

NOV 18 1910

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

JOURNAL.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

The Only Weekly Agricultural, Horticultural and Live Stock Journal in the State.

VOL. CXXXV. No. 21.
Whole Number 3522.

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, NOV. 19, 1910.

75 CENTS A YEAR
\$2.00 FIVE YEARS

Thanksgiving, Its History and Significance.

WE find as we read back in history that our Thanksgiving festival, commemorating the ingathering of the harvest, is nothing new; for it is but an echo of the Jewish Feast of Tabernacles, and of the English Harvest-home. Of course, it means more to us as a nation than an echo of these, for it also commemorates the heroism and piety of our forefathers, and recalls the toils and sacrifices upon which our nation was founded.

This Feast of Tabernacles, with its picturesque festivities, magnificent rituals, its light and music was the most important of the Jewish festivals. Like our Thanksgiving festival it was held annually at the end of the harvest of the fruits of the land, of wine and oil, as well as corn; but it was held at least one month earlier than our Thanksgiving festival, being held in the month of Tisri which is supposed to correspond nearly with our month of October. This feast lasted about seven days, beginning with the fifteenth and lasting until the twenty-second. During this festival the Jews gathered together in Jerusalem, living in booths made of the branches of pine, olive, myrtle and palm trees erected on the roofs of the houses, in the courts and streets of the city, and also in the open country surrounding Jerusalem. These booths must have made a striking spectacle by day, while the illumination of the court of the women at night which lit up the whole city, the flambeaux and the music, and the joyous gathering in the temple must have given a still more festive character to the night. Each day had its imposing ceremonies. There were magnificent processions; Hosannas and psalms of thanksgiving were sung, dancing was engaged in, and the silver trumpets led the stately march of choruses in the grandest oratorios the world has ever heard. Besides all these manifestations the altars groaned daily with costly sacrifices specially offered for the occasion; and it was also a time when the poor were remembered. Thus we see that our Thanksgiving festival had primarily a religious origin.

In England during the reigns of Egbert and Alfred the Saxon churls kept the harvest festival in much the same manner as did the Kentish farmer and the Northumbrian shepherd during the reigns of Queen Elizabeth and the Stuarts. The laborer and his family enjoyed a season of frolic, throwing off all restraint. The sports were of a rural and pacific nature, yet boisterous and unrestrained in manner. Bonfires were kindled and there was dancing on the greensward, and the country swains indulged in athletic sports. The rural belles were gayly decked in wreaths of flowers and grain and sang pastoral songs. Then usually in the evening a feast was spread, often in the open fields or mayhap by the open door of the cottage. Tales were told and much hilarity prevailed, for this was one of the great fete-days of our forefathers, ranking with their Christmas and May-day festivals. All through the history of England we find special days set apart for thanksgiving. On the defeat of the Spanish Armada, a day of praise and thanksgiving was ordered by Queen Elizabeth. The day was celebrated as a holiday; and as usual on such occasions there were bonfires and much merry-making everywhere, and the streets of London were especially alive with dressed multitudes which crowded the streets and filled them with music and joyful sounds. A public thanksgiving was also observed when the gunpowder plot was discovered, which later

became a national holiday called Guy Fawke's day. Later thanksgiving days were observed for the restoration of King George III from insanity; also when the Prince of Wales, since King Edward of England, recovered from the illness which was so nearly fatal to him. In both cases triumphal arches were erected and houses were festooned in the streets of the city, through which the brilliant and royal procession wound its way to St. Paul's Cathedral where an imposing thanksgiving service was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

No doubt it was the recalling of the Harvest-home festival, and these special thanksgiving days that had been set apart

Just fancy four men being sent out in the early morning to bring back enough game to furnish the nation its dinner. History does not tell us what those gunners brought back; but that they found plenty of delicious flesh is read between the lines, for so satisfactory was that dinner and so gratifying its results that when the next autumn came the governor ordered a repetition of the feast. The Indian chief, Massasoit and his cabinet were invited to join this banquet, and history does tell us that Massasoit and his council stayed three days feasting on venison and wild turkey, johnny cake and hasty pudding.

Later a special Thanksgiving day was

The first Thanksgiving day in the Massachusetts Bay colony was celebrated just a little over ten years after the first Thanksgiving day in the Plymouth colony. On the twenty-first of June, 1630, the colonists had arrived in the Bay, but in a comparatively short time one hundred of their number had died, and there was much sickness and discontent among the remaining on account of insufficient food of the proper kind. Governor Winthrop then charged Captain Pierce to take the ship John and Mary back to England and bring over a cargo of provisions. The ship set sail in mid-summer, yet December had passed and no word of the ship, and each day conditions were becoming worse. Finally in January a solemn fast day was appointed. It is said that Governor Winthrop was giving his last handful of meal out to a poor, starved man when the glad cry informed him that the topmast of the ship was in sight. You may imagine the joy that filled these people after the many anxious days of waiting, and how the glad news would spread through the colony. A day of thanksgiving was immediately proclaimed, and kept with jubilant joy and feasting.

It was from such beginnings as these that our national Thanksgiving day came to us, although it was not until 1863 that Thanksgiving became an annual and national custom through a proclamation issued each year by the President, President Lincoln taking the initiative in establishing this custom. During the Revolution, however, the custom was nationally observed, being annually recommended by Congress; but after the general Thanksgiving for peace, in 1784, there was no national observance of the day until 1789 when President Washington, by the request of Congress, recommended a day of thanksgiving. This proclamation was issued on the 3rd of October, 1789, and in it Washington enumerates their reasons for thankfulness which were, protection previous to becoming a nation; the course and conclusion of the late war; tranquility, union and plenty; the constitution of government, particularly the national one; civil and religious liberty; the means of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and for all the great and various favors vouchsafed. It does not here seem out of place to give the text of that portion of President Washington's proclamation which reveals the spirit in which the people of the new nation were called upon to observe their first National Thanksgiving day:

"Whereas, it is the duty of all nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey His will, to be grateful for His benefits and humbly to implore His protection and favor; and whereas both houses of Congress have by their joint committee requested me 'To recommend to the people of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God, especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness;'

"Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign Thursday, the 26th day of November next, to be devoted by the people of these states to the service of that great and glorious Being who is the beneficent author of all the good that was, that is, or that ever will be."

While there was a desultory observance of the Thanksgiving festival by some of the separate states, from this time on,

(Continued on page 432).

Lincoln's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

The First to be Issued by a President Without the Authority of Congress.

October 3, 1863.

THE year that is drawing toward its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies. To these bounties, which are so constantly enjoyed that we are prone to forget the source from which they come, others have been added, which are of so extraordinary a nature that they cannot fail to penetrate and soften the heart which is habitually insensible to the ever-watchful providence of almighty God.

In the midst of a civil war of unequalled magnitude and severity, which has sometimes seemed to foreign states to invite and provoke their aggressions, peace has been preserved with all nations, order has been maintained, the laws have been respected and obeyed, and harmony has prevailed everywhere, except in the theater of military conflict; while that theater has been greatly contracted by the advancing armies and navies of the Union.

Needful diversions of wealth and of strength from the fields of peaceful industry to the national defense have not arrested the plow, the shuttle, or the ship; the ax has enlarged the borders of our settlements, and the mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals, have yielded even more abundantly than heretofore. Population has steadily increased, notwithstanding the waste that has been made in the camp, the siege, and the battle-field, and the country, rejoicing in the consciousness of augmented strength and vigor, is permitted to expect continuance of years with large increase of freedom.

No human counsel hath devised, nor hath any mortal hand worked out these great things. They are the gracious gifts of the most high God, who, while dealing with us in anger for our sins, hath nevertheless remembered mercy.

It has seemed to me fit and proper that they should be solemnly, reverently, and gratefully acknowledged as with one heart and one voice by the whole American people. I do, therefore, invite my fellow-citizens in every part of the United States, and also those who are at sea and those who are sojourning in foreign lands, to set apart and observe the last Thursday of November next as a day of thanksgiving and praise to our beneficent Father who dwelleth in the heavens. And I recommend to them that, while offering up the ascriptions justly due to him for such singular deliverances and blessings, they do also, with humble penitence for our national perverseness and disobedience, commend to his tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners, or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife in which we are unavoidably engaged, and fervently implore the interposition of the almighty hand to heal the wounds of the nation, and to restore it, as soon as may be consistent with the Divine purposes, to the full enjoyment of peace, harmony, tranquility, and union.

In testimony, etc.

A. LINCOLN.

By the President:

William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

in the motherland, that caused our Pilgrim fathers to set aside a day in which to express their thankfulness for their first harvest by a feast. This was in 1620 when Governor Bradford sent out four men on a "fowling expedition" of which some one has written thus: "Our harvest being gotten in, our Governor sent four men out fowling, that so we might, in a special manner, rejoice together after we had gathered the fruits of our labors."

set apart in this Plymouth colony in token of gratitude to God for rains sent after what threatened to be a severe drouth. These Thanksgiving days in the New England colony did not partake of the freedom and hilarity which prevailed during the English harvest-home, but were celebrated in a grave, solemn manner, with more of real thanksgiving as became the little colony in a new and strange land.

FARM NOTES.

Lime as a Soil Corrective.

As the soil of our farms is the basis of all production of crops which sustain our live stock and provide the farmer with his own means of sustenance, it appears to the writer the study of soils is of vital importance. We have found on our farm, by the simple blue litmus paper test, that many places need lime to correct the acidity, but where are we to get ground limestone, the form of lime considered best to apply? Can not some of the manufacturers of ground limestone for agricultural purposes, in southern Michigan advertise their product in the Michigan Farmer? Again, the three main fertilizing agents needed, as given by agricultural writers, are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. Can any one tell us how to test our soils as to the presence of any one of these elements? A test that an average farmer can make. The writer is aware that in making chemical analyses both qualitative and quantitative, many of them are attended with or require long, tedious and complicated processes. Are there any comparatively simple processes by which one may determine approximately the amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash in the soil or soils of his farm? A little light on this subject would greatly oblige.

AN INQUIRING FARMER.

There is probably no question that the application of lime to any soil that shows an acid reaction when tested with litmus paper would be profitable. In some of the experiment station tests, it has been found that soils were benefited by the application of lime that did not respond to the litmus paper test. Nor is it altogether necessary that the test be applied to determine that some soils need lime. When sorrel, crab grass and a few other weed pests that are known to favor an acid soil flourish on a field, it is a pretty sure indication that the soil would be benefited by lime. When there is difficulty in getting an even stand of clover or when an attempt to seed alfalfa fails, if the other conditions are favorable for the growing of the crop, it is a reasonably safe conclusion that the soil needs lime. But there is one sure test, and that is the application of lime to a limited area and noting the comparative results in the ensuing crops as compared with portions of the field on which no lime has been applied. The litmus paper test is, however, a simple one, and well worth a trial.

As to the kind of lime which should be applied, there is some difference of opinion. Of late, the application of carbonate of lime in the form of ground limestone has been favored by many authorities, and has some advantages to commend it. Not the least of these is that it is slower in its action and does not tend to deplete the humus in the soil as does the application of ground limestone. A good many farmers are, however, getting good results from the application of ground quicklime and hydrated lime, and where the ground limestone is not available from some nearby point, this method of liming the soil may prove cheaper and just as satisfactory so far as immediate results are concerned. With regard to the source of supply it may be well to note that several firms advertised agricultural lime in the columns of the Michigan Farmer during the late winter and spring of the present year. The writer purchased a car load of one of these firms for experimental purposes, but it is as yet too early to report results in these columns. From present indications, however, he believes that it will prove a profitable investment. The three forms in which lime is commonly used and which were enumerated above were tried in different portions of the same field, and a check plot was left without liming at all for the purpose of affording a comparison. Doubtless the advertisers of these different forms of lime will become more numerous as the use of lime as a soil corrective becomes more general as is would seem that it would from the interest taken in it by progressive farmers if it gives as good results in general use as are indicated by trials at experiment stations and reports of farmers who have used it.

Chemical Analysis and Soil Fertility.

No. There is no simple way in which a soil can be tested for its content of the three most essential elements of fertility mentioned in this inquiry. It is possible, of course, to have the soil analysed and find out what its content of these plant foods is. But the trouble is that the chemist cannot differentiate between the available and unavailable forms of these elements. A chemical analysis of almost any reasonably good agricultural soil will reveal the presence of sufficient quantities of these plant foods to produce maximum crops for many years, and this fact has given rise to the theory which has been seriously held, even by scientists, that all that was

needed to make a soil fertile for an indefinite period is to till it sufficiently well to assist nature in the unlocking of the inert plant food which it contains and reducing it to forms and combinations that will be available for the use of growing plants. But the difficulty with the application of this theory is the fact that the mechanical condition of the soil is a most important factor in soil fertility as well as its actual content of plant food. The soil must have an adequate supply of vegetable matter in the form of humus to grow good crops, and it is most important that the farmer recognize this fact, else the application of available plant food in the form of expensive fertilizers will not give him the results which he expects, to say nothing of releasing sufficient plant food by thorough tillage to grow maximum crops. An abundant supply of humus in the soil aids in the natural drainage of fine-grained, heavy soils, and holds the moisture in more open, coarse-grained soils, giving it up as needed for the fertility in the soil and also for the work of the beneficial soil bacteria which aid in making available the fertility stored in the soil in an unavailable form.

For these reasons, the most important thing for the average farmer to determine with regard to his soil is whether it is in a good mechanical condition, and if it is not to put it in that condition. Vegetable matter may be added to it in the form of stable manure, which will at the same time add available plant food for the growing of crops. As much manure should therefore be made as possible, and every ounce of this valuable agent in maintaining soil fertility should be carefully saved and applied to the soil as soon as practicable after it is made. But this will not supply the vegetable matter needed by the soil on the average farm. The crop rotation must be adapted to this end by making it reasonably short and providing for the plowing down of clover as frequently as possible, and if the clover cannot be grown for this purpose then some crop should be used for green manure until it can be grown. The legumes are, of course, best for this purpose, but even a non-leguminous crop will prove beneficial in the supplying of needed humus to a soil that has become so depleted in this necessary substance as to make the clover crop a frequent failure.

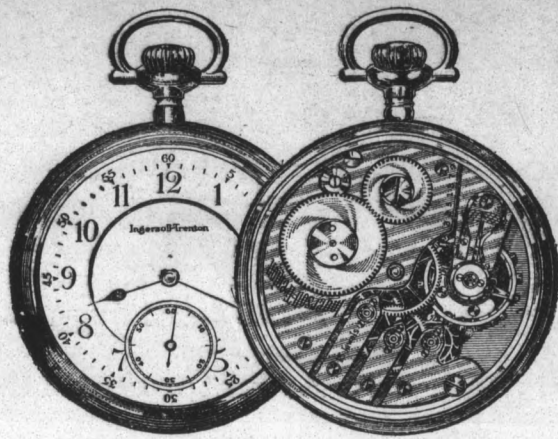
Having secured a good mechanical condition of the soil, the question of just what available plant foods it will pay to supply and in what quantities for the different crops grown, can best be determined by putting the question directly to the soil itself, by trying out different forms and combinations and quantities of these plant foods on different parts of the field and comparing the results secured with a check plot or strip in the field on which no fertilizer was used. In the making of experiments of this kind, however, results should not be judged by general appearances alone, as the eye cannot measure the results with sufficient accuracy in many cases to determine whether the investment was a profitable one or not. There is yet a great deal to be learned about soil fertility, but in a general way we know that it pays to use supplementary fertilizers, and it remains for the individual farmer to make an individual solution of the problem so far as the details are concerned.

Rotation.

I would like to know through The Farmer if any of you have had experience in cropping new land two years in succession with potatoes, and does it run the land, the land being a sandy soil and hilly? This land is to be cleared for two crops. Would it not be better to plant some other crop after next year, and what crop would be best?

A. J. H.

Oceana Co. While potatoes can be successfully grown for two or more years on the same soil, and while a good crop might be expected the second year on new land, it is not a wise practice to begin the cultivation of new land in this way. The fertility of the soil can be more easily conserved by the use of a judicious crop rotation and good farming methods from the start than it can be restored by the adoption of remedial measures after its fertility has been depleted by unwise management. Of course, if well fertilized, the second year, the objection would not be so great, but so far as the soil is concerned it would be better to follow the first crop of potatoes with a grain crop and seed the land to clover. So far as the profit in working it for the two years are concerned, however, this might not be the case, and this makes this problem, like most others which arise on the farm, one for individual solution.



You want a watch that you can rely on as surely as the town clock. It should be rigorous enough to stand the jars of your daily work, and exposure to all kinds of weather. It must do this year in and year out without injury or variation. At a moderate price there is only one such watch. Your home jeweler sells and guarantees it.

A Superior Watch

Ingersoll-Trenton

7 and 15 Jewel Models

\$5 to \$15

This is a watch of extreme precision, a beautiful timepiece that will last a generation. It is the most modern example of progressive watch-making. There has never before been anything like it for the money.

It is sold only by responsible jewelers. Go to your local jeweler in town and ask to see the Ingersoll-Trenton or write us for the name of one nearby who sells it together with our booklet, "How to Judge a Watch."

The \$5 "I-T" has 7 genuine jewels and is in a solid nickel case. The \$15 "I-T" has 15 jewels, guaranteed for 25 years. In other "I-T" cases at \$7, \$8, \$9, \$10 and \$12.

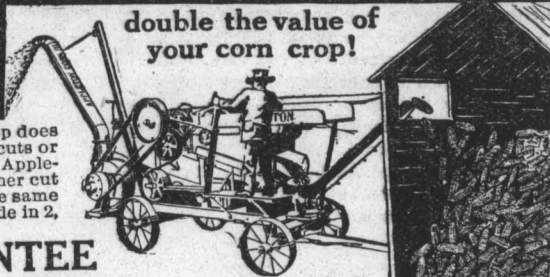
You will never regret it if you examine the Ingersoll-Trenton before you buy any watch.

Robt. H. Ingersoll & Bro.

223 Frankel Bldg., New York

APPLETON
QUALITY
FARM MACHINES

Corn Huskers

double the value of
your corn crop!

The shortage of the hay crop does not worry the farmer who cuts or shreds his corn stalks. With an Appleton Corn Husker you can either cut or shred the stalks and at the same time husk the corn. It is made in 2, 4, 6 and 8-roll sizes, and

WE GUARANTEE

that size for size, and under equal conditions of operation, it will do more and better work with less power than any other machine husker in existence, that it is easier and safer to feed, and easier in every way to operate. Our Corn Husker Book explains every feature. Send for a free copy today.

APPLETON MFG. CO. (Est. 1872), 20 Fargo St., Batavia, Ill., U. S. A.
Manufacturers of Corn Huskers, Ensilage and Fodder Cutters, Silo Fillers, Manure Spreaders, Corn Shellers, Feed Grinders, Wood Saws, Wind Mills, Steel Tanks, Farm Trucks, etc., — and all of them Appleton Quality throughout.

100 Bushels of Corn an Acre

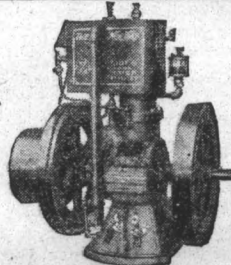
is not uncommon in the Southern States and has even been greatly surpassed in some sections. The South will produce as much corn and as good corn as any section of this country, and the value of last year's corn crop in the South was eight hundred million dollars. Why raise corn on land in the North and West valued at \$200 an acre when equally as good corn-producing land in the South can be purchased at from \$15 to \$30 an acre, and where the temperature in summer is no hotter than in the Middle West? And with the additional advantages of another crop or two from the same land and no long, cold winters.

Let me send you our illustrated booklet and learn what can be done in a country where fertile land can be purchased cheaply and where there are 312 working days a year. Low round-trip fares 1st and 3d Tuesdays each month. (99)
G. A. PARK, Gen'l Ind. and Imm. Agent, Louisville & Nashville R. R.
Room 213, Louisville, Ky.

The "New-Way"

AIR COOLED ENGINE
Some "NEW WAY" Features.

1. Cools perfectly by air only.
2. No water used—no water jacket.
3. Only one oiler to oil.
4. No packing—no pump.
5. No ignitor—no needle valve.
6. All working parts enclosed.
7. Five piston rings—ground cylinder.
8. Light weight—no vibration.



The "New-Way"

AIR COOLED ENGINE
is carefully designed and built for all kinds of farm work.

YOU CAN SAVE ON
1. Gasoline.
2. Engine oil.
3. Repairs.
4. Time and trouble with a "NEW WAY" Air Cooled. Ask for catalog C.
The "New-Way" Motor Company
LANSING, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

7 Ash Street.

90%
Of All
Fine

FURS

worn in the United States are manufactured in New York, the world's best market. Send for price list and ship to
M. F. Pfaltzer & Co.,
6 E. 12th St. (Desk 4),
New York.

TILE DRAIN FOR SILO.

We have put up a cement silo this fall to hold beet tops. It is three feet in the ground. Thinking perhaps that there might be an excess of water in the tops, should like to know if they be put on wet or covered with snow. I intended leaving the bottom of the silo just the clay and putting a drain to it to carry off the excess. The man who put up the silo had never left any with a dirt floor and did not like to do so. He put a tile through the wall and sloped the cement toward the tile. Will there be any danger of damage to the silage from air coming through the drain. The outlet to the drain will be at least 20 rods from the silo.

Sanilac Co.

J. L. D.

It is certainly contrary to the idea of a silo to have a tile drain leading from the bottom of it. The silo is supposed to be an air tight receptacle. The tile drain will admit air, although probably not a great deal of air will get to the silo, but I would not want any more of this beet juice to drain off than was absolutely necessary. The pressure of the beets very often forces some of it through the door, and sometimes through porous places in the cement, because the pressure is quite severe; but I certainly would make no provision for draining this off. In the first place, I would put in some dry oat straw with the beet tops to help absorb part of the moisture, but the fermenting of the beet tops will take care of the surplus moisture, so that when you get ready to take our your ensilage you will find no free moisture in the bottom of your silo. Beet tops heat to quite a high temperature. When you take them out it looks and smells as if they had been cooked, and we found no surplus moisture in the bottom of our silo last year at all. If the silo was mine, I would plug up the tile drain.

COLON C. LILLIE.

PUMP AND PIPE TROUBLES.

We never have trouble with our water supply system when the weather is half-way decent. All the breaks and other troubles come on the coldest days and when everyone on the farm is either sick or so busy that he cannot see straight. It used to mean a trip to town on the coldest days and then a cussing out from the pump man, accompanied by a bill for \$5 in case he should have to make a trip out to the farm. That sort of thing comes pretty often. Stock must have water. Especially is this true when they are on full feed. In a case of this sort a few hours off water is pretty likely to cause some mighty sick animals, if not some dead ones as the result. So this matter of keeping a good water supply on hand is a pretty important matter, and as a consequence must be most carefully watched.

In our experience along the line of stock feeding, we have naturally had the full share of trouble with the water supply. In consequence we have found a few short cuts in the line of repairing. The first piece of advice we would give is to be sure that your pump is not frozen before you call for the repair man. I know of one instance where a farmer called a man from a town some seven miles away. A regular blizzard was on and the mercury hovered around the zero mark. When the man finally got thawed out he took a teakettle of water out to the pump with him, poured it out around the pump, took hold of the handle and got water. Then he made the air blue with words not learned at Sunday school, and finished by charging \$5 for the trip. Now, just a little experimenting would have made all of this trouble unnecessary. However, hardware men tell me that they are called out two or three times every winter to thaw out a pump. Though they get their money out of it they are not strong for such a job on a cold day.

Pipes often become stopped up and we are thus led to believe that they are either frozen or that they are leaking so badly that no water can be gotten through them at all. In such a case one's first impulse is to dig them up and find out what is the trouble. Digging up pipes at any time, and especially in winter, is far from being an easy job. What is more, it is mighty expensive. In such cases we usually attach a pitcher pump on one end of the pipe. This results in getting any obstruction out of the pipe that may be there at all. Ofttimes these things come up and they can be attended to in a very inexpensive and efficient way by this method.

Pipes will always freeze. In such cases the best way which we have found to thaw them out is to use hot water. When the pipe stands vertically, take one of

the next smaller dimension and place it inside of the first. Then pour your hot water down the latter pipe, always keeping the smaller pipe on top of the ice. This keeps the hot water where it will do the most efficient work and thaws out a pipe in the shortest possible length of time. A hot iron may be used in the same manner, though it is often hard to get the iron heated and transfer it to the pipe before it gets cool. Where neither of these methods can be used, either pour water on the pipe or build a fire beneath it.

Leaky pipes cause much trouble. If you find that you have one it should be repaired immediately. Ofttimes it is very inconvenient to make a trip to town in order to secure a new pipe, and even more inconvenient to dig up 12 or 13 feet of pipe in order to insert the new piece. In such a case, be sure of the location of the leak. Dig out all the earth to at least six inches below the pipe. Then mix up a very thick batch of concrete with a great deal of Portland cement in it so that it will dry quicker than otherwise. Place the cement below and all around the pipe and at least three inches thick above. Allow at least four or five hours for it to dry before turning on the water. This is a very efficient means of fixing rusty and leaky pipes at all times. After this we intend to lay nearly all our pipes in concrete. We are under the belief that this will prevent a great deal of our pipe troubles in the future.

It is a mighty good thing to pull your pump out of the well in the fall of the year in order to see that the cylinders, valves and leathers are all working properly. This is a very easy thing to do, yet few farmers ever attend to this matter until they have to. It is the old story of "a stitch in time saves nine," and in this particular case it may save you a great deal more.

Ohio.

CLYDE A. WAUGH.

ALECTRIDE, THE NEW ABRASIVE.

In the working, cutting and polishing of steel and other refractory materials, abrasive substances are used which gradually cut away the surface of the object or polish it smoothly, without at the same time becoming smooth themselves. This quality is possessed to a considerable extent by sandstone, from which grindstones are made, but it is possessed to a far greater degree by the manufactured abrasives which are many times harder than stone and the hard, angular crystals of which always present a cutting edge to the object to which the wheel or stone made up of the material is applied. There are a number of these manufactured abrasives, of various degrees of hardness and cutting ability, but the latest of these is what is called alectride, and the history of its development and manufacture gives it an interest worthy of general attention. In the experimental work which resulted in the invention of this material substances which go to make up the sapphire and the ruby were submitted to an intense heat in an electrical furnace, but the result was not the formation of precious stones, but alectride. Experiments demonstrated that alectride was the hardest known substance, with the exception of the diamond, and that it would even scratch a diamond. Nor will it be the cause of wonder to the reader that it is so very hard, when it is considered that the heat to which it is subjected in these electrical furnaces for a period of 36 hours reaches 7,000 degrees, Fahrenheit, a heat in which platinum, the most refractory of metals, will burn like wax, and bricks are consumed as paper. After the furnaces have cooled from this intense heat, it is found that alectride has massed into large, irregular blocks, which are crushed to suitable size for the manufacture of the usual forms of abrasive wheels and stones, to be used in shop or factory or on the farm, in the place of the more primitive grindstone and whetstone of other days.

CATALOGUE NOTICES.

"Mandy Lee" incubators and brooders manufactured by the Geo. H. Lee Co., of Omaha, Neb., and Los Angeles, Cal., are fully illustrated and described in an attractive 70-page catalogue describing every detail, as well as the working principle of their machines.

W. B. Cole, proprietor of the Avenue Nurseries, Haynesville, O., sends a fall catalogue and price list to planters, offering a full line of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, etc.

RENEW NOW and save the advance price which goes into effect January 1, 1911.



Adler's Collegian Clothes

have gained a national reputation, because of the fact that every particle of material which is put into these garments is always of the very highest standard money can buy. The cloth, the linings and the interlinings are thoroughly tested before they are used, and we are so critically careful of the workmanship, that we produce a finished garment, which, for wearing qualities, has no equal in this country. The next time you buy a suit or an overcoat, ask for Adler's Collegian Clothes, and insist upon seeing the Collegian label before you decide to buy. We simply want you to give these clothes the test of wear, and you will find them to be the most satisfactory garments your money has ever bought. A dependable clothier in every community sells our garments. Ask for them. Prices \$15.00 to \$30.00. Write for a copy of our free style book which will give you valuable information regarding the prices and styles of clothes for this season.



