala.

Personally appeared before me this 16th of August, 1909, H. W. Spinks, who subscribed the above statement and made oath that same is true in substance and in fact.

A. B. LEE,  
Notary Public.

Letter to  
Dr. Kilmer & Co.,  
Binghamton, N. Y.

### Prove What Swamp-Root Will Do For You

Send to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. It will convince anyone. You will also receive a booklet of valuable information, telling all about the kidneys and bladder. When writing, be sure and mention the Michigan Farmer. Regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles for sale at all drug stores.

**STOP CARRYING WATER**

It's a needless waste of time and strength. Don't you know that it would be money in your pocket to have a pump bring the water from the old well just where you need it—in kitchen, yard or barn? We make pumps from \$3 to \$300. All you have to do is to put a **GOULDS RELIABLE FARM PUMP** WHERE YOU WANT WATER.

Send for our free book "WATER SUPPLY FOR THE HOME." It tells how best and most economically to solve the water problem in the country. Get it and study your case. The Goulds Mfg. Co., No. 88 W. Fall St., Seneca Falls, N. Y.

**Champion Evaporator**

For Maple, Sorghum, Cider and Fruit Jellies

Easy to operate; Saves labor and fuel. Write for descriptive cata.

**Champion Evaporator Co., Hudson, Ohio**

We handle Sugar Makers' Supplies.

Give Number of trees you tap.

**AGENTS 100% PROFIT**

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Most perfect and valuable combination of tools ever invented. Sells at sight to Farmers, Plumber, Machinists, Automobile Owners, in stores and the home.

Made of Drop Forged high grade carbon steel. Big snap for agents. Low price. Splendid seller. Sample free to workers.

**THOMAS MFG. CO., 2845 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio.**

A LIVE MAN can create a good business for him. self by selling our **FERTILIZERS**. They are rightly balanced and blended to improve both crops and soil. They are well known and popular, hence sell readily.

We are among the largest manufacturers in the world. Our factories never shut down.

Send for free booklet and ask for Agency today; Address nearest office

**The American Agricultural Chemical Company**

Baltimore, Cleveland, Buffalo, Phila., New York.

## Furs—Furs—Furs

We will pay you more for Good Michigan Furs than you can get elsewhere. Write to-day for our **PRICE LIST**. A Post Card will bring it to you.

**JASPER POTTS, 536 Chas. St., Wellsburg, W. Va.**

proposed certain grounds upon which agreements could be made with employers, and solicited the aid of the federation of labor, which is now being given.

President Taft starts from Washington this week for Panama to review the work being done on the canal.

Secretary Ballinger of the interior department, made a public statement Monday in which he deplored the action of certain parties in holding up the settlement of land claims in Alaska. The delay is hindering the use of the large deposits of coal in that territory, thus compelling the shipping of fuel from the eastern part of the country to the Pacific coast, the transportation of which takes a large part of the coal. This consumption he contends is unnecessary and wasteful. On the other hand, a federal grand jury has investigated and found several parties holding claims through illegal means and indicted them. Congress will be called upon, at the coming session, to settle the matter.

The teamsters strike in New York is developing into a large commercial factor, and business of the metropolis is being disturbed to no small extent. It is taxing the full power of the police department to keep order and because of the unusual requirements demanded of the force upon election day orders have been sent to the express companies to withhold all shipments on Tuesday since there will be no extra policemen to go with wagons to protect them.

Sixteen men were killed by an explosion in the Dawson mine at Black Diamond, Washington, early last Sunday morning.

During the coming two weeks important agricultural meetings will be held in Washington: Association of official agricultural science, Nov. 15; farmers' institute workers, Nov. 14-16; association of agricultural colleges and stations, Nov. 16-18; national association of state universities, Nov. 14-16; association of official seed analysts, Nov. 14-15; American association of agronomists, Nov. 14-15.

The cruiser Washington, which recently made an extended tour of the Pacific, reaching Japan, the Philippines, Honolulu and other points besides attending the celebration at Buenos Aires, will join the Atlantic fleet at Hampton Roads in a few days. It made much the same trip about the cape that the Oregon did during the Spanish-American war.

There is every promise that the export manufacturers from the states during the calendar year will amount to over \$800,000,000 for the first time.

It is stated that the railroad engineers of western railroads may go on strike the first of January. The questions between the engineers and the employers are: An advance in wages, better pay for men who handle the Mallet compound engines which practically do the work of two other engines, relief from preparing the engines for traveling, and a different basis for paying for switching. The union has refused to arbitrate these differences.

In a case brought by the International Harvester Company where the defense interposed the claim that the company was an illegal combination, or trust and, therefore, had no right to collect on contracts, an Indiana circuit court followed the decision of the Michigan supreme court, declaring that such contracts are perfectly legal and the proceeds therefrom perfectly collectable.

The state guard of Texas is on the verge of mutiny over the conviction of Sergeant Manley of Co. E, who bayoneted and killed a spectator during the visit of President Taft to Dallas a year ago. Several companies have asked to be relieved from further duty, and many officers have resigned.

### Foreign.

The action of the Spanish senate in enacting a measure providing for the revision of the concordat and which it is believed will meet with the approval of the chamber of deputies, promises to secure the commendation of the progressive element of Spain in as much as it requires the papal power at Rome to state upon what footing it will meet the government of Spain for arranging the regulations of religious organizations of the country.

Ottawa, Canada, is a scene of activity this week. Representatives of a large number of Canadian and American manufacturing interests are there as the result of the meeting of solicitors of the United States and Canada for negotiating an American reciprocity treaty. Such interests as would be affected by such a treaty between the two countries are on hand to set forth their claims, make objections, and give suggestions, where possible.

The Preussen, the largest sailing vessel afloat, is pounding to pieces on the reefs in Crab Bay, off Dover, England. The boat was rammed by a steamer and so crippled that she could not make port against the gale sweeping into the bay from the southeast. The crew was not taken off late Sunday, the sea preventing boats going to the unfortunate craft.

The strikes recently occurring among dissatisfied workmen and soldiers of Portugal, have been quieted and the new government appears to have the situation well in hand.

Cholera cases are being greatly reduced in Italy, and it seems that the run of the disease in the districts where it has raged recently with such virulence, is nearly at an end.

An effort will be made to secure a loan from the United States by Nicaragua.

### Pleased with Advertising Results.

M. A. Bray, Okemos, Mich., who has been running an advertisement in the Michigan Farmer, in renewing his order for another year, says: "I have no reason to discontinue my advertisement, as I am still raising stock, and I have sold nearly everything that I mentioned in the advertisement during the year."

## INTERNATIONAL JUDGES AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

The full list of judges and superintendents for the International Live Stock Exposition, to be held at Chicago, Nov. 20 to Dec. 3, inclusive, has just been announced, as follows:

**Cattle Judges.**—Shorthorns (breeding classes), C. E. Marvin, Payne's Depot, Ky.; E. M. Hall, Carthage, Mo.; T. E. Robson, London, Ont., Canada. (Fat classes), J. E. Robbins, Horace, Ind.; Jno. R. Tomson, Dover, Kan. Aberdeen Angus, (breeding and fat classes), Stanley R. Pierce, Creston, Ill. Hereford, (breeding classes), S. W. Anderson, Blaker Mills, W. Va.; J. A. Shade, Kingsley, Ia.; Robert H. Hazlett, El Dorado, Kan. Galloways, (breeding and fat classes), Prof. R. J. Kinzer, Manhattan, Kan. Red Polled, (breeding and fat classes), Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia. Polled Durham, T. J. Wornall, Liberty, Mo. Grade and cross breeds and champion steers, Richard G. Carden, Fishmoynne, Templemore Co., Tipperary, Ireland. Fat carload classes, Tim Ingwersen, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Short fed specials, Jas. Brown, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Carload feeder cattle, Chas. Brown, Flora, Ill. Steers entered for slaughter, J. G. Imboden, Decatur, Ill. Carcass cattle, Samuel White, Chicago, Ill. Carcass sheep, Jno. Childs, 57 St. Clair St., Chicago. Carcass swine, David Pfaltzer, Chicago, Ill.

**Sheep.**—Shropshires, (breeding and fat classes), J. C. Duncan, Lewiston, N. Y.; L. Kammerer (alternate), Brodhead, Wis. Hampshires, P. W. Artz, Osborne, O. Southdown, H. Noel Gibson, Millbrook, N. Y.; J. C. Duncan (alternate), Lewiston, N. Y. Oxford Downs, Prof. E. L. Shaw, Dept. of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Lincolns, Prof. E. L. Shaw. Cotswolds, J. Hal Woodford, Paris, Ky. Continental Dorset, Robert Miller, Stouffville, Ontario. Cheviot, F. E. Dawley, Fayetteville, N. Y. Sheep, (fat classes), Leicester, J. M. Gardhouse, Weston, Ont. Rambouillet, Nace Burnham, Woodstock, O.; Jno. E. Webb, Southport, Ind.; C. E. Lockwood, Washington, Mich. Grade and cross-bred and champions, David McKay, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Carload sheep, Geo. Meyers, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

**Swine.**—Berkshires, (breeding classes), S. Q. Hollingsworth, Shreveport, La. (Fat classes), Prof. R. S. Shaw, Michigan Agricultural College, Lansing, Mich. Poland-China, (breeding and fat classes), Jno. Harcourt, New Augusta, Ind. Duroc Jersey, S. E. Morton, Camden, O. Hampshires, (breeding and fat classes), Harry O. Booth, Union Stock Yards, Chicago. Chester White, H. E. Newburn, Hennepin, Ill. Tamworth, Frank Thornber, Carthage, Ill. Yorkshire, Prof. R. S. Shaw, Lansing, Mich. Grade and cross-bred swine, Prof. D. A. Gaumnitz, Minn. Agricultural College, St. Anthony Park, Minn. Champion swine, Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Moscow, Idaho. Carload hogs, Felix Gehrman, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

**Horses.**—Percheron, Jno. Lelancy, Northfield, Minn.; Wm. Bell, Wooster, O.; Jos. Watson, Lincoln Hotel Bldg., Lincoln, Neb. Clydesdale, Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Moscow, Idaho; Andrew McFarlane, Polo, Ill.; Prof. E. A. Trowbridge, Univ. of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. Shires, A. Latimer Wilson, Creston, Ia.; Jos. Watson, Lincoln, Neb.; O. B. Sizer, Fisher, Ill. Belgian, Ely Sprunger, Decatur, Ind.; Robert Graham, Claremont, Ont.; Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Moscow, Idaho. Draft horses in harness, Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia.

**Judges for students' judging contest,** horse division, Chas. Coleman, Wayne, Ill.; Jas. Z. McLay, Janesville, Wis.; Prof. W. B. Richards, Agricultural College, N. D. Cattle division, O. E. Bradfute, Xenia, Ohio; Prof. W. A. Cochel, University of Pennsylvania, State College, Pa.; Leslie Smith, St. Cloud, Minn. Sheep division, David McKay, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; H. Noel Gibson, Millbrook, N. Y.; Prof. W. D. Farville, Wyo. Agricultural College. Swine division, Prof. H. G. Fuller, Madison, Wis.; Ed. Klever, Bloomington, O.; C. R. Doty, Charleston, Ill. Block demonstration, Prof. D. A. Gaumnitz, Minnesota Agr. College, St. Anthony Park, Minn.

**Feed and Forage Classes,** Dr. G. Howard Davison, Millbrook, N. Y. Clay Robinson classes, cattle, Richard G. Carden, Fishmoynne, Templemore Co., Tipperary, Ireland. Sheep, David McKay, Ft. Wayne, Ind. Swine, Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Moscow, Idaho. Best general exhibit, Richard G. Carden, Fishmoynne, Templemore Co., Tipperary, Ireland; David McKay, Ft. Wayne, Ind.; Prof. W. L. Carlyle, Moscow, Idaho. Committee on Judges.—W. E. Skinner, Denver, Col.; Dr. G. Howard Davison, Millbrook, N. Y.; A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.

**Superintendents.**—Cattle, Thos. Clark, Beecher, Ill.; I. M. Forbes, Henry, Ill. Sheep, Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; Prof. W. C. Coffey, Asst., Urbana, Ill. Swine, A. J. Lovejoy, Roscoe, Ill.; Chas. Kurtz, Asst., Indianapolis, Ind. Horses, R. B. Ogilvie, Chicago, Ill.; Col. Jno. S. Cooper, Chicago, Ill. Carcasses, Prof. C. F. Curtiss, Ames, Ia. Carloads, J. W. Martin, Gotham, Wis.; Emil Ingwersen, Chicago, Ill. College division, Prof. J. H. Shepard, Agr. College, N. D.

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"Profitable Products of East Texas Orchards and Gardens," is the title of a handsomely illustrated booklet, issued by the St. Louis Southwestern Railroad Co., of Texas, commonly known as the Cotton Belt Route. This booklet describes and illustrates the varied agricultural possibilities of Texas in a most realistic manner.

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## HORTICULTURE

### TO PREVENT WINTER-KILLING OF TREES.

If you fill a long tube with fine sand and set the bottom of the tube in water it will be impossible to dry out the sand to any distance below the top as long as the supply of water is sustained. Now, if the same tube is filled with sand, the bottom of the tube is sealed and the sand moistened, in a short time the sand will be considerably dried out. The evaporation from the surface simply draws upon the water supply in the one case, and dries out the sand in the other.

This is almost identically what happens with trees. There is always evaporation from them—from the hottest summer days to the coldest hours of winter. The evaporation is many times greater in the summer than in winter, for in the winter nature has shed the leaves and sealed up the places where the leaves were attached to prevent as much as

after the freezes last spring retained what they had and in many cases this was enough for a good crop.

To illustrate, our rented orchards comprise eight patches of orchard scattered within a radius of five miles from home. Not one of these orchards was an entire failure although two had a very light crop. These two, by the way, were on the lowest ground and I think were most injured by the frost. It was also the off year for one of them. In one orchard comprising about 75 trees all but four or five bore a full crop, two others had about two-thirds of a crop, and three a half crop. Probably these orchards contained ten times as many No. 1 apples as all the other orchards within this radius. This would seem to show that the failure of the crop in this vicinity was not due entirely to weather conditions but to a failure to spray thoroughly. I say thoroughly, for a good many orchards have been sprayed in a half hearted way, shooting a little dope at them once or twice when there was nothing else in particular to do. Results in these orchards are not much better than in the unsprayed ones. To secure good results we

have time in the spring, and I believe it is the surest time to get it done. Don't believe the fellow who tells you that pruning must not be done in the fall but get a good pruning saw and go at it. Then spray as if you meant it and you will get fruit.

Calhoun Co.

S. B. HARTMAN.

### CLIMATIC INFLUENCES UPON MATURITY OF CROPS.

In experimenting with corn grown in various sections of the country, and the writer has meddled with that enterprise to a considerable extent, some surprises have been encountered and results have dissolved some of my theories into thin air. For instance, I had supposed that corn grown in regions considerably north and west of this, ought to thrive and mature with absolute certainty in our locality with its naturally longer seasons; but the direct opposite has resulted more often than otherwise. Some years ago from seed grown in the vicinity of Philadelphia where the seasons are considerably longer than here, I grew stalks to an average of more than eleven feet in height and corn that showed a yield of 200 bushels of ears per acre. In a more recent test with four varieties of northern grown seed (in appearance as fine as I ever saw), but one sort gave anything like a yield, and upon the whole area of more than three acres but little, if any, more than forty bushels of ears were grown. The stalks of all varieties were abundant and of as fine quality as I ever grew. The same results have often occurred with sweet corn.

This same experience has been met the past season with sweet corn. Seed grown here was tested solely as to earliness with Wisconsin grown. The home-grown varieties under as nearly as possible exact conditions matured for table use, a week earlier than the western grown, while the growers there assure me that they matured theirs even in shorter time than mine was grown here. The advantages of early maturity are certainly far and away in favor of my varieties here, but as to what the results of placing my seed alongside of theirs under their soil and climatic conditions will have to be proven, as they propose to do, next year. Well, what are the advantages gained, and the lessons to be learned from such experiences? Many, we believe, but one in particular is, that in throwing up well tested and satisfactory seed of home production for the floweringly advertised sorts from far away localities we should "make haste slowly." Grand results often come of these changes, but the safe way is to go cautiously and test sparingly rather than stake our all upon a venture. When we have found by these tests what seems to "make good," and fully meet our ideals it is best even then to make sure by thorough acclimation before trusting our all to the chance.

Doubtless much of the above will apply equally well to other farm and truck crops and especially to potatoes, but of this we shall have more to say in a future article which we hope to aid by some illustrations.

Wayne Co.

J. E. MORSE.

### REMARKS ON ONION CULTURE.

I heard a farmer complain a few days since, that his onions did not bottom nor ripen as they should. As others may have the same trouble I will give the method of treatment that I gave him.

It is bending the tops. The time most suitable for the operation is when some show signs of flowering. The work may be done by hand but time is saved by two persons working together, each holding one end of a pole in such a manner as to strike the stems an inch or two above the bulbs. Others still, use a roller. Any method that breaks the tops would undoubtedly answer. This is called "laying over," and is of great benefit to all crops of onions, as the growth of the stems is thereby checked and the whole nourishment thrown into the bulbs.

Another thing we have lately learned about onion culture is, that if one has old sprouted onions in the spring, by planting them out early onions may be obtained as in planting sets. If seed is scarce it may be increased by cutting the old onions as you would a potato for planting. A large onion may be cut into three or four pieces leaving an equal quantity of roots on each piece. In this way you get as many onions as you plant pieces, while in planting the onions whole only one onion is obtained.

Oceana Co.

JENNIE M. WILLSON.



A Busy Day in the Apple Orchard.—The work required to pick the crop would be cut in half if low-headed trees were substituted for the high-headed ones. While doing the fall pruning aim to work the tops lower.

possible, the evaporation of moisture. But it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that evaporation goes on, and that during warm spells of winter this evaporation is large considering the small evaporating surface of the tree.

Now, when the ground freezes thoroughly the rootlets cannot supply moisture to the tree. The demands from evaporation draws upon the supply of water in the cells of the plant and gradually dries them out, and if the process continues for a long enough period the cells are so depleted of moisture that the tissues must die.