The Style and Quality Label

David Adler & Sons Clothing Co.
Nobby Clothes Makers
Milwaukee

No delusions; no snares

You never get deluded when you get Genasco Ready Roofing, and you never know the snares you escape by getting it.

Genasco Ready Roofing

is honestly made of Trinidad Lake asphalt—the perfect natural waterproofer that everybody knows about. It doesn't crack, rust, rot, or go to pieces. It gives lasting protection to all your buildings.

The Kant-leak Kleet makes application doubly easy. Saves time. Makes seams absolutely water-tight without cement and large-headed nails. Gives fine finish. Supplied in rolls of Genasco when you ask for it.

Mineral or smooth surface. Don't be misled by the similar surface of other roofings. Time tells the tale. Ask your dealer for Genasco. Look for the trade mark—your real guarantee. Highest award, Seattle, 1909. Write for the Good Roof Guide Book and samples.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

Largest producers of asphalt and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

PHILADELPHIA

San Francisco

Chicago



New York

Cross-section, Genasco Stone-surface Ready-Roofing

Gravel
Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Asphalt-saturated Wool Felt
Trinidad Lake Asphalt
Asphalt-saturated Wool Felt



Keep Your Stock in Fine Shape All Winter On Less Feed

You can add many dollars to their value by adding to their daily ration the guaranteed conditioner **Pratts Animal Regulator**. There is nothing so good to keep horses and cattle in good health and prevent their falling off through the winter.

Pratts Animal Regulator

aids digestion and assimilation—acts as a tonic and prevents disease. It will keep your horses in better condition with less feed, as all the nutriment is rendered beneficial, nothing is wasted. Try **Pratts Animal Regulator** this winter. If it does not prove more than satisfactory all you have spent will be returned without question. It is

Guaranteed or Money Back

Your dealer sells all our remedies on this condition.

Get **Pratts Animal Regulator** today. 25 lb. pail \$3.50, also smaller sizes and 100 lb. bags.

Write for our new free book on Horses and Cattle. **PRATT FOOD CO., Dept. 28 Philadelphia, Pa.**

Pratts Healing Ointment cures galls.

Horse Owners Should Use GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

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



SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OR FIRING.

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

As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc., it is invaluable. Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of **Caustic Balsam** will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.

Make Big Money Training Horses!

Prof. Beery, King of Horse Tamers and Trainers, has retired from the Arena and will teach his wonderful system to a limited number, by mail. **\$1200 to \$3000 a Year**

At Home or Traveling

Prof. Jesse Beery is acknowledged to be the world's master horseman. His exhibitions of taming man-killing horses, and conquering horses of all dispositions have thrilled vast audiences everywhere. He is now teaching his marvellously successful methods to others. His system of Horse Training and Colt Breaking opens up a most attractive money-making field to the man who masters its simple principles.

Competent Horse Trainers are in demand everywhere. People gladly pay \$15 to \$25 a head to have horses tamed, trained, cured of habits—to have colts broken to harness. A good trainer can always keep his stable full of horses.

If you love travel, here is a chance to see the world, giving exhibitions and making large profits. You will be surprised to learn how little it costs to get into the Horse Training profession.

Write and Prof. Beery will send you full particulars and handsome book about horses—FREE; also big free circular of Beery Exhibition. Address (1) Prof. Jesse Beery, Box 42, Pleasant Hill, Ohio.



Death to the Stomach Worms Guaranteed.

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

THE HOLLAND STOCK REMEDY COMPANY, Wellington, Ohio.

Prices Sent Free **Chicago Scale Co.**

LIVE STOCK

VALUE OF TRIED SIRES.

In looking over the lives and works of the great breeders, it is found that the story of their success is essentially a history of tried and worthy sires. Those greatest of stockmen were ever on the lookout for suitable sires. They not infrequently have searched from one end of the country to the other to find a male that would mate properly with their females. When they found such sires and upon trial decided that they were just such males as were wanted they invariably kept them for service on their farms. Such sires could be named for all breeds. As good examples as any are in Shorthorn cattle. Champion of England, and later Whitehall Sultan or the present Clay Avondale are only three of quite a number that might be mentioned. All draft horse men know that Baron's Pride for the Clydes and Brilliant for Percherons are responsible in a large measure for the fame of those breeds.

The smaller breeders and farmers can do no better than to follow the methods used by their more famous brethren. The proportion of really successful sires is quite small. Whenever one is found that proves that he is capable of producing desirable offspring, he should be retained as long as possible. It is a mistake to use a bull for one or two years and then send him to the shambles because there are a few heifer calves on the farm that are of his progeny. It seems that one reason why so little progress is made is because young and untried sires are so frequently introduced into the herd. A young male may be ever so good an individual yet there is always an element of uncertainty as to his breeding qualities. His progeny may be strong in certain characteristics which may or may not be what was desired.

It takes some time to determine whether an animal is a successful sire or not. Of course, mere ability to beget offspring can be decided in a short time but those offspring must be desirable individuals or the sire has not been a success. This length of time varies, of course. With a boar one can tell when the first crop of pigs is a few months old whether their sire is suitable for future use or not. With sheep and beef cattle the results as shown in the first crop of offspring will tell when they are a few months of age whether the ram or bull in question is fit to be retained for future service. With horses a somewhat longer time is necessary, especially with trotters or light horses. With trotters nothing definite can be determined until a number of the progeny have been tried upon the track. With drivers, the results are somewhat uncertain until the colts have made good in the show ring or sale ring where good drivers are handled. Perhaps with dairying as great uncertainty exists as in any breed. Not until some of the female offspring have proven their milking qualities at the milk pail is the real success or failure of the sire to be known.

It too frequently happens that a mature male is discriminated against when a breeding animal is being looked for. There is no better opportunity to secure a good sire than have the men in districts where the males are being sent to the shambles after one or two years of service. In such localities a man has a full opportunity of examining the progeny of the sire and judging whether or not those offspring have the qualities which he desires in his own herd. Furthermore, such animals can usually be bought for less money than can a young, untried male. All that will be asked for them in many cases is merely what they will bring upon the market for fat stock and this is, in most cases, less than the most common pure-bred youngster can be secured for.

There are some who are taking advantage of this condition of affairs. The writer has in mind a man who was searching through his home county a few years ago in search of a stallion. He found a great number of colts of excellent stamp which he learned were sired by a certain stallion. He then went to see the sire and was pleased and bought the horse, although he was then quite old. He took the stallion home and handled him judiciously, with a result that he got several crops of colts that were very nearly what he wanted.

Exchanging sires, either bulls, boars, or rams, is being practiced with satisfactory results in some localities. This permits men who keep but one sire and that sire has been used for a sufficient

length of time to have female offspring old enough for breeding, to exchange for a male that is not related. In this way both men get tried sires. Community breeding companies have something of an advantage in this respect. There are usually enough females belonging to the members of the company so that a second sire can be purchased for use on the young females and the old and tried one kept for use on the older one with which he has proved himself a worthy sire.

Iowa.

H. E. McCARTNEY.

THE NEIGHBORHOOD BOAR.

In too many communities, farmers are too neighborly in some respects. What I mean is that we are too generous in letting others use sires. For this reason, things have come to the point that no one ever thinks of paying for or collecting any service fee for the use of a bull, boar or ram. As a consequence, anyone who has enough stock to warrant the purchase of a pure-bred sire for his use, puts out some good money for the use of his neighbors.

As a result, in the community where I live, no one has pure-bred stock. Once in a while, someone gets his nerve up enough to buy a pure-bred animal, but as a rule he gets tired of his job in a year or so, and disposes of his purchase. Such a condition is to be deplored, but what is to be done? Everyone hates to begin charging for the service of a sire because they fear that someone will not like it, and as is usual, they prefer to lose money rather than lose neighbors, yet the evil continues.

As things are, some sort of a co-operative effort to better things is about all that will help matters any. Co-operative ownership of stallions has worked. Why will it not pay to try it out in a smaller way? Three or four men can get a very good boar for \$10 apiece. It will be worth that much to them and it is not unlikely that they will ever get the use of such a sire in any other manner. As a rule, it is an easy matter to find that number of men in a community who like some one standard breed. It is a suggestion worth trying out.

Ohio.

CLYDE A. WAUGH.

EMERGENCY TREATMENT.

Every owner of live stock should be prepared to treat the more common ills to which live stock of different kinds are subject. Of course, in serious ailments of domestic animals a competent veterinarian should be called to take charge of the case but in a great many minor ills this will not be necessary. In many instances treatment is needed before a veterinarian can be gotten to the case; for this reason owners of live stock should have a small medicine chest filled with standard remedies of known value in the treatment of different ailments of live stock. Such remedies are advertised in your farm paper and the reading matter that will be forwarded with them upon purchase or that will be sent by manufacturers' or distributors will afford valuable information regarding the treatment of certain cases. The live stock owner who has sufficient forethought to prepare for such emergencies by securing a good list of these tried remedies, which have stood the test of time, will often save the lives of valuable animals or prolong their period of usefulness indefinitely by this means.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

In parts of Illinois farmers have very few cattle on feed, but quite a number are holding stock cattle of light weight, some of them weighing only 450 to 550 lbs. These young cattle will be furnished roughage during the winter and pastured the following summer. To the owners of these stockers the outlook for the cattle trade the coming winter does not look at all encouraging, and owners have been losing no time in getting their short-fed cattle marketed. Many farmers think the cattle feeding business is going to be overdone.

J. C. Clay, of Indiana, who owns and farms 1,100 acres of land, the best of which is valued at \$150 an acre and could have been bought ten years ago for \$40 to \$45 an acre, says that within a radius of ten miles of that place about 1,000 cattle are handled annually. He personally feeds about 150 cattle every year and around 500 hogs.

There is a tendency on the part of many farmers who have loaded up recently with feeding cattle to let them go back to market owing to the sharp declines that have taken place in prices of beef cattle. Would it not be better to wait a while and see what prices do after the western ranges stop the marketing of cattle?

FREE! We will send new subscribers the rest of this year free. Subscription will start from January 1, 1911.



UMC

BIG GAME CARTRIDGES



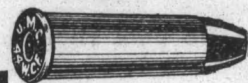
The dead-sure fire and one-ton-killing-power of UMC cartridges breed that assurance of eye and hand and brain that makes the "one shot kill" habitual with big game shooters.

UMC 100% certainty of results is the same with any standard rifle—because the characteristics of all rifles are provided for in UMC cartridges.

The UMC standard is more than ever the goal of the ammunition world.

"Game Laws 1910" Mailed Free.

The Union Metallic Cartridge Company Agency: 299 Broadway, New York City



Farmers and Stockmen Act Now

Write, Telephone, or Wire Us!

Buy a Silo now and it will more than pay for itself this year by increased profits and it will continue to double your profits year after year. "DOUBLE YOUR INCOME."

INDIANA SILOS

HAVE PROVEN THEIR SUPERIORITY. MORE THAN ELEVEN THOUSAND INDIANA SILOS ARE NOW IN USE.

Let us quote you a Price for Immediate Delivery!

Don't fail to see the Indiana Silo on exhibition at the leading State Fairs. Factories at Anderson, Ind., Kansas City, Mo., Des Moines, Iowa.

Write for Catalog and Silo Advocate, FREE!

INDIANA SILO CO.

382 Union Building, Anderson, Indiana

DR. FAIR'S NEW WORM REMEDY



is given in feed—it kills worms in two ways: by suffocation or absorption, but never hurts the horse or brood mare.

Symptoms of Worms

Nervousness, itching, rubbing tail, rough coat, hide-bound, dandruff, unthriftiness, bloating, dusty rectum and passing worms.

60 Horse Doses Delivered By Mail **\$1.00**

New customers may have a regular 25c box for trial by sending only 4c in stamps.

DR. FAIR VETERINARY REMEDY CO.,

W. C. FAIR, V. S., Prop., 5712-14 Carnegie Ave., Cleveland, O.

MINERAL HEAVE REMEDY

NEGLECT Will Ruin Your Horse

Send to day for only PERMANENT CURE

SAFE CERTAIN.

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

CURES HEAVES

\$3 PACKAGE will cure any case or money refunded.

\$1 PACKAGE cures ordinary cases. Postpaid on receipt of price. Agents Wanted. Write for descriptive booklet.

DEATH TO HEAVES

Heave, Cough, Distemper and Indigestion Cure.

The first or second \$1 can cures Heaves. The third is guaranteed to cure or money refunded. \$1 per can at dealers, or express prepaid. Send for booklet.

THE NEWTON REMEDY CO. TOLEDO, OHIO.

20 years sale.

KEEP THE EWE LAMBS GROWING.

As winter closes in and the flock is taken off pasture it is vitally important that a division be made and the ewe lambs given special care and feed to bring them to full maturity. The weaning period has been a trying time for the lambs, but with plenty of tender, nutritious forage under foot they readily shoulder the burden of securing their own sustenance. But parallel with the change the ewe lambs have encountered at weaning the flock owner himself has taken on new responsibility upon which largely depends the future welfare of his sheep. Neglect, careless feeding and improper management of not having the ewe lambs separated and properly housed are potent factors in destroying the influence of both sire and dam on the progeny.

At weaning time the lambs are separated from the ewes. As soon as the surplus stock is marketed it is a common practice among a great many flock owners for convenience in feeding during the winter, to turn the ewe lambs in with the breeding ewes. This is a very inadvisable and impractical method of handling the ewe lambs and not infrequently proves disastrous to the development of the growing stock. The ewe lambs are unable to compete on even terms, and must suffer crowded into small quarters and com-

lams during the winter months, too much thought and attention can not be paid to feeding such kinds of roughage and grains that are acceptable to the appetite of the lambs. The common impression that the ewe lambs can thrive on straw, corn fodder and June grass and timothy hay, is preposterous. The ewe lambs should be supplied with as palatable and nutritious ration as the breeding ewes. A succulent food should be fed if available, and if not oil cake should be substituted. Ensilage is an excellent feed for ewe lambs and can be profitably made a part of the roughage ration. Clover hay, even at present prices, is none too good for the ewe lambs. Bean-pods and corn stover can be profitably utilized, but should only make up a part of the dry ration to furnish variety and act as an appetizer.

No roughage ration alone, unless ensilage containing a large quantity of corn, is sufficient to develop the ewe lambs. It is profitable and advisable to feed a light grain ration daily. Corn can be used as a part of the grain ration if oats or barley form the base and constitutes a larger portion of the ration. At the present price of oats flock owners can well afford to feed them in large quantity to their sheep. Considering the numerous benefits to be derived from proper feeding of the ewe lambs no flock owner should feel that he can allow his young stock to be neg-



Scene in the Carlot Hog Exhibit, International Live Stock Exposition of 1909.

pelled to feed along with older and much stronger sheep. The ewe lambs that are being retained to replenish the flock should be separated and kept by themselves. It is advisable not to even allow wether lambs of the same age to run with the ewe lambs as they require a different ration in order to fatten them for the market. Neither is it advisable to permit yearling sheep to run with the ewe lambs as they are much more accustomed to shifting for themselves and crowd the ewe lambs.

Every effort should be made to keep the ewe lambs as tame and tractable as possible. Any kind of live stock does much better when kindly treated, to say nothing of the great advantage and satisfaction in handling them. Ewe lambs when weaned seldom respond to the shepherd's call. They miss their leaders—the mother flock. If the old ewes are tame and easy to handle, the ewe lambs naturally inherit a quiet disposition, but on the other hand, if wild and unruly much more care must be exercised to subdue the young stock. It takes some time at best to instill into the ewe lambs confidence in their master. Despite the fact that they have been tame and quiet while with their mothers, they become restless when separated, unless carefully handled. Every possible means should be employed to avoid frightening and irritating the ewe lambs while they are confined to their winter quarters.

The management of the ewe lambs throughout the winter months should be directed to developing their conformation. Large numbers of valuable ewe lambs are lost as breeders to flock owners, because they have been improperly cared for to develop the strong and desirable characteristics transmitted to them. Instances are frequent where flock owners give special thought and study to mating animals of desirable qualities and totally lose sight of the vital importance of properly feeding the progeny to develop the qualities transmitted to them by their parent stock. Proper selection and breeding of live stock is a matter of immeasurable importance in their profitable maintenance, but no less vital is proper feeding to bring them to full maturity. Growing stock must have abundance of tender, palatable and nutritious food to form bone and flesh in order to induce rapid physical development.

In compounding a ration for the ewe

lected during this most vital period, upon which their future usefulness largely depends.

Shiawassee Co. LEO C. REYNOLDS.

NAT'L ASS'N MEETINGS HELD DURING WEEK OF INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION, 1910.

Monday, November 28.

Percheron Society of America, Exposition Hall, 8:00 p. m.; Am. Tamworth Swine Rec. Assn., Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 8:00 p. m.

Tuesday, November 29.

International Live Stock Expo. Assn., Assembly Hall, 8:00 p. m.; Continental Dorset Club, Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 2:00 p. m.; Am. Duroc-Jersey Swine Assn., Stock Rec. Bldg., 2:00 p. m.; Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Assn., Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 7:30 p. m.; Am. Shetland Pony Club, Assembly Hall, 7:30 p. m.; Am. Hampshire Swine Rec. Assn., Exposition Hall, 8:00 p. m.; Am. Oxford-Down Rec. Assn., Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 8:00 p. m.; Am. Yorkshire Club, Live Stock Rec. Rec. Bldg., 8:00 p. m.

Wednesday, November 30.

Red Polled Cattle Club of America, Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 2:00 p. m.; Am. Shire Horse Assn., Exposition Hall, 7:00 p. m.; Am. Duroc-Jersey Swine Assn., Windsor-Clifton Hotel, 7:00 p. m.; Am. Assn. of Belgian Draft Horses, Grand Pacific Hotel, 7:30 p. m.; National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Assn., Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 7:30 p. m.; Am. Hampshire Sheep Assn., Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 8:00 p. m.; Am. Yorkshire Club, Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 8:00 p. m.; Am. Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Grand Pacific Hotel, 8:00 p. m.; Am. Southdown Breeders' Assn., Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 9:00 a. m.; Am. Poland-China Record, Exposition Hall, 10:00 a. m.

Thursday, December 1.

Polled Durham Breeders' Assn., Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 2:00 p. m.; Am. Cotswold Registry Assn., Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 7:00 p. m.; Am. Aberdeen-Angus Assn., Grand Pacific Hotel, 7:30 p. m.; Am. Galloway Breeders' Assn., Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 7:30 p. m.; Percheron Registry Co., Assembly Hall, 8:00 p. m.

Friday, December 2.

Nat'l Assn. of Stallion Registry Boards, Live Stock Rec. Bldg., 8:00 p. m.

It was noticed frequently recently that while the market for live hogs in Chicago was much lower, packers were not engaged in selling provisions on the Board of Trade. W. L. Gregson, who has quite a reputation as an authority on hogs and provisions, says: "The hog receipts, the quality of the hogs, the stocks of lard, the state of trade in lard, and the general future of lard as far as it can be figured out are against any serious advance in the article, but the reverse is true of the side meats, and it looks as if purchases of January and May ribs on the depressions will be attractive from this on, and that the ribs will sell closer to the price of lard than the quotations now ruling."



TO BE SURE OF A GOOD MANURE SPREADER LOOK FOR THE I H C MARK



THERE is one way to be sure of satisfaction in buying a manure spreader—one way to be sure of highest quality and greatest value. See that the I H C trade mark is on the spreader you buy. The proof is the experience of thousands of careful farmers—and the records of I H C spreaders on their farms.

There are many reasons for the efficiency, strength, simplicity, and durability of I H C spreaders. First, they are made on the right principle—second, of the highest quality materials—third, by master workmen,—and fourth, in the best equipped factory for the manufacture of manure spreaders.

I H C Manure Spreaders

are built up to a standard—not down to a price. They are made as all manure spreaders ought to be made. There is no experimental or "freaky" construction in them. They stand up and work perfectly month after month and year after year.

Call on the local I H C dealer and let him show you the many I H C advantages. Note the easy adjustment of the feed, enabling you to spread just the right amount of manure in just the right places. Note that the beater bars are designed to thoroughly pulverize every particle of manure. Note the wide tires, the roller-bearings, and light-draft features. Note all the other I H C features. Then remember that you are assured of satisfaction by the I H C reputation.

You can have a choice of three spreaders. Corn King and Kemp 20th Century are of the return apron type, and Cloverleaf spreaders are of the endless apron style. All are made in several sizes ranging from 30 to 70 bushels capacity.

If not convenient to see the I H C local dealer at once, write direct for catalogues and all other information you desire.

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy question concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, stock, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau, and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY OF AMERICA (Incorporated)

Chicago

U S A



INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION.

NOV. 26th to Dec. 3rd.

International Horse Show of Chicago Nov. 22nd to Nov. 26th.

UNION STOCK YARDS, CHICAGO.

Many New Features! Numerous New Attractions!
Greater and Better than Ever.

Thirty National Live Stock Association Conventions.
A Season of Entertainment and a trip to Chicago.
Daily Auction Sales of Pure Bred Live Stock.

Tuesday, Nov. 29th, 10 a. m.

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.

Thursday, Dec. 1st, 1 p. m.

50 Carefully Selected Shorthorns.

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

Tuesday, Nov. 29th, 1 p. m.

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

Lowest Rates on all Railroads.

Wednesday, Nov. 30th, 1 p. m.

50 Choice Aberdeen-Angus

For catalog write, Chas. Gray, Secy., American Aberdeen-Angus Assn., U. S. Yards, Chicago.

Friday, Dec. 2nd, 1 p. m.

50 High Class Herefords.

For catalog write, C. R. Thomas, Secy., American Hereford Assn., 1012 Baltimore Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

Get DOUBLE VALUE from Your Feed

25,000 stock raisers testify that cooking doubles the value of raw feed. Warm cooked feed keeps stock sleek, fat and healthy—prevents hog cholera. You will SAVE Money and MAKE Money with a

Heesen Feed Cooker

Made in two parts only—a strong cast iron caldron kettle and seamless sheet steel jacket. Quick-heating—everlasting. Burns any fuel, outdoors or in cellar. "No farm complete without Heesen Cooker," says D. Polhemus, N. Y., "it saves me 50c on every dollar's worth of feed." "Pays a handsome profit to cook feed for our hogs," says A. B. Nokes, Ill. We will send you scores of other proofs. Write today for prices.

HEESEN BROS. & CO., Box 65, Tecumseh, Mich.



THIS
AD
GOOD
FOR
25c.

on the purchase of any Heesen Feed Cooker Cut this out or mention this paper in writing. No 65

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.

Nasal Gleet.—I have a four-year-old mare that had distemper last winter; she has not entirely recovered; has a discharge from nose and coughs occasionally. I have given her many different remedies that are recommended for distemper; also some condition powder, but she is in poor condition yet. C. S. Q., Cass City, Mich.—Give 1 dr. ground nux vomica, ½ oz. ground gentian and a teaspoonful of Fowler's solution at a dose in feed three times a day for 30 days.

Distemper—Roarer—Weakness.—My 7-year-old mare had distemper 18 months ago and has never been herself since. She tires easily, has difficulty in breathing, especially when exerted much, and lately she has a watery discharge from nose. A friend advised me to use equal parts iodine and ammonia to her throat twice a day which I did, and I am inclined to believe it helped her. Do you believe it a wise thing to make a brood mare of her? W. M. W., Menawataka, Mich.—Give her ½ oz. Fowler's solution at a dose in feed three times a day for 10 days, then give her 2 drs. iodine potassium at a dose in feed three times a day for 10 days. Then give her 2 drs. of Donovan's solution at a dose for 10 days more. Also apply equal parts tincture iodine and camphorated oil to throat once a day. Write again 30 days later, stating results.

Enlarged Fetlock Joint.—My six-year-old mare has a large ankle, but it is worse some days than others, especially when standing in stable without exercise. Our local Vet. blistered her three different times—this made it worse. I forgot to say that the enlargement was the result of an injury she received a year ago. R. L., Saranac, Mich.—Blistering has a tendency to make a leg of this kind worse. Give 30 grains iodine at a dose in feed night and morning; also apply one part red iodine mercury and eight parts vasoline to joint every 10 days if you are not working her, but if working the horse apply equal parts tincture iodine and spirits of camphor to enlarged joint three times a week.

Nasal Catarrh—Diseased Tooth.—My 14-year-old horse has an offensive discharge from nose which has been going on for the past three weeks; horse is in good condition other ways. J. H., Saginaw, Mich.—Look for a diseased tooth; if you find one have it extracted. If the discharge comes from one nostril only, a diseased tooth is usually the cause. If it is due to cold or catarrh, give a teaspoonful of powdered sulphate iron at a dose in feed three times a day.

Diarrhoea.—My turkeys are dying one after the other and I am at a loss to know what ails them. They all have diarrhoea, act dumpy, combs become dark colored and they gradually grow weaker until they die. L. J. G., Bertram, Mich.—Dissolve a teaspoonful of powdered sulphate of iron in a gallon of their drinking water and prevent them drinking from pools or ponds of stagnant water. I also suggest that you keep their roosting and grazing places as clean as possible. Add some ginger and capsicum to their food. Have them a dry roosting place free from drafts.

Garget.—Cow has garget; she passes some blood with her milk; has been in this condition for past three or four months. I also have a calf some six months old that must have caught cold for he has discharged from nose for a week or longer. M. G. G., Vassar, Mich.—Apply one part iodine and eight parts fresh lard to udder once daily. Also give 2 drs. iodide of potassium at a dose in feed or water twice a day for 10 or 15 days. Perhaps the cow bruises her udder in some way; if so, remove the cause. Tumor on Hock.—Cow has a fleshy tumor on hock. This tumor causes no lameness. W. H. K., Eau Claire, Mich.—Remove the tumor with a knife and apply iodoform to wound daily.

Horse Bites Manger.—I have a horse that has short teeth and is inclined to bite manger, but am at a loss to know what causes him to do it. Subscriber, Grant, Mich.—I am often called to treat horses that are inclined to bite their manger and as soon as the tartar is removed from their teeth they stop it. The tartar forces the gums away from tooth, causing some pain and irritation, it also interferes with mastication, bringing on more or less indigestion and this condition leads to gnawing wood and crib-biting. Remove the tartar if you find any on teeth and if you believe he suffers from indigestion, give ½ oz. gentian, ½ oz. ginger, 1 oz. cooking soda and 1 oz. powdered wood charcoal at a dose in feed three times a day. Remove his manger and feed him out of a shallow box placed on floor.

Slavering—Fly Bites.—A pair of three-year-old colts have been running on clover pasture all fall. Fly bites seem to irritate them very much and I would like to know what can be done for them. The hair has shed out of these bunches and some of the bald spots are the size of a 25 cent piece. J. A. B., Nashville, Mich.—Give each colt a teaspoonful of Donovan's solution at a dose in feed three times a day and apply one part oxide of zinc and five parts vasoline to the bald patches once daily.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS We Will Sacrifice 18-HEAD-18

All fresh or soon will be.

Have 60 head and 20 stalls. Only had enough corn to fill one of our silos. Many are exceptionally large milkers, all good. Come see them. Don't stop to write for it's the best lot offered in Michigan this season. Also offer a 2-year-old C. S. of Hengerveld DeKol, that took 2d at Kalamazoo, Grand Rapids and Detroit this year.

LONG BEACH FARM,

Augusta, Kalamazoo Co., Mich. Bell Phone.

Harness at Wholesale Prices!



Direct from our shops to you.
FREIGHT PAID.
We Can Save You Money.

Write to-day for a copy of our
HARNESS BARGAIN Catalog

JOE'S HONEST HARNESS CO., CARO, MICHIGAN.



HARRIS STEEL CHAIN HANGING WOODLINED STANCHIONS AND SANITARY STEEL STALLS.

Send for our new catalog which shows photographs of some of the most up-to-date barns in the country. You will be convinced that we make the very best there is at the lowest price.

THE HARRIS MFG. COMPANY,
816 Cleveland Ave., Salem Ohio.

FOR YOUR HIDE'S SAKE

Have it tanned with the hair on for a coat, robe or rug. Moth proof, no smell. Freight paid on 3 hides. You furnish hide, we do all the rest and make coat for \$10.00 up. Robes \$5.50 up. Write for price list.

THE WORTHING & ALGER CO., Hillsdale, Mich.

FARMERS

who will need a TANK HEATER should see the NELSON. No heat wasted, all under water. Two weeks free trial. Send for catalogue No. 20, and prices.

NELSON MFG CO., Deerfield, Wis.

DUNHAMS' PERCHERONS

Fourth importation for 1910 arrived August 4th. Our present lot, we believe, equals or surpasses any we have heretofore collected. More horses of bone, size and first-class quality than ever. Numerous important prize winners. Write for catalogue.

W. S. J. B. & B. DUNHAM
Wayne, Illinois

FOR SALE

One span of Brown Goldings, weight 2400 lbs. 16½ hands high, 5 and 6 years old, excellent team for Fire Department. Inquire through MICHIGAN FARMER. Jesse G. Wilson, Henderson, Mich.

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

REGISTERED PERCHERON STALLIONS for sale. 1 and 2 years old. Grays and blacks. West Michigan Fair winners. R. OVERHOLT, Dutton, Mich.

Beautiful Collie Puppies—Now old enough to ship. Sired by the Remarkably Intelligent Dog "Dick W. No. 68,574" dam, Lady of the Lake II No. 93,537. Low prices to quick buyers. Write or come at once. Satisfaction guaranteed. Also elegant Pair Matched Shetland Mares and Shetland Stallion. All recorded. EDSON WOODMAN, Paw Paw, Mich.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CATTLE.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS.

Herd headed by UNULATA BLACKBIRD ITO 83836, one of the best sons of PRINCE ITO 50006, and Grand Champion Bull at the Detroit and Grand Rapids Fairs of 1907, 1908, 1909 and 1910. Herd consists of Ericsa, Blackbirds, Prides, etc. WOODCOTE STOCK FARM, Ionia, Mich.

AYRSHIRES—High type of Dairy animal. Young bulls and bull calves for sale. Prices low. Inquiries solicited.

BERKSHIRE SWINE—FINE POULTRY—White and Barred Rocks, White & Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes and Leghorns. Eggs in season 10c each. MICHIGAN SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, Flint, Mich.

TRY A BOTTLE AND BE CONVINCED!

It doesn't cost much to try a bottle of our famous remedy for the cure of nose and throat troubles in horses and other animals. The best horse owners, drivers and trainers endorse and use it right along. The guaranteed remedy.

DISTEMPERINE

50 cents a bottle; \$5 a dozen. Ask your druggist, or order of us. We prepay express. Write today for valuable FREE booklet.

GOSHEN DISTEMPERINE CO., Dept. C, Goshen, Ind.

For Sale—Registered Guernseys—3-year-old Bull, sired by Glenwood boy of Waddington. Cows & youngstock. John T. Weeks, Napoleon, Mich.

HOLSTEIN—Bull calf sired by a son of the greatest bull of the breed and out of a sister to the World's Champion Sarcastic Lad. Dam and sires dam average over 24 pounds of butter in 7 days. Price \$50. C. D. WOODBURY, Lansing, Michigan.

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

FOR SALE—2 yearling Holstein-Friesian bulls. Pedigrees and photo on application. W. C. JACKSON, 715 Rex St., South Bend, Ind.

HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE—Also Duroc Jersey cows, sired by Defender Grand Champion at Chicago, 1909. E. R. Cornell, Howell, Mich.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES—Last season's crop sold. New crop now arriving. Foundation stock represents best American breeding. COLE BROTHERS, Ypsilanti Farms, Ypsilanti, Mich.

NOTHING BUT HOLSTEIN BULLS FOR SALE. Sir May Hartog Posch No. 37604, A. R. Three Nearest Dams Average 26 2 lbs. butter in 7 days. Sound, Sure, Gentle, and one of the finest individuals of the breed. If you want a Herd Header come and see this one. I can please any breeder with a bull calf two to ten months old. I want to sell TEN before Nov. 1st. Help me do it by buying one. L. E. Connell, Fayette, O.

ELMHURST FARMS, SMITH & WARNER, Props. Holstein Cattle and Oxford Down Sheep. Have 15 Choice Ram Lambs for sale. Address B. C. Banfield, Supt. Owendale, Mich.

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

Register of Merit Jerseys. Official yearly record of lot of young bulls from dams with official records of 483 pounds and upwards of butter. T. F. MARSTON, Bay City, Michigan.

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

Dairybred Shorthorn Bulls for sale. 7 mo. old, also J. B. HUMMEL, Mason, Michigan.

SHEEP.

ROCKLAND Farm Delaines are in field form, strong, rugged and well covered. Prices right. Tell us your wants. D. E. Turner & Sons, Mosherville, Mich.

Cooper's English Sheep

won 420 prizes this year at State Fairs. Shropshires, Oxford, Hampshire, Southdowns and Cotswolds—the best of each—several hundred to select from. We import more than all others combined, thus can offer the most attractive prices and terms. Sheep shipped on approval—see them before you buy. Write for our handsomely illustrated Book of Winners. It's FREE for the asking. Wm. COOPER & NEPHEWS PEDIGREE STOCK CO. 64 W. Illinois Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

Hampshire Sheep—Rams and ewes for sale. Prices Moderate. Comfort A. Tyler, Coldwater, Mich.

Hampshire, Southdown, and Cotswold Rams and THE CLOVER BLOSSOM FARM, Port Austin, Mich.

Parsons Oxford Rams—These popular big, dark faced rams will produce bigger and better lambs. Grade X \$15, XX \$20, XXX \$25.00. Roney C. Parsons, Grand Ledge, Mich.

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

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

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

Reg. Rambouillet Sheep to be sold at Auction combines in them the best blood of the best flocks in France, Germany and America, as shown by last week's notice. I handle only my own breeding. I have raised between 1100 and 1200. Aug. 16, 1910, there had only been recorded in the A. R. R. 57,784. The record dates from Mar. 1889, over 21 years. I doubt if one half of that number is alive, viz. 28,842. I have 280, if you do a little figuring you will see I have raised over one-sixtieth of all the Rambouillets recorded and 280 is a fair percentage of the living. Have 85 lambs, 40 ewes, balance rams, sired by No. A. A. R. 63897. Inter. V. H. R. O. R. F. E. Eager 7. They are all in perfect health. Come and see the flock and make your own selection, and leave your bid. It will give us both a better show, and on sale day. Credits furnished when parties desire. The ewes are not bred. If you want a ram right give description and price. The price is on my book opposite each No. I crate and ship to parties subject to inspection, purchaser paying freight or Ex. charge, and if satisfied forward price, and if not satisfied return sheep at my expense. I have shipped hundreds in this way and never had but one returned. Live 2½ miles E. of Morrice on G. I. Road. J. Q. A. COOK, Morrice, Mich.

MAPLE RIDGE SHROPSHIRE—Closing out yearling rams. H. STEWART, Lennon, Michigan.

SHROPSHIRE—A few choice field rams. Also O. I. C. swine. C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Michigan.

For Sale—A few good Shropshire Yearling Rams, bred from imported stock. Prices right. Jones & Morrish, Flushing, Michigan.

CHOICE Registered Shropshire and Cotswolds, yearling ewes, ram and ewe lambs, Yorkshire and Berkshire hogs, Clyde Stallions and Friesian and Welsh ponies Write for prices. Arthur L. Milne Green River, Ont.

REGISTERED Shropshire Rams and ewes for sale from imported and Canadian bred stock. Satisfaction guaranteed. Willis S. Meade, R. No. 3, Holly, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE HALL STOCK FARM

Has for sale twenty-five (25) very choice bred yr. ewes, a few good aged ewes, one choice two-year-old ram, also three good ram lambs.

L. S. DUNHAM & Sons, Concord, Michigan.

INGLESIDE SHROPSHIRE—Rams of all ages. Bred ewes, singly or in lots. H. E. Powell, Robt. Groves, Shepherd, Ionia, Mich.

HOGS.

Duroc & Victorias—Growthy Spring Boars & Gilts. Winners. M. T. STORY, R. 248, Lowell, Michigan.

BERKSHIRES of individual merit and best known lines of blood at moderate prices. M. D. & G. B. Johnson, Plymouth, Michigan.

LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES

Have fine lot of male pigs about 4½ months, of large, growthy type. Also good young gilts same age. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.

F. A. BYWATER, Memphis Michigan.

HUPP FARM BERKSHIRES!

WON 189 PRIZES IN 1909. Stock of both sexes and all ages for sale. Breeders of Guernsey Cattle, M. B. Turkeys, Barred Rock Chickens, Pekin Ducks, GEORGE C. HUPP, Manager, Drawer A, Birmingham, Michigan.

BERKSHIRES—Boars ready for service \$25. Young pigs either sex. \$15.00, two for \$25.00 Registered and transferred. C. C. COREY, New Haven, Michigan.

BERKSHIRES Unexcelled in breeding. 'Select' ad boars, sows and gilts. Choice fall pigs. T. V. HICKS, R. No. 11, Battle Creek, Mich.

DAMS BROS., Litchfield, Mich., breeders of Imp. Chester White and Tamworth swine, service boars, sows bred or open, of either breed. Shorthorn Cattle, Buff Rock, Buff Wyandotte, W. Orpington, Chks. all breeding stock leading winners.

DUROC JERSEYS.

CAREY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, Michigan.

Duroc Jerseys—60 Spring Boars ready for service. \$6 service. Spring Boars. Special prices for 30 days. Write or come and see. J. C. Barney, Coldwater, Mich.

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

A FEW first class Duroc Jersey Service Boars FOR SALE. M. A. BRAY, Okemos, Ingham Co., Mich. Indpt phone

IMPROVED CHESTERS—Young boars ready for service, orders taken for sows bred for spring farrow. Also Holstein Bull Calves of the best of breeding. W. O. WILSON, Okemos, Mich. Both Phones.

O. I. C's—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.

O. I. C. Hogs all ages. Sows bred. Males weighing 185 lbs. and more. H. H. JUMP, Munith, Michigan.

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

O. I. C.—Bred Sows. Boars ready for service. Glenwood Stock Farm, Zeeland, Michigan. Phone 94.

O. I. C. SWINE—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 live prices on pairs not akin. A. J. GORDEN, R. No. 2, Dorr, Michigan.

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

O. I. C.—Eight choice sow pigs and 13 choice boar pigs at reasonable prices. FRED NICKEL, R. No. 1, Monroe, Michigan.

O. I. C. Swine—Spring, summer & fall farrowed, both sexes, breeding and type right. Geo. P. Andrews, Danville, 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.

POLAND CHINAS—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 singles not akin. J. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich. Bell Phone.

Large Type Poland-Chinas—Largest in Mich. Pigs 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.

Poland-Chinas

The home of the Michigan State Fair winners. We won 24 prizes at Detroit in 1910. Pigs of both sexes for sale, sired by our prize winners. M. T. BEATTY & SON West Unity, Ohio.

Poland-Chinas—Large styled, growthy spring pigs, also fall pigs. Send for snap shot photos! and lowest prices. Robert Neve, Pierson, Michigan.

P. C. BOARS—Big growthy fellows, worth the money. WOOD & SONS, SALINE, MICHIGAN.

POLAND CHINA Pigs—Large, heavy boned with style and quality. Special sale for tendays. J. L. DILLMAN, R. F. D. No. 6, Dowagiac, Mich. Bell Phone 280-2 R.

12 P. C. Boars ready for service, sired by a Son of the World's Champion Meddler dam, undefeated Lady Louise. Z. Rinne, Three Oaks, Mich.

Our P. C. Boars were sired by "Victor" by "Outlook", first prize at Ohio State Fair; dams by Medler Second, Oakwood Medler and others. A few large Minorca Cockerels. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. W. MILLS, Saline, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Yorkshire Boar Pigs August farrow. Fine, thrifty fellows. \$15, registered. THE MURRAY-WATKINSON CO., R. 6, Ann Arbor, Michigan. Bell phone.

Victoria and Essex Pigs 300 pounds at six months. The world is wondering what will come next. Write for catalogue. E. F. OLIVER, FLINT, MICHIGAN.

Watch this Ad. and order a registered YORKSHIRE BOAR of A. McKAY & SON, R. F. D. No. 1, Hersey, Mich. Bell Phone.

Large Improved English Yorkshires.

The hog that makes good. Boars ready for service. Gilts bred for next spring farrow. A choice lot of fall pigs, pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Michigan.

Please mention the Michigan Farmer when writing to advertisers.



"The Turk"

When FORD Speaks the World Listens— For In All The World No Car Like This

The Car of Established Quality—Established Value and Low Price—
Backed by a Company worth millions and with a record of eight years'
successful car building

The Cheapest Car in the World to buy and maintain, and simplest to operate
The Lightest Weight Car in the World—size, power and capacity considered
The Strongest Made Car in the World—a Car of Vanadium Steel
The Only 4-Cylinder Car in the World selling at these low prices

FORD **Model T Touring Car** **\$780**

4-Cylinder—20 H. P.—5 Passengers. With Extension Top,
Automatic Brass Windshield, Speedometer, Two
6-inch Gas Lamps and Generator.

\$700 For this same FORD Car
Without the above equipment.

FORD **Model T Roadster** **\$680**

4 Cylinders—20 H. P.—3 Passengers. With Extension Top,
Automatic Brass Windshield, Two 6-Inch Gas
Lamps, Generator and Speedometer.

\$600 For this same FORD Car
Without the above equipment.

The reason why is told in a few words: We are in a position to do business on
a small profit. We Have Sold 30,358 of This Same MODEL T Car—
and we will build 30,000 more in 1911—Therefore, Don't
Experiment, Buy a FORD.

Why the Ford Model T is the Best Car for the Farmer

The reason is—the car itself. Examine it part by part. Compare it with any other car you like, part by part. The simplicity of the FORD Model T, the perfection of its mechanical construction, means a car easy to understand, easy to operate and cheap to maintain.

The FORD was designed by Henry Ford, a farmer's boy, one who knows what farm life is—knows what the farmer wants in an automobile. That he has filled that want in the largest possible measure is best proven by the fact that of all the automobiles sold to farmers in America there have been more FORD cars than of any other make.

When Henry Ford built his first car, eight years ago, he realized that the automobile would shortly become a part in the practical life of the farmer. His thought was that the motor car was not alone for dwellers in the cities, nor its pleasure-giving and usefulness to be the sole privilege of the rich, but it was to have an unlimited market and so the FORD plan, from the first, has been to build a car to meet an unlimited demand by reason of its all around usefulness, coupled with a low price. The demand for FORD cars every year for the past eight years has been greater than we could supply. Last year we built 20,000 Model T cars. This year we will build 30,000 of the same model.

The Ford Model T is the best car for the farmer, because it is built of Vanadium Steel. Vanadium Steel is the most expensive steel made.

Vanadium, an alloy, melted into the crude steel, adds to the tensile strength, prevents crystallization, or crumbling of the steel and gives an added elasticity that is not found in any other steel. Vanadium Steel is stronger than chrome-nickel steel, manganese steel, or any other kind of steel.

All steel is able to withstand heavy load; the test comes with the vibration or shock. A steel girder which helps hold a great building will perform faithfully as long as there is little vibration, but it will quickly break if subjected to unusual vibration or shock. Automobile steel is under constant vibrational strain, torsional strain, or shock. Vanadium Steel has greater strength to withstand such wear. This is the reason for the strength of the light weight FORD Model T.

Gears, axles, shafts, springs, levers and every strain, or load bearing part of the FORD Model T is of Vanadium Steel. This is the secret of the lightness and strength of the FORD. With such a steel it is only necessary to make parts one-fifth the size of ordinary automobile parts and still have them stronger.

This best of all special steels is further strengthened by scientific heat treatment in the FORD heat treating plant. After we spent \$200,000 in our search for the best steel, we spent thousands more in equipping the most complete heat treating plant possible. This heat treatment brings the axis of every molecule of the steel parallel to that of its neighbor. Clamps the thousands of molecules into a compact, strain-resisting mass, defying crystallization.

The FORD Model T car weighs 1,200 pounds, possessing one horsepower for each 60 pounds. The average touring car possesses one horsepower for each 70 pounds. A 1,200-pound car takes less power than a 2,000-pound car; therefore, in the FORD the power goes to carry the load and not the car. A 1,200-pound car will not wear out a tire as quickly as a 2,000-pound car. A 1,200-pound car passes over a rough road with scientifically proportioned tires much easier and quicker than a car of 2,000 pounds. Two and two still make four—and the light weight FORD car is still unapproachable by any other car of the same capacity in the smallness of operating expenses.

Vanadium steel causes FORD repair bills to be less. FORD weight proportionate to the horsepower causes fuel bills to be smaller—tires to cost less. One gallon of gasoline carries a FORD twenty to twenty-five miles. One set of tires carried a FORD from 5,000 to 10,000 miles.

The FORD magneto is an integral part of the unit power plant. No batteries are used, no brushes, gearing, or moving wires. Trouble makers have been banished. A slight movement of the flywheel generates current enough to make a powerful spark.

The FORD Model T was the first car with the left drive, now being copied by many.

50,358 FORD owners (30,358 of whom are owners of Model T cars) are this minute proving the durability and economy of FORD construction. 50,358 FORD owners know that the FORD is built so light and yet so strong that it costs less to maintain than any other car. That is why the FORD is now and will continue to be the favorite and foremost of all motor cars.

Ford Service for Ford Owners

The car on the road means as much to us as the car in the showroom. This is the "why" of FORD SERVICE FOR FORD OWNERS—the first and most complete service in the automobile industry.

FORD SERVICE FOR FORD OWNERS is as extensive as the company's sales organization which covers the world. FORD dealers number into the thousands. FORD branch houses are established in all the leading cities in the world. Fifty miles in almost any direction in this country brings you to a FORD dealer and supply depot, and we will thank you to tell us the name of any town within fifty miles of you in which there is not a FORD dealer.

FORD sales contracts with dealers stipulate that each must carry an adequate

stock of FORD repair parts, which means that any FORD owner in any part of the country can secure replacements almost immediately. Every FORD branch carries a full stock of repair parts—as complete in proportion as the supply at the factory.

We have established two big distributing plants, one at Kansas City and another at Long Island City for the purpose of more completely extending FORD service for FORD owners.

Every FORD Model T buyer knows exactly what repair parts will cost him. At the time of purchasing his car he is supplied with a complete parts price-list, in which every individual part is individually priced.

The FORD Model T is the reflection of the personal integrity of the Company behind it. The organization, personnel and policy of this company is the same today as on the day of its organization eight years ago. Greater assurance of satisfactory service can not be given to the buyer of any motor car than the service which goes with the FORD.

Surely the FORD is the car you want. Make arrangements with the nearest FORD dealer, or branch, for a demonstration.

FILL OUT THE FOLLOWING COUPON AND MAIL IT TODAY:

FORD MOTOR CO., Detroit, Mich.

Please send me your illustrated book fully describing FORD Model T cars.

Name

Address

Michigan Farmer.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, Detroit, Michigan.

Ford Factories, Assembling Plants and Branch Houses:

Main Office and Old Factory—
Detroit, Piquette and Beau-
bien Sts.
New Factory—Highland Park,
Woodward and Manchester
Aves.
Canadian Factory—Walkerville,
Ont., Sandwich St. East.

Western Assembling Plant—
Kansas City, 11th and Win-
chester Aves.
Eastern Assembling Plant—
Long Island City, N. Y., cor-
ner Jackson Ave. and Honey-
well St.

Atlanta
Boston
Buffalo
Cambridge
Chicago

Cincinnati
Cleveland
Dallas
Denver
Detroit

BRANCH HOUSES

Fargo
Houston
Indianapolis
London
Kansas City
Melbourne

Montreal
New York
Omaha
Paris
Philadelphia

Pittsburg
St. Louis
Seattle
Toronto
Winnipeg

The Michigan Farmer

ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE LAWRENCE PUBLISHING CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

39 to 45 Congress Street West, Detroit, Michigan.

TELEPHONE MAIN 4525.

NEW YORK OFFICE—11 Park Row.
CHICAGO OFFICE—400 First Nat'l Bank Building.
CLEVELAND OFFICE—1011-1015 Oregon Ave., N. E.
GRAND RAPIDS OFFICE—5 & 6 New Hawkins Building.M. J. LAWRENCE.....President.
M. L. LAWRENCE.....Vice-President.
E. H. HOUGHTON.....Sec. Treas.I. R. WATERBURY.....Associate
O. E. YOUNG.....Editors.
BURT WERMUTH.....
ALTA LAWSON LITTELL.....

E. H. HOUGHTON.....Business Manager

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

Five Years 260 Copies Postpaid \$2.00
Three Years 156 Copies Postpaid \$1.50
 One Year, 52 copies, postpaid.....75 cts.
 Six Months, 26 copies, postpaid.....40 cts.
 Canadian subscriptions 50 cents a year extra for postage.

Always send money by draft, postoffice money order, registered letter, or by express. We will not be responsible for money sent in letters. Address all communications to, and make all drafts, checks and postoffice orders payable to, the Lawrence Publishing Co.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

40 cents per line agate measurement, or \$5.60 per inch, each insertion, with reasonable discount on orders amounting to \$20 or over. No adv't inserted for less than \$1.20 per insertion.
 C7 No lottery, quack doctor or swindling advertisements inserted at any price.
 Entered as second class matter at the Detroit, Michigan postoffice.

COPYRIGHT 1910

by the Lawrence Pub. Co. All persons are warned against reprinting any portion of the contents of this issue without our written permission.

WE GUARANTEE to stop THE MICHIGAN FARMER immediately upon expiration of time subscribed for, and we will pay all expenses for defending any suit, brought against any subscriber to The Michigan Farmer by the publisher of any farm paper, which has been sent after the time ordered has expired, providing due notice is sent to us, before suit is started.

Avoid further trouble, by refusing to subscribe for any farm paper which does not print, in each issue, a definite guarantee to stop on expiration of subscription.
 The Lawrence Pub. Co.,
 Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, NOV. 19, 1910.

CURRENT COMMENT.

The Farmer's Thanksgiving.

of thankfulness for the blessings which we enjoy is largely a personal matter with each individual. Each and every one of us, while sometimes prone to lament our fate, can find many things to be thankful for, if we will only look about us a little and get our minds in a condition to appreciate the blessings which are vouchsafed us. Each and every one of us has special reasons for being thankful, and if the annual Thanksgiving holiday but calls these to our minds, we will be the better for it, and the thankful contemplation of these blessings will make us better men and women and thus better neighbors and better citizens.

But apart from special or personal reasons for thanksgiving which will suggest themselves to every thoughtful reader, there are general reasons for the exhibition of a thankful spirit on the part of the great class of producing workers to which we belong. The agriculture of our country is fast coming into its own as the most important of our industries, and "the most noble occupation of man." Science and art have united in recent years, as never before, to make our soils fertile and productive, to banish the isolation which marked the existence of the pioneer and marred the lives of our later forbears and to bring into our homes the essential comforts and many appreciated luxuries which were beyond the reach of the farm homes of even the last generation. Industrial conditions have so changed in recent years as to make the fruits of our toil more valuable and our remuneration correspondingly greater, while a broader experience and more liberal education, together with the labor-saving devices available for the accomplishment of our work, have enabled us to materially cheapen the cost of production along many lines, until today well directed efforts in agriculture are more profitable than they have ever been, at least in times of peace and general prosperity. True, there is some discontent among us due to the increased cost of living, yet in this same fact there is reason for thankfulness, for we have raised our standard of living in recent years, and better living begets an increased feeling of independence which augurs well

for the future of a nation whose bulwark is a sensible, thinking agricultural population.

Thus, as our Thanksgiving festival owes its origin to a pastoral people, let us perpetuate the custom in a proper spirit of true thankfulness for the blessings which we enjoy, and by feasting in company with our friends, as typical of our appreciation of a country, a state and a home in which peace and plenty reigns.

The Soldier's Exemption Clause.

A supervisor of a township located in central Michigan calls our attention to the soldier's exemption clause in Act 309 of the Public Acts of 1909, which provides that all real estate used as a homestead not exceeding in value one thousand two hundred dollars, of any soldier or sailor of the Federal government who served three months or more during the Civil War, and all real estate not exceeding the aforesaid value used as a homestead by any widow of such soldier or sailor shall be exempt from taxation. The statute referred to further prescribes a form of affidavit to be executed by any person entitled to such exemption, and provides a severe penalty for false statements contained therein, and also provides that this exemption shall not operate to relieve from the payment of taxes any of the persons enumerated who are the owners of taxable property of greater value than twelve hundred dollars. The supervisor referred to makes the point that all of the soldiers draw pensions, and are better able to pay their taxes than the average small property owner and believes that the law should be repealed, or at least so amended as to make the amount of the exemption \$500 instead of \$1,200.

There is a natural and commendable feeling of charity by all who have made a close study of the situation, for the old soldiers of the Civil War. They gave varying periods of the best of their lives for the cause of the government, which was the cause of the present generation, and are, we believe, worthy of liberal treatment in their declining years. In cases where such action would be necessary it is far better to aid them in a small way by the exemption of their homesteads from taxation, than by any means which might be construed as public charity, and the aggregate reduction of the assessed valuation of the property of the state will not be great, since all will not avail themselves of the privilege, nor any of them for long. It is better to err on the side of liberality than on the side of parsimony in the treatment of the old soldiers, although there is, of course, a limit to wise public policy in this regard.

Sugar Beet Growers Talk Co-operation.

Sugar beet growers of the state have felt for some time that the manufacturers could well afford to pay a better price for the raw material than they have been paying. This feeling has been augmented by the recent evidences of prosperity shown by the issuing of liberal dividends by some of these companies and the continued rise in the value of their stocks in the open market. This general feeling on the part of beet growers in Michigan is now crystallizing into something more than mere feeling and may be expected to result in definite and co-ordinate action in some parts of the state. As evidence of such fact, the sugar beet growers of Shiawassee county are now considering a plan of co-operative action which should result in good results both to themselves and to the industry in the state. They reason that in the competition between the factories for acreage, considerable overhead expense is entailed which the growers should get in the way of a better price for their beets, and that through co-operation among the growers in the matter of contracting for acreage, a substantial increase in the price paid them for the raw material required by the sugar factories could be secured without any substantial increase in cost to the latter, above the present cost of securing the necessary acreage through salaried solicitors. This kind of co-operation is directly in line with the organization of farmers along the line of community production, which the Michigan Farmer has long advocated and could not but result in a substantial benefit to sugar beet growers of any community along this and other lines.

Unquestionably, the establishment and growth of the beet sugar industry has been of great benefit to Michigan agriculture, and no one, least of all the growers of sugar beets, desires to see it crippled in any way. It will be conceded by all that

the industry can not be expanded or even maintained on the present scale without a reasonable profit to the capitalists who have money invested in the business. However, a careful analysis of the situation shows that there is reason in the belief that the manufacturers have, of late, been making very substantial profits, and that under present conditions they could well afford to pay more for the raw material used. There is also reason in the claim made by the growers that it costs more to grow the beets than it did in former years. But the factories cannot be expected to pay more if they can get all the beets they can use at present prices, and there is no doubt that the growers of any community or of the several beet growing communities in the state could more easily arrive at an equitable arrangement with the factories through a co-operative organization than in any other way. Then there are other advantages to be gained in an educational way, as well as in the purchase of fertilizers and equipment needed in the growing of beets which would accrue from such organization. There is certainly opportunity for co-operative work of value to the farmers interested in this, as in every other branch of community production in Michigan, and the development of co-operation along this line should prove of no little benefit to the growers of sugar beets, without any hardship or injustice to the concerns engaged in manufacturing the sugar from the beets which they grow.

The International Live

Stock Exposition, to be held at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, from Nov. 26 to Dec. 3, inclusive, will afford the farmers and stock breeders of Michigan another opportunity to see the best products of the breeders' and feeders' skill shown in competition where merit alone counts, as seen by the best judges in the respective departments, some of the tests of merit being carried to the block, the final test of excellence in all meat producing animals. The opportunity to study the best of the different breeds and types under these conditions is one which no man interested in live stock production, as every Michigan farmer should be, can afford to miss if it is possible for him to arrange to spend a few days at this greatest of live stock expositions in this country, if not in the world. Michigan is favorably located to make this show accessible to Michigan farmers, and as many as possible of them should take advantage of the opportunity to attend it. Michigan will be represented by a number of entries in several of the departments, and it is to be hoped for the future of our live stock industry that Michigan men will make up a larger percentage of the total attendance than Michigan breeders do of the exhibitors. In addition to the show proper, a number of sales of pure-bred stock will take place during the week, and most, if not all, of the national breed associations will hold meetings during the exposition, as announced in another column, which fact is a special inducement for all breeders of pure-bred flocks and herds to attend.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

National.