If we can do something to shorten the time the roots are frozen we will have aided them in their effort to give the tree the necessary moisture. It has been determined, not only by experiment but to the satisfaction of every practical farmer, that a covering of mulch will delay freezing in the fall; also that the presence of water in the soil will keep the summer heat longer than dry soil. Now, by providing mulch and increasing the capacity of the soil for holding water we aid the tree in its effort to keep the cells supplied with moisture for we shorten the time that the roots are unable to supply water to the cells. The capacity of the soil for holding water may be increased by underdraining, paradoxical as it may seem but true nevertheless, and the mulch may be secured from a number of sources. Following a dry season winter-killing is apt to be large compared with ordinary seasons. Thus the precaution, while it is yet time, to provide a remedy.

### SPRAYING AND THE APPLE CROP.

No doubt many farmers who have not sprayed their orchards this season and have no apples attribute the lack of a crop to the frosts and cold stormy weather about blossoming time. In part this is true, but it is not all of the truth. The rest is that the best part of the crop which escaped the frosts was so injured by the pests and fungi that little was left by picking time. The prospect for a crop in these orchards grew steadily less while that in sprayed orchards grew steadily better. As a result well sprayed orchards that showed a light set of fruit

## The Tenderfoot Farmer

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



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

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

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## HOME AND YOUTH

HOW REX PAID HIS DEBTS.

BY ISAAC MOTES.

"Well, mother, I guess it's no use trying to save our wheat fields. The wheat is begun to stalk, and when the prairie dogs eat off the stalks it's all up with it. I might as well get a job on the ranch if I can," and Rex sat down by the window and gazed out across the prairie at his miserable little wheat field.

The farm was upon rather poor land, the grass was thin, and the prairie-dog towns thick. As the mesquite grass was eaten down by the dogs in the late spring they emigrated to the wheat field near by, and were not long in completely riddling it. It began to get thin around the sides of the field, and they kept eating it down further towards the center, and as Rex's field was small it did not take them long to reach the center, eating the wheat off to the ground. As the boy said, this didn't matter much in the winter, before the wheat began to stalk, but as soon as it did this, and the dogs ate it off to the ground it wouldn't sprout any more.

"It does seem hard, my son," Mrs. Wilton said, "that the dogs are so numerous here, and we are not able to buy poison to kill them. If the field was larger we might make some wheat yet, but as it is I don't see much chance for a harvest, and I hardly know what we shall do if we don't make some wheat."

"It's very little use buying poison now, mother, even if we could afford it, for the dogs won't eat corn meal dough with poison in it, or wheat soaked in the poison, when there's green stuff to eat. We should have begun poisoning them in the winter, before the grass got green."

"Well, son, we must trust in Providence, and do the best we can. We must manage somehow to pay Doctor Brown for coming so faithfully while you were sick last winter, and we must pay Mr. Dilley for the medicines and groceries during the winter and spring."

"Yes, mother, that's what makes me feel so badly," said Rex. "I don't see how we can possibly pay that \$60 doctor bill, and for all those groceries and medicines this year. It's about \$150, and that is a big sum to raise if the wheat fails."

They discussed the matter for some time and came to the conclusion that it was useless to try saving the wheat field. They had no money to pay for poison or ammunition with which to kill the dogs. They had scarecrows in the field, but the dogs learned that they were harmless, and paid no attention to them.

Rex and his mother had been here only one winter and had had no previous experience with prairie dogs. They hadn't thought to kill them out during the winter, and didn't realize when they bought the farm that the dogs would damage their crops. And now it was too late to do anything until next winter.

In spite of everything Rex could do to prevent it, the dogs continued to eat his wheat down, so on June first he went to the big XXX Ranch to work during harvest, which lasted three weeks, making \$35. When the harvest was over there was nothing else to do there, so Rex came home to stay.

Soon after coming home he went to town with his \$35 and paid Dr. Brown ten dollars and Mr. Dilley, the merchant, fifteen, leaving ten dollars. With this he bought groceries and some ammunition.

The long summer had now come when there was little to do on his farm, and no chance to work on any of the big ranches, as the beef cattle had all been shipped to market. So Mrs. Wilton suggested that Rex hunt a good deal during the summer. There were a few deer in the hills along the river, and an occasional antelope on the prairies, also a few coyotes. "Maybe you can find some litters of young coyotes," said his mother. "You know there's a two-dollar bounty from the county for every one you bring in, whether young or old. You might as well, now that you have some ammunition and a good Winchester. I would much rather you did this than go to town to work at something."

"All right, mother, I have a good lot of cartridges now, and I'll certainly put them to good use. Say, I wish I could find some of the big timber wolves. You know there's a bounty of \$15 for every one killed. The county pays \$5 and the cattlemen \$10. It doesn't matter how young they are, just so you can prove they're lobos, and caught in this county. But there's not been a timber wolf seen

in the northern part of Childress county this year. I'm certainly sorry poor Nero ate that poison last winter, for he was a good dog to run coyotes and would have helped me a lot."

"Yes, I know," replied his mother. "It does seem like we've had lots of misfortune this year, losing the dog, and worst of all the wheat crop. It was such a pretty little field of wheat in April, and I thought we'd have a fine crop."

"You cheer up, mother," said Rex manfully. "I believe things will turn some time. I'll begin early next spring to kill the prairie dogs, and we'll have a bouncing crop of wheat. I'll manage somehow to pay those two debts before time to sow wheat. Then I know I can buy seed wheat on credit again from Mr. Dilley."

So for weeks Rex hunted among the hills and brakes for any kind of game that he could turn into money. But game was very scarce this summer, though he did kill a deer and two antelopes, which he sold to the hotel in town at a good price, but the money he made in this way was little more than enough to pay their living expenses, and left almost nothing for the doctor and the merchant.

But one August afternoon Rex had an experience which put him out of debt in the most unexpected manner. He was out hunting late this afternoon, but without much expectation of killing anything, as he had had such poor success so far. Generally he rode his pony, going a considerable distance from home, either down the river on the south side several miles where the country was full of brakes, or else crossing the river at the ford and going up stream. But this afternoon he went straight toward the river from his house, on his own land, among the mesquite, wild plum bushes and gullies near the river. It was an unpromising place to hunt but he hadn't been in this direction for weeks. He crept around through the brush not far from the river for quite a while and did not see even so much as a prairie chicken or quail. At last he sat down under the shade of a small mesquite tree, with his Winchester across his knee, to rest. In front of him, about 150 yards away, was a dry gully running down toward the river, with very little bank on the side next to him, but with a high bank on the other side. Thin bushes grew along the sloping bank between him and the bottom of this gully.

As he sat there resting he saw a big black gaunt timber wolf trot up the gully. It was too far away for Rex to risk a shot at it, as bushes partially obscured the view. The wolf appeared to be familiar with the surroundings, for it trotted along confidently, as though it had been along here often. Rex brought his Winchester very slowly to a shooting position, hoping the wolf might stop somewhere in the open, for it was useless to try to shoot it from this distance while in motion.

As he watched it the wolf trotted up the side of the rock bank, a little way from the bottom of the gully, at a place where the bluff sloped back, making a shelf-like place, then suddenly disappeared against the naked side of the bank where there was absolutely nothing to hide behind. Rex stared, rubbed his eyes and stared again. There was nothing whatever to obstruct the view, and yet the wolf had faded from view right against the rocky side of the bluff. He watched the place a good while, but the wolf didn't show itself. "There must be a hole in that bluff," he said to himself, "and the wolf has gone into it."

Cautiously he changed his position so as to get a mesquite bush between him and the place where the wolf had disappeared, and crept towards the gully, watching the place intently and keeping his Winchester in position to shoot if he had a chance. He saw nothing of the wolf, however, so he kept creeping closer, and soon he was near enough to inspect the side of the bluff closely. It was rocky and broken, but there were no bushes nor anything that the wolf could have passed behind and continued on its way without his seeing it. It was now getting late, and he didn't have much time for solving the mystery.

When he got down into the gully, however, he saw what had become of the wolf. A large flat rock leaned against the bluff, and at one side of it was a crack in the face of the bluff about a foot wide, close up against and partly behind the flat rock. He noticed that the entrance to this hole was worn smooth. Getting on his knees and peering in under the rock he found the crack was larger than it looked to be. Putting his Winchester down he took hold of the rock and gave a mighty pull which ended it

up on its edge. He then let it fall to the bottom of the gully. This exposed the crack at its largest point, where it was a foot and a half wide. Rex got down on his knees, with his Winchester in hand, ready to shoot, and peered inside. It was dark as pitch, but the hole got larger farther in.

"Now if I only had Nero here," he thought. But poor Nero had been dead these four months. Rex staid there on his knees for several minutes, peering in. He could see nothing but inky darkness, but he was positive the wolf went in there, for he could see tracks leading through the opening.

"Well, there's nothing for me to do but go in after that wolf," he said to himself. "If I simply wait here for it to come out it may stay in there for days."

He got down and wriggled into the crack, first putting his Winchester in a little way. The further he got in the bigger the place grew, as he could tell by the feel of the wall. He found himself in a little cavern three or four feet high and getting higher farther in. Under his feet was solid rock, and his head was against the rocky roof. When about fifteen feet from the opening he found he could stand straight in the cave. The floor sloped sharply upward at first, also the roof, but soon the floor became level. Back toward the opening was a thin slit of light, though he didn't look back but kept trying to pierce the darkness ahead. He was near the wall, feeling his way along with his left hand, holding his rifle in his right, stepping a few inches at a time and not making any noise.

He had matches in his pocket and was about to strike one when he heard a slight noise at the farther end of the cave and saw a pair of yellow eyes gleam suddenly out of the darkness ahead, over to his right. Instantly he fell against the wall at his left and raised his gun. There was a sudden shower of gravel and two yellow streaks through the darkness as the wolf dashed towards the opening. The boy thrust out his Winchester and fired when he thought the wolf was opposite him. There was a roar which put a ringing in his ears for weeks afterwards. It seemed the whole cavern was falling in about him. With two lightning-like jerks he had another cartridge in the gun, though he vowed afterwards he didn't remember doing it. But 'twas lucky he did, for a second after the first shot he saw another pair of eyes in the darkness, then two more yellow streaks along the right wall, a swishing sound, a scattering of gravel, and as another wolf passed him he thrust his gun out mechanically and fired, another roar making the cavern shake. He jerked in a fresh cartridge and stood with every nerve strained, watching and listening, but saw nothing else.

He remained there several minutes, ready to shoot, but nothing else appeared. Then, holding his Winchester in his right hand, he struck a match and peered around, but the light only made the darkness more dense. He struck another, but it burned out before he made any discoveries. He had, however, seen a few dry weeds which had been washed into the cave by back water from the river. Gathering a handful of these and lighting them he soon had a bright torch. He turned to look for the wolves, and there, within eight feet of him, lay a great gaunt brindle wolf against the right wall, with a bullet through its head from side to side. Down the incline, almost in the opening, was another wolf, bigger, blacker, more gaunt and vicious than the first.

After looking at them for a few minutes the boy replenished his torch and went toward the farther end of the cave to investigate. As he advanced the walls closed about him and the roof lowered. Soon he was upon his knees in the sand, crawling toward the farther end, replenishing the light at intervals as it grew dim.

Then he made an interesting discovery. Close up in the farther end of the cave, in a kind of pocket in the rock, he came to two little circles of rocks, each with a bed of straw in the center, and lying on this straw were two litters of little wolves. They could barely crawl around, stick their noses into the straw and blink their eyes at his light. One litter contained six, the other seven. He watched them a while, reflecting that each little whelp was worth \$15 to him.

He had nothing to carry them home in so decided to leave them until he could go home and get a box in which to bring them away. He piled the rocks a little higher around the beds to keep them from crawling out, then groped his way down the incline to the door, worked himself through the opening at its widest place, and in a moment had pulled the two old

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wolves out. He found to his surprise that it was now dark, so, taking each wolf by a hind leg, he made a bee line for home. Hastily telling his mother what he had found, he took a piece of candle and a box and went back after the little wolves. In less than an hour he returned with them and sat the box down in the middle of kitchen floor.

"Now, mother, what do you think of that? That beats a wheat crop, I can tell you, for those fifteen wolves mean \$15 apiece, or \$225. Whoopee! That'll pay all our debts and leave us enough for seed wheat and groceries till next spring."

Both mother and son were certainly happy that evening as they sat down to their frugal meal. After supper Rex skinned the big wolves and hung the pelts high up on the outside of the barn. The box of little ones he covered with boards and placed near his bed that night, for, weak and wobbly as it looked, each one was worth fifteen dollars.

Next morning after breakfast Rex hitched up his pony, with a horse which a ranchman had loaned him for its keep, to the wagon and went to town with his prizes. Arriving there he drove to the courthouse, hitched his team and went into the country clerk's office with the two wolf hides.

"Hello, Rex, where did you get those?" exclaimed the county clerk. "Don't you know those pelts are worth \$30 to you?"

"I surely do," said Rex, "and I've got something else out in my wagon that's worth still more," and laying the wolf hides on the floor he went back and brought in the box of little wolves. By this time a small crowd had gathered in the office to look at the little whelps. They were very young, but there was no doubt about their being timber wolves, so there was nothing for the clerk to do but pay the bounty.

"This is certainly the biggest haul of the kind anyone has ever made on the county treasury," said the clerk as he filled out and put his seal to the county scrip. "You understand, Rex, that this will be \$75 from the county in scrip, and \$150 from the cattlemen's association in cash. The scrip is worth about seventy-five cents on the dollar now, but if you keep it five or six months it will be worth its face value."

So he gave Rex the \$75 in scrip, and the \$150 in a check on the bank, as the clerk was secretary and treasurer of the cattlemen's association, and kept money always in the bank to pay the cattlemen's bounty on timber wolves and coyotes.

Then Rex went out, got into his wagon and drove down among the stores. Hitching his team he went into the bank and got the \$150 in bright gold coins. His first thought then was of good Dr. Brown who had been to see him so faithfully last winter through all the cold, sleety weather, while he was sick. The doctor's office was over the bank, so up the stairs went Rex. He walked soberly into the office and found the doctor sitting in his big arm chair reading a book. He looked tired and discouraged, for he had just returned from a long trip in the country to see some poor patients, and so many people had made poor crops this year that his collections had been light.

"Why, Rex," he said kindly, "how are you? You look bully good to me."

"Yes, thanks to your medicine, doctor, I'm feeling fine," said the boy. "By the way, doctor, I believe it's fifty dollars I owe you, isn't it? I think you said it was sixty in all, and I paid you ten dollars out of my harvest money."

"Yes, that's right, my boy, but don't worry about that; I can wait till you make another wheat crop."

"I am certainly obliged to you, doctor," said Rex, his voice trembling a little, "but I want to pay that fifty dollars here and now," saying which he drew out a handful of bright gold pieces and counted out the fifty dollars.

"Why, Rex, where in the world did you get all this money?" exclaimed the doctor, his eyes lighting up at sight of the new gold. "I certainly won't allow you to pay all this unless you can really spare it, for I can wait for part of it."

Of course an explanation followed, and the doctor learned that Rex could easily pay the fifty dollars without inconvenience.

As soon as he could tear himself away he went down to Mr. Dilley's store. Now, Mr. Dilley sold groceries, dry goods and medicines. He sold a great deal on credit, too, and this year many of his customers had made but little wheat on account of the drouth and the prairie dogs, so collections had been slow. Mr. Dilley looked unusually blue as Rex entered the store and walked to the rear

where the office was. He sat at his desk and gazed out of the window across the white, dusty prairie. But he brightened up when he saw the sunny face of Rex Wilton at his office door.

"Come in, Rex, come in. You look as though you had received some coyote bounty," said the big merchant pleasantly, for he knew what Rex had been doing the past month.

"I found something better than coyotes, Mr. Dilley," said Rex, and as the merchant looked at him inquiringly he drew out the \$75 in county scrip. "I want you to take this, Mr. Dilley, and give me credit for it at its face value if you can."

"Why certainly, my boy, certainly," said the merchant, opening his eyes wide. "I am surprised that you have done so well."

Then Rex made another dive into his pocket and drew out a handful of gold. "I also want you to give me credit for about \$60 of this, Mr. Dilley. Mother and I shall want some more seed wheat soon. I'm determined to make a wheat crop yet, and you might as well keep this as me. I've owed you so long I want to know how it feels for you to owe me a while."

"Here, John," said the merchant to his bookkeeper, "give this young millionaire credit for \$135, which overpays his account, I think, about \$40. Now, Rex, out with it. Where did you get all this money?"

So Rex told him about following the wolf into its den, and finding the two old wolves and the thirteen little ones, and how he had killed the two big wolves and captured the whelps, and how the county clerk had just paid him \$225.

"And where are the wolf hides, Rex?" asked the merchant.

"They're out in the wagon, and I suppose they're worth something, aren't they?"

"Certainly, they're worth at least \$2.50 each. Bring them in, and I'll allow you that much, and maybe more, depending on what I get for them."

Rex's story soon spread about town, and he found himself a young hero. Even the editor of the paper must have an account of the capture, which was published in the paper that very afternoon, and Rex carried a copy of it to his mother when he returned. He went home with Mr. Dilley for dinner and was treated like a young prince. But he was glad to get home in the evening to tell his mother of his experiences in town, and to give her the remainder of the wolf money.

Rex bought plenty of seed wheat that fall and put in a bigger crop than ever. He commenced in time on the prairie dogs the next spring, poisoning them before they could damage his wheat, made a fine crop that summer, and today he's one of the big ranchmen of the southwest.