A collision between a Michigan Central train and a street car at Kalamazoo, Saturday night, resulted in six deaths and 26 persons being wounded. The train is claimed to have been running at too high a speed. State commissioners are investigating.

Secretary Dickinson, of the war department, will recommend that congress provide for the purchase of ten aeroplanes for the army.

United States Senator Alexander Stephens Clay, of Georgia, died at Atlanta, on Sunday.

A movement has been started in Maryland to call a conference of conservative democrats from all parts of the country to give impetus to a conservative program during the coming two years in congress where the party will be in power. For the fiscal year of 1910, ending with June 30, the United States made a new high record of exports of merchandise from the country. The value reaching \$35,000,000 as compared with \$28,000,000 in 1903, the former high record.

O. W. Underwood, democratic congressman from Alabama, is seeking the chairmanship of the ways and means committee in the new congress to succeed Sereno E. Payne.

The requirements of the interstate commerce commission in regulating railroads, demand that rules similar to the demurrage rules of the companies be followed, and as a result the question of reorganizing the bureaus is being debated. Many of the roads have already withdrawn from the local demurrage organizations.

A library bearing the name of the late John Hay, was dedicated at Brown University, at Providence, R. I., last Friday. President Taft has landed in Panama and is inspecting the canal. During his stay he will dine with President Arose-

menia, of the republic of Panama, and in fulfilling this date will leave United States territory for the second time during his term of office as president.

During the last fiscal year there were 3,464 desertions from the army of the United States. This number is materially less than for any year since 1889. It amounts to 3.66 per cent of the total enlistment.

Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who waged such a vigorous campaign in New York state for the defeated ticket, announces that he is to continue the fight along the same lines advocated in his speeches made before the election.

The monetary commission at its meeting in New York last week agreed upon the utility of a central bank for the country. It appeared to the bankers and economists present that such an institution would aid in time of financial distress. The chief objection to the plan seemed to be that it might become a political element, and that it might get under the control of influential banking interests and thus give the large bank advantages which the small banks could not enjoy.

Secretary Ballinger, of the interior department, has asked that the claims of the Cunninghams in Alaska, over which the controversy between himself and Gifford Pinchot arose, be transferred from the interior department to the court of appeals of the district of Columbia for adjustment. The testimony and the tenor of the hearings indicated that legality to the claims of the Cunninghams would be supported by the final decision of the matter and thus defeat the people of their just rights; and, to defeat this probable conclusion, the opposition to Mr. Ballinger addressed President Taft, pointing out the dangers and appealing to him to see that no digression of justice be permitted. The act of the secretary of the interior in moving that the matter be transferred to the department of justice will cover the case and clear the department of any further intent to aid private interests, if there has been any such intent in the past.

Foreign.

The English government has decided to put the question of the veto power of the house of lords to the people for a decision. The question passed the house of commons at the last session, but has not been submitted to the lords, and according to the latest news, will not be, for Premier Asquith has already addressed Kink George for advice as to calling an election in December or January.

John Redmond, chairman of the Irish committee in the British house of parliament, has returned to Ireland after his American tour, and speaks most encouragingly of his visit and prophesies more optimistically than ever the success of the Irish cause.

The rioting of students in the city of Mexico following the announcement of a lynching at Rock Springs, Texas, of Antonio Rodriguez, a supposed Mexican, who was being held for the murder of a lady upon her ranch, has thrown a shadow over the friendly relations between the two countries which has not fully cleared. To aggravate the matter, literature has been distributed over Mexico to stir up the people against the Americans. Federal authorities at Washington have promised to see that the parties responsible for the lynching, were arrested and punished for the crime. On the other hand, the Mexican authorities have promised every protection to Americans residing in that country. The United States authorities are seeking to determine the citizenship of Rodriguez which is now believed to be American and not Mexican, which fact, if proved, would be a successful demur to the Mexicans' claim.

Gen. Jose Valladores, who has been opposing the government in Honduras, has surrendered and now asks the government to protect his troops and deal with himself according to the laws of the land.

It is asserted that Italy and Austria are contemplating a policy for neutralizing the Adriatic Sea. The recent reorganization of the navy of Austria would make such a policy seem somewhat inconsistent, but the peace movement in Italy would bear out the report.

Count Tolstol, the world-renowned Russian author and socialist, has left his home at Yasnaya Poliana and gone into seclusion, where, he stated in a letter to his wife, he would spend the remainder of his days. It is believed that the management of his estate by his wife, which is marked by the reduction of wages to the workers, grieved the old writer and led him to leave as he did. Later, the Count was discovered at a small station some 80 miles from his home, sick with a fever.

The government of Nicaragua recently enacted a law prohibiting political demonstrations, and as a result of the stand it became necessary to call out troops at Leon this week, where the liberals had gathered in opposition to the effort of the police to dissuade them. The troops fired volleys of grape and canister down the streets where the mob had gathered. Many were killed and wounded. It, however, had a very salutary effect, the mob dispersing immediately.

CROP AND MARKET NOTES.

Genesee Co., Nov. 12.—Cold, raw weather the past week has put a stop to fall work which, however, was pretty well completed. Sugar beet men are jubilant and this crop is gaining in favor year by year. Winter apples rather better crop than last season. Potatoes are all in the pit or cellar for carrying over although a good many sold the crop from the field rather than take any chance on a repetition of last season's mistake. Corn husking now being pushed, the employment of machine and hand labor being about equally divided. Following are local market quotations: Wheat, 88c; corn, 55c; oats, 32c; beans, 1.85; potatoes, 45c; apples, 85c@1.10; turkeys, 16@20c; (Continued on page 439).

Magazine Section

LITERATURE
POETRY
HISTORY and
INFORMATION



The FARM BOY
and GIRL
SCIENTIFIC and
MECHANICAL

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

THE MERIWEATHER THANKSGIVING—By Geneva.

"I wish I had a dozen pairs of hands this very minute, I'd soon put all these things to rights. O, dear! I must begin it. Here's a big washing to be done, one pair of hands to do it; Sheets, shirts and stockings, coats and pants; how shall I e'er get thru it?"

"I don't mean just that," laughed plump, pretty Mrs. Meriweather, as she ceased the little snatch of song; "but there are so many things to think of that Thanksgiving time that the old jingle just suits me exactly to a T," continued the dear woman to Hannah Marks, who lived near by, and was a handy maid to impress into the extra labor of a holiday season.

"Brother John and his wife, Millie, will be here and their two pairs of twins—no 'race suicide' there—and James and Theresa and their boys; and unless the city work keeps her tied, Clara May will leave her church music duties and bless us with her sunshiny face. Then, there are Thomas's brother Will and his good wife, Sarah, and their maiden daughter, Kate, and their widowed daughter, Jane; and the minister and his wife and boy, who is a chum of our boy, Jack'e; and from the distant east will come Tom, our dear college son, who will be here Wednesday night or Thursday morning. And to surprise and please him, I have sent to Binghamton for somebody he loves—Jennie Barber. You remember her, Hannah, and how she and Tom were always the best of friends in their young school days; and when her father moved away because he could benefit himself in a business way, Tom and Jennie corresponded and often met, and now that she is through at Wellesley, she is more lovely than ever, so Tom writes, and when he is settled in his profession I hope she'll be a part of our family."

Hannah Marks was a staid, good girl of nearly thirty years. She was the child of Mrs. Meriweather's life-long friend. She was sensible and unobtrusive, more like a companion than a maid of work, and her temporary mistress felt free to talk with her in her gay and happy way.

"What a houseful we shall have! But I don't mind, for I am strong and well, and it's our turn to entertain this year, anyhow; and husband, Thomas, is forehanded and has banked considerable cash this harvest. It does seem as though our onions would bring a fortune if they do as well every year, and there is a big yield of hay and corn and potatoes, not a blight anywhere. If I do say it, I think my Thomas is one of the wisest and most diligent farmers I ever saw; not stingy either, Hannah; always ready to help the church and to benefit the community in a public-spirited way.

"Oh, I have a great deal for which to be thankful, and not least of all, Hannah, is that you're next door, such good help, such a nice, kind neighbor, so neat and handy. You fit in like a part of us. I don't want to be selfish, but I hope you'll never marry and go away." And then Mrs. Meriweather laughed and so did Hannah. And spoons flew around bowls and pans briskly, and spicy odors floated through the big kitchen where everything shone, seemingly trying to reflect the brightness of Mrs. Meriweather's bright eyes.

She was forty-eight, a winsome woman still in life's attractive noon, for though she weighed more than when, at the age of eighteen years she was wedded to her Thomas, she had lost none of the blitheness of her girl days, and amiability and prosperity had kept her face youthful-smooth. Her hair was still glossy and of chestnut hue, her smile was contagious and her life shed radiance everywhere she went. She was an uplifting Christian, glad in this life and fervent in her

belief in the heavenly state beyond. And her Thomas had been a deacon in the church a mile and a half away, since almost his young manhood. He believed that temperance and godliness would profit a man for this life and for the life that is to come.

Every evening his family had been gathered at the family altar, and not a child in the Meriweather home could recollect a night when the sacred Bible had not been read with reverence and a petition gone to the Throne for their welfare, earthly and eternal. "Make these children pious," was always the deacon's plea, and they bade fair in every way to fulfill the desire of the petitioner.

Deacon Meriweather was not perfection by any means. He had a quick temper;

church members used to time themselves accordingly. "There comes the Meriweather surrey," they would say, "and it's time for us to start;" and they started without delay.

At last the pumpkin and mince pies of a most delicious quality, stood in waiting for the guests; cakes of tempting variety and flavors, covered with frosting as pure and spotless as snow-flakes, showed the housewife's skill. There were ample jars of cookies and sugar-coated doughnuts. The two big turkeys, which had been facetiously named "Shem" and "Ham" (for one had been brown-feathered and the other black) were ready to be stuffed and roasted to exquisiteness in the great range. There were fruits and flowers. The large house was like a gar-

in thought in the prayer of the master of the household.

The deacon read by rote. From beginning to end of the Bible he read the successive chapters, but when Psalms or other portions were quite brief, it was his habit to select a few verses elsewhere amid the precious pages. This night it chanced that he had already read in his routine way the 501 chapters preceding the Twenty-third Psalm. Not to omit his habit he read that majestic classic:

"The Lord is my shepherd; I shall not want. He maketh me to lie down in green pastures; He leadeth me beside the still waters. He restoreth my soul; He leadeth me in the paths of righteousness for His name's sake. Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for thou art with me; thy rod and thy staff they comfort me. Thou preparest a table before me in the presence of mine enemies, thou anointest my head with oil; my cup runneth over. Surely, goodness and mercy shall follow me all the days of my life; and I will dwell in the house of the Lord forever."

And then realizing that this Psalm, under the festive circumstances, required a supplement less suggestive of death, he turned to some of the Psalmist's words that overflow with an exuberance of praise and thanksgiving for daily benefits and the bestowments that enrich with material delights the lives of God's children. Devotions closed with a familiar hymn led by Clara May's cultivated, clear soprano voice, and the bass and contralto and tenor of the rippling, sparkling piano; and soon afterward sleep dropped its curtain over the Meriweather home.

The snow was falling and a stern north-east wind was blowing when the dawn came, but it mattered not in this place where the Meriweathers dwelt. Warmth, peace, joy and abundance could brave even an Alaskan temperature.

"Put on the plum sauce, Hannah," said the mistress, "Tom will be here to breakfast and he likes that best of all fruits. And we must hurry, Hannah, for we were so tired with yesterday's work that we've overslept a little, you know, and father and Tom will soon be here. How the sorrel, Betty, pranced as she drew the cutter through the big gateway. She used to be Tom's colt, his special favorite, and she almost seems to know that he is coming today."

"Probably Betty was cold," answered matter-of-fact Hannah, though she smiled indulgently at Mrs. Meriweather, and added: "Tom will like to see Betty, and he'll take the reins himself coming home, no doubt."

Like the hurricanes that sweep from the Caribbean Sea and rend the cities on the land and darken the Atlantic with the flotsam and jetsam of wreckage and doom; like the dazzling lightning whose electric sword severs instantaneously the thread of mortal existence, so came a terrible tragedy to the Meriweathers. On the way to the railroad station Deacon Meriweather was met by a telegraph messenger.

"Here's something for you," said the youth, and the message was handed to the driver in the cutter. It was as follows: "Thomas Meriweather: Westward Limited wrecked in collision with fast freight at 1 this morning. Cars burned. T. Meriweather, of Yale, missing. Am searching for body. Will wire if found. Sidney Campbell, Yale classmate."

With a groan, a dry gasp, a white face and shaking hands, the deacon turned homeward. How could he break the appalling news to his loved, his heart's companion, dear Matilda! Fast almost as the wind Betty sped over the snow-covered road and through the home gateway.

"Why, what is the matter, father?"

GRANDPA—ON THE FARM.

By LALIA MITCHELL.

Thanksgiving is the day, my mother tells me,
When you are thankful for 'most everything—
The flowers that blossomed in the kitchen garden,
The birds that used to come, at dawn, and sing;
The fact that you have had such lots of pleasures,
And clothes, and food, and shelter from all harm;
But, most of all, I guess that I'll be thankful
Because I've got my Grandpa—on the farm.

Thanksgiving comes in such a dreary season;
We don't have snow now, like in Pilgrim days;
The parks are closed, I can't play ball or marbles,
It's pretty hard to find out things to praise.
So I'll just shut my eyes to what's about me,
And try to see the old barn with its charm
Of mow and bin; and then I can feel thankful,
Because I've got a Grandpa—on the farm.

We always go out there Thanksgiving morning,
And 'fore we get near to the house, we smell
The pies and cakes, and bread and puddings, maybe,
An' Grandma meets me saying, "Are you well?"
And then I nod, and she just brings out the cookies
And says, "Just let him eat, 'twont do no harm."
And I feel glad for her, and very thankful
Because I've got a Grandpa—on the farm.

All day I run around, there's so much waiting
For my exploring eye; the black hen's nest,
The calves that summer-long were out to pasture,
The woolly sheep, the colts; but from the west
The sun looks in and finds me getting sleepy
And glad the kitchen sofa's soft and warm,
For, cuddled up there, I can feel so thankful
Because I've got a Grandpa—on the farm.

and once when a citizen in the near-by town had argued with him in favor of open saloons in the village and township, the deacon had almost struck the human pig who desired to immolate for mammon the children of his neighbors. But he withheld the blow, though his fists were clenched and righteous anger blazed upon his countenance. And I think he was nearer the ideal of Heaven for that anger and the self-control that restrained it, than if he had not been angry at all. As Tom, Jr., once said in his childhood: "To be good when you don't want to be good, is the very goodest." He had not attained collegiate dignity then and did not know how to grammatically compare in the English language, yet he had a wholesome, though juvenile, idea of upright principles and straightforward deeds.

Each Sunday morning rain or shine, summer or winter, the deacon had taken his family to church, driving the mile and a half distance to the village meeting-house at so regular and decorous an hour that he was the watchword for promptness along the route, and the

den of Eden inside of walls and sheltered by a modern roof. The five spare rooms were in the most beautiful order, the gas jets ready to pour a flood of light and warmth at a quick touch. The silverware shone and the china closet was a dream of porcelain beauty. Spic and span from attic to cellar was the Meriweather mansion.

Wednesday evening the father and Jackie went to the railroad station, meeting both eastward and westward trains, and several of the more distant relatives arrived. Clara May had secured a Thanksgiving vacation, and she was eagerly greeted, for she was a model daughter and Jackie's adored sister. Tom did not come, but he wired that he would reach there Thursday morning early; and Jennie Barber and others were expected the same forenoon. The household and visitors anticipating a joyous next day, and individually somewhat weary with the home toils and the fatigue of travel respectively, assembled in the sitting-room at 9 o'clock, at the tinkle of a silver bell, to listen to the Scripture reading and join

cried Mrs. Meriweather, as she flung open the door of the kitchen. "Where's Tom, father? And are you sick?"

The hired man stepping from the barn took the horse in charge, and Deacon Meriweather staggered to the doorstep and fell prone in a dead faint for the first time in his life. He was lifted and borne into the house by willing hands, and revived. He looked up in a few minutes. His wife was weeping with fright, and alarm was depicted on every countenance of the group gathered near. As his strength returned, he lifted his right arm, put it around his wife's neck and drew her to him in a close embrace.

"There's been a railroad accident," he whispered catchingly, "lives lost," and a sob shook him. Like an earthquake it heaved his breast for a moment, then by a mighty effort of will and for his wife's sake he caught himself in an iron grip and said: "We'll hope for the best, dear one. Take the telegram from my pocket and let John read it aloud."

This was done and with tears streaming down every cheek of the listeners, Thanksgiving was ushered into the Meriweather mansion. In dazed horror the mistress tried to minister to her husband. He rallied and became her comforter instead. The pastor, hearing the terrible news, forestalled the appointed hour of his coming, and in his heart he queried: "It is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of feasting. Is it? Can it be?" he asked himself with a sympathetic shudder.

Hannah and sister-in-law, Sarah, took the household business in hand, assuming full care. The visitors breakfasted sparingly, the immediate family not at all. James and Theresa and their boys driving from a rural locality, heard nothing of the calamity until the town was reached, then they came softly to the house to offer condolence. The double twins, usually irrepressible, tried to keep utterly quiet so as not to disturb Aunt Matilda and her stricken family. Deacon Meriweather planned to start on the 5:30 train for the scene of the disaster, hoping to learn more than telegrams or newspapers could tell of the accident, and, perhaps, to find some trace of Tom's body.

The dragging, gray hours of Thanksgiving day had reached 3 o'clock. No further message had come from the classmate, Sidney Campbell. By command of Mrs. Meriweather (for food must be eaten, even by the sorrowing) the dinner was to be served. Hastening there to comfort, the guests had come anxious to help in the distressing emergency. The pastor and his wife were there as per the first joyous invitation, now a scene most somber in contrast. The turkeys had been taken from the range oven and were ready to be carved. The desserts were arranged in methodical lines on the wide pantry shelves. The aroma of coffee and the more delicate fragrance of tea were wafted from kitchen to dining-room. Nothing was lacking but happiness. Fortitude was taking its place.

The blackest tragedies do not dethrone the forces of the noblest character. There is a stamina and there is a heroism that storms impregnable fortresses; that fearlessly sinks into the lashed ocean when vessels founder at sea; that held steadfast the soldiers at Valley Forge when they walked with blood-dripping feet on the winter-covered sod; that bears the approach of the scalpel; that was thrown to the wild beasts in the Coliseum at Rome; that quivered among burning fagots, denying not the truth, when persecution desolated Europe; that gave Paul the sublime calmness that braved the raging mob at Ephesus; that armors the men and women of today in the mail of courage and trust in God.

"Though I walk through the valley," Over and over these words passed through Mrs. Meriweather's mind as she lay in her darkened bedroom, holding fast to her husband's hand, and with Clara May bathing her eyelids and temples.

Just as the dinner bell was about to call the sad visitors to the viands, sleigh-bells were heard rapidly approaching. Through the big gateway dashed a two-seated cutter, its occupants so powdered with snow that they were unrecognizable through the flake-beclouded windows. Through the hall door came Tom—alive!

"Where are mother and father?" asked Tom. "Let me find them." And he hastened to his mother's presence and fell to his knees beside her bed. With a wild glance that melted in ineffable joy, the mother beheld her son. To her he was as truly raised from the dead as was Lazarus when he came forth in his grave clothes from the tomb-cave of Bethany.

Such a time as there was in that

Meriweather household could not be described. Tom had been found unconscious many yards away at the foot of an embankment, where he was thrown by the impact and crash of the trains. Shadowed by a high board fence and tall, tangled autumn grasses he had not been seen in the first confusion and agony of excitement that prevailed. Rescuers at length discovered him. It was found that he had sustained a severe scalp wound, a broken wrist, and was badly bruised and strained; but having life and a chance of full restoration, he peremptorily disobeyed his surgeons and on the wings of steam hurried to those who deemed him dead. "I'll be my own messenger," said he, "and carry the tidings in person." He was not able after the shock and injuries to journey alone, so his loyal classmate turned aside from his own home vacation to accompany Tom; and Jennie in a tumult of gladness at his safety, had joined him at Binghamton.

The deacon broke his usual rule at family prayers that night, and instead of passing on to the Twenty-fourth Psalm, he re-read the Twenty-third; and never did the words, "The Lord is my shepherd—he restoreth my soul—I will fear no evil—my cup runneth over"—sound more like the melody of David's harp, than when in a tone of victory, and with a passion of faith this magical Scripture was given, the family group reciting in one chorus with the leader, the immortal words that have been a rod and a staff of comfort for generations.

THANKSGIVING, ITS HISTORY AND SIGNIFICANCE.

(Continued from first page.)

there was none of a national character, save one during the administration of President Madison, until 1863, when President Lincoln issued an executive proclamation setting apart the last Thursday of November for general thanksgiving by the people of the United States. This proclamation was issued on October 3rd, of that year, and its text, which is given on the first page of this issue, reveals a deep feeling of devout thankfulness for the blessings enjoyed by the country and its people, notwithstanding the burden of care and sorrow entailed by internal strife. President Lincoln followed this historic document by a similar proclamation issued on Oct. 20, 1864, since which time the several presidents have followed Lincoln's initiative by issuing annual proclamations setting apart the last Thursday of November in each year as a day for Thanksgiving by the people of the nation, thus firmly establishing the Thanksgiving festival as a national institution.

Thus we see the annual autumnal thanksgiving established itself gradually and naturally. At first it was the custom to call special thanksgivings for special blessings and to appoint a day of humiliation and fasting in times of particular trial.

By slow degrees all things are changed, even our reasons for thanksgiving are different from those of our Pilgrim relatives; and while we are indeed thankful for the worth of those noble men who founded our national and social institutions; and while they set fast and feast days for special deliverance from their foes and evil fellow-workers, we rise above the thought of material well-being and thank God for our protection not alone in this nation but for the loving mercy of the changeless order held true by the sublimer scepter of a wise Creator.

The text of our thoughts is changeable and the nature of our institutions may change, but to that greatness which is unchanging we give thanks and worship with full appreciation of the life which is but a manifestation of that greatness.

Editor's Note.—The above article is a symposium compiled by the editors from the manuscripts of two of our special writers: Mary Mason Wright and W. J. Grand.

THANKSGIVING.

BY ALONZO RICE.

I sat beside the festal board, while bright in carved goblets shone the ruddy wine; I thought upon the happy lot of mine. And saw the eyes that mirrored my delight.

"Oh, Lord," I said, "I thank Thee for the sight That greets me now, and for Thy care divine."

I raised my head; beyond the shadow-line, A starved pale face looked in from out the night.

I said, can I be thankful for my lot While many go along the cheerless way With empty hands, whose lonely paths have not One single bloom? And then I knelt to pray.

Unmindful of the feast, but heart forgot The empty words my lips refused to say.

SOME SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE ANNUAL NOVEMBER HOLIDAY.

BY C. S. L.

Of the general holidays observed in this country Thanksgiving is one of the favorites. For more than two centuries it was a custom peculiar to the eastern part of the country, but it has now become national, its annual return finding a welcome along the shores of the Lakes and the Gulf, and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In the history and literature that has come down to us from the days when the nation was yet in its swaddling clothes are found many interesting facts bearing upon the conditions under which the day was observed in those trying times and contrasting sharply with those of the present. For instance, the following extract from a letter, written years ago, tells how the holiday was celebrated during the days of the Revolution:

"Of course we could have no roast beef. None of us have tasted beef this three years back, as it all must go to the army, and too little they get, poor fellows. But Naquittymaw's hunters were able to get us a fine red deer so that we had a good haunch of venison on each table. These were balanced by huge chins of roast pork at the other end of the tables. Then there was an abundance of good vegetables, of all the old sorts, and one which I do not believe you have yet seen. Uncle Simeon had imported the seed from Europe just before the war began and only this year was there enough for table use. It is called celery, and you eat it without cooking. It is very good served with meats. Next year Uncle Simeon says he will be able to raise enough to give us all some. It has to be taken up, roots and all, and buried in the earth in the cellar through the winter, only pulling up some when you want it to use.

"Our mince pies were good, although we had to use dried cherries, as I told you, and the meat was shoulder of venison, instead of beef. The pumpkin pies, apple tarts, and big Indian puddings lacked for nothing save appetite by the time we got around to them.

"The day was bitter cold and when we got home from meeting, which father did not keep over long by reason of the cold, we were glad enough of the fire in Uncle's dining hall, but by the time the dinner was one-half over those of us who were on the fire side of one table were forced to get up and carry our plates with us around to the far side of the other table, while those who had sat there were glad to bring their plates around to the fire side to get warm—all but the old ladies who had a screen put behind their chairs.

"Uncle Simeon was in his best mood, and you know how good that is. He kept both tables in a roar of laughter with his droll stories of the days when he was studying medicine in Edinborough, and afterwards he and father and Uncle Paul joined in singing hymns and ballads. You know how fine their voices go together.

"We did not rise from the table until it was quite dark, and then when the dishes had been cleared away we all got round the fire, as close as we could and cracked nuts, and sang songs, and told stories. At least some told and others listened. You know nobody can exceed the two grandmothers at telling tales of all the things they have seen themselves, and repeating those of the early years in New England, and even some in the old England, which they had heard in their youth from their elders. My father says it is a good custom to hand down all worthy deeds and traditions from father to son, as the Israelites were commanded to do about the Passover, and as the Indians have always done, because the word that is spoken is remembered longer than the word that is written.

"Brother Jack, who did not reach here until late on Wednesday, though he had left college very early on Monday morning and rode with all due diligence considering the snow, brought an orange to each of the grandmothers, but alas! they were frozen in his saddle bags. We soaked the frost out in cold water, but I guess they weren't as good as they should have been."

Among the writings of Harriett Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is found the following description of the New England Thanksgiving: "The king and high priest of all festivals was the autumn Thanksgiving. When the apples were all gathered and the cider was all made, and the yellow pumpkins were rolled in from many a hill in billows of gold, and the corn was husked, and the

(Continued on page 434).

MORE THAN EVER

Increased Capacity for Mental Labor Since Leaving Off Coffee.

Many former coffee drinkers who have mental work to perform, day after day, have found a better capacity and greater endurance by using Postum instead of ordinary coffee. An Illinois woman writes:

"I had drank coffee for about twenty years, and finally had what the doctor called 'coffee heart.' I was nervous and extremely despondent; had little mental or physical strength left, had kidney trouble and constipation.

"The first noticeable benefit derived from the change from coffee to Postum was the natural action of the kidneys and bowels. In two weeks my heart action was greatly improved and my nerves steady.

"Then I became less despondent, and the desire to be active again showed proof of renewed physical and mental strength.

"I am steadily gaining in physical strength and brain power. I formerly did mental work and had to give it up on account of coffee, but since using Postum I am doing hard mental labor with less fatigue than ever before."

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

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

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.



I Want His Hide

and that of all other Fur-bearing animals. Top Prices. Send for tags, price-list and valuable information.

"Better Bait"

is the best bait in the world for mink, skunk, coon, etc. Order today. Pound box \$1.00. Trial size (3 oz.) 25 cents.

HERMAN REEL, Milwaukee, Wis.

Old Honesty \$3.00 Blankets



One will outwear two of the best \$2.50 blankets. Registered Guarantee Tag on each makes you safe in buying. Strongest brown tent canvas, warm lined. Of your dealer or write us. Booklet free.

BEMIS BLANKET CO. 20 Bemis Building, Omaha, Neb.

LEARN TO BE AN AUCTIONEER

Endorsed by the peer auctioneers of the world. Our thorough, scientific correspondence course, consisting of ten copy-righted bound volumes can be mastered in ninety days' home study, utilizing spare time. Send for beautiful forty-page catalog. THE NATIONAL AUCTIONEERING SCHOOL OF AMERICA, 215 Funke Bldg., Lincoln, Neb.

LEARN AUCTIONEERING at the world's greatest school. No failures where students apply themselves. Every branch of auctioneering taught by instructors of unquestionable ability. Winter term opens December 5th, following International Stock Show. Tuition includes free admission to the Show. We are anxious to send you catalog with full particulars. JONES NAT'L SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING, 2856 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Carey M. Jones, Pres. Orval A. Jones, Mgr.

Let Me Start You in Business! I will furnish the advertising matter and the plans. I want one sincere, earnest man in every town and township. Farmers, Mechanics, Builders, Small business men, anyone anxious to improve his condition. Address Commercial Democracy, Dept. D 30, Elyria, Ohio.

Don't Go to the City unprepared to seek a position. Qualify at home as a Stenographer and Fast Touch Typewriter. We teach you by mail. Get our plan. SERVICE CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, 22 Press Bldg., Ann Arbor, Michigan.

SALESMEN WANTED—To sell FRUIT TREES & PLANTS. Free outfit. Commission paid weekly. Write for terms. Mitchell's Nursery, Beverly, O.

Wanted-Agents to sell Farmers Account Book. Quick Seller. Big Inducements. Highly Indorsed. L. L. SYPHERS, Ft. Wayne, Ind.

RICE, NEW CROP—100 pounds beautiful, clean white table rice, in double sacks, freight prepaid to your railroad station \$3.55. J. ED. CABANISS, Rice Farmer, Katy, Texas.

PATENTS: For facts about Prize and Reward offers and Inventions that will bring from \$5000 to Ten Million Dollars, and for books of Intense Interest to Inventors, send 8c. postage to Pubs. Patent Sense, Dept. 89, Barrister Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Please mention the Michigan Farmer when you are writing to advertisers.

FACTORS IN RURAL EDUCATION.—I.

The Literary and Debating Society.

BY W. F. TAYLOR.

I know a careful housekeeper who occasionally throws away small articles of considerable value in her dishwater, and I know a little boy whose business it is to turn back in his mamma's footsteps and look for what is missing. I want to play the part of that little boy. I want to go back into the past a little way, in this series of papers, and bring forward some exercises, which, while they have afforded pleasant and profitable entertainment, have also been potent in the education and culture of many of our country people, and have here and there enabled a man to discover himself and, in consequence, to do valuable work in private and public life.

The Literary Society came into being in response to a desire for knowledge and

truly relished a hundred years ago as they are today. But the debate was the progressive boy's opportunity, and in this many of the older men of the neighborhood joined. The little schoolhouse was filled to overflowing. Whole families came for miles in ox-wagons or sleighs. Those who could not find a seat stood up. They who found no room in the house stood in the hall, and when that was filled, if the weather was not too cold, they hung close to the windows on the outside and listened for every word when the question under discussion had aroused popular interest.

Many a lawyer, minister or platform lecturer has owed more to a humble Literary Society of this sort than to any other one factor in his education. Congressmen, governors of states, and even members of the President's cabinet have turned back in thought, in some brief period of rest and reflection, to an old-time Literary Society and Debating Club

Winter after winter that Literary Society was revived, and as I look back at it now it would seem that we are more deeply indebted to those exercises than to any other one source of the education received during those years.

Some of the brightest and best young men and women that I have ever known belonged to that Literary Society. Many of them have succeeded, too, in later life, far beyond the average, and they were not children of fortune, either. But a few years before the time of which I write, their parents had quitted the shores of Scandinavia, bidding farewell to the land of their fathers, braving a stormy ocean voyage to hew out homes from the wilderness in a new land, among people who spoke a language that they could not understand.

We need the Literary and Debating Society in every rural community today. In many respects the school of today is better than that of the past. But, in our haste to rush our children through school, and in our devotion to new theories of pedagogy, we are apt to undervalue self-help. We need to be reminded very often that boys and girls are something more than quantities of raw material that can be taken to the schoolhouse like milk to a creamery, and developed according to a rule laid down in a book. Every individual who succeeds in life gives himself to the service of life. Theories are profitable, reasonable and right. In the science of pedagogy there is great possible good, but we do most for the boy when we make him strong and anxious to do for himself.

Until the rural high-school is a fact we shall have to wait for the best that can come to us in this way. Then the Literary Society can be made a permanent institution, giving ample opportunity for the boys and girls from the farm to enjoy its benefits. Then agriculture can be taught in a practical, helpful way and the society can broaden its possible activities by helpful and protracted experiments. In these ways we shall be most truly educating our boys and girls, for we shall be qualifying them in the best way to think and act for themselves. The world needs them, it needs their simple life, their strong bodies and minds, their pure hearts and their disposition and ability to work.

"MY FRIEND, JOHNNY."

BY JEANETTE M.

My friend Johnny is a chicken, and what I desire to say is that, in my estimation, it is brains and not instinct that makes Johnny what he is.

Johnny was about half grown when I came to the farm on which he made his home. He had never been petted to any

extent, but I, being a lover of all animals, began to feed and talk to him. He soon learned to watch for me and whenever I came out on the porch he eagerly awaited a chance to perch upon my knee.

One morning I was seated upon the porch very early when someone went through my pockets and ran before I could think of what he had done. The thief was Johnny. He had taken every



Looking for a Bite.

crumb of bread he could find. He had begun to know me so well that when I failed to hand him something he would look me over to see if I had concealed the expected morsel. In this way he had found the bread sticking out of my pocket.

The time came for me to go home and I had to leave Johnny behind. This I certainly hated to do, as he had been the truest friend I had ever made. When I had gone, there was no one to talk to Johnny. He came and stood on the porch, watching for me to appear at my accustomed seat. After long and futile waiting he would go to the door and stand there, looking in and chattering in his own language. Oh, if one could only understand all that he wanted to say!

The people about the place tried to console him, but in vain. He watched for me, and on my return was the first to meet me. Wherever I went Johnny was right at my heels, chattering away. I am now living on a farm and it should be unnecessary to say that Johnny lives on the same farm and shall continue to do so until death claims his own.

HOW MARJORIE EARNED HER CHRISTMAS MONEY.

BY HELEN MATHIE.

Because their parents needed all their money for the support of the family, and because they believed the experience would teach the children self-reliance and the proper value of hard-earned money, the little Browns had to earn the money they spent for Christmas and birthday gifts and for picture post cards. Post cards were very tempting and they would have liked to buy a great many, but what one earns one's self, you know, one thinks twice about spending.

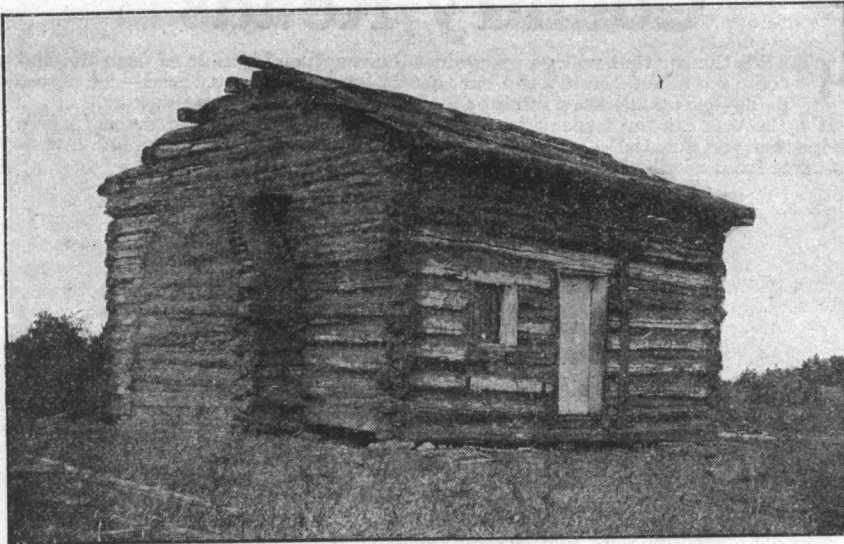
Ralph was twelve years old, Julia ten, and little Marjorie only five. Ralph and Julia did errands for the neighbors after school hours, or in the morning, whenever there were errands to do. During the summer vacation, when berries were ripe, they took pails and went to the pasture lots to gather wild raspberries and blackberries to sell.

One day there came up a terrible thunder shower, and Julia was very much frightened but Ralph showed her how they could crawl under some thick bushes and not get very wet, and there they waited until the storm was over. "My!" exclaimed Julia, "I trembled like a leaf. I thought there was an earthquake coming, the thunder rumbled so."

Little Marjorie was too small to walk so far and pick berries, but when Ralph and Julia came home with their shining coins and put them away in their tin banks for future use she looked very sober. "I want to earn some money, too," she said. "I want to buy presents for Ralph and Mamma and everybody."

"I'll give you some of my money," said Ralph, generously. "Then you can buy what you want."

"It would be you that gave the present if I took your money," said Marjorie. "I want to give it myself."



The Pioneer Log Schoolhouse was not Unlike the Pioneer's Humble Cabin.

culture on the part of our people when they were pioneers.

Gov. Berkley thanked God that there were no schools in Virginia, but the hardy New Englanders, the heroes of Plymouth, of Concord, Lexington and Bunker Hill, were not like him. With them education was second only to religion in importance. The country afforded the most meager opportunities for learning. The little old schoolhouse, with its fireplace and stick chimney, its hard benches and rude desks, gave little encouragement. The old English Reader, the Columbian spelling book and Deybald's Arithmetic comprised the textbooks, with now and then the addition of some sort of grammar and geography, while the piles of copy-books and quillpens that bespoke a double task for the schoolmaster on each recurring morning, did not tend toward perfection in penmanship.

But, "Where there's a will there's a way." All honor to the schoolmaster of the past. His whole life was bound up in his work. He never spared himself, and rumor has it that he seldom spared the rod, but, do his best, his most progressive pupils were bound to stop far short of their ambition.

America was young then, very young. Few of us, I think, realize that, in spite of our greatness, we are still a young nation. Just a few evenings ago I met a man, in fairly good health, who was born in 1812. It seems but yesterday that I saw my father, bowed with the weight of years, still carrying the burdens of life. In fancy I can see him now. I can recall the sound of his voice, some of the very words he was wont to use, and he was alive when Washington died. Yes, we are still a young nation.

But in the days of which I am writing, when the country dwelling nestled in the shadow of the slowly retreating forest and families were drawn to the meeting house with oxen, we were a still younger nation. The blood flowed fast then in the veins of the American boy. The military adventures of Israel Putnam, and the wisdom and valor of Washington, took hold of his very heart. The passionate oratory of Patrick Henry, the stories of Hamilton and Webster and Clay thrilled him with a sense of possible opportunity and a purpose to bring out what was in him.

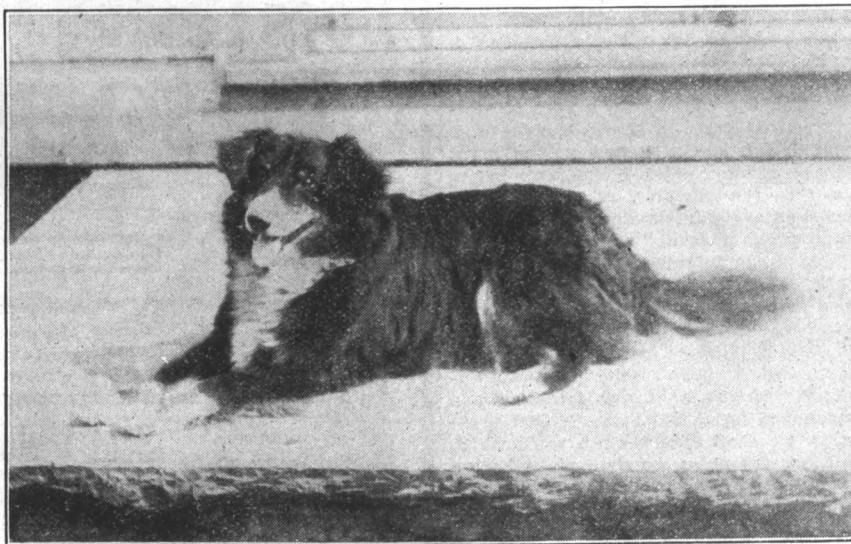
The Literary and Debating Society gave him a chance. Here he could recite and declaim the writings and speeches of those who had become his ideals in the realms of literature and statesmanship. These meetings were not lacking in fun either. The comic dialogue, the witty recital and the laughable farce were as

held in a little schoolhouse miles from town and half hidden among the maples.

I can recall one of these societies of a more modern type. The boys and girls, under the advice of a former teacher, had framed and adopted the constitution and by-laws with much ceremony and were ready for work. Crude indeed was that first program. The writer will never forget it, though, for he was there.

After twenty-six consecutive weeks, during which time not a meeting was lost, we had made some progress. We had developed a taste for good literature, had learned something of music in a way, while in our debates we had settled almost every question that had thus far puzzled the mind of man in any way.

GOOD-NATURED By L. M. THORNTON.



I herd the cattle and guard the sheep,
In field or forest where'er they go;
At night, a vigilant watch I keep
To guard the house from prowling foe.
I tread the wheel when 'tis time to churn,
Half lulled to sleep by its rhythmic chime,
But most of worth is the praise I earn
By being good-natured all the time.

I go with the little ones to school
And help to carry their dinner pail;
And always make it a daily rule
To meet the postman, and get the mail.
I keep an eye on the chickens, too,
Lest over the fence they chance to climb,
But best of all of the things I do
Is being good-natured all the time.

I go with master up to town,
And stay with the team while he's away,
Just where he tells me, lying down
In the back of the wagon on the hay.
I mind the baby and let him ride
On my back; he croons me a little rhyme
That means, Sir, you've right to special pride
For being good-natured all the time.

And I, who am only a dog, would say
That many a boy, with a lot to do,
Would find it better to try my way
And keep right on 'till his tasks are through,
Saying at night, I am glad for this,
I did my work and I did it prime,
And the extra credit I would not miss
Is for being good-natured all the time.

If your work carries you out doors—little or much—and you want to be free from colds, coughs and dangers of damp and wintry weather, and you want to be free from weighty overcoats and muffler, try

WRIGHT'S Health Underwear

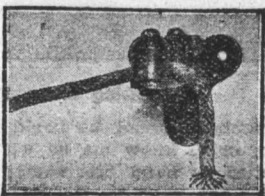
Outside it is perfect in finish and workmanship—inside it is the fleece of comfort that makes it different from all other "health" garments—a weaving of loops on loops that keeps the body warm, takes up the perspiration, allows perfect ventilation, without chill.

And Wright's costs no more than any other underwear worth having. Ask your dealer. If he don't carry it, write us. Book, "Dressing for Health," free.

Always look for the woven label Trademark

WRIGHT'S HEALTH UNDERWEAR CO.
75 Franklin Street, New York.

Don't Hang Yourself



Hang your clothes-lines, hammock and all other ropes on SURE GRIP. It never lets go. No knots to tie. An easy pull releases the rope. Mailed for 25c. Agents wanted. Department M.

HOOD MFG. Co., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS 134% Profit

Patented Safety Hold-Back. Write For Free Sample. New Agents' Proposition. Every owner of a vehicle buys. Saves time in hitching and unhitching. Insures safety in accidents—runaways—collisions. Just out. Thousands being sold. We absolutely control the sale of this wonderful device. \$3.50 to \$7 a day profit. L. THOMAS MFG. CO., 4245 Wayne St., Dayton, Ohio.

WANTED—We want a man in every county in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana to represent us, selling to farmers, an article that is in constant use. A young man with a horse and rig preferable. Liberal terms. Whole or spare time. Commission. Address, Box 42, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

Trappers Attention! RAW FURS

I have been buying them for 40 years and pay highest price in the world. Send for my Price List. A. E. BURKHARDT, International Fur Merchant, Main & 3d Sts., Cincinnati, O.

FREE BOOK FOR HUNTERS AND TRAPPERS
Send 5c for CAMP AND TRAIL, a great 24 page weekly; or 10c for HUNTER-TRAPPER, a big 100 page magazine, both devoted to fishing, hunting, trapping, etc. With either one we'll give you absolutely free, a 64 page book, "Hints for Hunters and Trappers." Contains all the fur and game laws, many hunting and trapping secrets. Worth hundreds of dollars. A. R. HARDING PUB. CO., Box 279, Columbus, Ohio.

13¢ Cents a Rod
For 18-in. 14 3/4-in. for 22-in. Hog Fence; 15c for 26-in.; 18 3/4-in. for 32-in.; 25c for a 47-in. Farm Fence; 48-in. Poultry fence 25 1/2-c. Sold on 30 days trial. 80 rod spool Ideal Barb Wire \$1.55 Catalogue free. KITSILMAN BROS., Box 278, MUNCIE, IND.

FENCE Strongest Made
Made of High Carbon Double Strength Coiled Wire. Heavily Galvanized to prevent rust. Have no agents. Sell at factory prices on 30 days' free trial. We pay all freight. 37 heights of farm and poultry fence. Catalog Free. COILED SPRING FENCE CO., Box 21, Winchester, Indiana.

Don't Rust Farm Fence
Extra heavily galvanized. Sold direct to farmers at manufacturers' prices. 30 days' free trial. Freight prepaid. Also Poultry and Ornamental Wire and Iron Fences. Catalogue free. Write for special offer. The Ward Fence Co., Box 336, Decatur, Ind.

BROWN FENCE
Strongest, most durable fence made. Heaviest, closest wires. Double galvanized. Practically indestructible. Stock strong. Chicken tight. 14 to 35c per rod. Sample free. Wepayft. The Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 49 Cleveland, Ohio.

LAWN FENCE
Many designs. Cheap as wood. 32 page Catalogue free. Special Prices to Churches and Cemeteries. Coiled Spring Fence Co., Box 1, Winchester, Ind.

"It would be yours, wouldn't it, if I gave it to you? Then you could do what you pleased with it."

"But I don't want you to give me your money. I want to earn some myself," said Marjorie.

Ralph thought and thought for a long time. He was a sober, slow-going boy and took plenty of time to think things out.

Next day he told Marjorie he had thought of a plan. "Mrs. Lewis gives me a penny every morning to get her milk for her. Mrs. Grow, down Elm street, wants me to get hers for her, too, but I don't have time to get both and be ready for school. It isn't far to get Mrs. Lewis' milk. You get up early and get that and I will get Mrs. Grow's; then you will get a penny every morning."

Marjorie's face broke into smiles, and she ran off to tell Mamma about it. Mamma said she might do it, and the next morning she was up bright and early to get Mrs. Lewis' milk, Ralph going with her to show her just how. He went with her several mornings until she was acquainted with the people and the way; then he was off to look after his own business.

All through the late summer and fall Marjorie got Mrs. Lewis' milk for her and rejoiced over her steadily increasing horde of pennies. But at last the snow came heavily, and Mamma said that Marjorie must not get the milk any longer because it was too hard for her to walk in the snow, and, besides, she might take cold and be sick. Marjorie cried, because she had not near all the pennies she wanted.

Again Ralph pondered, and that evening he told Marjorie his plan. "I'll get up very early," he said, "and go and get Mrs. Grow's milk. Then I'll come back; you be all bundled up ready, and I'll put you on my sled and draw you over to get Mrs. Lewis' milk and home again. I'll have time if I hurry," and anyone who knew how Ralph hated to hurry knew that this was making a great sacrifice.

Marjorie was delighted and Mamma said they might try it.

All winter long a rosy-cheeked boy, drawing an equally rosy-cheeked little girl daily appeared at Mrs. Lewis' door and Marjorie received a penny in her red-mittened hand.

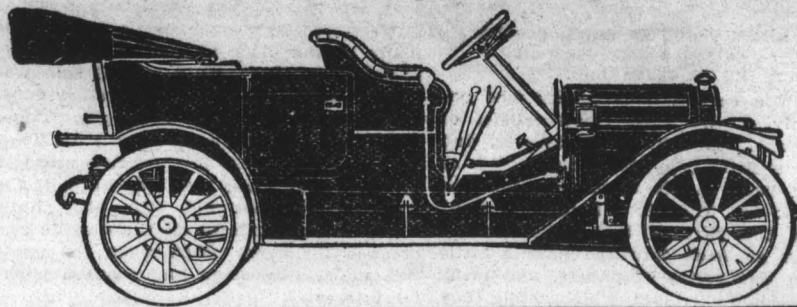
As Christmas drew near they had a splendid time planning surprises and figuring to make the money go around. As the birthdays came there was more planning, and dainty cards were sometimes sent away to distant cousins and uncles and aunties. How they all enjoyed the giving, but I think sturdy Ralph enjoyed his tramps in the snow, to help his little sister, most of all.

SOME SIDE-LIGHTS ON THE ANNUAL NOVEMBER HOLIDAY.

(Continued from page 432).

labors of the season were done, and the warm late days of Indian summer came in, dreamy, calm, and still, with just enough frost to crisp the ground of a morning, but with warm traces of benignant, sunny hours at noon, there came over the community a sort of genial repose of spirit—a sense of something accomplished, and of a new golden mark made in advance—and the deacon began to say to the minister, of a Sunday, "I suppose it's about time for the Thanksgiving proclamation."

In a public address delivered at Plymouth, Mass., Dec. 22, 1820, just two centuries after the first public manifestation of the Thanksgiving spirit on American soil, Daniel Webster said: "If God prosper us" might have been the more appropriate language of our fathers when they landed upon this rock, "if God prosper us, we shall here begin a work which shall last for ages; we shall plant here a new society in the principles of the fullest liberty and the purest religion; we shall subdue this wilderness which is before us; we shall fill the region of the great continent, which stretches almost from pole to pole, with civilization and christianity. * * * From our sincere but houseless worship there shall spring splendid temples to record God's goodness; from the simplicity of our social union there shall arise wise and politic constitutions of government, full of the liberty which we ourselves bring and breathe; from our zeal for learning, institutions shall spring which shall scatter the light of knowledge throughout the land, and, in time, paying back where they have borrowed, shall contribute their part to the great aggregate of human knowledge; and our descendants, through all generations, shall look back to this spot and to this hour with unabated affection and regard."



Will Live Through The Wear and Tear of The Country Roads

HERE'S the car that will go up against the rough and tumble of farm life and come out alive. Here's the car that will take that rutty road—cut across fields—go up against a ditch or ford the stream without a murmur.

It's the one car built specially for the farm conditions—constructed to give service that you demand Built to remain built—to keep your automobile investment free from needless expense and swearing annoyance.

The Standardized Abbott-Detroit

"The Car With A Pedigree"

fills your bill so that you know just what you're buying. It costs but \$1500 and has most of the practical features of a \$4000 machine. It is standardized just as the high priced car is. Crome Nickel Steel in Gear and Drive Shaft construction. Twenty-four painting operations in finish which no other car on earth exceeds.

Besides the price of \$1500 includes complete electric light equipment, magneto and batteries. You're not compelled to sign up for a lot of extras. You get them all for the one price which includes everything but the top and wind shield.

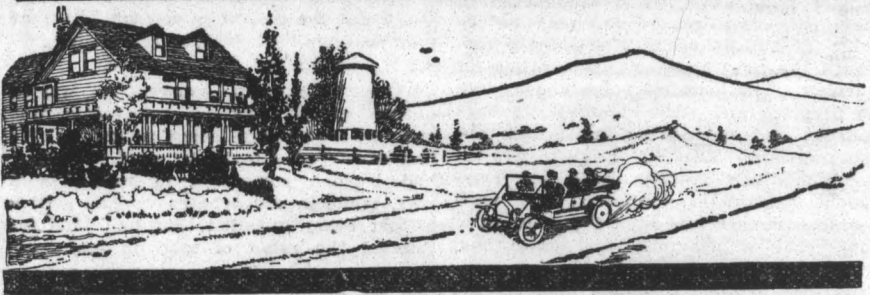
You get a gasoline tank that has our exclusive double feed arrangement which always give you an extra 25 miles. No other automobile can specify this tank. We own the patent.

We want to tell you more about the new Model B Abbott-Detroit. Drop us a postal and we'll send you—catalog and the whole story. Write to us today.

Abbott Motor Company

133 Waterloo St.

Detroit, Michigan



Does Saving 1/3 Interest You?

\$23

Guaranteed Price

A splendid, comfortable coat of genuine Galloway fur—the famous hide from the north of Scotland. Only the fur grown by the best cattle in this cold climate is used—long, black, silky—rich and handsome. The hides are perfectly tanned and very durable. Skillfully tailored by our expert workmen. Lined with quilted serge; wind shield in sleeves. Large, roomy, warm collar. A regular \$35 coat at any retail store. Our guaranteed price \$24.25 C. O. D. or \$23 cash with order.

This price is subject to examination and approval at express office. For cash with order we make a special discount of 5 % extra on all coats, making this coat \$23. If it isn't all that we claim and perfectly satisfactory, return it at our expense.

Sold Under Our Absolute Guarantee

We agree to refund your money if you are not MORE than pleased.

There are a score of other splendid coat values in our 1911 catalogue; each and every one of them is offered you at wholesale price and subject to our guarantee to refund your money if not absolutely satisfactory and all that we claim in every detail. Thousands of our customers testify to our success the past thirty years in making dependable fur garments, direct from factory to you, at prices that are way below any Store.

Big 1911 Fur Style Book, Robe and Horse Blanket Catalog MAILED FREE

Write today for our splendid reference book of fur values—our 1911 Fur Style Book. It also shows Blankets and Robes for driving and autoing; Fur Caps and Gloves, and everything for the comfort of the driver. Our simple directions given in this book make a good fit certain. Write today. We can save you money.

The Quality Mark that insures you genuine values.



107 Bates Street
Detroit, Mich.

THANKSGIVING.

BY Z. I. DAVIS.

A chill of frost is in the air,
The fields are lying brown and bare
Save where the rifts of snow supplant
The grudging warmth of sunbeams scant.
Autumnal fruits are stored away,
Red barns are filled with grain and hay;
Anear the silo rears its head,
Suggesting handsome stock well fed.
All implements beneath a roof
Are safely left in place, storm proof.
No creaking gates or unhinged doors,
No broken window panes or floors
Where law and order, brains and skill,
Unite to follow wisdom's will.
From far the dear ones of the home,
Expectant of glad times have come
With eager step and face alight,
Love's broken circle to unite.
Again they fill the family pew,
Faith's pure devotion to renew,
And in the vine-robed, steepled thine,
They hear eternity's refrain.
Thanksgiving and all praises be
To Him who rules the land and sea.
He causeth earth to yield her food,
From Him are all gifts fair and good.
Be kind to all while yet we may,
And fill with joy Thanksgiving day.

LITTLE ESSAYS OF FACT AND FANCY

BY CARL S. LOWDEN.

What Is Your Disposition?

If you growl and grumble, don't. Try being sunny. Wear the smile that won't come off, and see how much better you like it. Can you look adversity in the face and never flinch? If you can't you haven't the right disposition.

You school boy, and you school girl (and this means all of you, for you were young once) when you couldn't get that problem, did you give it up, or did you try again?

Now we come to this. What is your disposition? If you worry, your disposition is bad. When you worry try to remember when anything was accomplished by it. Instead of worrying, build an aircastle, and, step by step, make the dream a reality.

Are you soured on life? Then, wake up, and behold the beauties of nature, and take a deep breath of pure country air, and say to yourself: "This world is too good to die in."

It is. Why, this world is great. There is nothing wrong with it. If you think there is, the wrong is with you, and you haven't the right disposition.

"When I became a man I put away childish things," said Paul. But it is not every one who does as Paul did. Children are selfish and have many petty faults. These should be discarded when childhood is passed.

The following is a bit of poetry that makes life a little more worth living:

Laugh a little if you can;
Every one has loads of care,
And so many thorns are pricking,
And so many thorns are sticking,
All around us everywhere.

A disposition for hard and continued work is the key to success. It is always the man that works overtime and uses his brains that is advanced. Many times he outdoes men that have been employed longer.

A good disposition is valuable, for with it much may be accomplished that is impossible without it. It is capital. The young girl in society will find it a great help to social favor.

In the home it is necessary that the parents have a good disposition. It makes happiness. The children will naturally be good natured, courteous, and gentle.

One nice thing about a good disposition is that it is catching. The one who has it makes others smile and laugh and be happy. When a good disposition comes in at the door, worry flies out at the window.

A man was made foreman of some workmen. This is why: "He is a good-natured chap. Nothing is any trouble. Nothing is too much for him, and he keeps the men in good humor."

ANSWERS TO OCT. 15 KINKS.