#### THE AUTO TIRE AND THE RUBBER BOOT.

The very greatly increased demand for rubber for the making of automobile tires has caused the price of crude rubber to advance rapidly until it has now reached a price of nearly \$2.00 a pound. As a natural consequence, other industries in which rubber is used have felt this condition and have tried to meet it in various ways. Some of the manufacturers of rubber boots and other foot-wear have tried to make up for the increase by adding a large proportion of cheap compound to their product, in fact, this can be done more readily in this line of manufacturing than in any other, for the reason that the boot will look just as good and the purchaser cannot tell the difference by its appearance; of course, he can tell the difference in wear, because such footwear will not last well, but the manufacturer takes the chance that the wearer will not realize that he has not been getting what he bought. The best way to make sure that you are getting value received in footwear of this kind is to purchase only those brands, the quality of which is guaranteed by reliable manufacturers and extensively advertised, since such goods have a reputation to be maintained and their manufacturers cannot afford to cheapen their quality or to have the users of their brands be disappointed in the service which the article renders. What is true in this line is equally true with other goods. The best being, in the end, the cheapest.

"How Good Watches Are Made" is the title of a book published by the South Bend Watch Co., South Bend, Ind. It tells all about the complicated processes performed in the making of a watch, and can be had for the asking by readers of this paper who will be interested in the many surprising facts which it contains.

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BY MRS. M. B. RANDOLPH.

An old blue pitcher—last of its race—  
My sideboard decks; its antique grace  
Seems to the maid like fashion outworn,  
An object of mirth and vulgar scorn.

Clad in blue armor, gallant of pose,  
From brim to base, from handle to nose,  
Cavaliers canter with feathers on high,  
Blue as their castles built in the sky.

No far, faint distance finds here a place;  
No dim perspectives soften its face;  
"High lights" and "low lights" lawlessly  
Wung  
(Art in its day was callow and young).

Indigo horses prance and cavort;  
O'er blue levels they gallop and snort;  
Indigo knights just up from the tilt  
Wear ladies' favors bluely a-wilt.

Hard by the pitcher, cheek by jowl,  
Stand silver urn and cut-glass bowl;  
Glitter of plate and crystal star,  
Glimmer of gold-lined sugar jar.

Each with the other seem to vie  
In shaming its simple dignity;  
Yet calmly it stands mid latter-day shine,  
Ample of mold and comely of line.

In May midnights, long time by,  
It stood in a casement narrow and high;  
Philomel flooded the world with his note,  
Rose and lilac graced its throat.

Its shadow lay on the silvered sill;  
The old clock made the hush more still;  
There came no sound from hoofs that tore  
Down the blue road the knights flew o'er.

On winter eves the log fires bright  
Touched the plumes with red-gold light;  
Proudest piece on the shelf it stood  
Flanked by its figured sisterhood.

A pottery sphinx I seem to behold;  
On its broad lip hang riddles untold;  
Ah! could it speak what secrets of yore  
Would murmur and whisper from wall to floor.

In its deep bowl I seem to see  
Archives of family history;  
Annals of old 'tho hidden to view,  
Are stored for me in its chalice blue.

Sorrows and joys of other days  
Pass my retrospective gaze;  
Ringing laughter, whispered sigh  
Come from its throat as I pass by.

Tho' swallows come or wild geese go,  
Tho' fades the rose or falls the snow,  
A charmed thing it seems to stand  
Under the dead past's phantom hand.

Take from my board the costly jar,  
Glitter of plate and crystal star,  
But leave, oh, leave the pitcher blue,  
With its phantom flowers and wreath of rue.

## THE APPLE IN HISTORY.

BY RUBY BAUGHMAN.

The first emotions of the visitor at the modern apple show are aesthetic and gastronomic. But after the first delight to the eye and the watering of the mouth, the vari-tinted pyramids arouse the curiosity as to how, when, and where this delightful tickler of the appetite of humanity has been developed. For, beyond the ill-traditioned connection of the esculent spheroid with the permanent downfall of the race through the sweet tooth of our common mother, the history of the apple is not so very well known. The query of the inquisitive one leads him far afield, for the apple seems to have developed along with the human family ever since that first unhappy association in the garden.

The apple tree is often mentioned in Greek literature. According to the epic poet Homer, Tantalus was punished in Tartarus through all eternity by the sight of tempting, luscious apples which he might not pluck because the wind blew them always a few inches ahead of his grasping fingers. Theophrastus was a Greek botanist who classified and described the appletree, wild and tame. In both prose and poetry there are many mentionings of the fruit. The story of Atalanta's race is told best by Ovid. Atalanta was a beautiful maiden who had been warned by an oracle that marriage would be fatal to her happiness. So to all wooers she answered that she would wed him who could defeat her in the foot race, but that death would be the reward of him who lost. Many suitors entered under these grim conditions. It chanced that Hippomenes, a good and beautiful youth, was the judge in one of these contests. He fell in love with the beautiful girl and at the close of the race offered himself for a contest. Venus, the goddess of love, gave him three golden apples from her favorite temple garden on the island of Cyprus. In the race the wily youth dropped these, one by one, and Atalanta, moved by woman's curiosity or woman's greed, stopped to look and pick them up.

"And when he turned around to her, she lowered her face,  
Covered with blushes, and held out her hand,  
The golden apple in it—  
He did take the golden apple and the hand."

The whole calamity of the family scandal of Paris and Helen and of the Trojan War that grew out of it, was caused by a rare golden apple of discord thrown in among the guests at the marriage of Thetis and Peleus, by a disappointed female deity who had not been invited to the function.

Then there were the Golden Apples of Hesperides, which sprang up to grace the wedding of Jove and Juno, king and queen of the gods. Guarded by Hesperus and a dragon and the Hesperides, they furnished a quest for many of the heroes of Greek song and story. All of this would seem to prove that with the Greeks the apple was a favorite fruit.

The Romans in their turn have celebrated the apple tree and its fruit, both in prose and verse. Tacitus recounts how the ancient, heathen German tribes to the northward included wild apples in their food. Pliny, in his encyclopaedic volume, says of trees, "there are some which are altogether wild, some more civilized," and in the latter he groups the apple. He says, too, that the apple is the heaviest of all things, and that the oxen begin to sweat at the very sight of them. This might seem to argue that either Pliny was a poor observer or that the oxen of that day were possessed of a reader brain or more sensitive sweat glands than the beasts of burden nowadays.

It seems probable that the Romans first introduced the apple—which Pliny calls the urbaniores—into Britain at the time of their conquest of the island. That our American tree is a direct descendant of the English stock is not so certain, for there seem to be two or three varieties at least, which are indigenous to America. The Roman writer Palladius said, "If apples are inclined to fall before their time, a stone placed in a split root will retain them," and in another place he comments, "the ground is strewn with the fruit of an unbidden apple tree."

That the Hebrews were familiar with the apple is plain from their literature. The Bible student has read of the "apples of gold in baskets of silver." Joel mentions the apple tree along with the palm, the vine, the fig and the pomegranate. Solomon in his Song says that "as the apple tree is among the trees of the wood, so is my beloved among the sons." But whether the sweet-perfumed and sweet-flavored fruit he refers to is our modern apple, or whether the Hebrew tappuah includes the apricot, which is so common and delicious a fruit in Palestine, is not very clear. Sure it is that the apple, as we know it, is better adapted to the temperate zones, growing spontaneously in every section of Europe and Western Asia except the frigid zone, but producing very poor fruit in the hot countries.

The northern peoples of Europe have known the apple from earliest days. In the legends of the Norse mythology in the Edda, Iduna, the wife of Brogi, god of poetry, keeps in a box some rare apples which the Scandinavian gods, when they feel old age coming on, have only to taste of to become young again. By this mystic fruit they perpetuate their youth till the day when the entire universe, gods and all, must be destroyed.

In ancient Wales, the Welsh, remnants of the early Britons, rewarded their poets for excellence in song by the bestowing of an apple spray, a token similar in meaning to the laurel wreath of the Romans. In Scotland, an early historian says, the apple tree was the badge of the clan Lamont, a Highland tribe.

The English, too, have left a record of many interesting customs connected with the apple. On Christmas, we read, that in ancient Devonshire, the farmers and their servants were accustomed to take a large bowl of cider, with toast in it, carefully to the orchard, where they saluted trees with much ceremonial reverence. Then they threw the cider upon the roots of the trees in order that they might bear more plentifully the next season. After they had been saturated with the liquor, the men placed the bits of toast in the branches, and circled hand in hand around the trees. The ceremony closed with drinking the following toast three times:

"Here's to thee, old apple tree,  
Whence thou mayest bud and whence thou mayest blow,  
And whence thou mayest bear apples enow!"

Hatsful! capsful!  
Bushel, bushel, sacks-full!  
And my pockets full, too! Hurra!"

This is surely an improvement, from the sentimental and poetic point of view, on our more matter-of-fact fertilizing the trees with compost or manure, though the results may not be so effective.

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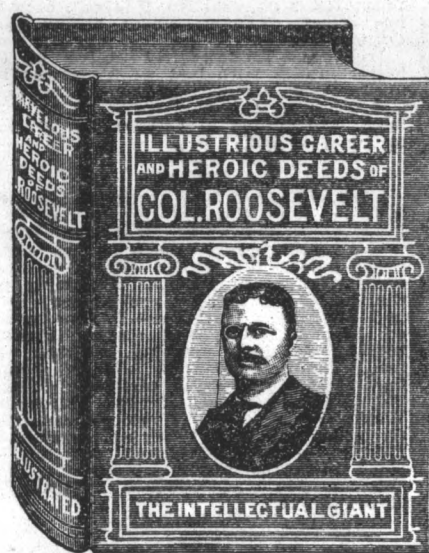
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## MARKETS

## DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKETS.

November 9, 1910.  
Grains and Seeds.

**Wheat.**—The "big stick" used for hammering down values this week after an attempt to advance the figures by buying, was the large visible supplies of this country, Canada, and European markets. It seems that every storehouse is filled and make contracts for their new crop which promises to be large. This situation is forcing the bulls to submit to the inevitable, and last week when an attempt to stall the downward trend of values by taking 15,000,000 bushels off the market, the advance only amounted to two cents on a bushel and did not continue long. During the corresponding week a year ago the price of wheat advanced nearly three cents and was quoted at the close at \$1.20 per bu. Flour situation is not active. Quotations for the past week are:

	No. 2	No. 1	Dec.	May.
Thursday	.91½	.89¾	.92¾	.97¾
Friday	.92	.89½	.93	.98
Saturday	.92½	.90¼	.93¾	.98½
Monday	.92½	.90	.93½	.98½
Tuesday	.92	.92	.92¾	.97¾
Wednesday	.92	.92	.92¾	.97¾

**Corn.**—There is not much to say of this trade, other than that yields do not appear to be coming up to the standard expected. Last year at this time there was a rising market, but during the week just past it has been with difficulty that the trade has sustained the former week's figures and there are indications that quotations might go downward. The visible supply decreased, thus making the general conditions favorable for improvement, but for the influence of wheat and general bearish feeling. The price a year ago was 65½c per bu. Quotations for the week are:

	No. 2	No. 2
	Mixed.	Yellow.
Thursday	51½	53
Friday	51½	53
Saturday	51½	53
Monday	51½	52¾
Tuesday	51½	53
Wednesday	51½	53

**Oats.**—The feeling in this department of the grain market is firmer than in the former two and an improvement was noted in prices Monday. Movement is slow. The visible supply shows a decrease. A year ago the price for standard oats was 42c per bu. Quotations for the week are:

	Standard.	No. 3
	White.	White.
Thursday	34½	34
Friday	34½	34
Saturday	34½	34
Monday	35½	35
Tuesday	34½	34
Wednesday	34½	34

**Beans.**—Brokers are calling for beans, but holders are not selling them at present prices with the result that no deals are recorded on the local market. Nominal prices are reported the same as a week ago and are as follows:

	Cash.	Nov.
Thursday	\$2.02	\$2.00
Friday	2.02	2.00
Saturday	2.02	2.00
Monday	2.02	2.00
Tuesday	2.02	2.00
Wednesday	2.02	2.00

**Clover Seed.**—There was no change in the clover seed deal until Monday when an advance of 20c was made for the common kinds of seed, while alsike remained steady. The trade is active with considerable seed changing hands at each session. Quotations for the week are:

	Prime Spot.	Dec.	Alsike.
Thursday	\$8.40	\$8.45	\$8.75
Friday	8.40	8.45	8.75
Saturday	8.40	8.45	8.75
Monday	8.60	8.65	8.87
Tuesday	8.60	8.65	8.75
Wednesday	8.60	8.65	8.75

**Rye.**—Market is unchanged and easy. Quotation for No. 1 is 77c per bu., which is the price of a week ago.

## Visible Supply of Grains.

	This week.	Last week.
Wheat	40,366,000	40,120,000
Corn	2,976,000	3,510,000
Oats	16,557,000	17,023,000
Rye	410,000	433,000
Barley	2,907,000	2,958,000

## Flour, Feed, Provisions, Etc.

**Flour.**—The flour trade is easy with prices unchanged. Quotations are:

Clear	\$4.55
Straight	4.65
Patent Michigan	5.20
Ordinary Patent	4.75

**Hay and Straw.**—Hay values are advanced; rye straw steady and wheat straw lower. Quotations on baled hay in car lots f. o. b. Detroit are: No. 1 timothy, \$16.50@17; No. 2 timothy, \$15.50@16; clover, mixed, \$15.50@16; rye straw, \$7@7.50; wheat and oat straw, \$6@6.50 per ton.

**Feed.**—All prices are steady with the reduced values of last week except corn meal which recovered \$2 per ton. Carlot prices on track are: Bran, \$21 per ton; coarse middlings, \$23; fine middlings, \$26; cracked corn, \$25; coarse corn meal, \$25; corn and oat chop, \$21 per ton.

**Potatoes.**—No material change in the market. The week has seen no further indication of weakening and the trade is steady. Quotations: In car lots Michigan potatoes are selling at 40@42c per bu.

**Provisions.**—Mess pork, \$21.50; family pork, \$23.50; medium clear, \$21@23; smoked hams, 15@16c; briskets, 14c; shoulders, 11c; picnic hams, 11c; bacon, 20@24c; lard in tierces, 13@13½c; kettle rendered, 13½c per lb.

## Dairy and Poultry Products.

**Butter.**—This trade has not been dis-

turbed by any change in conditions or prices. Demand and supply are well adjusted to maintain present figures. Quotations are: Extra creamery, 31c; firsts, do., 29c; dairy, 23c; packing stock, 22c per lb.

**Eggs.**—There is no movement of eggs toward the market and it is now getting difficult to supply consumers. Prices are 2½c higher. Fresh receipts, case count, cases included, are quoted at 29c per doz.

**Poultry.**—The tendency of prices is downward except for turkeys and geese. Shipments marketward are small. Chickens are lower at 12c per lb; hens are down to 9@11c; turkeys have advanced to 16@18c, and geese to 12@13c; ducks continue at 14@15c lb.

**Cheese.**—Michigan, 17; Michigan sharp, 17@18½; Michigan fall made, 17½@18c; York state, 17@18c; limburger, old, 17@18c; Swiss, domestic block, 21@22c; cream brick, 16½@17c.

## Fruits and Vegetables.

**Apples.**—The tone is unchanged. Prices are about steady. Market easy. Choice consignments selling at \$3@3.50; common kinds and grades, \$2@2.75 per bbl.

**Cabbage.**—Steady. Selling at \$1.50 per bbl. for new.

**Grapes.**—Concord, 4-lb. baskets, 16c; Niagara, 17c; Catawbas, 17c.

**Pears.**—Steady. Selling at 75c@1.50 per bu.

## OTHER MARKETS.

## Grand Rapids.

The potato market still sags, reports from outside buying markets showing a decline of 5c since last week. Buying prices in Michigan, however, are unchanged at 25@30c. The potato movement continues heavy, the approaching cold weather and threatened scarcity of cars influencing the buyers in their operations. Buyers of onions are paying the farmers 40@50c. The wheat market is lower, the mills quoting No. 2 red at 87c; No. 1 white at 84c. Live fowls and ducks are off 1c, being quoted at 9c and 10c respectively. No special change is noted in the egg and butter markets. Dressed hogs are selling at 10@10½c. The city market is practically closed for the season. A few potatoes were offered there Tuesday morning, selling at 40@45c. Cabbage sold at 50c per bu.

## New York.

**Butter.**—Further advances were made in butter deals this week and the trade is firm at the new prices. Creamery specials quoted at 33½c; extras, 32c; thirds to firsts, 24@30c.

**Eggs.**—Values are advanced. Nearby eggs quoted at 48@50c; fresh gathered extras, 32@34c; firsts, 28@31c dozen.

**Poultry.**—Dressed, market is irregular. Quoted as follows: Western spring broilers, 17@20c; fowls, 11@17½c; spring turkeys, 14@22c. Live, easier. Spring chickens, 12½@13c; fowls, 12½@13c; turkeys, 18@20c.

## Chicago.

**Wheat.**—No. 2 red, 91½@91¾c; Decem-

ber, 89½c; May, 95½c per bu.

**Corn.**—No. 2 mixed, 50@50½c; Decem-

ber, 47½c; May, 49c.

**Oats.**—No. 2 white, 33½@34c; Decem-

ber, 31½c; May, 34½c.

**Butter.**—Better grades of creamery are quoted higher but the demand is slow again. Creameries, 24@30½c; dairies, 23@27c per lb.

**Eggs.**—The better grades of eggs continue in light receipt while the demand has been sufficiently brisk to push prices up 1c. Miscellaneous receipts continue steady and 1c higher. Quotations are: Prime firsts, 29c; firsts, 27c; at mark, cases included, 19½@22½c dozen.

**Hay and Straw.**—Market continues easy. Although dealers show a disposition to shade prices, quotations remain as reported last week. Quotations are: Choice timothy, \$19@19.50; No. 1 timothy, \$17@18; No. 2 do. and No. 1 mixed, \$15@16.50; No. 3 do. and No. 2 mixed, \$12@14; rye straw, \$8.50@9; wheat straw, \$5.50@6 per ton.

**Potatoes.**—Trade fairly active in the better grades with last week's prices being well maintained; poorer grades have lost 2@3c in the past week. Choice to fancy are quoted at 48@50c per bu; fair to good, 35@42c.