Kink I. In the Sheepfold.—(Lambs):
1. Lane. 2. Lamprey. 3. Lamb. 4. Lamp. 5. Lambert. 6. Lampoon. 7. Lam. 8. Lament. (Rams): 1. Ramble. 2. Ramify. 3. Dram. 4. Ramrod. 5. Ram. 6. Rambler. 7. Rampart. 8. Parallelogram. 9. Program. 10. Telegram. 11. Cablegram.

Kink II. Four-letter Word Square.

F	O	U	R
O	G	R	E
U	R	G	E
R	E	E	F

Oct. 15 Prize Winners.

For correct solutions to Kinks of Oct. 15 prizes are awarded to the following: Mrs. Nellie Taylor and Mrs. Frank E. Roberts.

One To Eight.

I take eight farm papers and the Michigan Farmer is as good as all eight for this part of the country.—Chas. G. Swanson, Sec'y Pioneer Grange No. 1308, Stephenson, Mich.

The Overland
for 1911

Licensed under Selden patent

Protecting the
Overland Fame

When you think for a moment what we have at stake, you will be utterly sure that each Overland car is as good as man can make it.

The Overland today is the leading car—the most successful car that was ever created. It has 20,000 delighted owners, though the car is not three years old. And dealers have already paid deposits on more than 18,000 of the new-season models.

The five Overland factories have a daily capacity of 140 cars, and \$3,000,000 has been invested in the highest type of modern equipment.

All this is at stake on making cars as good as cars can be, regardless of price.

Our Extreme Care

Every material used in any Overland chassis is as good as any price can buy. Every feature, regardless of cost, is made to accord with the best engineering practice.

The materials and parts in every car are subjected to more than a thousand inspections. We are told that no other car in the world is inspected so well as the Overland.

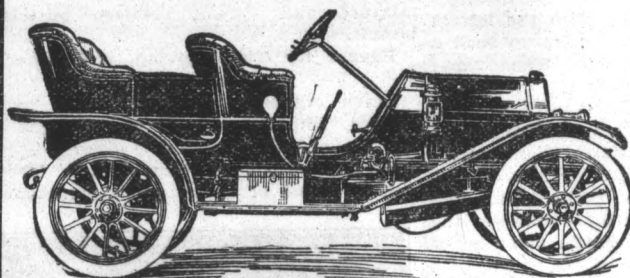
Each crank shaft is turned 6,000 times in its bearings before being attached to the engine. Every engine is run for 48 hours before it is put in the car. Then every chassis, before the body is added, is given at least two severe road tests. We have too much at stake to take any chances on an Overland car being right.

How We Saved 28 Per Cent

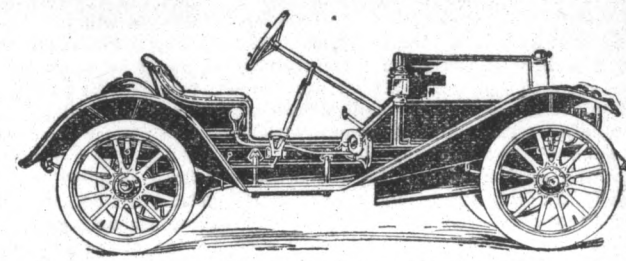
Yet, despite this care, we have cut the cost of Overlands 28 per cent in the past two years. That means, on the average, \$300 per car.

We have done this by equipping our plants with modern automatic machinery. We have acres upon acres of wonderful machines, each of which has reduced the cost of some part. The investment required has exceeded \$3,000,000.

As a result, the Overland sells cars of the highest grade for less than any other maker.



Our \$1,000 touring car—25 h. p.—102-inch wheel base. Five styles of body. The tonneau shown above is detachable, allowing room for milk cans or farm truck.



The \$775 Overland Roadster—four cylinders—20 h. p.—96-inch wheel base. We also make three styles of Torpedo Roadsters—one as low as \$850.

All prices include gas lamps and magneto

22 Attractive Models

The Overland line for 1911 includes 22 models—from 20 to 35-horsepower—from \$775 to \$1,675. All are 4-cylinder cars.

You can meet any idea about size, style or power at a lower cost than in any other line.

These models include all the latest designs—three torpedo roadsters, one torpedo touring car, and several styles of fore-door bodies.

On several models you are offered the option of fore doors or open front. And the fore-door models, if you select them, cost no extra price. Note that other makers tax you extra for these new designs.

Prices for 1911

We are making a 4-cylinder roadster—20-horsepower—96-inch wheel base—for \$775. It is easily capable of 45 miles an hour.

Our 25-horsepower touring car sells this year for \$1,000. That's nine per cent less than last year. Your choice of five styles of bodies.

Our 30-horsepower models, with fore doors or without, sell for \$1,250. The wheel base is 110 inches. All of these prices include five lamps and magneto. We are making both the pedal control and the sliding gear transmission.

Please send us this coupon for our 1911 Book, showing all the styles and giving all specifications. It shows everything that's new in automobiles. There is an Overland dealer in nearly every locality.

The Willys-Overland Company

(Licensed under Selden patent)

Toledo, Ohio

Please mail the 1911 book to

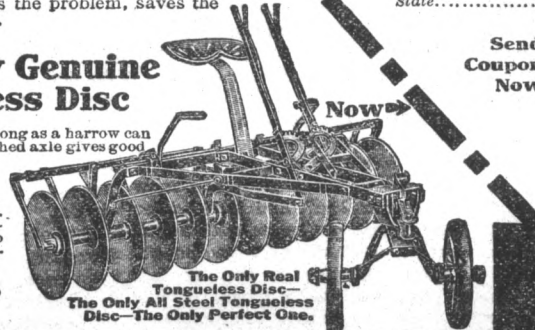
Our Factory Price and Book Prove
This the Biggest 1911 Value in a Harrow

HERE'S the one harrow bargain of the year—the first and only genuine tongueless Disc—at a price that you can't resist. You can't get higher quality or bigger value no matter what you pay. We'll let you have this Detroit-American on the only Real 30 day free trial offer—no money in advance, no deposit and we pay the freight. Then if you decide to keep the harrow, send money or pay on time—and our unlimited time guarantee protects you forever. Don't use an old fashioned tongue disc with its whipping and pounding of horses and neck-weights which injures the team just when you need it most. A tongueless disc solves the problem, saves the horses, saves time and work, lets you work closer to fences because no pole to catch. Get our book and freight paid price first. Note that the

Detroit-American The Only Genuine
Tongueless Disc

is all steel, which means no breakage, no repairs or costly delays in busy season. Light in draft—strong as a harrow can be made. Entire frame and front trucks are steel. Wide tired steel wheels do not cut into soil. Arched axle gives good clearance. Trucks are attached to frame by flexible pivots so wheels pass over uneven places without disturbing the perfect balance of frame. Steel discs cut to uniform depth. Disc sections do not strike together in center. All end thrust taken up by Hard Maple Ring Bearings. Pipe oilers. Steel Separators between blades. Long blade scrapers. These and many other Detroit-American advantages are shown in our big book. Choice of 15 sizes, cutting from 4 feet to 16 feet in width. Regular round disc blades 16, 18 and 20 inches. Cutaway discs furnished if desired. Get your harrow at a price that makes it the biggest bargain ever offered. Send coupon now. Get the guide to the right harrow at the right price. Also see new Detroit-American Manure Spreaders and Cultivators. All in the Big Book. Write now. Address

American Harrow Company, 1037 Hastings Street,
Detroit, Mich.
Warehouses in Many Cities Insure Prompt Delivery.



American Harrow Co.,

1037 Hastings Street, Detroit, Mich.

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

Name

Town

R. F. D.

State

Send
Coupon
Now

INSURE AGAINST INTRUSION

Secure privacy for that most sacred spot—the large or small cemetery, the community or family burial plot. Republic Cemetery Fences and Gates will prevent trespassing and make the resting place of your loved ones proof against desecration. These fences will last for many years, and are therefore cheaper than wooden fences. They are stock-proof. Write for special prices to Cemetery and Church Associations, also free catalog showing many styles of fences and gates, cemetery entrance arches, etc. Republic Fence & Gate Co., 210 Republic St., North Chicago, Ill.



Free! Free!!

We will send new subscribers the Michigan Farmer the rest of this year free. Subscription will start from January 1, 1911.



Woman and Her Needs

At Home and Elsewhere



THE HOSTESS IN NOVEMBER.

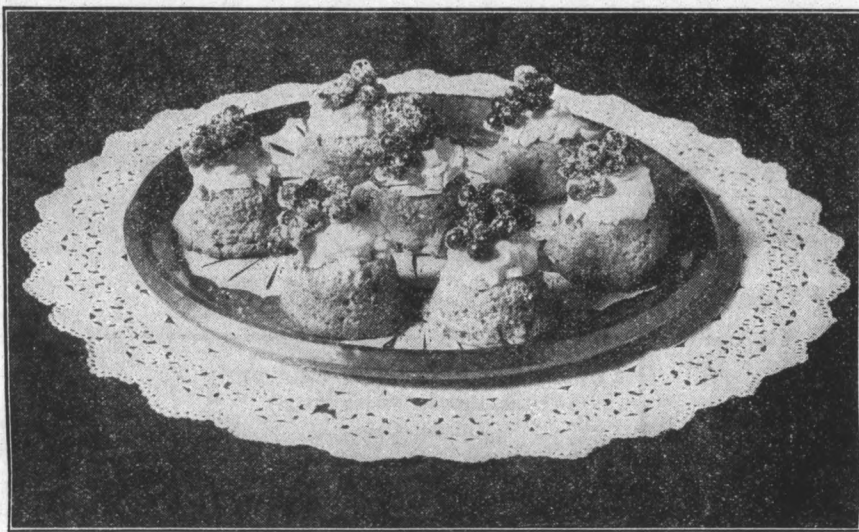
BY MARJORIE MARCH.

Thanksgiving, the day of home rejoicing and festivity, is also a time when the hostess may remember her friends and give some little party that shall be informal in nature and delightful in remembrance. Whatever the event for which the entertainer is planning it will include novelties suggestive of the harvest, the gathering in of the earth's goodies, and the decorating of the table in some simple, effective way.

Our illustrations show two pretty fancies for the Thanksgiving table. One depicts a toy barn resting on a leaf doilie.

vidual mounds of plum pudding, grape juice, fruit.

Send out invitations for such a party on cards cut to represent bright red apples, tinted by water colors, or pieces of pie would be equally appropriate. When the guests arrive tell them they are all to guess the ingredients of a pumpkin pie. In the center of the parlor table have a big cardboard, round, tinted to represent a pie. Have this cut in as many slices as there are guests, and give a slice to each. On the back can be written the questions of a contest in



Cakes with Whipped Cream and Grapes.

It is filled with decorative fruits and a few sprays of wheat about the center-piece add their significant touch. The second picture shows some Thanksgiving cakes on a round tray. These are ordinary small cakes but are made attractive by topping with whipped cream with a few sugared grapes on top of each.

Nothing can be prettier for the center-piece than fruit, rubbed and polished, arranged as here shown, or in an ornamental basket which may be lined with corn husks, with decorative leaves or with bright crepe paper. An old-fashioned cake basket also makes a lovely center-piece. It may be filled with fruit instead of cake, the handle may be wired across firmly to stand erect (the wire hidden under the fruit), and pretty bunches of grapes may be hung from the top of the handle. The hollowed-out pumpkin, rubbed until it shines, is also a favorite method of holding a fruit center-piece to advantage and while this idea is not new, it is very pretty.

A brass, silver or copper bowl, resting on a small mirror edged with ferns, wheat sprays or other green leaves makes a lovely bit of color for the Thanksgiving table if filled with some autumnal flowers. It may also be used to hold the fruit if one desires. Another pretty fancy for a center-piece is a little hay mow held in bounds by ribbon "ropes." Through these ropes dainty vines are twisted, and the effect is very pleasing. It is a good idea to use such a hay mow as a "Jack Horner Pie" and hide under it a number of little packages with a gift for each guest. Red ribbons can be attached to these and may be run through the "mow" to reach each place. Every housewife has her own Thanksgiving menu and will agree with me in saying that there is always enough left over to feed another table full of hungry mortals. For this reason an informal party given a day or so after Thanksgiving can have all the charm of the holiday and can use up the goodies in the larder. The menu can be cream of celery soup in small bowls, turkey croquettes with cranberry jelly. Little tarts or small indi-

which the answers begin with the letters "Pi." It will be easy to make up such a list by using the dictionary. The following will serve as examples:

The pie for the summer girl? Piazza.
The pie for the fisherman? Pike.
The pie for the musician? Piano, etc.

When the answers are written all the "slices of pie" can be gathered up and prizes can be awarded those who get the most correct answers. Little favor boxes in the shape of slices of pie, filled with candy would be appropriate.

I give below a number of recipes suitable for a harvest-home supper or for any occasion of hospitality where the abundance of earth's plenty is to be the keynote.

Delicious Salad.—Two cups of boiled chicken meat, one-half cup green peppers, one cup of chopped celery. Mix with mayonnaise dressing, put in small molds, chill, and slip out on lettuce leaves. Garnish with celery sprays.

Peach Dessert.—Take one can of peaches and press through a sieve. Add a little sugar only, if already sweetened, beat into the pulp as much whipped cream, measured, pack in a mold and set away in ice and salt for two hours. Serve with macaroons or sponge cake.

Cranberry Sandwiches.—These are delicious when there is a little cranberry sauce on hand. Cut rounds of brown bread, spread with cranberry sauce and sprinkle a very little chopped celery over the cranberry. Cut in half if the rounds are large; if small, leave in circular shape.

Pumpkin Pie.—One cupful of cooked pumpkin, one and one-half cups of milk, two eggs, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of ginger, one teaspoonful of cinnamon, one-half teaspoonful of cloves, pinch of nutmeg and a little salt. Mix the eggs after being well beaten with the mashed pumpkin, add the sugar and spices mixed together, lastly the milk. Bake with one crust. Decorate the pie with whipped cream on top. A modern fashion is to serve small pies instead of one large one. The little blue pie plates are pretty for this purpose and make a decorative dish for the dinner

table when served on a large ornamental tray.

Apple Tarts.—Line patty tins with rich pie crust and pare and slice firm apples into these tins. Sprinkle over the apples with sugar, a bit of cinnamon or nutmeg, as preferred, and a very little water in each tart. Cover with strips of paste and bake in a moderate oven. A small mound of meringue on top of each tart, put in the oven until brown, will add greatly to the appearance of the dish.

Creamed Celery.—Cut celery stalks in good-sized pieces and cook until tender. Drain and salt and cover with a thick cream sauce made by placing two tablespoonfuls of butter in a skillet, and when melted adding two tablespoonfuls of flour, then adding a half-pint of milk slowly until the mixture is thick and creamy.

Turkey Roll.—This dish is a delicious one to serve when there is only a little turkey meat remaining. Make a good pie crust and roll quite thin. Sprinkle over with some dots of butter and the turkey meat either chopped or sliced very thin. Roll up the paste as one would a jelly roll and bake in a moderate oven. Have ready some rich gravy simmering on the stove. When the meat roll is browned daintily pour over the turkey gravy and serve hot. This recipe may be used with any left-over meat and is a tasteful way of utilizing left-overs.

Cake Cups.—Put two cups of any preferred nut meats through the food chopper and stir gradually into the beaten whites of six eggs, flavored slightly with orange juice and sweetened. Have some hollowed out cakes and fill with the mixture. Brown in the oven.

Sandwiches of Oysters.—Cook the oysters until their edges curl, drain and mix with some thick cream sauce. Season with salt and pepper, and set away to cool. When ready to use, chop the mixture and spread between buttered biscuit.

Favors for Thanksgiving, and Other Novelties.

Serve cranberry sauce in little "pot" shapes, with a spray of wheat stuck in the top of each.

Have ears of corn at each place. These can be made of tissue paper, with some

Thanksgiving table. Little collars of red crepe paper, a round hole cut in them to admit of the candle, will cover any rough edges of the apple that might show.

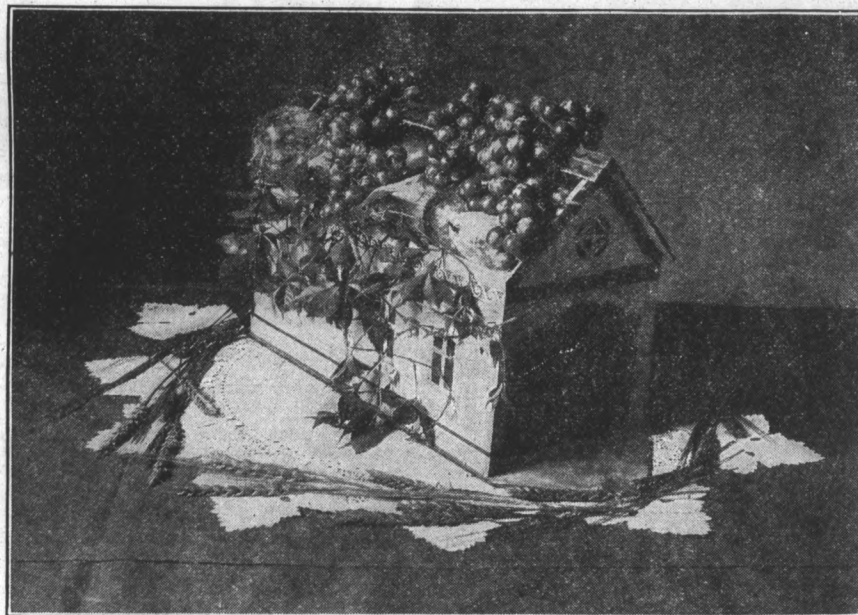
In preparing the Thanksgiving feast have a room set apart for the elders and one for the children. It is very hard for grandmother and grandfather to listen to the shouts of the children when they would be glad to talk to the "aunties and uncles" quietly, and it is equally hard for the children not to enjoy their harvest-home games to the utmost. Let old and young enjoy themselves in their own way.

An old-fashioned "husking bee" would be enjoyed by the young folks during November. The refreshments at such a party should be pork and beans, brown bread, coffee, doughnuts, fruits and candy.

THE IMPORTANCE OF CARING FOR THE BODY.

NO, Mary doesn't know how to cook and I don't intend she shall," remarked a mother complacently the other day. "I'm not going to have her ruin her complexion and spoil her hands fussing over getting meals. A girl has got to look right to keep in nowadays, and I intend my girl to go with the best. I want her to marry well," and the mother looked as proud over her daughter's lamentable ignorance and inefficiency, as most women would look over their first diamond.

I bethought me of that old adage, "The way to a man's heart is through his stomach," and from that my mind flitted to a statement I had read that most of the drunkenness and half the divorces are directly traceable to the poor cooking of the women of the country. Then I wondered if "Mary" did "get in right and marry well," just how long it would be before she or her husband would be looking for a good divorce lawyer. In these days of departing cooks, even the woman who has money is never safe unless she knows how to cook, for girls have a way of leaving a mistress in the lurch at all sorts of unpleasant moments, and the



Center-piece of Barn Filled with Harvest Fruits.

gift wrapped inside for the "ear." Pop-corn balls made in elongated shape can also be enclosed therein if desired.

Oranges can also be used to hide some little gift. Make some orange dessert, carefully saving the orange skins. Wash them thoroughly, inside and out, and enclose some little Thanksgiving novelty in yellow tissue paper. Press the orange skins together firmly, gluing the edges of the halves slightly, and tie about with red ribbon bows.

Apples brightly polished make pretty candlesticks for the corners of the

only independent woman is she who can walk into the kitchen and pick up the work right where Bridget laid it down.

As a rule, the girl on the farm knows how to cook, for hired help is practically unknown in the country these days and the busy mother must teach her daughter to work if things are to be kept up at all. But even on the farm there are instances of gross negligence, and I have known country girls to marry with as little knowledge of cooking as that possessed by any factory girl or clerk.

I always thought it a shame for a girl

to marry without any knowledge of cookery. It seemed too bad for her to have to go at things haphazard and learn only by hard knocks and with bitter tears, what she should have been absorbing gradually all along the way. There was the extravagance of it to consider, the food wasted and thrown out in the homes of some young brides would feed a good-sized family, not to mention the strained relations which often exist between husband and wife because of his attempted humor at her expense. More honeymoons have been spoiled by poor cooking than the world wots of, for what healthy man can face three wretchedly cooked meals a day and still keep up strength of mind enough to murmur sweet nothings in his bride's ear.

It always seemed a shame to me, I say, for a girl not to know how to cook. But as I have grown older and learned more about diet as related to man, I call it a not a shame, but criminal negligence, negligence which, if not punished by the laws of man is surely and swiftly punished, as it deserves, by the laws of nature.

For on what are we more dependent than upon food? We do not need to be told that if we abstain from food we shall die. The infant's first cry is for food, and from the cradle to the grave man's struggle is to secure proper sustenance for himself and family. Sordid as it may sound, 99 per cent of all human endeavor owes its inspiration not to the spark divine, but to the very prosaic and commonplace necessity for eating.

If it is necessary for us to eat to live, is it not, then, just as necessary for us to eat well if we would live well? We all properly cared for will outlast and out-revitalize the fact that machinery that is work that which is neglected. Yet we fail to see that the human machine can not do its rightful share of work if it is improperly cared for, either overfed, underfed, or fed the wrong sort of food. In fact, many people who ought to know better take a certain pride in neglecting their stomachs and seem to think it a virtue to refrain from eating all that they actually need. Students in colleges, even in high school, try to keep going on half rations in order to complete their course, feeding the mind at the expense of the body. When hard times come and retrenchments must be made, the table is the first to feel the pinch. We can eat less but we can not do without our luxuries, our tobacco, our parties, our fine raiment, our display. As one man puts it, "I can get along without the necessities of this life but I must have the luxuries." Such, apparently, is the argument of many who neglect to provide proper food for their families, while still dressing well, riding in automobiles and keeping up a merry chase after pleasure.

The new belief, that neither mind or soul or body alone make up the man, but that all three are one, makes it as much a sin to neglect the body as to neglect the soul. It is as great a sin to neglect health as to neglect religion, and the first great essential for good health is proper food. But even the best of food is valueless if not properly prepared and so long as the present economic system is in vogue women will be expected to know how to prepare it. How important then, that every girl be early taught the rudiments of plain cooking. To know how to make a loaf of bread, to cook a roast or broil a chop, to properly prepare and cook the plain and wholesome vegetables will do more to insure a girl a happy and prosperous life than all the philosophy of living that she could ever assimilate.

DEBORAH.

CODFISH DISHES.

BY L. M. THORNTON.

In these days of high cost of living, any dish that proves appetizing as well as economical is welcomed by the housewife. Almost the only article of food, especially in the fish and meat line, that has not shown a decided increase in cost seems to be codfish and the following dishes are certain to please both purse and palate.

Codfish Soup.

Flake the codfish and let it stand in warm water until fresh enough to use. Pour off this water, put the fish in a sauce pan with a quart of fresh, cold water and boil for 10 or 15 minutes. Add one cupful of sweet cream, two tablespoonfuls of butter, one tablespoonful of flour and a flavoring of pepper. Stir until it boils smoothly and serve hot.

Codfish Sandwiches.

Remove the bones and skin from cold boiled codfish; chop the meat quite fine and to every cupful of the fish add one

hard boiled egg chopped fine, a little sweet cream, a half teaspoonful of lemon juice or vinegar, a little chopped parsley and either a little cayenne pepper or Worcestershire sauce to flavor. Spread between thin slices of bread.

Fried Codfish.

Separate boneless codfish into layers, being careful to have the slices as large as possible. Cook slowly until done, changing the water two or three times in order to freshen the fish. If the cooking has been carefully done, the fish will not have broken badly and the small scraps can be utilized for gravy some other day. Remove each slice to a dish and roll in beaten egg and then in bread or cracker crumbs. Fry as you would oysters and the dish will prove quite delicious.

Boiled Codfish.

Remove the skin and bones and freshen in cold water. Put over a moderate fire in just enough water to cover it nicely and cook until tender. Remove the fish, and to the liquor remaining in the bottom of the dish add one tablespoonful of butter, two tablespoonfuls of sweet cream, a dash of pepper and flour to form a thin gravy. Pour this over the fish and serve on a hot platter.

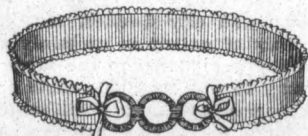
Codfish Gravy.

A common dish often spoiled in the making. Never flake the fish until after it is freshened, then tear into small pieces with a fork. In a frying pan place several thin slices of onion and a little butter and fry until brown. Add one pint of rich milk, a little pepper and the shredded fish. Thicken with flour and serve hot.

TWO USEFUL LITTLE CHRISTMAS GIFTS.

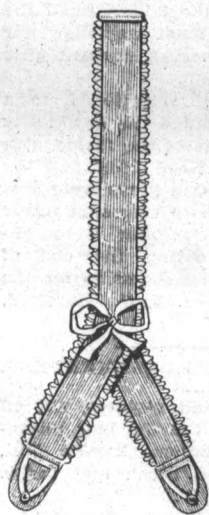
BY PEARLE WHITE M'COWAN.

Many young men, especially those working in an office, appreciate a pair of elastic arm bands as a Christmas gift. Quite an elaborate pair are made as follows: Buy one-half yard of fancy blue silk elastic, the frilled may be used if



desired. Cut from this a piece which will reach about two-thirds of the way around arm. Now use blue sansilk of a corresponding shade to crochet closely around three brass rings, laying them in a straight row and crocheting one-half of each ring first, then crocheting back on the other side, thereby connecting the rings. The rings should be of a size which, when laid flat will be only a trifle narrower than the elastic used for the bands. This should then be neatly hemmed and a tiny bow of number two ribbon sewed on each end where it is joined to the rings, as shown in illustration.

A pair of fancy home-made side elastics are a dainty addition to the wardrobe which will be sure to please any girl. For these one-half yard of fancy silk frilled elastic of any favorite color or design is used. Cut this in the middle and hem all four ends neatly.



Sansilk of a corresponding shade is now used to crochet two bands about three-fourths of an inch wide and twelve inches long. These may be made as fancy or plain as desired.

They are neat made with a perfectly plain center and a very narrow edging on either side. The middle of each of these bands is then folded over and sewed neatly to one end of a piece of elastic. The joining may then be covered by a small bow of number two ribbon of the same shade as elastic and sansilk.

Then comes the "fastener," which may be cut from an old pair or perhaps some elastic that have lain in the store until the rubber has rotted may be bought for almost nothing, and the "fasteners" used in making this dainty little pair of elastics. The fasteners should be sewed on to these home-made ones in just the same manner that they are placed upon the ready-to-wear ones.



SELZ ROYAL BLUE B76

Gun metal calf blucher Hito; tan on brass rosette eyelets and hooks; double sole; military heel.



SELZ WABASHAW J303

Rhino Calf Blucher, full leather gusset, black eyelets, rawhide laces, 2 full soles, triple fastened.



SELZ IRRIGATION BOOT

Best rubber boot sold at any price.

THREE good things to put your foot down on; and in:

Selz Royal Blue Shoe
Selz Wabashaw Work Shoe
Selz Irrigation Rubber Boot

Farmers and outdoor workers appreciate good footwear. The Royal Blue Shoe is the best welt shoe in America today, at \$3.50, \$4, \$5.

The Wabashaw is a work shoe made of Selz Rhino Calf, a special leather, waterproof; tough, and always soft and pliable; never gets hard; and almost never wears out. Selz shoes of this leather, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$5.

The Irrigation Boot is a sample of how good a rubber boot can be made; there's no way to make it any better; it's specially adapted for ditching and tiling and all irrigation work.

Ask your shoe man for these three, or any one of them. If he hasn't them, send to us for dealer's name.



Largest makers of good shoes in the world

CHRISTMAS AND THE

What would be better, or more appropriate as a gift to Mother, Daughter, Sister, or Friend, than a NEW HOME, the sewing machine of quality. It would be a source of pleasure for a lifetime, and make home life more cheerful.

WARRANTED FOR ALL TIME.

The test is in the real service. Get the testimony of the users of the NEW HOME, it will be convincing proof of superior qualities. The NEW HOME has no complicated parts to get out of order; is Simple, Strong, Silent, Sure, and can be relied upon at all times for perfect sewing. Not sold under any other name.

Write Dept. 4 for our Catalog and 1911 Calendar.
THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.,
ORANGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

New Home
SEWING MACHINE.

Don't Pay Tribute to a Trust

The "Corn Belt" All-Rubber Arctic

Bears the famous Beacon Falls Cross, a guarantee of quality, reliability and independence from any trust.