## Boston.

**Wool.**—While only a moderate business is being done, the situation is very firm. Dealers are expecting that present values will be maintained and advances registered before the winter season is over. Foreign demand is slow. Following are the leading domestic quotations: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces—Delaine washed, 34c; XX, 30c; fine unmerchanted, 24@25c; ½-blood combing, 29@30c; ¾-blood combing, 29@30c; ¼-blood combing, 27@27½c; delaine unwashed, 26½@27c; fine unwashed, 22@23c. Michigan, Wisconsin and New York fleeces—Fine unwashed, 19@21c; delaine unwashed, 25@26c; ½-blood unwashed, 28@29c; ¾-blood unwashed, 28@29c. Kentucky, Indiana and Missouri—¾-blood, 29@30c; ¼-blood, 27@28c.

## Elgin.

**Butter.**—Trade firm at 31c per lb., which is a decline of a half cent since last week. Sales for the week amounted to 663,700 lbs., as compared with 671,200 lbs. for the previous week.

## THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

## Buffalo.

November 7, 1910.

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

Receipts of stock here today as follows: Cattle, 236 cars; hogs, 19,200; sheep and lambs, 12,400; calves, 1,200.

With 236 loads of cattle on our market here today, and 34,000 reported in Chicago, the market opened from 15@25c a hundred lower on all grades, and in many instances common to fair butcher cows sold fully 50c per hundred weight

lower. There was 15 to 20 loads of good cattle on the market that weighed 1,200 and up, and the prevailing price on these was \$6.25@6.50. One bunch of prime quality, handy weights sold at \$6.85.

We quote: Best 1,300 to 1,400-lb. steers \$6.60@7; good prime 1,200 to 1,300-lb. do., \$6@6.50; best 1,100 to 1,200-lb. shipping steers, \$5.25@6; medium butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.75@5.25; light butcher steers, \$4.25@4.75; best fat cows, \$4.25@5; fair to good cows, \$3@3.75; common to medium do., \$2.75@3.25; trimmers \$2.50@3; best fat heifers, \$5@5.75; good do., \$4.25@4.75; fair to good do., \$3.50@4; stock heifers, \$3.25@3.75; best feeding steers, dehorned, \$5@5.25; medium to good feeding steers, \$4.25@4.50; stockers, all grades, \$3.50@3.75; best bulls, \$4.75@5; bologna bulls, \$3.75@4.25; light thin bulls, \$3.25@3.75; fancy milkers and springers, \$7@8; good to prime milkers and springers, \$5@6; common to good do., \$3@4.

With 120 cars of hogs on sale here today, our market opened a strong 10c lower than Saturday's best time, and closing steady at the opening, with a good clearance; all selling that got yarded in time for the market. Lower prices in the west and liberal receipts here made our packers more bearish; started out this morning by bidding \$8.10@8.15. After a long time, seeing they could not buy at that price, they raised their bid to \$8.20@8.25.

We quote: Mixed and medium, \$8.20@8.25; heavy, \$8.10@8.25; yorkers, \$8.20@8.25; pigs and light yorkers, \$8.25@8.35; some choice light pigs selling up to \$8.50. Roughs, \$7.20@7.25; stags, \$6@6.50.

The lamb market opened active today; most of the best lambs selling at \$6.75. Heavy lambs dull. Most of the northern Michigan lambs sold from \$6.50@6.65. We look for about steady prices balance of week. Sheep were about steady today, and look for about steady prices balance of week.

We quote: Best lambs, \$6.70@6.75; wethers, \$4.25@4.50; cull sheep, \$2.50@3; bucks, \$2.50@3.25; yearlings, \$5@5.25; heavy ewes, \$4@4.10; handy ewes, \$4@4.25; northern Michigan lambs, \$6.50@6.65; veals, choice to extra, \$10.50@10.75; fair to good do., \$7.50@10; heavy calves, \$6@7.

## Chicago.

November 7, 1910.

**Cattle.** Hogs. Sheep. Received today ..... 35,000 26,000 50,000  
Same day last year, 24,338 26,795 31,286  
Received last week, 80,610 105,445 152,781  
Same week last year, 75,243 108,802 94,175

This week begins with a greatly overstocked cattle market, the offerings including only about 2,500 from western ranges. A few fat butcher lots are going at steady prices, but the general market is very dull, buyers bidding 10@15c lower. Western range cattle are arriving in greatly reduced volume, only 13,000 arriving last week, compared with 22,500 a week earlier and 26,500 a year ago. Hogs sold all right today so far as the weightier lots were concerned, there being a good call for butcher lots, but light lots sold off 5c or more, with slow sales. Today's sales were at \$7.45@8.50, butcher lots of medium weight going highest. Choice light brought \$8.30@8.40. The sheep and lamb market was very slow, except for the best, with buyers bidding 10@15c lower, and feeders were slow of sale. Wethers were salable at \$3.50@4.25; ewes at \$2@3.90; bucks at \$2.75@3.25; yearlings at \$4.50@5.25 and lambs at \$4.50@6.65. Breeding ewes were salable at \$3.25@4.75, and feeders were after ewes at \$2@3; wethers at \$3.35@3.75; yearlings at \$4.15@4.90 and lambs at \$3@6. Top on hogs was 40c lower than a week ago.

Cattle continued in extremely liberal supply for still another week, the chief difference from conditions of a few weeks ago being that there has been a great falling off in the receipts from western ranges and a corresponding gain in receipts from feeding districts tributary to this market. Range stock was hurried to market owing to lack of feed, and now receipts are much smaller than a year ago, with a great deterioration in their quality. There were a few rallies in prices for fed stock last week, but the usual trend of prices was downward rather than upward, with the great bulk of the fed steers going at \$5.40@7.25, the best class bringing \$7.15@7.75 and the poorest \$4.50@5.50. Export steers sold at \$6.15@6.90, and prime yearlings sold up to \$7.60. Buyers were apt to pay relatively better prices for fat little yearlings than for finished heavy beefs, and there was also a good outlet for yearlings heifers that were well finished. Cows and heifers held at \$3.30@6.75, canners and cutters going at \$2.25@3.25, bulls at \$3@5.10 and calves at \$3.50@10.25 per 100 lbs. The stocker and feeder trade continued extremely large with prices weak or strong according to the quality or lack of quality. Stockers sold at \$3@5, while feeders sold usually at \$5@5.85, but most buyers objected to buying feeders near the top figure. Western range cattle were sold at \$4@6.25 for steers and at \$3@5.50 for cows and heifers. Milk and springers found buyers at \$30@75 per head, the better class of cows being scarcer and \$2@3 higher in numerous instances. On the other hand, canners took the commoner cows, while packers took the next best backward springers. Large cattle receipts up to cold weather are generally expected, and it seems probable that large runs will extend well into the winter. A scarcity looks a long way off.

Hogs have been working downward in price for several weeks, with rallies, that are apt to be followed by greater falls. There is a general disposition among stock feeders to hurry their marketable hogs to packing points, and on any encouragement whatever receipts undergo an increase, but the late pace has been too much in favor of buyers to suit a good many farmers, and they have held back their swine for an advance. Eastern shippers have continued extremely decidedly depressing factor. Hogs are

not as heavy in weight as several weeks ago, when the average arrivals here weighed 264 lbs., the heaviest of the year. The average weight has been all the time declining rapidly since then and is now 232 lbs., comparing with 223 lbs. one year ago, 207 lbs. two years ago, 223 lbs. three years ago and 231 lbs. four years ago. The future course of the market is a matter of doubt, but the prevailing belief inclines to further reductions in prices. Still it is hard to find any well-informed dealer in hogs who advises the marketing of pigs, especially where feed is abundant.

Sheep and lambs have continued to be marketed much more freely than in former years, but there has been a great falling off from the great record-breaking supplies seen several weeks ago, at which time rangemen were rushing in vast flocks owing to lack of feed. Quality has fallen off materially in the range shipments, but on the other hand there has been a marked improvement in the grading of the native lambs, which are fatter than ever before at this season. In fact, the only complaint that can be brought against them by packers is that they are running too heavy in weight, buyers taking somewhat lighter fat lambs at a premium over the heavy lots. Feeders have been doing the better share of the buying, and there has been a good call also for breeding ewes, with a marked falling off in offerings of prime breeders. The feeder trade is by no means as large as it was, although a good many flocks have been purchased, and before long this trade will cease.

Horses have been marketed in much smaller numbers, as country shippers found the business unprofitable except in cases where unusual care was taken in making up loads. Horses have been selling \$25 per head lower than two months ago in plenty of instances, and no wonder there is a let-up in the marketing of common grades. Small southern chunks are among the most active grades, sales ranging at \$60@125, while feeders are wanted at \$165@210 for shipment to Ohio and Pennsylvania. Drafters are selling at \$170@275, and drivers are slow on the former basis of \$150@300.

## LIVE STOCK NOTES.

An old-time Illinois cattle feeder says that back in war times in the sixties cattle were not called heavy if they weighed less than 1,800 lbs., and he recalls a consignment of 70 steers shipped to Chicago in 1865 that averaged at home 2,100 lbs.

Word comes from Missouri that more sheep and lambs will be fed this fall and winter than ever before. Corn is cheap, and there is grass everywhere, while farmers have all kinds of forage for winter feeding.

A prominent cattleman at Chicago says: "Range cattle have been going into corn belt feed lots and picking up flesh since last August. They were bought high and their present owners have not sufficient confidence in the market here to keep them until next February or March. They will come forward shortly and in increasing numbers during the latter part of November and December."

## MICHIGAN CROP REPORT.

**Wheat.**—The condition of wheat as compared with an average per cent is, in the state 98, in the southern counties 97, in the central counties 100, in the northern counties 99 and in the upper peninsula 92.

The total number of bushels of wheat marketed by farmers in October at 99 flouring mills is 163,962 and at 74 elevators and to grain dealers 110,823, or a total of 274,785 bushels. Of this amount 156,205 bushels were marketed in the southern four tiers of counties, 77,716 in the central counties and 40,864 in the northern counties and upper peninsula. The estimated total number of bushels of wheat marketed in the three months, August-October, is 3,750,000. Forty-eight mills, elevators and grain dealers report no wheat marketed in October.

**Corn.**—The estimated average yield of corn in bushels is 32 in the state, 31 in the southern counties, 35 in the central counties, 33 in the northern counties and 34 in the upper peninsula.

**Clover Seed.**—The per cent of acreage of clover seed harvested as compared with average years, is 77 in the state, 79 in the southern counties, 78 in the central counties, 70 in the northern counties and 45 in the upper peninsula. The average yield per acre in bushels is 1.45 in the state, 1.34 in the southern counties, 1.61 in the central counties, 1.75 in the northern counties and 2.00 in the upper peninsula.

**Potatoes.**—The estimated average yield per acre, in bushels, is 99 in the state, 92 in the southern counties, 94 in the central counties, 111 in the northern counties and 153 in the upper peninsula.

**Commercial Fertilizers.**—The per cent of farmers who have used commercial fertilizer on their wheat this fall, is 20 in the state and central counties, 26 in the southern counties, 6 in the northern counties and 1 in the upper peninsula.

**Live Stock.**—The average condition of horses, cattle, sheep and swine in the state is 97.

## MICHIGAN FARMERS' INSTITUTES.

Menominee County.—Powers, Nov. 12; Faithorn, Nov. 14; Stephenson, Nov. 15. Schoolcraft County.—Inwood, Nov. 14, (forenoon); Thompson, Nov. 14, (evening); Manistique Twp., Nov. 15, (afternoon); Doyle Twp., Nov. 15, (evening); Marblehead, Nov. 16, (afternoon); White-dale, Nov. 16, (evening); Germfask Twp., Nov. 17, (afternoon); Germfask Village, Nov. 17, (evening).

Delta County.—Bark River, Nov. 16; Flat Rock, Nov. 17; Alton, Nov. 18; Perkins, Nov. 19; Maple Ridge, Nov. 21.

## THIS IS THE LAST EDITION.

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

## DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

## Thursday's Market.

November 10, 1910.

## Cattle.

Receipts, 1,250. Market opened 15@25c lower than last Thursday.

We quote: Best steers and heifers, \$5.50@5.60; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$5@5.25; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@5; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@5; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$3.50@4.25; choice fat cows, \$4@4.25; good fat cows, \$3.25@3.75; common cows, \$3; canners, \$2@2.50; choice heavy bulls, \$3.75@4.25; fair to good bolognas, bulls, \$3.25@3.50; stock bulls, \$3@3.25; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.25@4.85; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$3.75@4; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$4@4.25; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.25@3.50; stock heifers, \$3.25@3.50; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4@60; common milkers, \$3@40.

Spicer & R. sold Kelly 17 feeders av 910 at \$4.85; to Goodwin 1 steer weighing 900 at \$5.50, 10 butchers av 918 at \$4.80; to Bresnahan 2 cows av 960 at \$2.60; to Mich. B. Co. 30 butchers av 757 at \$4.25, 30 do av 823 at \$4.25; to Kamman B. Co. 4 do av 782 at \$4.35; to Breitenbeck 1 cow weighing 1,020 at \$3.50; to Bresnahan 5 do av 848 at \$2.60; to Kamman 10 heifers av 786 at \$4.10, 2 cows av 1,050 at \$3.25; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 canner weighing 800 at \$2.50, 1 do weighing 910 at \$2.50, 1 do weighing 780 at \$3, 1 do weighing 750 at \$2.50, 2 do av 860 at \$2.75, 4 cows av 975 at \$2.90; to Kamman 5 butchers av 640 at \$4.25, 1 cow weighing 1,060 at \$3.75; to Lachalt 3 feeders av 800 at \$4.65. Haley & M. sold Sullivan P. Co. 1 bull weighing 1,400 at \$4.25, 1 do weighing 820 at \$3.75, 2 canners av 925 at \$2.65, 1 heifer weighing 800 at \$4.50, 2 cows av 575 at \$2.50; to Applebaum 2 heifers av 375 at \$4.50, 2 cows av 950 at \$4.25; to Karkosky 4 butchers av 412 at \$4; to Regan 6 do av 553 at \$3.85, 7 do av 640 at \$4, 1 bull weighing 550 at \$3.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 steer weighing 850 at \$4.85, 3 heifers av 790 at \$4.40, 1 bull weighing 800 at \$3.75, 1 do weighing 1,160 at \$4, 3 do av 700 at \$3.65, 11 butchers av 682 at \$4.35; to Schuman 5 do av 738 at \$4.40, 7 do av 760 at \$4.50; to Mayer 5 do av 930 at \$4.65; to Breitenbeck 5 cows av 944 at \$3.60; to Applebaum 5 butchers av 604 at \$4.10; to Rattkowsky 2 do av 810 at \$3.90, 2 cows av 1,150 at \$3.90; to Lachalt 5 heifers av 784 at \$4.25; to Mich. B. Co. 5 cows av 916 at \$3.85, 2 do av 885 at \$3.75, 1 heifer weighing 940 at \$3.75, 9 steers and heifers av 760 at \$4.30, 1 cow weighing 980 at \$3.75.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Thompson Bros. 3 cows av 1,040 at \$3.75, 8 butchers av 652 at \$4, 1 cow weighing 820 at \$3, 2 do av 1,015 at \$3.50, 3 butchers av 517 at \$3.50; to Rattkowsky 7 do av 830 at \$4; to Fronn 3 do av 843 at \$3.75; to Kamman B. Co. 17 do av 862 at \$4.20; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 bull weighing 1,270 at \$3.75, 1 heifer weighing 760 at \$4, 1 do weighing 940 at \$4.75, 1 cow weighing 940 at \$2.50, 2 bulls av 990 at \$3.75, 4 heifers av 742 at \$4.40; to Parker, W. & Co. 31 butchers av 832 at \$4.20, 22 steers av 990 at \$5.50, 1 cow weighing 860 at \$3, 5 do av 1,000 at \$3; to Hammond, S. & Co. 21 steers av 960 at \$5.30; to Goose 3 cows av 933 at \$3, 9 butchers av 445 at \$3.75; to Riley 23 stockers av 675 at \$4.40; to Mich. B. Co. 2 cows av 1,010 at \$4; to Regan 9 butchers av 632 at \$4.15, 25 do av 600 at \$3.90; to King Dey 35 feeders av 752 at \$4.35; to Lachalt 8 butchers av 873 at \$4.25; to Hupp 11 stockers av 680 at \$4; to Hammond, S. & Co. 6 steers av 1,108 at \$5.60, 1 cow weighing 1,250 at \$5.50, 2 do av 925 at \$2.70; to Mich. B. Co. 11 butchers av 840 at \$4.25, 1 heifer weighing 1,070 at \$5.25, 2 cows av 915 at \$4; to Fronn 5 butchers av 800 at \$3.50, 13 do av 600 at \$3.80; to Goose 6 cows av 921 at \$3, 5 do av 874 at \$3.40, 5 butchers av 536 at \$3.35; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 cow weighing 870 at \$2.50, 9 butchers av 860 at \$2.75, 2 do av 610 at \$3.75, 1 bull weighing 800 at \$3.75.

Roe Com. Co. sold Rattkowsky 2 cows av 975 at \$4, 1 do weighing 1,200 at \$4.75; to Reinhardt 15 stockers av 600 at \$4; to Heinrich 7 steers av 830 at \$4.90; to Sullivan P. Co. 14 butchers av 643 at \$3.75, 1 cow weighing 900 at \$2.50, 5 cows av 820 at \$2.75, 2 do av 900 at \$2.75; to Goose 2 butchers av 650 at \$3; to Kamman B. Co. 12 do av 766 at \$3.75, 1 oxen weighing 1,680 at \$3.60, 1 bull weighing 900 at \$3.75; to Kelley 5 feeders av 790 at \$4.40, 1 stocker weighing 400 at \$5; to Goose 2 heifers av 515 at \$3.50; to Rattkowsky 4 butchers av 550 at \$3.75; to Goose 5 cows av 944 at \$3.25; to Parker, W. & Co. 7 do av 966 at \$3.15; to Mich. B. Co. 5 steers av 874 at \$5.25, 1 canner weighing 760 at \$2.50, 4 cows av 1,325 at \$4.25, 3 butchers av 680 at \$4, 4 do av 920 at \$5; to Hensler 3 stockers av 540 at \$3.75.

McLachlin sold Sullivan P. Co. 4 steers av 710 at \$4.80, 1 do weighing 1,150 at \$5.50.

Same sold Breitenbeck 2 cows av 1,010 at \$3.50, 1 bull weighing 1,000 at \$4, 1 do weighing 810 at \$4.50.

Johnson sold Kelley 3 feeders av 750 at \$4.50.

McLachlin sold Regan 3 heifers av 673 at \$4.25.

## Veal Calves.

Receipts, 347. Market steady at last week's prices. Best, \$9@9.50; others, \$4

150 at \$9, 9 av 155 at \$9; to Parker, W. & Co. 5 av 250 at \$4, 8 av 230 at \$4.50.

Roe Com. Co. sold Mich. B. Co. 10 av 146 at \$8.75.

Groff sold Newton B. Co. 2 av 160 at \$9, 2 av 20 at \$7.

Spicer & R. sold Nagle P. Co. 8 av 150 at \$9.50; to Mich. B. Co. 2 av 125 at \$9; to Lucke 3 av 550 at \$5.40; to Nagle P. Co. 6 av 165 at \$9, 1 weighing 150 at \$8, 3 av 150 at \$8, 14 av 135 at \$9.

Voetner sold Sullivan 7 av 155 at \$9.50, Bennett & S. sold Burnstone 1 weighing 150 at \$9.

Long sold same 3 av 130 at \$9.50.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Parker, W. & Co. 1 weighing 160 at \$9.50, 4 av 155 at \$8.50, 3 av 145 at \$8.50, 8 av 145 at \$9.25, 11 av 140 at \$9.50, 4 av 150 at \$9.50, 2 av 125 at \$8.50, 1 weighing 190 at \$8; to Mich. B. Co. 20 av 125 at \$8.75; to Goose 10 av 258 at \$4; to Hammond, S. & Co. 16 av 130 at \$9; to Nagle P. Co. 1 weighing 120 at \$9.50.

## Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts, 3,682. Market 10@25c higher than last Thursday.

Best lambs, \$6.25@6.40; fair lambs, \$5.75@6; light to common lambs, \$5@5.50; fair to good sheep, \$3.50@4; culls and common, \$2.75@3.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Stocker 13 lambs av 50 at \$5.50, 4 do av 48 at \$5.50, 10 do av 61 at \$5.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 6 sheep av 90 at \$2.25, 11 do av 85 at \$4; to Sullivan P. Co. 10 do av 100 at \$3.50, 10 do av 98 at \$2.50, 10 lambs av 52 at \$5, 39 do av 78 at \$6; to Mich. Beef Co. 40 sheep av 115 at \$3.50, 47 do av 120 at \$3.85, 8 do av 115 at \$3.75, 12 lambs av 77 at \$6.25, 39 do av 75 at \$6, 18 do av 72 at \$6; to Gordon & B. 56 do av 60 at \$5.75, 10 sheep av 104 at \$3.50; to Nagle P. Co. 283 lambs av 75 at \$6.25; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 43 sheep av 110 at \$3.75; to Barlage 14 do av 90 at \$3; to Hammond, S. & Co. 18 do av 100 at \$3.75, 10 lambs av 55 at \$6, 14 do av 67 at \$6, 12 do av 45 at \$4.

Roe Com. Co. sold Parker, W. & Co. 62 lambs av 77 at \$6.10; to Sullivan P. Co. 40 sheep av 90 at \$3.65, 12 lambs av 85 at \$6.25; to Mich. B. Co. 14 sheep av 125 at \$3.50, 24 do av 115 at \$3.50.

Wagner sold Sullivan P. Co. 19 sheep av 90 at \$2.50, 20 lambs av 55 at \$5, 75 do av 83 at \$6.

Kendall sold same 29 do av 80 at \$5.75, 29 sheep av 70 at \$2.50.

Voetner sold same 100 do av 84 at \$3.30.

Haley & M. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 22 lambs av 80 at \$6.25; to Nagle P. Co. 200 do av 85 at \$6.15, 101 do av 80 at \$6.25, 53 do av 80 at \$5.50, 14 sheep av 100 at \$3.25; to Gordon & B. 11 do av 110 at \$3.75; to Hammond, S. & Co. 16 do av 100 at \$3, 7 lambs av 65 at \$5.75.

Spicer & R. sold Gordon & B. 17 sheep av 80 at \$3.25, 29 lambs av 70 at \$6.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 46 av 80 at \$6, 11 sheep av 95 at \$3; to Mich. B. Co. 19 lambs av 60 at \$5.75, 60 do av 75 at \$6.20; to Thompson Bros. 37 sheep av 85 at \$3.65; to Mich. B. Co. 23 lambs av 60 at \$6, 5 do av 75 at \$6.25, 25 do av 60 at \$6.

Bennett & S. sold Fitzpatrick 17 sheep av 90 at \$3.50.

Groff sold Barlage 11 lambs av 77 at \$6.15, 4 sheep av 90 at \$4.

## Hogs.

Receipts, 5,153. Bidding 50c lower than last Thursday. None sold up to noon.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$7.70@7.85; pigs, \$7.85; light yorkers, \$7.70@7.85; stags, one-third off.

Spicer & R. sold Parker, W. & Co. 734 av 200 at \$7.85, 572 av 170 at \$7.80.

Haley & M. sold same 487 av 180 at \$7.85, 280 av 170 at \$7.80.

Roe Com. Co. sold same 272 av 175 at \$7.80, 226 av 200 at \$7.85.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Sullivan P. Co. 339 av 180 at \$7.85, 465 av 175 at \$7.80, 210 av 160 at \$7.75.

Same sold Hammond, S. & Co. 2,470 av 185 at \$7.80, 325 av 160 at \$7.75.

A Correction.—In our issue of Nov. 5, the quotation for Elgin butter was given as 31½c, whereas it should have read 30½c per lb. This week's quotation as given on the opposite page is, therefore, an advance of one-half cent over last week's price instead of a decline, as there stated.

From now on the weather will have a powerful influence on the marketing of live stock. Cold, winter weather always starts in large numbers of cattle, hogs and sheep.

## CROP AND MARKET NOTES.

Washtenaw Co., Oct. 26.—The weather is sharply reminding farmers of the fact that corn and potatoes should be speedily gathered. A large acreage of corn still remains to be husked and very many acres of potatoes are yet to dig. The weather usually becomes very uncertain at this late date and efforts should be used to expedite the work. Corn yielding not over 75 per cent of an average crop. Potatoes about the same, but the price is a disappointment. Many farms changing hands at greatly improved prices. Live hogs, \$8; calves, \$8; cattle, 5c lb. Butter and eggs selling at 30c and 25c respectively; apples, except in orchards that have not been sprayed all but a complete failure.

Kent Co., Oct. 27.—Potato harvest being over, all attention is paid to the corn crop. The wind storm we had in August or early September made it impossible to cut and set up the corn shocks so as to stand well or to shed rain well, therefore the crop must necessarily suffer more or less damage from wet weather. The unusual growing weather we have experienced during September has not been ideal weather for curing out the corn shocks. The warm, damp weather has given fall sown grain a big lift. Wheat sown on the corn land twice treated to barnyard manure sown Oct. 10th, now covers the ground. All told, we have had an extraordinary season for late sowing. Insects are said to be working in places. Farmers here are coming more

and more to see and act upon the privilege of co-operation in the buying and selling of farm produce. Several new companies are just now starting in to handle the season's crops. Both producer and consumer can easily see the advantage to be derived. When the middleman's share is cut out, prices will gradually adjust themselves to a square deal between these two great elements of society and we shall hear no more about the high cost of living.

## Ohio.

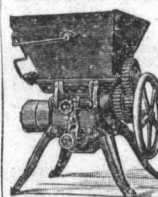
Williams Co., Oct. 25.—October has been very warm and dry nearly all through the month, but is considerably cooler now. Corn is all cut, but not so very much husked, except for feeding, as there has not been frost enough to make the grain sound enough to crib. Potatoes are a splendid crop, also an average crop of apples. Hogs selling from \$8@8.50 per cwt; milk, \$1.75 per cwt; butter, 28@30c lb; eggs, 26c dozen; potatoes, 50@75c bu; wheat fields are looking fine, and will be well topped for cold weather. Clover seed is a pretty fair crop; most of it is threshed.

## Indiana.

Steuben Co., Oct. 31.—Our first killing frost came the night of Oct. 28, when we had two inches of snow. Never was wheat put in when the conditions were more favorable than this fall and there has been a splendid growth, but the conditions have also been favorable for the fly to get in its destructive work and it has improved its opportunity. Several fields have been reseeded. Corn husking is progressing rapidly and both the corn and fodder are in good condition. Wheat is selling very slowly at 88c and buyers are talking 42c for new corn, but none has appeared on the market yet. There will not be as many hogs as common but they are of a better quality than for the last two or three years and are selling at 8@8½c. We have a good many good lambs and they are being gathered up at 6c, or \$4@4.50 per head by the shippers and feeders. A good many loads have been shipped in from the west this fall to feed. There have also been several loads of breeders ewes unloaded here. There are no fat cattle here. Stockers are being bought to winter for about 4c for yearling steers, but nearly always by the head. Rough feed is scarce and we hear a good deal of inquiry for hay fodder.

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**THE MICHIGAN FARMER.**

**THURSDAY'S DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKETS.**

**Receipts, 1,250. Market opened 15@25c lower than last Thursday.**

**We quote: Best steers and heifers, \$5.50@5.60; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$5@5.25; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@5; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@5; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$3.50@4.25; choice fat cows, \$4@4.25; good fat cows, \$3.25@3.75; common cows, \$3; canners, \$2@2.50; choice heavy bulls, \$3.75@4.25; fair to good bolognas, bulls, \$3.25@3.50; stock bulls, \$3@3.25; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.25@4.85; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$3.75@4; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$4@4.25; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.25@3.50; stock heifers, \$3.25@3.50; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4@60; common milkers, \$3@40.**

**Spicer & R. sold Kelly 17 feeders av 910 at \$4.85; to Goodwin 1 steer weighing 900 at \$5.50, 10 butchers av 918 at \$4.80; to Bresnahan 2 cows av 960 at \$2.60; to Mich. B. Co. 30 butchers av 757 at \$4.25, 30 do av 823 at \$4.25; to Kamman B. Co. 4 do av 782 at \$4.35; to Breitenbeck 1 cow weighing 1,020 at \$3.50; to Bresnahan 5 do av 848 at \$2.60; to Kamman 10 heifers av 786 at \$4.10, 2 cows av 1,050 at \$3.25; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 canner weighing 800 at \$2.50, 1 do weighing 910 at \$2.50, 1 do weighing 780 at \$3, 1 do weighing 750 at \$2.50, 2 do av 860 at \$2.75, 4 cows av 975 at \$2.90; to Kamman 5 butchers av 640 at \$4.25, 1 cow weighing 1,060 at \$3.75; to Lachalt 3 feeders av 800 at \$4.65.**

**Haley & M. sold Sullivan P. Co. 1 bull weighing 1,400 at \$4.25, 1 do weighing 820 at \$3.75, 2 canners av 925 at \$2.65, 1 heifer weighing 800 at \$4.50, 2 cows av 575 at \$2.50; to Applebaum 2 heifers av 375 at \$4.50, 2 cows av 950 at \$4.25; to Karkosky 4 butchers av 412 at \$4; to Regan 6 do av 553 at \$3.85, 7 do av 640 at \$4, 1 bull weighing 550 at \$3.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 steer weighing 850 at \$4.85, 3 heifers av 790 at \$4.40, 1 bull weighing 800 at \$3.75, 1 do weighing 1,160 at \$4, 3 do av 700 at \$3.65, 11 butchers av 682 at \$4.35; to Schuman 5 do av 738 at \$4.40, 7 do av 760 at \$4.50; to Mayer 5 do av 930 at \$4.65; to Breitenbeck 5 cows av 944 at \$3.60; to Applebaum 5 butchers av 604 at \$4.10; to Rattkowsky 2 do av 810 at \$3.90, 2 cows av 1,150 at \$3.90; to Lachalt 5 heifers av 784 at \$4.25; to Mich. B. Co. 5 cows av 916 at \$3.85, 2 do av 885 at \$3.75, 1 heifer weighing 940 at \$3.75, 9 steers and heifers av 760 at \$4.30, 1 cow weighing 980 at \$3.75.**

**Bishop, B. & H. sold Thompson Bros. 3 cows av 1,040 at \$3.75, 8 butchers av 652 at \$4, 1 cow weighing 820 at \$3, 2 do av 1,015 at \$3.50, 3 butchers av 517 at \$3.50; to Rattkowsky 7 do av 830 at \$4; to Fronn 3 do av 843 at \$3.75; to Kamman B. Co. 17 do av 862 at \$4.20; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 bull weighing 1,270 at \$3.75, 1 heifer weighing 760 at \$4, 1 do weighing 940 at \$4.75, 1 cow weighing 940 at \$2.50, 2 bulls av 990 at \$3.75, 4 heifers av 742 at \$4.40; to Parker, W. & Co. 31 butchers av 832 at \$4.20, 22 steers av 990 at \$5.50, 1 cow weighing 860 at \$3, 5 do av 1,000 at \$3; to Hammond, S. & Co. 21 steers av 960 at \$5.30; to Goose 3 cows av 933 at \$3, 9 butchers av 445 at \$3.75; to Riley 23 stockers av 675 at \$4.40; to Mich. B. Co. 2 cows av 1,010 at \$4; to Regan 9 butchers av 632 at \$4.15, 25 do av 600 at \$3.90; to King Dey 35 feeders av 752 at \$4.35; to Lachalt 8 butchers av 873 at \$4.25; to Hupp 11 stockers av 680 at \$4; to Hammond, S. & Co. 6 steers av 1,108 at \$5.60, 1 cow weighing 1,250 at \$5.50, 2 do av 925 at \$2.70; to Mich. B. Co. 11 butchers av 840 at \$4.25, 1 heifer weighing 1,070 at \$5.25, 2 cows av 915 at \$4; to Fronn 5 butchers av 800 at \$3.50, 13 do av 600 at \$3.80; to Goose 6 cows av 921 at \$3, 5 do av 874 at \$3.40, 5 butchers av 536 at \$3.35; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 cow weighing 870 at \$2.50, 9 butchers av 860 at \$2.75, 2 do av 610 at \$3.75, 1 bull weighing 800 at \$3.75.**

**Roe Com. Co. sold Rattkowsky 2 cows av 975 at \$4, 1 do weighing 1,200 at \$4.75; to Reinhardt 15 stockers av 600 at \$4; to Heinrich 7 steers av 830 at \$4.90; to Sullivan P. Co. 14 butchers av 643 at \$3.75, 1 cow weighing 900 at \$2.50, 5 cows av 820 at \$2.75, 2 do av 900 at \$2.75; to Goose 2 butchers av 650 at \$3; to Kamman B. Co. 12 do av 766 at \$3.75, 1 oxen weighing 1,680 at \$3.60, 1 bull weighing 900 at \$3.75; to Kelley 5 feeders av 790 at \$4.40, 1 stocker weighing 400 at \$5; to Goose 2 heifers av 515 at \$3.50; to Rattkowsky 4 butchers av 550 at \$3.75; to Goose 5 cows av 944 at \$3.25; to Parker, W. & Co. 7 do av 966 at \$3.15; to Mich. B. Co. 5 steers av 874 at \$5.25, 1 canner weighing 760 at \$2.50, 4 cows av 1,325 at \$4.25, 3 butchers av 680 at \$4, 4 do av 920 at \$5; to Hensler 3 stockers av 540 at \$3.75.**

**McLachlin sold Sullivan P. Co. 4 steers av 710 at \$4.80, 1 do weighing 1,150 at \$5.50.**

**Same sold Breitenbeck 2 cows av 1,010 at \$3.50, 1 bull weighing 1,000 at \$4, 1 do weighing 810 at \$4.50.**

**Johnson sold Kelley 3 feeders av 750 at \$4.50.**

**McLachlin sold Regan 3 heifers av 673 at \$4.25.**

**Veal Calves. Receipts, 347. Market steady at last week's prices. Best, \$9@9.50; others, \$4**

## THRIFTY STOCK



# Woman and Her Needs

## At Home and Elsewhere



### Blessed is She Who Knoweth Her Limitations

HAPPINESS is such a simple thing it seems a pity everyone can't acquire the habit. But sad to relate, there are many, oh, very many, who never seem to arrive at that condition. For some of the unhappy ones I have nothing by sympathy for I know their unhappiness is not of their own making. Others I feel like shaking, for I know they could be happy if they would only exercise a little common sense and live the life nature designed for them.

In this last class I reckon the women who are always trying to do something they have neither the money, time, strength nor ability to do, and who, because they can not accomplish the impossible are fretting their lives away and making their families miserable.

A woman of small means goes to visit a wealthy friend. Of course, she sees a customized. Priceless pictures, rich drap-manner of life to which she is not ac-erries, expensive china and glass are about her; each meal is served in a manner she has only dreamed of for state occasions; there are parties, receptions, concerts and theaters to fill the time and life slips away smoothly because money oils the wheels.

But the visit ends and our friend goes home. To be thankful for her rest and change and then, with a feeling of pity for her friend, to slip back into her own simple way of living? No, indeed, she goes back to strain every nerve in a vain effort to live as does her friend with money. Her simple muslin curtains are soon replaced by tawdry lace affairs, a cheap imitation of the costly ones which draped her friend's windows. She buys cheap veneered furniture to replace the old-fashioned articles of solid walnut or oak, the heirlooms of years. For her new treasures she pinches, saves and denies herself and family almost the necessities of life. She wears herself out physically trying to serve her meals in the same manner as did her late hostess who had a houseful of servants to command. Her one thought is to live as her wealthy friend did in every particular, and to have her house as nearly like her friends as possible.

The result is a house of horrors. From a simple, restful spot her dwelling, I can not say home, is transformed into a burlesque; a hodge podge like nothing ever

us. Far from being satisfied with results the woman is fretful and irritated and blames everybody but herself for her unhappy frame of mind. If someone would only show her that she is the only one to blame; if she could be persuaded to do only what she knows how to do, what she has the strength to do and what she has money to do easily, she might find happiness.