Made entirely of Fine Rubber—no cloth used for the uppers. A perfect snow-excluder. Keeps the feet warm and dry in any weather and absolutely waterproof and dampproof from top to bottom.

Good rubbers can't be made of poor material, but lots of good material is spoiled by poor construction. "Corn Belt" All-Rubber Arctics were not built on the spur of the moment—they represent years of careful study as to the needs of the wearer. Reinforced where most needed. See the famous Samson Extension Heel, and the "Armor-plated" toe cap.

The fact that it is absolutely waterproof and that mud and barnyard filth can be washed off makes it particularly appropriate for use about the farm.

ASK FOR THE "CORN BELT" ALL-RUBBER ARCTIC! LOOK FOR THE CROSS

When you want rubber boots or shoes of any kind ask for the Beacon Falls line. You will be sure of good value and satisfactory service.

If you cannot buy Beacon Falls Arctics of your dealer, send us his name. We will see that you are supplied. Write for illustrated booklet, describing Beacon Falls rubber footwear.



The Beacon Falls Rubber Shoe Co.

Chicago,

New York, Boston, Look for the Cross



Womans' Power Over Man



Woman's most glorious endowment is the power to awaken and hold the pure and honest love of a worthy man. When she loses it and still loves on, no one in the wide world can know the heart agony she endures. The woman who suffers from weakness and derangement of her special womanly organism soon loses the power to sway the heart of a man. Her general health suffers and she loses her good looks, her attractiveness, her amiability and her power and prestige as a woman. Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., with the assistance of his staff of able physicians, has prescribed for and cured many thousands of women. He has devised a successful remedy for woman's ailments. It is known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It is a positive specific for the weaknesses and disorders peculiar to women. It purifies, regulates, strengthens and heals. Medicine dealers sell it. No honest dealer will advise you to accept a substitute in order to make a little larger profit.

It Makes Weak Women Strong Sick Women Well

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate and strengthen Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

SAVINGS INVESTED IN REALTY.

It pays better than a bank account. Well selected realty investments make enormous returns. It is the safest and most productive form of investment.

On Dec. 1 to introduce ourselves, we will offer 1000 building lots. This property is situated only thirty minutes ride by trolley car from the business center of the city. We predict that these lots will increase 500% within three years. Buffalo has practically no vacant houses and a population of 450,000. Extension is the order of the day and with extension, values will increase wonderfully. The starting price will be \$75.00 and upward, depending on location. Payments \$25.00 cash, per lot, balance in thirty-six equal installments. The majority of lots face on street car line. The most outlying within five minutes walk. The property is already improved, cement sidewalks, sewerage, water works, gas main and electric light service. Price of lots will advance Jan. 1st. Get in now and reap the benefits. By depositing \$10.00 per lot, before Dec. 1st, we allow a credit of 10% on your purchase. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. Title to each lot purchased will be conveyed to Trust Company to be delivered when payments are completed. If you die before you complete payments, a clear title is made to your heirs, at no further cost. This is better than Life Insurance.

We want agents in your locality. Send us names and addresses of neighbors who you think may be interested. Do it now.

Enormous profits are being made by others. Join before it is too late. This is one of the best Realty Investments ever offered. Write for further particulars.

BUFFALO LAND SECURITY CO.
395 Ellicott Sq. Bldg. Buffalo, N. Y.

A Box of Relief for Skin Troubles



Heiskell's Ointment will cure erysipelas, eczema, milk crust, tetter, blackheads and lesser evils like sunburn and freckles. Insist on Heiskell's Ointment and take no substitute.

Heiskell's Medicinal Toilet Soap keeps the skin healthy. Heiskell's Blood and Liver Pills keep the liver active. Write for our new booklet—"Health and Beauty."

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.
531 Commerce St., Philadelphia

A FLOOD OF LIGHT FROM KEROSENE (Coal Oil)
Burning common kerosene the ALADDIN MANTLE LAMP generates gas that gives a light more brilliant than city gas, gasoline or electricity. Simple, odorless, clean, safe and durable. AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY is revolutionizing lighting everywhere. Needed in every home. Every lamp guaranteed. Sells itself. Our Sunbeam Burners fit other lamps. Ask our nearest office how you can get a lamp free or apply for Agency Proposition. **THE MANTLE LAMP CO. of America, Desk 413**
Chicago, Portland, Ore.; Waterville, Conn.; Winnipeg, Montreal, Canada.

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

Please mention the Michigan Farmer when you are writing to advertisers.

PRETTY THANKSGIVING TABLES.

BY MAUDE WRIGHT.

THANKSGIVING is the day of family reunions, and on this account the table decorations should be as bright and cheerful as possible, and such as will leave pleasant memory pictures. Very pretty table decorations can be made with vegetables. In the center of the table arrange a mat of brilliant red or yellow autumn leaves. In the center of this place a large round tray, and in the middle of the tray set a tall vase filled with light green celery foliage. Heap around this vase in pyramid fashion carefully selected red and silver-skinned onions, bright red and green peppers, purple egg plant, small dark red beets, pink and white turnips and carrots with their foliage left on. Around the base of this pyramid arrange curly lettuce so as to completely hide the edge of tray. These vegetables should be scrubbed and polished until they shine.

Creamed peas can be served in carrot or turnip cases, the salad in red tomatoes hollowed out, and the cranberry sherbet in scooped out sugar beets, the bon-bons in red and green pepper cases lined with paraffin paper. Cute little bowls can be made from small pumpkins to hold the nuts and fruits; the candle-sticks can be carrots held firmly in place on standards concealed by cress, and a place in top made for the candle with an apple corer.

A pretty table effect was made by the use of corn alone, a square was marked off in the center of the table with eight ears of red corn, two on each side of the square. In the center of this square was heaped up a pyramid of popcorn balls. Strings of yellow and red corn were coiled here and there about the principal dishes. At each plate was a large popcorn ball on a mat made of scarlet maple leaves. Pretty little baskets made out of corn husks held the bon-bons, these were edged around with the red ears of corn, which were firmly glued on to heavy pasteboard standards, and a sharp spike pierced the end of each ear on which the candle was stuck; the shades for these candles were made out of corn husks braided, and decorated with red berries. Little heaps of yellow corn concealed the standards.

OTHER FORMS OF ANIMAL FOOD. No. 29.

BESIDES the animal food which we derive from beef, pork and mutton, poultry, game and fish furnish us with agreeable changes. Of these, poultry is most easily secured by the country woman. While not so rich in protein and fat as beef, chicken is more easily digested because there is less fat and connective tissue in the muscular fibres, and the flesh is therefore more easily divided and acted upon by the digestive juices.

For this reason, the greater readiness with which they are digested, chickens make a more satisfactory food for invalids than meat, and are therefore the first sort of animal food allowed to convalescents.

Turkey is more nutritious than chicken, being richer both in protein and fats. Goose and duck, on the other hand, are less nutritious, and on account of the abundance of strong oil are indigestible to some people. Next to some of the lighter fishes, chicken is the most easily digested animal food used.

The government analysis gives the following compositions for the common fowls:

	Refuse.	Water.	Pro.	Fat.	Ash.
Chicken	34.8	48.5	14.8	1.1	.8
Turkey	22.7	42.4	17.7	18.4	.8
Goose	22.2	33.1	10.3	33.8	.6

While the different sorts of fish eaten by mankind is great, only a few are available to dwellers inland. Of these, the most important are bass, trout, whitefish, perch and the numerous little brook and small lake fish known in different localities by different names.

Fish contains less nutriment than meat or game, is easier of digestion, less stimulating and has less fat. It is quicker out of the stomach than meat, and as it is less nourishing one gets hungry again quicker than if a similar amount of meat had been eaten.

Analysis of whitefish gives the following composition: Protein, 8 per cent; fat, 3 per cent; salts, 1 per cent; water, 78 per cent. Bass contains 37.4 per cent water; 8.7 per cent protein; 2.2 per cent fat. Brook trout, 40 per cent water; 9.8 per cent protein; 1.1 per cent fat.

Aside from these fresh fish we use salmon, cod, oysters, lobsters, herring, sardine, halibut, mackerel, clams and others.

Salmon and cod are mostly drawn upon by Michigan housewives as they can be bought canned and dried. Salmon is a nutritious fish, containing 15 per cent protein and 6.5 per cent fat, but as it is oily it is not easily digestible. Lemon juice or vinegar should always be served with it, if it is uncooked. Persons who find it hard to digest as it comes from the can, often have no trouble with it, if it is escalloped and served hot, or served with rice in salmon box. Salt cod, which is the sort we get, contains 16 per cent protein and .4 per cent fat. It is easy of digestion and makes a good food, being an agreeable change from meat in summer.

Oysters are served either raw or cooked, but are much more digestible raw as they contain albumen, which hardens and becomes harder to digest by cooking. They contain 88.3 per cent water, 6 per cent protein; 1.3 per cent fat; 1.1 per cent ash. Many cases of ptomaine poisoning are attributed to eating oysters, and as oysters fatten on sewage, when the beds are so located that the sewage comes near them, it is probable that eating tainted oysters is often the cause of such attacks of sickness.

In choosing fresh fish for the table the cook should see that there is no odor, the flesh is firm and the eyes bright.

HOW SHALL I SERVE?

Dear Editor:—The farmer's wife has no right to try to serve her meals in courses. Place cards are decidedly uncalled for. The guests should be placed as comes naturally, a married couple together beside the man of the house or the woman near the housekeeper. A single woman should sit beside the daughters or mother, a gentleman guest beside the man; children should be placed beside those who will not tease them but who will attend to their wants. If many guests are entertained at a time a little forethought and the readiest speaker among the home folks, will avoid an embarrassing moment.

Whatever calls society may make on the town and city dweller, the old-fashioned way of eating is certainly enjoyed when they get "down to the farm." Desserts may be put on a side table near the homekeeper whose guests will enjoy their meals more for having her presence instead of being waited on. They can get waited upon at a restaurant but they cannot enjoy her talk and presence there. Let us farmer people have our own social code—let us live and let live, and while we cannot keep servant girls we may enjoy life just as much as the few who can.

The farmer and his family are the backbone of the nation, more valuable than "the fleet." The better-half should not jeopardize her life and happiness and that of her family in trying to follow the leadership of Dame Fashion. Man lived and progressed, eating with only one fork, and that a three-tined steel one; brains were used when pewter dishes of a limited number were on the table. Shall the simple life prevail or must we follow our city sisters and talk nerves, servant girls and club life?

The writer has just returned from a trip in which she accepted the hospitality of eight homes in some of the fashionable suburbs of Chicago. Need I tell you the simple needs in one farm home were just as enjoyable as the more elaborate meals where set rules for serving were observed? To make eating the end of housekeeping and living seems to me the greatest of mistakes.—J. J. G., Hartford, Mich.

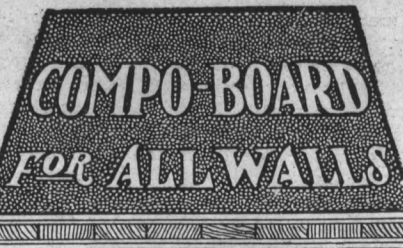
SHORT CUTS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

To dust the wall and pictures, cut off the drawer leg from the old knit underwear, put on the broom, handle first, draw on up over the brush and fasten securely.—Mrs. E. D. F.

When a batter pudding is wanted in a hurry for dinner, try steaming it, in the little egg poachers. It will cook in 20 minutes.—L. M.

I recently scorched a light gingham dress while ironing. I took a little corn starch and added enough water to form a paste, put this paste on the scorched part, and hung article out doors in the sun for an hour or so. After taking down, the starch was hardened, so I took a knife, scraped it off, and found the scorch gone.—G. M.

A large dripping-pan filled with water and set on top of the gas or oil stove, over a single burner, will permit of placing several sauce pans in it, and cooking various things at one time. This plan is very useful when sauces are to be made or when food is to be kept hot.—Mrs. J. D.



NO matter what kind of a building you want to put up and have good and warm, you can use **COMPO-BOARD** for wall lining and have it as warm as a plaster wall a foot thick.

It is successfully used in all climates,—it can be put on in any season of the year in less time than it takes to lath the same wall.

It is moisture proof, germ proof, fire resisting. It will stay up and look right as long as the building lasts. It is a practical wall lining for any building and can be artistically used for any room in the house. It takes paper, paint or kalsomine perfectly. It can be paneled with beautiful effects.

You can get it in strips 4 feet wide and 8 to 18 feet long from some dealer in your town.

Write for Sample and Illustrated Book

Showing its many uses and advantages and we will tell you where you can get it.

NORTHWESTERN COMPO-BOARD CO.

4205 Lyndale Ave. No.

MINNEAPOLIS,

MINNESOTA

Cut Your Coal Bill 50 Per Cent.

You can save 50% on your coal bills this Winter by buying Riverdale Storm Sash and Doors. We save you one third. We are manufacturers selling direct to you. You need that extra profit more than your local lumber dealer does. Buy direct of us and save that much clear money. You also need that extra profit your dealer gets on your coal bill.

The easiest way to keep "Jack Frost" out of your house is to SEAL it up with Riverdale Storm Sash & Doors. Do you know that 50% of the cold comes in through the cracks around and under your windows and doors? How can you expect to have warm floors, warm feet, and good health when this is the case.

RIVERDALE STORM SASH and DOORS

are the logical means by which you can cut down your fuel bill. It not only checks all possibility of drafts coming in through the crack of your outside door but insulates it from the chill. The temperature around your doors will then be as warm as any other parts of your house.

We have a large assortment of stock sizes on hand all the time. We receive your order to-day and ship to-day. No waiting. Odd sizes are shipped on an average of 7 days and never more than 10 days from the receipt of order. Look out for the scarcity of coal this winter it is sure to come, be provided with Riverdale Storm Sash and Doors. Write for circular and prices to-day.

Chicago and Riverdale Lumber Co.,
13535 Indiana Ave.,
Riverdale - Chicago.

WONDER LAMP

The Factories Sales Co. of 383 Wyandotte St., Kansas City, Mo., is making an offer to send a lamp, free to one person in each FREE locality to introduce this marvelous, new, incandescent 100 candle power oil lamp. Simply send name and nearest express office.

20 Christmas Post Cards 10c

No Two Alike—Latest Designs
Lovely assortment of 20 Artistic Christmas, Friend ship, Good Luck, Roses and Flowers in exquisite colors all for only 10 cts., if you answer this ad immediately, J. H. Seymour, 237 W. Eight St., Topeka, Kan.

Advance Issue of the
1911 Coca-Cola Girl Calendar
We will send you this beautiful Calendar lithographed in colors on receipt of 2c postage.

And just remember—
whenever you see a beautiful girl—when-
ever you see an arrow,
think of

Coca-Cola
Delicious - Wholesome
Thirst - Quenching
5c
Everywhere

Our Free Booklet
gives analyses made by scientists and chemists, proving its purity and wholesomeness.
THE COCA-COLA CO., Atlanta, Ga.



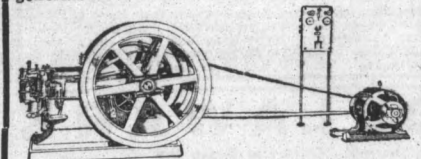
THIS BALL-BEARING SCALE Guaranteed U. S. Standard AT WHOLESALE PRICE

Let us save you \$25 to \$50 on the finest scale made. The ball-bearing principle alone doubles its value—gives a freedom of movement that prevents binding and clogging.
The only scale sold at wholesale price to farmers on 30 Days' Free Trial—on a full 10 Years' guarantee. Requires no pit-digging, no wood except floor. Don't take the other fellow's weights.
Write for price, freight paid, free trial and guaranty.

INDIANA PITLESS SCALE CO.,
Box 10A, New Castle, Indiana

ALAMO Gas, Gasoline, Dis- tillate and Kerosene Engines

For operating all kinds of farm machinery, pumping, feed grinding, wood sawing, etc., or generators for home or farm lighting.



Send for our "Electric Light for Country Home or Farm" or for our Standard Engine Catalogue.
ALAMO MANUFACTURING CO.,
102 South St., Hillsdale, Michigan

Send Your Name

—Now—on a postal—to get interesting and valuable information about power engines that are big money-makers. Don't buy any till you first learn all about Old Reliable

LEFFEL STEAM Engines and Boilers

Made in a style and size to suit you and sold at a price that's right. The most simple, durable, economical, efficient engines made. Address

James Leffel & Company
Box 249, Springfield, Ohio

STORE FOR SALE.

Do you want an established business in a small town 20 miles from Detroit, in a good farming district. Profits average \$2,000 a year. \$5,500 will buy 1/4-acre of land. Good buildings and a general stock of groceries, shoes, clothing, small farm tools etc. No old stock. The price is very low. Write for particulars. THOS. F. NORRIS, Real Estate Agent, 220 Randolph Street, Detroit, Michigan.

State and County Meeting of Beet Growers at Corunna, Mich., Nov. 20, 1910, 10 A. M.

The Annual Meeting of the Shiawassee Co. Beet Growers will convene as above to consider matters of importance to every beet grower. Growers from other counties are requested to come as representatives personally or as delegates to perfect a State organization.
A. WRIGLEY, Secretary.

Fine Position Open For Experienced Silo Salesman.

The big money-making proposition for a high grade, live wire salesman capable of handling it. Exclusive territory. Straight salary. Steady employment. Farmers Handy Wagon Company, Saginaw, Mich.

WANTED—A man to manage a 500-acre farm in South-
ern Michigan near Adrian. Must be temper-
ate and qualified by experience to manage help,
keep machinery in proper order, and familiar with
stock and grain raising. No other apply. Address
Box 102, MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Michigan.

WANTED—Practical Farmer and Fruit
Michigan Farm. Good opening for right party. Will
contract for a period of years. References required.
SOLA B. DUNN, Esq., 302 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

ALWAYS mention the MICHIGAN FARMER
when you are writing to advertisers.

THE PRICE ADVANCE ON MICHIGAN FARMER, JANUARY 1, 1911.

\$1.00 for one year.
\$1.50 for two years.
\$2.00 for three years.
\$2.75 for five years.

You may subscribe now at the present prices:

\$0.75 for one year.
\$1.20 for two years.
\$1.50 for three years.
\$2.00 for five years.

Any number of years more than five can be subscribed for at the five-year rate—40 cents per year.

The Michigan Farmer has been estab-
lished 67 years, and is in a better finan-
cial condition than ever. You could sub-
scribe for 50 years and run no chance
of losing. It will probably never be of-
fered at a lower rate. An advance in
postage is being agitated by the govern-
ment.

Premiums Offered.

Knives, razors, and other valuable arti-
cles are being offered free as premiums
now. (See Nov. 5 issue), but may not be
after January 1, 1911. Subscribe now
while you may at present prices and free
premiums. Send orders direct or through
our agents.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER.

CROP AND MARKET NOTES.

(Continued from page 430).

chickens, 11@14c; dressed hogs, 10c;
dressed beef, \$7@8 per cwt; dairy but-
ter, 26c; baled hay, \$13@14. The season
generally has proven a successful one for
farmers, barring some injury from drouth.

Kalkaska Co., Nov. 7.—The ground has
been covered twice with three inches of
snow in the last ten days but it went off.
This morning there is six inches and it
looks like winter; had two weeks of ideal
weather for potato harvest in the middle
of October. Considerable rain since then;
quite a few potatoes still undug, but
very little corn husked. Potatoes were a
better crop than was looked for before
digging commenced. Mostly 125 to 200
bushels per acre, some better than this.
Price is around 25c. Poultry prices have
gone down; dressed now 12c; eggs, 25c;
butter, 25c. Pastures have not produced
the usual flow of milk this fall and butter
is scarce.

Northern Isabella and Southern Clare
Co.'s, Oct. 28.—The first snow of the sea-
son fell last night which made quite a
winter's day today. Sugar beets are
nearly harvested and drawn to the sta-
tions. Beets will be a fair crop, but
growers will make a demand for \$8 per
ton next year, or no beets. They feel that
the sugar companies are getting the lion's
share and that there is more money in
beans for the amount of labor rendered.
Potato digging nearly completed with not
more than 60 per cent of a crop, but Clare
and Isabella Co.'s are not considered in
the potato belt. Winter apples are not
more than 25 per cent of a crop. Chickory
is a new crop that is being raised this
year in this part of Michigan. Winter
wheat never looked better at this time of
year, with large acreage sown. Auction
sales are numerous and everything sells
well, especially cows.

Emmet Co., Nov. 2.—Weather for the
month of October generally cool, with
plenty of rain. The harvesting of fall
crops has progressed fairly well, how-
ever, though there is some corn yet to be
husked and some roots and potatoes yet
to gather. These crops were fair to
good. There were but few apples in this
section. Wheat and rye have done well
and pastures have been good. No hard
freeze yet. Several farm properties have
changed hands. Cows going high at auc-
tion sales. Fall pigs selling at \$5 pair;
dressed hogs at \$10.50@11; hay, \$20 per
ton. Price of other farm produce pro-
portionately high, except potatoes. Farm-
ers around this section of the state, who
migrated to the Canadian northwest are
returning as fast as they can get back.

Shiawassee Co., Nov. 7.—Long, cold
winds from the west and northwest pre-
vail. Light snowfall and freezing. Corn
husking about done, although a few
farmers are waiting for a machine to
husk out stacks. The crop is a good av-
erage and the grain well matured. Wheat
is looking fine and, with the ground well
saturated with moisture, will go into
winter in splendid shape. Rye looking
good and has made very healthy growth.
Farmers having sugar beets are still
hauling to factory; season about half
through. The crop is reported fair. Ap-
ple harvesting about over. This crop has
been a poor one, far below the average.
Farmers are holding their beans and say
they will not sell until the market reaches
the two-dollar point. Hay buyers are
doing a large amount of business. Farm-
ers are very shortsighted in this locality,
selling both hay and straw off their
farms. Lamb feeders have been filling
up their barns the past few weeks and
there is at least a good average of lambs
already on feed. Very few cattle on feed
and probably will not be many more.
Hogs not plentiful. Milch cows selling at
top prices and in strong demand.
Wisconsin.

Ashland Co., Nov. 2.—Farm work about
done and wood business and logging now
the main work. No snow and only three
or four nights that ground has frozen.
Some fall plowing still unfinished. A
great deal of clearing of land has been
done this fall, on account of favorable
weather. Outlook for winter logging poor
on account of there being no water in
swamps and low places to freeze and
make good roads. Stock looking well.
Hay still high, \$20 for best home-grown.
Butter, 32c; eggs, 26c; potatoes, 50c.



Calls the Fire Brigade

"BIG brush Fire—send help!"

Such a Bell Telephone message ral-
lies the fire brigade to the danger point
and the farm buildings are saved.

Minutes at the beginning of a fire are worth hours
after the fire gets headway.

The Bell Service saves those minutes.

It is an effective rural fire alarm system and the best
possible protection against loss.

It more than pays for itself in the protection it gives.

Are you risking your farm property without the
Bell system? If so, call and see our local manager when
in town.



Michigan State Telephone Company,

Detroit, Michigan.

200,000 TELEPHONES IN MICHIGAN!

Connections Everywhere.

10

\$19.00 More Profit On Your Hides

We Pay The Freight

YOUR cow and horse hides are worth big money. Send them to us, we pay the freight
and we will make them into warm, comfortable fur coats for yourself or any member
of your family, for 50 per cent less than you would pay for an ordinary cloth coat that lasts but a
season or two. You can have your wife and children clothed warm this winter for very little
money. If you don't want to use the coats yourself, you can quickly sell them to your friends
money. A fur coat like this cut will cost you only \$11. It is
and clean up 60 per cent easy, net profit. A fur coat like this cut will cost you only \$11. It is
poor economy for you to buy a cloth overcoat when you can for 50 per cent less money, get a fur
coat, warmer and guaranteed waterproof that will last many years. Keep yourself and family
warm this winter. We tan any kind of wild and domestic skins and make them into furs or robes.
FREE with each cow or horse hide coat or robe made from hide furnished by you, we will make free for
you a pair of fur knit-lined mittens with horse hide palms. Send for new, handsome catalog which explains
everything and learn about our money saving methods. Write today.
National Fur & Tanning Co., 25 Arnold St., Three Rivers, Mich. Omaha Branch, 1929 S. 13th. St.



For Rheumatism

You Should Try

St. Jacobs Oil

You would then know that it actually does relieve the pain at
once; that it soothes and gives INSTANT relief; removes the stiff-
ness and prevents its return. St. Jacobs Oil has a reputation in all
parts of the world and has been awarded **SIX GOLD MEDALS**
at International Expositions for being THE BEST PAIN CURE.

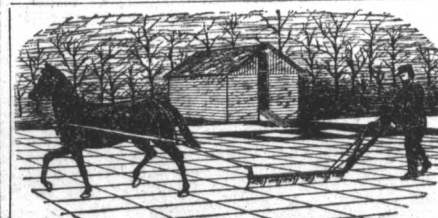
IT CONQUERS PAIN

ALL DRUGGISTS, 25c and 50c.

The 50c Bottle Contains 3 Times as Much as the 25c Size

ST. JACOBS OIL, Ltd., Baltimore, Md.

Send for Illustrated Booklet Containing Free Music Offer



HAVE ICE and KEEP COOL

IT COSTS BUT LITTLE AND IS A GREAT LUXURY

Write for Pamphlet A. C.—"HOW TO CUT ICE."
Mailed Free on request.

Gifford Wood Co.

HUDSON, N. Y.
123 No. Jefferson Street.

ARLINGTON, MASS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

VIRGINIA FARMS

You can buy fertile farms with timber, fruit and water for \$10.00 per acre
and up. Annual Rainfall 45 inches. Splendid country for
fruit growing, dairying, stock raising and general farming.
Fine climate, abundant water, convenient Eastern markets, excellent schools, good
neighbors. Write for our illustrated Quarterly map, Homemaker's Excursion
rates and other information. They tell WHY Virginia land is so low in price.
F. H. LaBaume, Agr. & Ind. Agt., Norfolk & Western Ry. Box, 2040, Roanoke, Va.

\$10 AND UP PER ACRE NOW BUT PRICE RAPIDLY ADVANCING

MARKETS

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKETS.

November 16, 1910.
Grains and Seeds.

Wheat.—After last week's rather discouraging trend of prices, advances were made during the last few days. Millers have taken hold of the trade and are buying freely which gives others confidence that the level of values for the season may have been reached. The visible supply, both in the United States and Europe, shows a liberal increase; but the conditions of the crop in Argentina, which not long ago was reported prime, has since been described as being less promising. A year ago No. 2 red wheat was selling at \$1.22½c per bu. Quotations for the past week are:

	No. 2	No. 1		
	Red.	White.	Dec.	May.
Thursday	.93	.91	.93½	.98½
Friday	.93½	.91½	.94	.99
Saturday	.93	.91	.93½	.98½
Monday	.93½	.91½	.94	.99
Tuesday	.94½	.92½	.95	1.00
Wednesday	.94½	.92½	.95	.99½

Corn.—The consignments of corn to the markets are now on the increase, but the approach of colder weather and the beginning of the feeding season together with the better feeling in the wheat circles, advanced the prices during the past week and the market is steady at the higher figures. There is yet much of this season's corn in the shock. One year ago the price for No. 2 corn was 61c per bu. Quotations for the past week are:

	No. 2	No. 2		
	Mixed.	Yellow.		
Thursday	51½	53		
Friday	51½	53		
Saturday	52	53½		
Monday	52	53½		
Tuesday	52½	54		
Wednesday	53	54½		

Oats.—This grain has been in fairly good demand for the week with prices steady. Receipts at primary points are small. There was a decrease in the visible supply. A year ago the price for standard oats was 42½c per bu. Quotations for the week are:

	Standard.	No. 3		
		White.		
Thursday	34½	34		
Friday	34½	34		
Saturday	34½	34		
Monday	34½	34		
Tuesday	34½	31		
Wednesday	34½	34½		

Beans.—The offerings of legumes have been small for several weeks and buyers have been compelled to advance their bids to bring over the holders. Little trading is being done here and the following quotations, which show advances over those of a week ago, are only nominal:

	Cash.	Nov.
Thursday	\$2.05	\$2.00
Friday	2.05	2.00
Saturday	2.05	2.00
Monday	2.05	2.00
Tuesday	2.10	2.05
Wednesday	2.10	2.05

Cloverseed.—This product continues to be on an active basis. Prices have fluctuated during the week; with the feeling for better prices in the ascendancy. Alsike is steady. Quotations for the week are:

	Prime Spot.	Dec.	Alsike.
Thursday	\$8.65	\$8.70	\$8.75
Friday	8.70	8.75	8.75
Saturday	8.75	8.80	8.75
Monday	8.70	8.75	8.75
Tuesday	8.65	8.70	8.75
Wednesday	8.65	8.70	8.75

Rye.—Market is higher and demand improving. Quotation for No. 1 is 79½c per bu.