The joy of possession is not the only thing which leads women astray. Many there are who do not care a fig for the things wealth can buy. They want to do something to make them famous. A girl without a mite of musical understanding aspires to be a great pianist. Another girl who is color blind, apparently, is determined to paint a great picture; a third would be a poet, and so on. None of them has the least qualification for the thing she would do, and fruitless months or years are spent in an endeavor to accomplish the impossible. Apropos of this, I have in mind a girl who yearned to be a newspaper reporter. She could not spell the simplest words, could not construct a sentence without breaking at least two rules of grammar, could not write a connected account of anything when all the facts were given her, and besides was forever barred by physical peculiarities from ever making a success of any calling where meeting strangers was a part of the daily program.

Yet this poor girl haunted newspaper offices for two years trying to induce some editor to give her a chance. She might have been successful, and therefore reasonably happy, in sewing, cooking or caring for children, but she would not stoop to such work. It was the thing beyond her ability which appealed to her and made her miserable because she could not attain to her dream.

There are many like her in the world, always striving for the unattainable. And the result is, of course, unhappiness. It is a good thing to know one's limitations; to say, "I can buy a cotton dress and pay for it easily, but a silk one will mean I must scrimp for weeks. Therefore I will take the cotton;" to say, "I can do my own work and keep my health if I do not spend my strength cooking fanciful dishes and trying to serve my meals as my friend with a butler can do;" to say, "I can not play a sonata nor sing a note

song nor make a story, but I can write a newsy letter to my absent brother, so I'll write the letter."

In other words, happiness lies along the

road of doing what you can do, while only discontent and unhappiness awaits the one who strives to do the impossible.

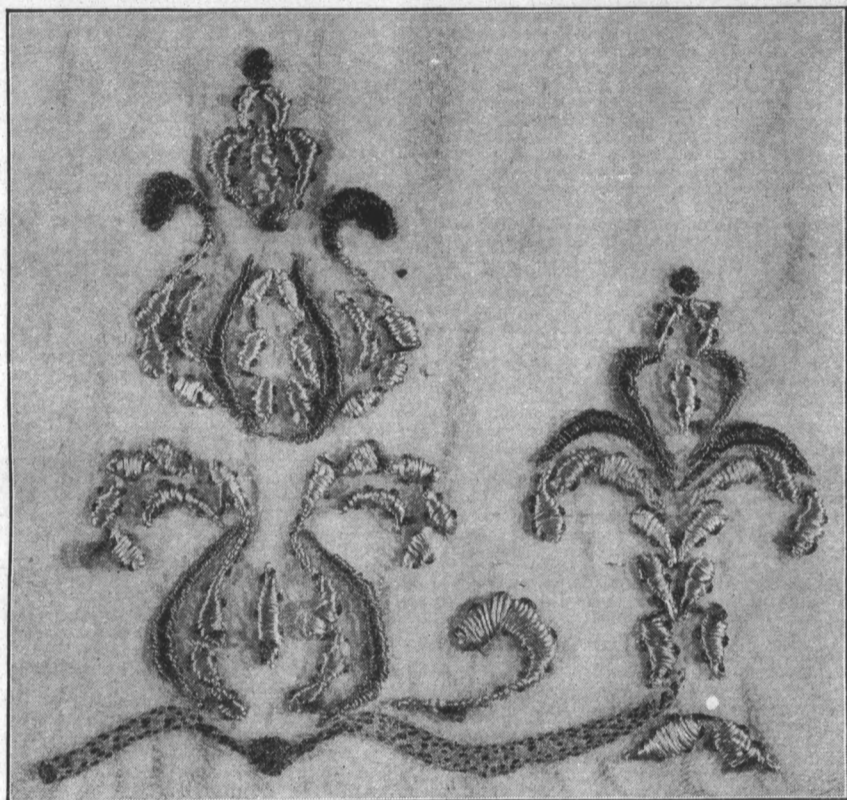
DEBORAH.

### Country Women As Money Earners—No. 17.

#### Color Embroidery Offers a Field for Artistic Endeavor with Financial Returns.

ANY woman can make money wherever she is. This talk about being in 'this place' or 'that place' is but an excuse for not becoming an earner. Whatever your place you have something to sell and there is always someone to buy. If you want to make money take

and goes back to her shop to work out an idea. She never copies. Indeed, anything seen in the shops is quite eliminated from her needlecraft rooms as being too common. She evolves new ideas, ideas that in the material worked into them sound so daring you can only ex-



stock of yourself; see what your own possibilities are, and then get busy."

Such is the philosophy of Mrs. Margaret Adams, of Detroit. And that being her philosophy she got busy with a determination, and a vim that in two short years landed her in a paying business in a downtown office building. Mrs. Adams' "possibility" was embroidering. She had done some sewing, and even taught sewing in a school and had done a little embroidering in white. But she wanted something more, a broader field for artistic expression so she turned her mind to the domain of color embroidery as applied to woman's wear.

An artist in silks, button moulds and beads, this is what she has become. Her artist's vision gives her the idea for a design, she sketches her thought, then masses her colors, silks, wood fibre, rib-bosene, beads, moulds, which she must dye herself, all in dozens of shadings, and plans which she shall use to obtain the picture she has in mind. That being done the rest is simple. It then becomes simply a matter of transferring the completed design to the waist or gown to be beautified, and this a dozen helpers do.

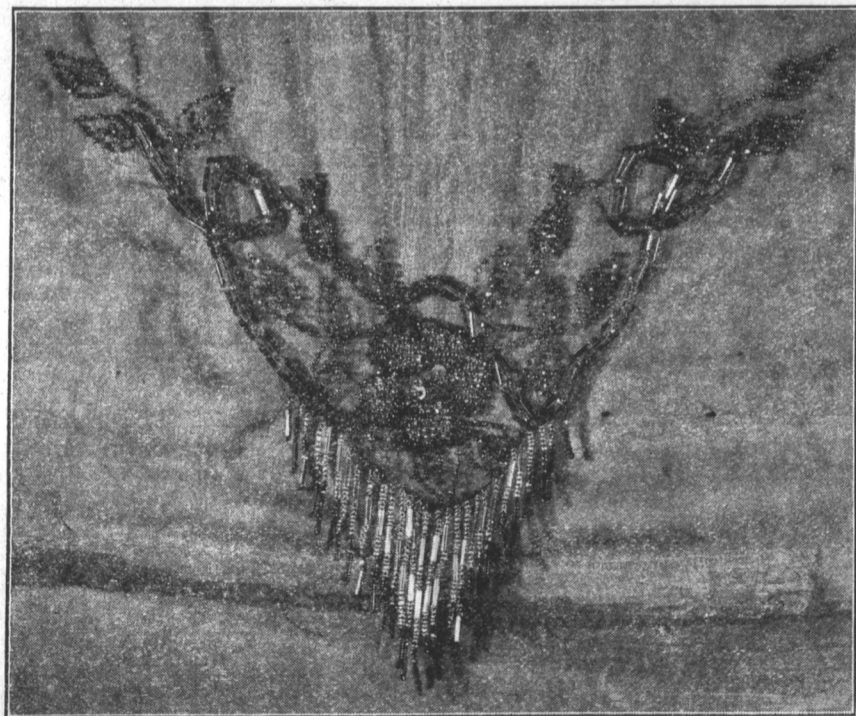
Mrs. Adams's particular field is that of embroidering for dressmakers, and in that she stands alone in this part of the country. A wealthy patron goes to a dressmaker and demands a gown. She does not want to be bothered with details and beyond selecting her materials she has nothing to do with the finished product. The dressmaker knows the styles, studies her customer to find what is best suited to that particular woman's style, makes her model, and then as she must have hand embroidery, she sends for Mrs. Adams. Mrs. Adams then studies the model, decides what will be best suited

claim over the result. For instance, a brick red voile dress was embroidered in salmon pink, peacock blue, pale green, two shades of tan, brown and black, and over the design was draped green and dull brown rattail braid strung with beads in green and dull brown, first a bead, then a knot in the braid, then a bead and so on. It sounds startling, but with a touch first of this color and then of that shimmering through the beads a picture as beautiful as many a painting was produced.

It is in her combinations of colors that this artist excels. Various shadings of the same colors are at her hand, and the difference of just one tone of a color means a dress made or marred. She works with old gold, red gold, and yellow gold, copper in different tones, old blue, ashes of violet, salmon pink, amethyst, peacock, amber blue, green, amethyst, shades, steel, and black. Usually there is a touch of black as it makes a harmony of what would otherwise be a jangle of colors.

Here are some of the ideas she has carried out. A gown of ashes of violet marquisette was embroidered in old steel with buttons dyed to match the marquisette. Another of old blue veiling was embroidered in eight colors, and made over white satin with an 8-inch black satin band at the bottom. Pinkish white broadcloth was combined with padded gold embroidery, the inevitable touch of black finishing the work.

A car robe, to be worn by a lady of wealth when journeying from her berth on the sleeper to the dressing room, was of heavy black silk. This was embroidered in peacock blue poppies, entirely around the gown. Every stitch of the embroidery was absolutely straight, and



seen on sea or land. It is neither the reflection of refined poverty nor of wealth, but a painful picture of what is accomplished when we try to do what is beyond

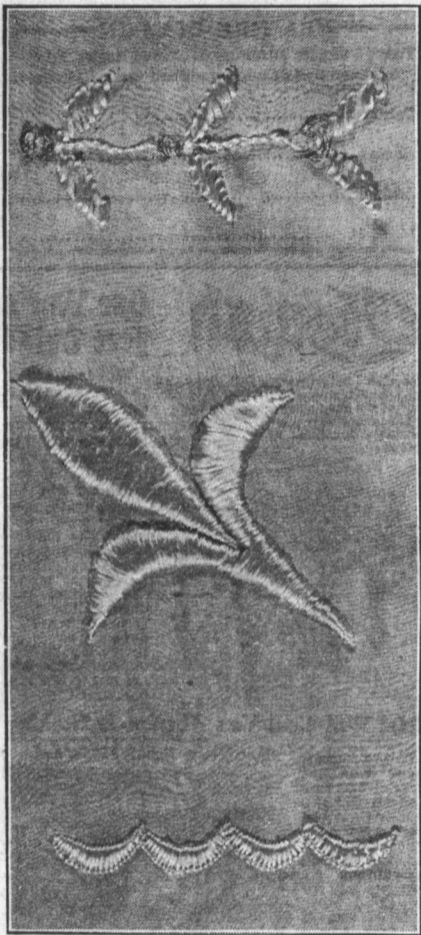
of opera music, but I can make delicious bread and keep a room tidy, therefore I will make home happy and leave music to the stars;" to say, "I can not write a

the effect of the whole when finished was that of falling water. It required a second glance to impress the poppy design upon the vision. The work on this gown alone would have taken one woman two weeks. Another gown which was turned out took 30 days to sew on the beads alone, while still a third had 2,500 wooden button moulds used in the design.

In designs where a large number of beads or buttons are to be used Mrs. Adams uses the buttons as they are so much lighter than beads. These she dyes herself to fit in with her color scheme, dies after her own secret process.

"I do not always get the results I am after," laughed Mrs. Adams. "Look at these," and she held to view a handful of grass green buttons. "I was after a pale blue and the yellow of the wood was sufficient to convert the color into this green."

Instead of silk Mrs. Adams uses wood fibre. This does not catch like the silk and will stand up without padding. Ribosene is used largely for fastening on buttons. She has designed her own embroidery frames and made them large enough to accommodate a half dozen work-women at one time. Starting alone



three seasons ago her work grew so that the next year she employed three women in her home, while this year has forced her into a downtown location where her helpers run from five to ten, according to the rush.

"But," I hear country girls say, "I could never work up such a business."

I grant you could not do just this sort of work, for Mrs. Adams is exceptional, an artist as truly as Bonheur. But you might do a small business all your own among your friends and neighbors. No waist dress is complete this season without some embroidery, and of course it must be hand work. And the number of women who can embroider well are few and far between. Just suppose you can use your needle skillfully, here is your chance. If you can not make your own design study the fashion sheets, the daily paper advertisements, catalogues, old pictures, anything which will give you an idea you can carry out. Let your neighbors know you are anxious to work and work up a business in your own home community. Set a fair price on your work, one that your customers can afford and that will pay you for your trouble. Do not make the price too cheap, that is as bad as asking an extortionate one.

Do everything in the nature of fine needlework. You might turn your hand to dollies and centerpieces, sofa cushions, hemstitched table linen, if the demand for waists and gowns is not sufficient to pay. There are scores of hurried housekeepers who would be glad to hire a table cloth hemmed or a couple of dollies embroidered if they but knew where they could get the work done.

The principal thing for you to do is to start. If you have a talent and wish to

market it, let it be known. Advertise yourself and do good work. Those are the two principal things. And above all, remember the opening words of this article, "Any woman can earn money wherever she is."

#### THE PROBLEM OF ARRANGING THE TABLE.

Household Department:—While not a farmer's wife, I have spent a great many years on the farm and I find the same plans are good for table service, no matter where one may live, and while my way may not be the most strictly up-to-date way of arranging a table, it is neat and convenient. It seems to me to be an unnecessary strain on nerves and body for the woman living on a small salary to be constantly on the rack lest her neighbors be more up-to-date than she.

First have a pad for the table, if it is nothing more than newspapers stitched together on the sewing machine, and made large enough to come over the edge of the table. It will save wear on the cloth and a cheap cloth over a pad looks better than a more expensive one without.

Don't make the mistake of using a colored cloth thinking it will save work. It may for a short time but soon fades and then never looks clean. Use a white cloth, as good as can be afforded. A little starch in the rinsing water is a great improvement to a cheap cloth and keeps it clean longer.

Tray cloths made of the best parts of old tablecloths saves many a spot on the cloth. Teach the children to be neat at the table, and with a small plate under the gravy bowl to catch the drops that will fall sometimes, a white cloth may easily be used one week.

Do not have a number of unnecessary dishes on the table simply because they are pretty, but after each meal clear away everything not actually needed for the next meal and let cleanliness and simplicity be the keynote of everything about the table.

In arranging the table for a family of six have a salt and pepper shaker at each end and another near the center. Place the cream and sugar in front of the housewife's place, which should be at one side of the table and directly opposite the husband's for convenience in serving. If one can not always have flowers for the table a few sprays of some pretty vine makes a cheerful centerpiece.

At the right of each cover place a knife and two spoons, unless soup is to be served. Then, of course, a soup spoon will also be needed. At the left, the fork and napkin. In front of the husband place the plates as it is easier to serve in that way and avoids the confusion of passing so many dishes around the table. If one cannot afford a good quality of decorated ware use plain white as it is easily matched and looks better than cheap decorated dishes.

At one end of the table have a plate of bread neatly arranged and at the other the butter on a dainty plate with the butter knife at one edge, and teach the child who sits nearest to see that every one is supplied with bread and butter as soon as possible after being seated at the table.

Place pickles and jelly or any relish near the center of the table, neatly arranged in pretty dishes. Don't think any old saucer or plate good enough if the table is to look inviting.

At the right of the one who serves and near the center of the table, place the meat, and if it is carved before being sent to the table it will take away much of the dread of serving that is such a bug-a-boo to many a good man. At the left, place the potatoes and do not forget the necessary forks, knives and spoons with which to serve. Between the meat and potatoes place the bowl of gravy, being careful to see that the edge of each dish is not sticky with food.

Serve the vegetables in individual dishes. If you can not have the little dishes which come for that purpose use sauce dishes. It is better than filling plates until they look like troughs.

In front of the housewife place the cups and saucers and at the right the tea or coffee pot. At the right of each child a glass of milk or water.

To save getting up from the table to remove dirty dishes or replenish empty bread plates, which will spoil the best cooked meal, have a small table with three shelves, or what is better still, a small cabinet to match the dining-room furniture, and which ever is used must have castors in order to move easily. If

# ENTERPRISE

## Meat and Food Chopper

The only true Meat Chopper—the only chopper that has a sharp, four-bladed steel knife and perforated steel plate that actually cuts meat, fish, vegetables, fruits, bread, etc., without crushing or mangling.

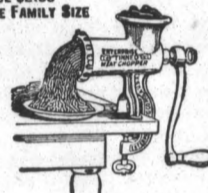
The "ENTERPRISE" is the strongest chopper made—has the fewest parts—is the simplest in construction. Easily cleaned. Cannot rust.

For Sale at Hardware and General Stores Everywhere.

No. 5, Small Family Size Chopper, \$1.75. No. 10 Large Family Size Chopper, price, \$2.50.

"ENTERPRISE" Meat and Food Choppers are made in 45 sizes and styles for Hand, Steam and Electric Power. We also make cheaper Food Choppers, but recommend the above. Illustrated catalogue FREE.

No. 10 PRICE \$2.50 LARGE FAMILY SIZE



## Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press

The quickest way, the easiest way, the cheapest way to make the best sausage and lard is to use the "ENTERPRISE" Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press—two machines in one. It is an absolute necessity at butchering time.

It is strongly made and every part does its work without a hitch. Plate fits perfectly and cylinder is bored absolutely true. Pressure will not cause meat to rise above plate. The patent corrugated spout prevents air entering the casing, thus assuring perfect filling and preservation of sausage.

Can be changed into a Lard or Fruit Press in a jiffy.

Sold by Hardware Dealers and General Stores everywhere.

Write for catalogue.

No. 25 4 QUART JAPANESE. PRICE \$5.50



## Bone, Shell and Corn Mill

A necessity to farmers, poultrymen and all who keep poultry. A splendid general, all-round mill. Grinds poultry feed and makes bone meal fertilizer.

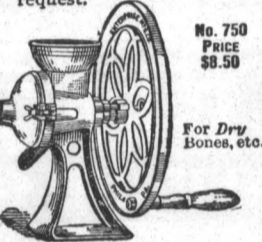
Grinds dry bones, oyster and other shells, corn, etc. Pays for itself in a short time. Size shown in illustration (No. 750, Price \$8.50, weight 60 lbs.) grinds 1 1/2 bushels corn per hour.

Look for the name "ENTERPRISE" on the machine you buy.

We also make other household specialties—all bearing the famous name "ENTERPRISE"—Coffee Mills, Rasins Seeders, Food Choppers, Fruit and Jelly Presses, Cherry Stoners, Cold Handle Sad Irons, etc., etc.

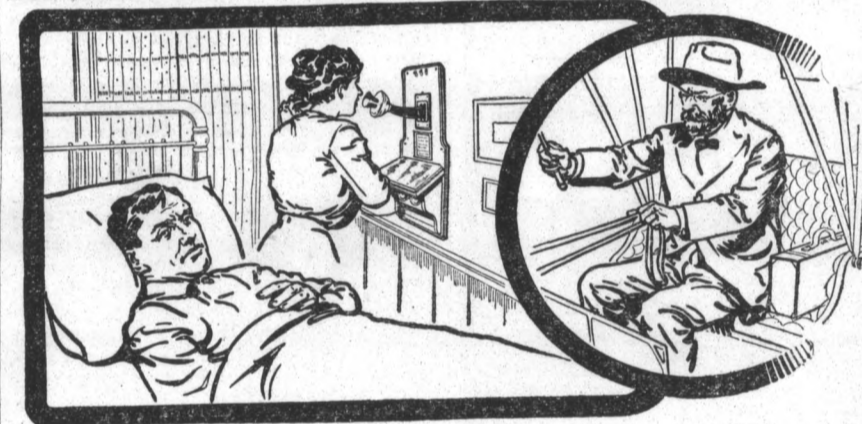
Ask for them at Hardware and General Stores.

Illustrated catalogue on request.



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The "Enterprising Housekeeper" is a valuable book containing over 200 selected recipes as well as numerous kitchen hints. Sent anywhere for four cents in stamps. THE ENTERPRISE MFG. CO. OF PA., Dept. 48 Philadelphia, Pa.



## Often Saves Human Life

WHEN the doctor is summoned to the farm, it is generally in an emergency case.

Often it is a matter of life or death.

A member of the family has been stricken with sudden illness or an accident has occurred.

Every minute's delay reduces the chances of recovery.

It is then that the Bell Telephone is "worth its weight in gold" to the anxious farmer.

It pays for itself then and there.

Consult our local manager and protect your family, next time you come to town.



Michigan State Telephone Company,

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### This Home-Made Cough Syrup will Surprise You

**Stops Even Whooping Cough Quickly. A Family Supply at Small Cost.**

Here is a home-made remedy that takes hold of a cough instantly and will usually cure the most stubborn case in 24 hours. This recipe makes a pint—enough for a whole family. You couldn't buy as much or as good ready-made cough syrup for \$2.50.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of warm water, and stir 2 minutes. Put  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a pint bottle, and add the Sugar Syrup. This keeps perfectly and has a pleasant taste—children like it. Braces up the appetite and is slightly laxative, which helps end a cough.

You probably know the medical value of pine in treating asthma, bronchitis, and other throat troubles, sore lungs, etc. There is nothing better. Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, rich in guaiac and all the natural healing pine elements. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

The prompt results from this inexpensive remedy have made friends for it in thousands of homes in the United States and Canada, which explains why the plan has been imitated often, but never successfully.

A guarantee of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this recipe. Your druggist has Pinex or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., 232 Main St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

### LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE

LE PAGE'S LIQUID GLUE is the best adhesive made—best known and greatest used because it dries instantly and holds fast. In every tool house and every work bench you will find this popular adhesive.

Sold by dealers generally in small cans containing  $\frac{1}{2}$  gills, gills,  $\frac{1}{2}$  pints and pints; also in cap sealing bottles and pin sealing tubes.

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enamel. Can be easily cleaned or rotated and swept under. Fastens on doorstep or handy place. Users claim it indispensable. Price 75c.

If your dealer WON'T supply you, accept no substitute and send us your order at once.

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Cattle or Horse hide, Calf, Dog, Deer, or any kind of skin with hair or fur on. We make them soft, light, odorless, wind, moth and water proof, and make them into coats (for men or women) robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered.

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RICE, NEW CROP—100 pounds' beautiful, clean white table rice, in double sacks, freight prepaid to your railroad station \$3.85. J. ED. CABANISS, Rice Farmer, Katy, Texas.

Prices Sent Free  
**Chicago Scale Co.**

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it is the table, from the second shelf hang dainty white curtains around three sides long enough to reach to the bottom of the third shelf. On this shelf place the empty dishes when ready for dessert.

On the second shelf have the loaf of bread with a board and knife for cutting, and the dessert. If the dessert is a pudding or something that must be kept warm, first wrap the casserole in a clean white cloth kept for that purpose and then put it in a larger dish with a cover.

On top of the table have the plates for serving the dessert, with spoons, forks and dishes that may be needed.

If cream or ices are to be used, then let the children help. They can learn while quite young to help, and do it nicely if a little patience is used. True, they may drop a dish or two, but do not scold them, they will soon learn confidence and be more careful.

After a meal is finished the clearing away will be an easy task as the dishes will nearly all be ready to take to the kitchen on the small table.

Maybe someone else has an easier and a better way. I would like to hear from others. It will do us good to exchange ideas and make our department more helpful and interesting, besides being a help to the editor.—E. L.

#### A WORD OF APPRECIATION.

Dear Editor:—I have been wondering why someone has not written a word of appreciation of the many good things you have been giving us through the columns of our department; but perhaps all, like myself, have been too busy. A recent editorial, however, has moved me to say, I wish every mother would read and heed the warning against stimulating food and condiments for children.

A leaflet lies before me from which I quote these words: "Fire is fully kindled before it breaks out. Dry material was necessary for kindling. \* \* \* In this generation the product of all the flesh eating, wine drinking, sensuous generations that have preceded it, every child is made of seasoned timber. There is no lack of material to feed the fire."

She (the author) mentions coffee as one of the principal kinds of fuel that feeds the fire—or craving for stimulants, and makes even graver charges against this favorite beverage.

But, oh, the pity of it! How few mothers read these things, or take them seriously if they do! One organization of which I am a member has, for years, been printing and giving away just such leaflets as the one I have quoted from to say nothing of all the literature to which Deborah has called our attention, and yet, the last woman has not been reached, probably will not be in this generation. So we must just keep at it. Precept upon precept, line upon line, here a little and there a little, even if we bring upon ourselves that most odious epithet, "A female lecturer." But the signs of the times are hopeful and a better day is dawning.—A. E. H. M.

#### HOME QUERIES.

This column is intended for a free exchange of ideas. Any subscriber is free to ask questions and it is hoped other readers will freely answer in return for the privilege of asking for help. No answers will be paid for.

Dear Editor:—I made some elderberry wine about the middle of September. It don't seem to ferment. I keep it in a warm place. I followed the recipe in the Michigan Farmer signed C. D., but I made double the recipe. Can someone please tell me what to do?—Mrs. J. W. S., Hudsonville.

#### FASHION NOTES.

"Use black satin in some way on your dress," advises a fashion authority. "If you only use it as a band for the hobble skirt you will show you are up-to-date, as a touch of black satin is quite the thing." Black satin is also much used for facing the large hats.

If you are planning to buy a silk dress choose a messaline. This soft silk is at present very much in vogue, eclipsing our old friend taffeta.

Brown, it is said, is to be almost as good a color as gray this season. If you have a brown suit of two seasons ago, cut the coat off to 30-inch length, stitch the pleats of the skirt down and put a band on just below the knees. Your suit will then be very much like this year's models.

The marquisettes for draping gowns are extremely popular. They are of coarse weave, something like voile and trans-

parent as chiffon. Figured marquisettes come for draping plain gowns and plain marquisettes for draping figured gowns. Of course, they come in a variety of dainty evening shades.

Aping English royalty, where mourning for the late King Edward VII was demanded, we have taken to wearing combinations of black and white. The combination is good in gowns and in hats.

In buying a hat beware of cheap birds. They are always made out of feathers glued to a foundation and a smart wind will blow your bird's feather's away. Unless you have loads of money to pay for a natural bird, choose a huge bow of ribbon or an ostrich plume. Even the wings which trim the turbans are quite apt to be made from feathers.

#### SHORT CUTS TO HOUSEKEEPING.

This department is opened as a means of exchange of new and successful ideas in homemaking. If you have learned something in cooking, sewing, child raising, fancy work, economy, anything which is helpful, and new, send it in. Twenty-five cents will be paid for every article used, but none will be returned. Keep suggestions short. Recipes not paid for.

Try pinning the patient's handkerchief to the front of the gown with a small safety pin, high enough so it can be used without removing. It can be thrust into the gown when not in use but is always there. This will be found more satisfactory than searching for it under the pillow, up the sleeve or everywhere where it is not when it is wanted in a hurry.—A. E. H. M.

Cure for Burns.—Take fresh lard, wash in cold water just nine times, apply generously to burn twice daily, and keep wrapped from air. Will cure quickly.—L. M. L.

Stains on enameled sinks are caused by pouring the water from vegetables into the sink. If there is no outside drain and the weather is too bad to throw this water outdoors, then a funnel may be fixed over the opening so as not to spill the water from off the cooked vegetables on the sink. This is for prevention for sinks that are new. For old sinks that are already stained, scouring brick, sand soap and ashes or fine sand will, in time, remove most of it. Muratic acid will clean it, or oxalic, but these eat the polish off the enamel and give it a dirty appearance. Oxalic acid is very nice to clean white boards around the sink, but rather hard on enamel. The sandsoap will, by patient rubbing and careful working into depressions, finally take off the worst stains. (Will contributor send name and address?)

#### FAREWELL TO CARVINGS ON HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

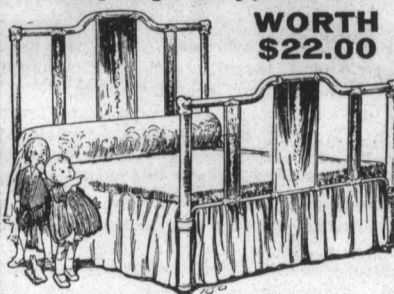
Verily, every generation gets wiser, though statistics seem to contradict the rest of the statement, that it also grows weaker. We who bought stoves a few seasons back are the unfortunate owners of monstrosities decorated with laurel wreaths, flowers, scallops and all sorts of carvings in which dust and grease settle and combine with a pertinacity worthy of a better cause. We dig and scrub and polish daily in our efforts to keep our ranges reasonably clean, because the previous generation wanted carvings.

This generation has better sense. The new stoves are perfectly plain, not a line or a hollow where dust can settle or grease work decay. There is as little nickel as possible, and the result is a stove which is a joy to the housekeeper because of its labor saving. The broiling pans, too, are of white enamel instead of the old composition, and may be kept clean without continual scrubbing and scouring. Another device, which sounds well, but may not work out well, is the placing of mica in the oven doors. No more need to open the door to see how a delicate cake is baking. You can look through your mica door, watch progress and regulate your heat accordingly.

Piano makers, too, have awakened. The piano of our mothers and older sisters was elaborately carved and gingerbreaded. The front was often all open work over a cloth lining. This looked fine in the store, but kept one running with a dust cloth from morning until night to remove the dust which just naturally settled in every crevice of that carving. The new pianos are absolutely plain. And they are far more beautiful than the old, their very simplicity making them good to look upon.

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THIS HANDSOME IRON BED COMPLETE WITH SPRINGS & MATTRESS  
**\$15.30 ONE DOLLAR DOWN**  
Two Dollars per month  
We Pay Freight to any part of State.



**WORTH \$22.00**

This FULL SIZED BED is very massive and beautiful. Finished in blue, green and white enamel or gold bronze. Has heavy steel panels with handsome floral decorations. The COTTON REVERSIBLE MATTRESS has good heavy tick, and the SPRINGS are guaranteed for 5 years. We ship this complete outfit to you for \$1 down, and if not entirely satisfactory after 10 days trial can be returned at our expense and your money cheerfully refunded.

We can save you money on all furniture, and allow easy payments if you wish.

#### USE THIS COUPON

Young & Chaffee Furniture Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Enclosed find one dollar. Send me bed, springs and mattress.

Color of bed.....

Name.....

Address.....

M. F. 11.....

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Cornish Instruments for real merit, are unequalled by any other, whatever the price or name or reputation.

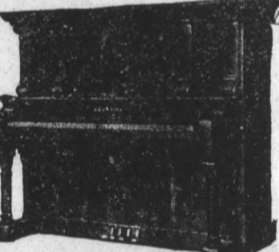


This is our offer to you—select any Cornish piano or organ, from the least expensive to the finest ever built and we, without one bit of obligation on your part, will send the instrument to you direct from our factory with the distinct understanding that if the instrument does not come up to your fullest expectations you are not to keep it, and that the

#### Trial Will Cost You Absolutely Nothing

If the instrument does not prove better value for the money than you can get anywhere else—if it is not as good an instrument as you can buy for one-third more than we ask—if at any time within a year you feel that you have not a good bargain, send it back; we won't find one word of fault with your decision, and you will not be one cent out of pocket for freight or for use of the instrument.

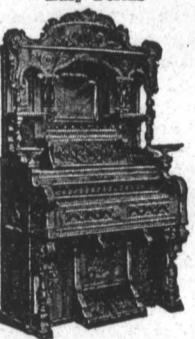
#### Two Years Credit If Needed



We Save You \$100 and more on a Piano

#### The Cornish Bond Protects You

##### Easy Terms



Buy On The Cornish Plan—Save One-Third

and holds us strictly to this offer. You are to have the privilege of any terms of payment that you may choose. You risk nothing. We assume all responsibility, because we know all about the great beauty of material and workmanship in Cornish pianos and organs and we know all about the pure, sweet, rich tone quality of our instruments and we know what a quarter of a million satisfied purchasers think of them.

If you keep the instrument it will cost you the Rock-Bottom Factory Price, not one cent more, and you will receive with it our Bonded Guarantee which insures the instrument for 25 years against defect in material or workmanship.

#### Send For The New Cornish Book

Don't think of buying before reading it. It is the handsomest piano and organ catalog ever issued. It explains things you ought to know whether you buy from us or not and it is yours for the asking. Write for it now and please mention which you are interested in—piano or organ.

WASHINGTON, N. J.  
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### THE LIGHT THAT NEVER FAILS

GENERATES ITS OWN GAS, cheaper than Kerosene. Is brighter than electricity. Costs  $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per day for a 20 candle power light. No grease, no dirt, no smoke. Is unequalled for the illumination of homes, stores and public buildings of all kinds. Every lamp is warranted. Agents wanted. Address NATIONAL STAMPING & ELECTRIC WORKS, Dept. 19, 216-220 S. Jefferson St., Chicago.

## FARMERS' CLUBS

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

President—B. A. Holden, Wixom.  
Vice-president—Mrs. C. A. Mathews, St. Johns.  
Secretary—Mrs. C. B. Johnson, Metamora.  
Treasurer—Henry T. Ross, Brighton.  
Corresponding Secretary—N. A. Clapp, Northville.  
C. Hallock, Almont; A. R. Palmer, Jackson; Wm. H. Marks, Fair Haven; C. L. Wright, Caro; E. W. Woodruff, Blanchard.

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

#### Associational Motto.—

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

#### Associational Sentiment.—

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

#### PREPARATION FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING.

While the executive committee of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs is making preparation for the annual meeting to be held in December the local Clubs should not neglect to do their share towards making the meeting a profitable one.

Delegates to this meeting should be elected at the November meeting by every local Club in the state. Nor should the work of choosing delegates to this meeting be carelessly done. Every Club is entitled to two delegates and it is an exceedingly good plan to send two. Where this is done if one of the delegates chosen has attended a similar meeting before, all the better results will be expected so far as the local Club is concerned, since familiarity with the work of the meeting enables the more rapid transaction of its business and insures a more careful deliberation of the questions before it; but, of course, there are many members in every local Farmers' Club who would make good delegates to this meeting and who would fit in nicely in its organization, notwithstanding the fact that they have not had experience as delegates to it in previous years, and it is a good plan to pass the honors around where practicable. But the interest of the local Club in the coming associational meeting should not be confined to the election of one or two delegates. Important matters will come before the State Association and it is best that such matters be discussed in the local Clubs before being presented to that body, for which reason the Club should carefully consider such matters as they may think advisable to bring before the state meeting and instruct their delegates accordingly. This is something which should not be neglected at the November meeting. Too many Clubs have failed to send delegates in previous years. Every Club in the state will get a large amount of benefit from having a representative in this meeting and all should be identified with the central body as the benefits to be derived are out of all proportion to the costs.

#### SUGGESTIONS OFFERED BY ASSOCIATIONAL DIRECTOR PALMER.

It would seem desirable that the resolutions which may be adopted by the coming meeting of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs should, so far as possible, voice the general sentiment of the local Clubs of the state. It is therefore suggested that the various Clubs send to the state meeting by the hands of their delegates, such resolutions or topics as they may desire to have considered by the meeting; and that some attention be given to the discussion of such topics by such clubs as hold meetings before the state meeting the first week in December. As topics that may come up, the following are suggested for discussion, and others may be added:

Resolved, that we favor the adoption of the so-called local parcels post system, provided that a nation-wide parcels post can not be obtained.

Resolved, that we are satisfied with the working of the present road laws of the state.

Resolved, that we favor an increased tax upon automobiles, the proceeds to be used in improving the highways of the state.

Resolved, that we oppose the further enlargement of the pension privilege, and

demand such publicity and such administrative and detective measures as shall eradicate fraudulent and undeserving pensioners from the list.

Resolved, that we favor the retention of the duty upon wheat, wool and cheese, and the tax upon oleomargarine colored as butter.

A. R. PALMER.

#### A SUCCESSFUL CLUB FAIR.

The Club Fair under the direction of the Hadley and Elba Farmers' Club, Oct. 20, was eminently successful. Many thanks are due General Managers Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Smith and their committee for their work and management of our first Club Fair.

The display of fruit, vegetables, grains, etc., was excellent, while that in the ladies' department of canned fruit, cut flowers, fancy work, etc., was equally good.

The best, or the most interesting, feature, was the collection of old relics which attracted the crowd. Articles from foreign countries, from different parts of our own land, and many things strange to the younger generation, were on exhibition. A dress 150 years old, spoons equally old, homespun sheets, etc., were exhibited by Mrs. E. Bates Snook, a hand-woven bedspread of 1834, etc., by Mrs. Silas Riley, a large collection by Mrs. J. W. Tower, who appeared in an old costume, embroidery by Mrs. O. Mudge, a large collection of western curios by Mr. and Mrs. Smith, curios from Chili, by Mrs. C. A. Bullock, etc., but time and space forbid further enumeration.

After a bountiful dinner the program proved very interesting. "Farm Horticulture," by A. M. Bullock and C. P. Johnson was full of timely hints. The sentiment seemed to be, cut down the old run-out orchard if you can not properly care for it, destroy the germ infested trees, and utilize the ground for a more profitable crop. The select reading by Edith Mills was well rendered and much enjoyed. Advantages and disadvantages of farm life, by Mrs. Wm. Bartenfelder, was a most excellent paper and created a spirited and humorous discussion, all tending to show the advantages of farm life.

There were fully 200 present, and undoubtedly the fair will become a permanent feature of our Club work. Begin now to prepare for 1911.

The next meeting will be at Pine Ridge, the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Peterson, Thursday, Nov. 17.

#### CLUB DISCUSSIONS.

**Discuss Conservation.**—The Conway and Handy Farmers' Club met with Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Grant, Oct. 28. A very pleasant time was had, a fairly good crowd was in attendance. After dinner was over the meeting was called to order by President Joseph Franks. Topic, "Should the natural resources of the United States, not now in the hands of corporations, be reserved and controlled by the government?" G. L. Adams opened the discussion by saying that the government should have charge of what is left, but not much is left, especially in Michigan. A great deal has been gobbled up by the corporations. The government was intended to be a protector of the weak against the strong; it is the only reasonable thing to be done. In the absence of Mr. Wright, W. M. Horton handled the discussion. He said the same principle applied to other resources as well. If the government only owned a small portion of the natural resources it would be better all around. He illustrated by the state prison binder twine plant; it had reduced the price considerable. This was followed by Mr. Rambo, who said the government should own the coal mines or a part of them, and a railroad or two. Then people would be furnished coal at reasonable rates. Mr. F. Grant thought it one of the most important questions of the day; it is very necessary to do something and do it at once. There is no limit to extravagance and indulgences. Distress and suffering will come in the future unless something is done; all our natural resources will be needed to furnish lights, fuel, etc., in a not far distant time. The general impression was that the government should take charge of all it could and as soon as possible.

**Assyria Farmers' Club.**—Our Club is still alive and prospering. It held its October meeting at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Fruin. One hundred and twenty-five friends and members of the Club were served with a most excellent dinner, after which a good social time was held until 2:30 o'clock, then President Cargo called the meeting to order. The literary and musical program was excellent and enjoyed by all. "Waste on the farm" was ably discussed by Charles Tuckerman, Roy Moore, Vern Farley and others, who thought keeping tools under shelter and drawing fertilizer at the right time were means of avoiding wastes, and some thought if they could have a good produce market near by to draw their vegetables to they could save more from waste. A select reading by Emma Hill, "Do farmers live as well and economically as they might," was interesting. It was thought they lived as well as any other class of people, if not better, but not as economically as they might. After the completion of the excellent program, the Club adjourned to meet the fourth Saturday in November, with Mr. and Mrs. Garrison Moore.—Club Reporter.

## GRANGE

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

#### THE NOVEMBER PROGRAMS.

##### Suggestions for Second Meeting.

Song.  
Three current events, with comments upon the same.  
Life of Florence Nightingale.  
Feeding Animals, II—1. Their foods, water, mineral, nitrogen and non-nitrogenous. 2. Digestion and assimilation of foods by animals.  
Instrumental music.  
Beautiful objects for home and school—II, vases and flowers.  
Question box.  
Dialog, "A Golden Wedding."  
Song, page 54, Grange Melodies.

#### GRANGES AND COUNTY SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.

"Is your County School Commissioner a member of a local Grange and member of this Pomona?" was asked at a certain county Grange session recently. The shaking of heads about the room indicated the reply; but, in less than a quarter of an hour after adjournment, a member hurried up into the hall saying, "We've got the School Commissioner; he's just signed an application to join the Grange." In this instance, distance from a Grange had been the reason for not joining. In most cases where the commissioner is not a member, the fact is due to want of vision on his part of the immense field of advantage such union would open to him. Possibly, however, his failure to belong to the Grange may oftener be due to the slowness of his patrons to grasp the benefit it is to their children to utilize every means that will keep them in close consultation with teachers and school officers.

"I do not know how I could reach the parents of the children in my county if it were not for the Grange; I never miss a

sioner where the appreciation of these facts is mutually felt and acted upon.  
JENNIE BUELL.

#### AMONG THE LIVE GRANGES.

##### Muskegon Pomona Patrons Enjoy Good Meeting.

Muskegon County Pomona met with Lonsdale Grange on Thursday and Friday, Oct. 20-21. The attendance was very good, and the dinner, if not "the best ever," was very close to it. Bro. John Walker, master of the Pomona, called the meeting to order promptly at 1:30 p. m. and the program began. Miss Peasley, of Muskegon, general secretary of the Y. W. C. A., gave a very interesting talk upon the work of that organization. After describing its work among the young women of the cities, she said: "The society is about to broaden its field of activity. A large number of the girls employed in offices, factories and shops in our cities and towns are from the country, and in order to do for them as we would like, we must have the co-operation of the country people. We want you to help us, and so we are asking you today to get ready for your part in this great work."

Bro. Clink spoke upon the work of the West Michigan Development Bureau. He said it had been trying for a year or more to acquaint seekers for homes with the worth of Michigan's unoccupied lands. He said that much of the sandy land hitherto considered worthless is valuable for agricultural purposes.

The address of the day was delivered by Bro. E. B. Ward, of Charlevoix Co. His subject was "Opportunity," and he told us how the Granges of Charlevoix county had grasped their opportunities. He spoke of the annual plowing match that has resulted in developing a lot of the best plowmen in Michigan from the boys of his county. He told of the activity of the Granges at the agricultural fair, of the work of the auxiliary societies in keeping up the different Granges, of the very large classes initiated and of their splendid Pomona, which is the largest west of Pennsylvania. Bro. Ward believes in Granges that do things in the present. The Grange cannot live upon its past record. We ought to seek first those objects that are worthiest in our particular locality and then use the Grange as a means of bettering conditions.

The fifth degree was conferred early in the evening, after which the local Grange gave an entertainment. The writer was not present at the Friday session but, measuring the event by his memory of



The Baby Show was an interesting feature of the very successful Grange Fair held at Kingsley, in Grand Traverse County, during September.

county meeting if I can help it, for it is the only place where so many of the school patrons come together to talk over things of vital concern to their neighborhoods and county. It is the only place where I can be sure of getting together with them in order to discuss the plans upon which I feel I must have their opinions and co-operation." This was the testimony which I heard a commissioner give, not long ago; and it is a comment that has been and may be duplicated by commissioner after commissioner.

Happy is that Grange whose school commissioner recognizes it and uses it as a vehicle for transporting live school ideas and as a machine for threshing errors and prejudices out of the opinions held by his school patrons. More fortunate, still, is that Grange whose commissioner sees in it the means by which his own views on school affairs may from time to time be clarified and stimulated.

On the other hand, fortunate is the school commissioner where Granges network his field of labor and furnish him, ready-made, an organization of his patrons through which he may reach them in appeal and consultation and with which he may unite in co-operating for community betterment.

Happy are both Grange and commis-

like occasions in the past, he believes it safe to say that it was both pleasant and profitable. I know of no county in Michigan where fraternal ties are stronger or where people travel farther to Pomona Grange meetings.—W. F. Taylor.

**A Corn Meeting.**—Coopersville Grange, of Ottawa Co., at its meeting on Saturday evening, Nov. 12, will award a prize for the best 3-ear sample of corn brought in by any member. A prize will also be awarded to the sister showing the best Johnny cake made by the exhibitor. Roll call is to be responded to with some statement relating to corn, and a corn supper will be served.

#### COMING EVENTS.

**National Grange.** Forty-fourth annual session, at Atlantic City, N. J., Nov. 15.

**Michigan State Grange.** Thirty-eighth Annual Session, at Traverse City, Dec. 13-16.

**Pomona Meetings.**

Gratiot Co., with Newark Grange, Saturday, Nov. 12. Bro. J. K. Campbell, state speaker.

Berrien Co., with Pipestone Grange, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

Kent Co., with Courtland Grange, Wednesday and Thursday, Nov. 16 and 17.

Prof. R. D. Bailey and Hon. Colon C. Lillie, state speakers.

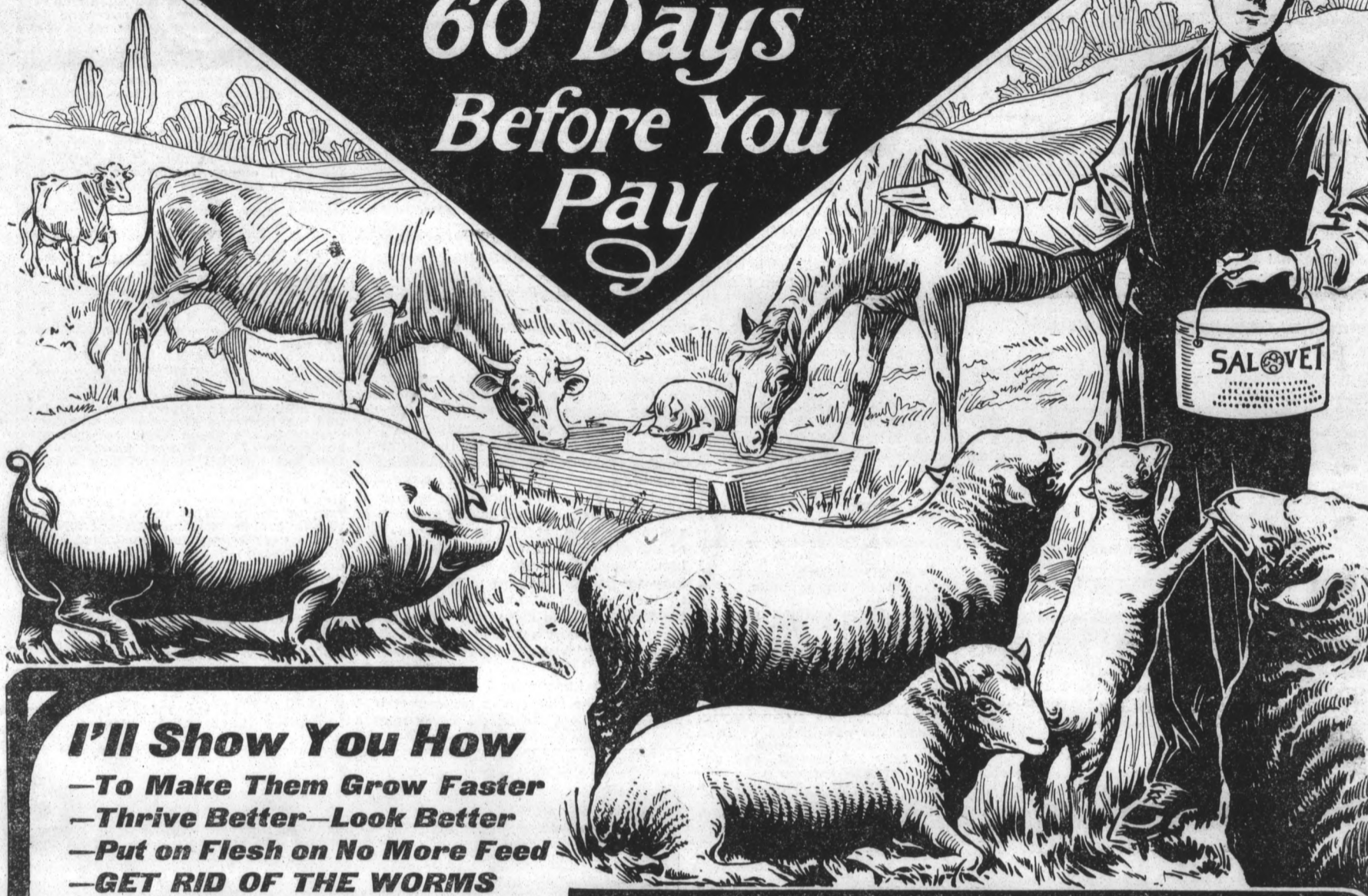
Charlevoix Co., with Barnard Grange, Thursday, Nov. 17.

Mecosta Co., with Aethia Grange, at Borland, Thursday, Nov. 17.

Genesee Co., with Goodrich Grange, Friday, Nov. 18.

Ingham Co., with White Oak Grange, Friday, Nov. 18.

# I'll Feed Your Stock 60 Days Before You Pay



## I'll Show You How

- To Make Them Grow Faster
- Thrive Better—Look Better
- Put on Flesh on No More Feed
- GET RID OF THE WORMS
- Save Your Stock Losses

I have done it for thousands of farmers and stockmen—I'm doing it every day—I'll do it for you. All I ask is the privilege of sending you enough **Sal-Vet** to last your stock 60 days.

I simply want to show you what a remarkable change **Sal-Vet** will work on **your** sheep, **your** hogs, **your** horses and cattle. I want to show you how it will improve their condition—make them thrive better—look better—put on more flesh on less feed and above all **get**

rid of all stomach and intestinal worms and parasites, which are the biggest drain on your stock profits. After you see the wonderful results **Sal-Vet** produces, you will be only too glad to pay its small cost and order more.

**Remember, I don't ask a penny of pay in advance.** I prove all my claims first—and if you are not satisfied at the end of sixty days, you are nothing out. You have nothing to risk, but everything to gain by this open, honest, liberal offer.

### What Sal-Vet Is What Sal-Vet Does

**Sal-Vet** is first a **worm destroyer**. Second, a **conditioner**. **Sal-Vet** is a medicated salt. It contains seven medicinal elements which promptly **kill and expel** stomach and intestinal worms and parasites, and in the meantime starts and puts the stomach and digestive organs in a healthy, vigorous in condition. It **sharpens** the appetite — it **tones** the blood — it puts **snap** in the eye — **life and vitality** into the whole system. It **aids digestion**—helps the animal to derive **more good** from its food. You will be surprised at the change it will make.

### No Drenching No Handling No Trouble They Doctor Themselves

It is easy to feed **Sal-Vet**—you feed it just as you do salt. Put it where all of your stock—sheep, lambs, hogs, horses and cattle, can get at it daily and they will doctor themselves. I could tell you in this advertisement **how** it will keep your sheep and lambs from dying—**how** it will prevent disease killing off your hogs—**how** it will make your horses and cattle look as if they were on rich, June pasture even in winter—**how** it will save you money in saving feed—**how** it will make you more profit by making your stock more valuable—**BUT** you might still doubt my word. You won't doubt what your own eyes see.

That is why I want to prove all this in your own barnyard, on your own farm animals and before you pay me one cent. You cannot afford not to accept this open-handed offer.

TRADE MARK  
**SAL VET**  
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

The Great Worm Destroyer and Conditioner.

### Proof That Proves From Actual Users

Below are a few letters from prominent stockmen, who are using **Sal-Vet**. Their word is based on their own **actual experience**. It is **proof** that is positive, yet I do not ask you to even take their word. **I'll prove it for you.**

#### TESTIMONIAL LETTERS

From the Secretary of the Ohio Shropshire Breeders Association  
"I am enthusiastic over the good results I have obtained from 'Sal-Vet' on my flock.  
"Constantly for two years my sheep have had free access to 'Sal-Vet' and I have not been troubled in the least with worms.  
"Previous to that time never a summer passed that I did not have trouble and loss. You can always count on me as one of your customers and I will urge all my breeder friends to use 'Sal-Vet.'  
GEO. E. STALLSMITH, Urbana, O.

From the Ohio State University College of Agriculture  
"We have used 'Sal-Vet' with excellent satisfaction, and while we have not obtained information as to the absolute effect on our sheep, they consumed the preparation with results which appear

to us to corroborate your statement, that it is desirable for discouraging the development of worms and keeping sheep in a good condition.  
"I believe that 'Sal-Vet' will repay the user in the results which come from its action in his flock."  
C. S. PLUMB, B. Sc.,  
Prof. of Animal Husbandry.

"There is no way so sure and easy of getting treatment before sheep as through salt. Therefore, I am using a medication of it, called 'Sal-Vet' and find it absolutely all right and being recommended by other sheep men; Max Chapman also gives it his highest endorsement."  
W. M. STALEY, Marysville, Ohio.  
(Mr. Staley is a prominent sheep breeder, a recognized authority, and for years has officiated as judge of sheep at State Fairs.)

### Send No Money — Simply Fill out and Mail the Coupon

If you could sit at my desk for just one day—open and read the letters I get, voicing the gratitude—the appreciation of hundreds of stockmen and farmers—who have taken advantage of my liberal offer to "**prove**" the merits of **Sal-Vet**, you would not delay a minute in sending me the coupon requesting enough **Sal-Vet** to feed your stock 60 days, especially when I do it before you pay. Now fill in the coupon—mail it at once—it's your chance to make and save a great many dollars without risking a cent. It costs but one-twelfth of a cent per day for each hog or sheep.

**Sidney R. Feil, President**  
**The S. R. FEIL COMPANY, Dept. M.F., Cleveland, Ohio**

Prices: 40 lbs., \$2.25; 100 lbs., \$5.00; 200 lbs., \$9.00; 300 lbs., \$13.00; 500 lbs., \$21.00.

Sidney R. Feil, President The S. R. Feil Company, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Send me enough **Sal-Vet** to feed my stock 60 days. If it does what you claim I will pay for it. If not you are to cancel the charge.  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
P. O. \_\_\_\_\_  
Shipping Sta. \_\_\_\_\_  
No. Sheep \_\_\_\_\_  
Cattle \_\_\_\_\_  
Hogs \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_  
M. F. 11-12-10