Visible Supply of Grains.

	This week.	Last week.
Wheat	41,889,000	40,336,000
Corn	2,307,000	2,976,000
Oats	16,130,000	16,557,000
Rye	409,000	410,000
Barley	2,729,000	2,907,000

Flour, Feed, Provisions, Etc.

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

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

Hay and Straw.—Hay values are steady. 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 those of last week. 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.—While prices are unchanged from a week ago, there is a noticeable improvement in the demand for tubers. In car lots Michigan potatoes are selling at 40@42c per bu.

Provisions.—Mess pork, \$21.50; family pork, \$23@24; medium clear, \$21@22; smoked hams, 14½@15½c; briskets, 14c; shoulders, 13c; picnic hams, 13c; bacon, 18@22c; lard in tierces, 13c; kettle rendered, 14c per lb.

Dairy and Poultry Products.

Butter.—The margin between extra creamery and firsts is widening due to a scarcity of the former and fairly good receipts of the latter. Quotations are: Extra creamery, 32c; firsts, do., 28½c; dairy, 23c; packing stock, 22c per lb.

Eggs.—Eggs higher and scarce. Fresh receipts, case count, cases included, are quoted at 29½c per doz.

Poultry.—The change in announced

values has been downward for most kinds. There will likely be advances before the holiday, however. Chickens are lower at 11c per lb; hens are steady at 11c; turkeys remain at 16@18c; geese declined to 11@12c; ducks continue at 14@15c lb.

Cheese.—Michigan, 17; Michigan sharp, 17@18½c; Michigan fall made, 17½@18c; York state, 17@18c; limburger, old, 16@17c; Swiss domestic block, 20@21c; cream brick, 17@18c.

Dressed Pork.—Quoted at 10½@11c per lb.

Veal.—Choice, 12@12½c; ordinary, 9@11c per lb.

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@3 per bbl.

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

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

OTHER MARKETS.

Grand Rapids.

The movement of beans and potatoes continues heavy. Red kidney beans are somewhat weaker, though quotations continue on \$2.25 basis. White beans are in better demand and the average price paid is \$1.75. Wheat is worth 88c, rye 70c, buckwheat 60c and new corn 45c. The potato market is a little firmer, though there is no material change in quotations, buyers paying around 25c at up-state stations and 30c in Grand Rapids territory. Dressed hogs are being bought for 9c, a decline of 3c from top prices, but meat dealers say that the drop is only temporary. Poultry dealers quote prices for live stock, delivered, as follows: Poultry and chickens, 9c; geese, 9c; ducks, 11c; turkeys, 16@17c. The egg market is firm at 28@29c, with some dealers paying the trade 30c for fresh case count stock. Dairy butter is worth 26@27c, creamery 30½c. Veal is worth 6@11c.

New York.

Butter.—Prices settled back a little the past week for the best grades of creameries, while other kinds are steady. Creamery specials quoted at 33c; extras, 31½c; thirds to firsts, 24@30c.

Eggs.—Values are advanced. Nearby eggs quoted at 50@52c; fresh gathered extras, 38@45c; firsts, 29@32c.

Poultry.—Dressed, easy. Quoted as follows: Western chickens, 10@15½c; fowls, 13@17½c; spring turkeys, 16@22c. Live, higher and dull. Spring chickens, 14@14½c; fowls, 14@14½c; turkeys, 20c.

Chicago.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, 93@94c; December, 91c; May, 97½c per bu.

Corn.—No. 2 mixed, 51½@51½c; December, 46½c; May, 48½c.

Butter.—Market barely steady at last week's values. Receipts ample and trade rather quiet. Creameries, 24@30½c; dairies, 23@27c per lb.

Eggs.—The better grades have moved up another cent during the past week. Miscellaneous receipts unchanged. Quotations are: Prime firsts, 30c; firsts, 28c; at mark, cases included, 19½@22½c dozen.

Hay and Straw.—Market steadier than for some weeks past. No material price changes. Quotations are: Choice timothy, \$18.50@19.50; No. 1 timothy, \$17.50@18; No. 2 do., and No. 2 mixed, \$15.50@16.50; No. 3 do. and No. 2 mixed, \$12@15; rye straw, \$8.50@9; oat straw, \$7@7.50; wheat straw, \$6@6.50 per ton.

Potatoes.—Despite a fairly active demand, the better grades have lost 3c in the past week; lower grades unchanged. Choice to fancy are quoted at 45@47c per bu; fair to good, 37@42c.

Elgin.

Butter.—Trade firm at 31c per lb., which is last week's price.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Buffalo.

November 14, 1910.
(Special report by Dunning & Stevens, New York Central Stock Yards, East Buffalo, N. Y.)

Receipts of stock here today as follows: Cattle, 240 cars; hogs, 22,400; sheep and lambs, 28,000; calves, 1,200 head.

With 240 cars of cattle on the market here today, weather soft and unfavorable for the meat trade, we have again to report a decline of 15@25c per hundred weight on all grades, except bulls and stockers and feeders, which sold about steady.

We quote: Best 1,300 to 1,400-lb. steers \$6.50@6.75; good prime 1,200 to 1,300-lb. do., \$5.75@6.35; best 1,100 to 1,200-lb. shipping steers, \$5@5.75; medium butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.50@5; light butcher steers, \$4.10@4.65; best fat cows, \$4.25@5; fair to good cows, \$3@3.75; common to medium do., \$2.75@3.25; trimmers, \$2.50@2.75; best fat heifers, \$4.75@5.50; good do., \$4@4.50; fair to good do., \$3.25@3.75; stock heifers, \$3.25@3.50; 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 do., \$5@6; common to good do., \$3@4.

With 140 double decks of hogs on sale here today market opened 10@25c lower than Saturday's best time; closed weak; 5@10c lower than the opening. Some late arrivals goig over unsold.

We quote: Mixed, medium and heavy, \$7.80@8; yorkers, \$7.75@7.90; light yorkers and pigs, \$7.90@8; few fancy light pigs selling at \$8.10. Rough, 7c; stags, \$6@6.25.

The lamb market opened up slow; few choice sold early from \$6.65@6.75. Heavy lambs were very slow, and almost im-

possible to sell at any kind of satisfactory prices. Market closed very dull; tops selling \$6.50@6.60. Prospects look bad for the balance of this week. Sheep were also slow sale today; most of the best ewes selling \$3.75@4; best handy yearlings selling at \$4.75@5.25, according to weight and quality. Look for about a steady market the balance of week on sheep.

We quote: Best lambs, \$6.65@6.75; heavy lambs, \$6.15@6.25; heavy ewes, \$3.75@4; bucks, \$2.50@3.25; yearlings, \$4.75@5.25; wethers, \$4.25@4.50; handy ewes, \$3.75@4; cull sheep, \$2.50@3; northern Michigan lambs, \$6.40@6.60; veals, choice to extra, \$10.50@11; fair to good do., \$7.50@10; heavy calves, \$6@7.

Chicago.

November 14, 1910.
Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.
Received today 27,000 30,000 55,000
Same day last year, 30,734 26,017 18,247
Received last week, 37,711 108,561 158,200
Same week last year, 66,053 124,819 111,098

Cattle were in extremely heavy supply for still another week, for while western range cattle have ceased coming in large numbers, there is a sufficient gain in fed lots to more than make good their falling off. There is a very good demand as compared with former years, but it is not pressing enough to take up the big offerings at firm values, and further sharp reductions in prices last week left quotations much the lowest seen in many months. Fed steers sold largely at \$5.25@7.15, the commoner short-fed light-weight steers selling at \$4.40@5.50 and the better class of good weights at \$6.50@7.40, with a Monday top at \$7.60. As usual, handy, fat little yearlings were relatively the best sellers, being great favorites and bringing \$6.40@7.40. There is a wide-spread determination among cattle feeders to hurry their short-fed stock to market, in order to sell before further slumps in prices take place, and if owners are not going to winter their stock, perhaps the sooner they sell the better, but the cattle should have quality to recommend them. It must be said that many farmers have held on to their fat cattle altogether too long, and many lots now coming to market could have been sold to better advantage two or three months ago. Butcher stuff shares in the decline, cows and heifers going at \$3.35@6.25, but not many sales are made as high as \$5.50. Canners go at \$2.25@2.75, cutters at \$2.80@3.30, bulls at \$3@5, calves at \$3@10 per 100 lbs., the best being lower, and milch cows at \$30@70, these being slower and lower. The stocker and feeder trade has been liberal in volume, but much lower prices have prevailed, stockers bringing \$3@4.85 and feeders \$4.75@5.60. Great numbers of cattle have gone to feeding districts throughout the great corn belt, and it must be said that many farmers have paid dangerously high prices for feeders. It seems that those who bought a medium grade at moderate prices stand the best show.

Hogs have had some good rallies during the past week, with extremely large fluctuations in prices, as usual, ups and downs being at times as much as 15@25c in a single day. But the tendency of the market has continued downward, with the packers decidedly bearish in sentiment. There was only a limited eastern shipping demand, and with no genuine competition between buyers most of the time, buyers had the advantage, country shippers and speculators suffering severe losses. On some days a fair early shipping demand for the better class of hogs enabled sellers to put prices higher, but as soon as the outside buying was finished the market dropped back, local packers holding off, and a great many hogs would be carried over unsold to the following day. Steadily increasing percentages of the lighter weights in the receipts caused such consignments to go at a considerable discount, and there was a better market for medium butcher weights, these selling at the best prices. Total stock of provisions in the leading western markets Nov. 1, aggregated 90,170,870 lbs., compared with 119,326,178 lbs. a month earlier, 89,483,276 lbs. a year ago and 140,000,000 lbs. two years ago.

Sheep and lambs have continued in much greater supply for another week than in former years, the week starting off with a Monday run of 68,566 head. While the range marketings have been subsiding, they were made up by liberal supplies from feeding sections, and there was a very good showing of fat lambs, although too many were heavier in weight than the killers wanted them, 70 to 80 lbs. being much more acceptable than 90-lb. lots. Still it cannot be denied that far too many poorly finished flocks of sheep and lambs are being shipped back to market and selling at prices that fail to make much return for the feeders. The demand for feeders to send to the country is smaller than it was a month ago, and at times bad eastern markets for mutton have tended to depress the Chicago market for mutton on the hoof. Prices for sheep and lambs are much lower than a year ago, but conditions are the reverse of those at that time, vast numbers having gone to feeding districts this year.

Change of Sale Date.

The management of the International Live Stock Exposition announce that the sale of Shetland ponies to be held in connection with the International, will begin at 12:30 p. m., on Tuesday, November 29, instead of at 10 a. m., as stated in the advertisement on page 427.

Auction Sale of Registered Stock

At Mason, Mich., on

SATURDAY, NOV. 26.

One imported Percheron Stallion, 8 years old, dark gray, weight about 1,800 lbs.; 2 bull calves and 1 heifer. Shorthorns; also a few high grade Percheron colts, coming 2 years old.

J. W. AVERY, Dansville, Mich.

Learn to be An Auto Expert

Only six weeks required at this great school to become an Auto Expert—able to repair quickly and properly any make of automobile. Students learn by working on real automobiles.

No Books Used—No Tools To Buy

No Correspondence Course

We teach you to become a Chauffeur, Expert Repairman, Demonstrator, Garage Manager and Salesman. Low Tuition. Write today for FREE Illustrated Catalog.

Automobile Training School

10,000 Square Feet of Floor Space
490 E. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

It Costs But One Cent

to try the "CLEAN" Curry Comb. Humane, durable and always clean. Automatic action saves dollars in time and labor. Send address—stating number of horses you own—and we'll send Comb postpaid. After trial, send 35c or return the comb at our expense. Valuable Horse Book sent free.

CLEAN COMB CO., 34 Fifth St., RACINE, WIS.

FARMS AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

FIRST CLASS 80-Acre Farm for sale. T. M. Van Sickle, R. No. 3, Melvin, Sanilac Co., Mich.

OUR CO-OPERATIVE LIST quotes a owner's price for select farms all over Southern Michigan. The Ypsilanti Agency Co., Inc., Ypsilanti, Mich.

187 ACRES—All improved at, Pottersville, Eaton Co., \$75.00 per acre. Improvements have cost over \$7000.00. Easy terms, great bargain. Must be sold. Mrs. J. W. POTTER, owner, Lansing, Michigan.

Farms For Sale—\$35 to \$100 per acre. Stock Dairy and Truck farms. D. R. REES, 724 Dollar Bank Building, Youngstown, Ohio.

I SELL FARMS in Oceana, best County in United States. Fruit, Grain, Stock, Poultry. Write for list. J. S. HANSON, Hart, Mich.

\$3100 takes 133-a. fertile farm, 12 cows and all farm ing tools. First-class bldgs., water piped to barn. 33-a. valuable timber, 1 mile to school, church, railroad and creamery. ¼ cash, bal. time. Write for desc. booklet. VALLEY FARM AGENCY, Owego, N. Y.

MARYLAND FARM by owner, very cheap, very productive to all crops, best of location. R. C. DREW, SALISBURY, MARYLAND.

We Sell Fine Farms!

Where the sun shines all winter long. In Texas and Oklahoma. In Missouri and Arkansas. In Louisiana and Mississippi. And in 15 other states, East and West. Send for our free list if you want to buy a farm anywhere. No trades. Ask **McBURNIE, STOCKING & Co.** 277 Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.

Fertile Farms in Tennessee

\$5 to \$10 per acre

Fortunes are being made on fertile Tennessee farms raising big crops of grain and grasses of almost every kind, also Cantaloupes, Cabbage, Tomatoes, String Beans, Green Corn, etc., also Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry and Eggs. Write me at once for Free Literature, which advises how to get one of these splendid farms for \$5 to \$10 per acre. Act quickly! H. F. Smith, Traf. Mgr. N. C. & St. L. Ry. Dept. P. Nashville, Tenn.

DELAWARE

is the State for **HAPPY HOMES**

comfortable living, enjoyment and genial climate. Famous for fruit and quite as good for general farming. Land values are advancing, but farms are cheaper than elsewhere with equal advantages—if such a place exists. For information address **STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, Dover, Delaware.**

If you are interested in

Securing a Farm

that will make you a good living and at the same time will increase in value from year to year, write

Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau, Shearer Block, Bay City, Mich.

262-acre Farm and Mill Livestock, Machinery and Crops Included Only \$1500 Cash Needed.

All livestock, machinery, tools, gathered crops and a lath mill with all necessary machinery thrown in with this big, rich farm: level, loamy fields, best potato soil, cut 60 tons of hay, brook watered pasture for 12 cows, 1000 cords wood, 75,000 feet timber, good orchard; near neighbors and schools, convenient to two large villages: 11-room house, 100-ft. barn, other outbuildings including lath mill with engine and all machinery; 2 horses, 5 cows, 2 heifers, 2 hogs, potatoes, grain, 30 tons hay, complete valuable farming machinery and tools, 10 cords fitted stove wood; everything for \$5,200, \$1,500 cash, balance easy terms; full details and traveling directions to see this splendid property, page 7, **Stout's Biggest Farm Bargains**, copy free. States 101, E. A. STROUT, Union Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR INFORMATION AS TO LANDS IN

The Nation's Garden Spot—
THAT GREAT FRUIT AND TRUCK GROWING SECTION—
along the

Atlantic Coast Line RAILROAD

in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to **WILBUR McCOY, A. & L. Agt. for Florida, Jacksonville, Fla.** or **E. N. CLARK, A. & L. Agt. for Virginia and the Carolinas, Wilmington, N. C.**

MENTION THE MICHIGAN FARMER when writing to advertisers.

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 17, 1910.

Cattle.

Receipts, 920. All grades 10@15c lower than last Thursday and dull.

We quote: Best steers and heifers, \$5.25; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4.75@5; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.75; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.75; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$3.50@4.25; choice fat cows, \$4@4.25; good fat cows, \$3.50@3.75; common cows, \$2.75@3.25; canners, \$2@2.75; choice heavy bulls \$3.75@4.25; fair to good bolognas, bulls, \$3.50@3.75; stock bulls, \$3@3.50; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@5; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.50; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$4@4.25; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.50@4; stock heifers, \$3@3.50; milkers, large, young medium age, \$40@60; common milkers, \$25@35.

Haley & M. sold Thompson Bros. 1 cow weighing 900 at \$3, 7 do av 1,107 at \$3.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 do weighing 1,430 at \$4.75, 1 steer weighing 1,000 at \$5.25, 1 bull weighing 1,400 at \$4.25; to Bamm 4 feeders av 832 at \$4.65, 1 do weighing 780 at \$4.75, 9 do av 842 at \$4.65; to Applebaum 5 butchers av 820 at \$3.50, 6 do av 621 at \$3.85; to Breitenbeck 7 do av 717 at \$4, 16 do av 712 at \$4.10, 1 heifer weighing 550 at \$3.75; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 cow weighing 900 at \$2.25; to Rattkowsky 3 butchers av 770 at \$4.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 2 bulls av 660 at \$3.50, 2 do av 650 at \$3.60, 3 cows av 1,083 at \$3.80, 2 do av 950 at \$3, 1 do weighing 900 at \$2.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 6 do av 1,038 at \$3.30; to Regan 3 heifers av 563 at \$3.65; to Waterman 6 stockers av 625 at \$4.25, 5 do av 722 at \$4.40, 2 do av 625 at \$4.40, 2 do av 650 at \$4.40.

Roe Com. Co. sold Mich. B. Co. 7 butchers av 740 at \$4.10, 6 do av 633 at \$4.10, 4 do av 700 at \$3.50, 10 do av 710 at \$4.25, 2 cows av 985 at \$3.50, 1 canner weighing 620 at \$2.25; to Mohr 4 stockers av 480 at \$3.75; to Sullivan P. Co. 4 cows av 1,117 at \$4.25, 1 steer weighing 1,000 at \$5.25; to Goose 6 cows av 923 at \$3.50, 2 butchers av 500 at \$3.65, 9 do av 500 at \$3.65; to Lachalt 2 steers av 780 at \$4.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 bull weighing 1,050 at \$4, 2 cows av 1,080 at \$3.35; to Presch 6 stockers av 641 at \$4, 12 do av 675 at \$4; to Heinrich 7 steers av 1,021 at \$5; to Regan 7 butchers av 660 at \$4; to Breitenbeck 1 cow weighing 1,000 at \$3; to Mich. B. Co. 4 do av 845 at \$4, 1 do weighing 750 at \$3.

Spicer & R. sold Mich. B. Co. 29 butchers av 754 at \$4.30, 5 av 751 at \$4.25, 1 cow weighing 1,050 at \$3.50, 4 do av 992 at \$3.25, 4 steers av 1,022 at \$5, 4 do av 998 at \$5.25, to Goose 1 cow weighing 940 at \$3; to Breitenbeck 1 bull weighing 1,050 at \$4, 1 cow weighing 1,050 at \$3.50, 1 do weighing 890 at \$3; to Sullivan P. Co. 7 do av 800 at \$3.50; to Kelley 10 feeders av 730 at \$4.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 5 cows av 880 at \$2.75, 2 do av 860 at \$2.75, 2 do av 1,035 at \$2.75, 1 bull weighing 860 at \$3.75, 4 cows av 828 at \$2.75, 7 do av 833 at \$2.75; to Goose 2 do av 875 at \$2.75, 1 do weighing 820 at \$3.25, 6 do av 920 at \$3.25, 7 do av 810 at \$3.25.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Duff 1 cow weighing 1,060 at \$4, 2 steers av 840 at \$4.80; to Bresnahan 1 cow weighing 1,420 at \$4; to Mich. B. Co. 5 do av 1,010 at \$3.50, 6 cows and bulls av 1,121 at \$3.75, 1 cow weighing 960 at \$3.75; to Hammond, S. & Co. 2 canners av 700 at \$2.60, 1 do weighing 820 at \$2.60, 3 cows av 1,016 at \$2.80, 1 do weighing 880 at \$3.25, 1 do weighing 1,130 at \$2.75; to Golden 6 stockers av 433 at \$3.75; to Mohr 11 do av 516 at \$3.50; to Goose 2 cows av 1,135 at \$3.10, 4 heifers av 512 at \$3; to Kamman 15 butchers av 618 at \$3.65, 2 do av 400 at \$3; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 steer weighing 900 at \$4, 1 cow weighing 1,200 at \$3.75, 2 do av 945 at \$3, 6 do av 833 at \$3.75, 6 do av 933 at \$3.75, 1 bull weighing 860 at \$3.75; to Breitenbeck 30 butchers av 850 at \$3.75; to Rattkowsky 7 do av 800 at \$3.40; to Fromm 8 do av 690 at \$3.85; to Newton B. Co. 4 cows av 880 at \$2.50, 13 do av 800 at \$3.65; to Lucke 8 stockers av 635 at \$4.10; to Bill 4 do av 660 at \$4.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 2 bulls av 1,100 at \$3.85; to Kamman 17 butchers av 784 at \$3.85.

Johnson sold Duff 4 feeders av 742 at \$4.80.

Veal Calves.

Receipts, 382. Market steady at last Thursday's prices. Best, \$9@9.50; others, \$4@8.50. Milch cows and springers steady for good grades.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 6 av 150 at \$9.25, 4 av 125 at \$9, 1 weighing 150 at \$9.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 12 av 150 at \$9.25, 7 av 135 at \$9; to Mich. B. Co. 30 av 135 at \$8.50.

Spicer & R. sold Goose 1 weighing 230 at \$4.50, 1 weighing 110 at \$9.50, 1 weighing 140 at \$9.50; to Breitenbeck 8 av 145 at \$8.75; to Goose 2 av 115 at \$8.50, 2 av 230 at \$4; to Schuman 5 av 150 at \$9.50; to Newton B. Co. 1 weighing 130 at \$7, 4 av 145 at \$9.25.

Roe Com. Co. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 13 av 160 at \$9, 4 av 125 at \$6; to Goose 10 av 319 at \$4; to Parker, W. & Co. 17 av 135 at \$8.

Wagner sold Newton B. Co. 2 av 145 at \$6, 10 av 156 at \$9.

Kalahar sold Nagle P. Co. 13 av 150 at \$8.50.

Haley & M. sold Krakosky 4 av 130 at \$7.50, 6 av 275 at \$5; to Hammond, S. & Co. 2 av 115 at \$7.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts, 4,738. Market 10@15c lower

than Wednesday; 40@50c lower than last week on lambs. Sheep steady. Few choice lambs at \$6. Best lambs, \$5.75@6; fair lambs, \$5@5.50; light to common lambs, \$4.75@5; yearlings, \$4.50; fair to good sheep, \$3.50@3.75; culls and common, \$2@3.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Nagle P. Co. 486 lambs av 80 at \$5.75, 173 do av 83 at \$6, 148 do av 80 at \$6, 38 do av 90 at \$5.60; to Parker, W. & Co. 28 yearlings av 88 at \$4.25; to Stocker 15 lambs av 46 at \$5; to Sullivan P. Co. 37 sheep av 90 at \$2.75, 29 do av 90 at \$4, 17 do av 110 at \$3.50, 7 do av 108 at \$2.50, 17 mixed av 85 at \$4.25; to Marx 26 lambs av 55 at \$5.25, 6 sheep av 80 at \$3.50; to Mich. B. Co. 38 do av 120 at \$3.75, 45 do av 68 at \$3.65, 18 lambs av 55 at \$5.50, 31 do av 53 at \$5.35; to Hammond, S. & Co. 10 do av 51 at \$4.50, 12 sheep av 110 at \$2.75, 105 do av 90 at \$3.75, 9 do av 85 at \$2.50, 37 lambs av 75 at \$5.75; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 30 sheep av 112 at \$4; to Mich. B. Co. 82 do av 100 at \$3.75; to Ledke 85 lambs av 55 at \$5.25; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 35 sheep av 100 at \$3.50, 28 do av 100 at \$3.62, 17 do av 80 at \$3.25, 12 do av 120 at \$3.50.

Haley & M. sold Sullivan P. Co. 15 sheep av 90 at \$3.50, 19 lambs av 70 at \$5.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 28 do av 80 at \$5.75, 25 sheep av 115 at \$3.50; to Gordon & B. 63 lambs av 80 at \$5.75, 28 do av 60 at \$5, 7 sheep av 108 at \$3; to Mich. B. Co. 11 do av 115 at \$3.50; to T. Barlage 6 do av 130 at \$3.50, 22 lambs av 60 at \$5; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 16 do av 80 at \$5.50, 16 sheep av 115 at \$3.25, 12 do av 120 at \$3.25.

Roe Com. Co. sold Parker, W. & Co. 41 sheep av 100 at \$3.50; to Newton B. Co. 3 do av 115 at \$3.50, 10 lambs av 56 at \$4.50, 54 do av 75 at \$5.50.

Spicer & R. sold Mich. B. Co. 6 sheep av 115 at \$3.25, 14 lambs av 70 at \$6, 29 do av 65 at \$5.50; to Breitenbeck 49 do av 60 at \$5.50, 23 sheep av 100 at \$3.25, 23 mixed av 57 at \$3.85; to Stocker 6 lambs av 105 at \$5.75; to Nagle P. Co. 65 do av 85 at \$5.80; to Newton B. Co. 12 sheep av 85 at \$3.75; to Hammond, S. & Co. 10 do av 89 at \$2.75, 39 lambs av 60 at \$5.50; to Thompson Bros. 20 do av 75 at \$5.50, 22 sheep av 95 at \$3.

Wagner sold Newton B. Co. 12 lambs av 55 at \$5, 66 do av 80 at \$5.75.

Johnson sold same 40 do av 85 at \$6.

Kalahar sold Nagle P. Co. 20 sheep av 65 at \$3, 9 do av 85 at \$3.50, 142 lambs av 75 at \$5.75.

Adams sold Gordon & B. 12 lambs av 82 at \$5.75, 20 sheep av 95 at \$3.

Hogs.

Receipts, 5,411. Bidding steady Wednesday's prices or 50c lower than on last Thursday. None sold at noon.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$7.30; pigs, \$7.30; light yorkers, \$7.25; stags one-third off.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Parker, W. & Co. 3,111 av 175 at \$7.30, 350 av 175 at \$7.25.

Spicer & R. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 1,276 av 200 at \$7.30, 417 av 170 at \$7.25.

Haley & M. sold same 551 av 200 at \$7.30.

Sundry shippers sold same 860 av 180 at \$7.30.

Roe Com. Co. sold Sullivan P. Co. 450 av 190 at \$7.30, 360 av 180 at \$7.25.

Haley & M. sold same 480 av 190 at \$7.30.

Calves closed 50c lower than opening. Top 9c at close.

Top lambs closed \$5.80; few extra choice at \$5.85.

Friday's Market.

November 11, 1910.

Cattle.

Receipts this week, 1,620; last week, 1,138. Market steady at Thursday's prices.

We quote: Best steers and heifers, \$5.50@6; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4.75@5.50; do., 800 to 1,000, \$4.25@4.75; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4.25@4.75; do., 500 to 700, \$3.50@4.25; choice fat cows, \$4@4.25; good fat cows, \$3.50@3.75; common cows, \$3@3.25; canners, \$1.50@2.75; choice heavy bulls, \$4; fair to good bolognas, \$3.50@3.75; stock bulls, \$3.25@3.75; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@5; fair do., 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$4.25@4.50; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$4.25@4.75; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$4@4.25; stock heifers, \$3@3.50; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$40@60; common milkers, \$25@35.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts this week, 4,397; last week, 6,739. Best lambs 10@15c higher; sheep and common grades steady; best lambs, \$6.50; fair lambs, \$6@6.25; light to common lambs, \$5@5.75; fair to good sheep, \$3.50@3.75; culls and common, \$2@2.50.

Hogs.

Receipts this week, 10,101; last week, 9,257. Market steady to 5c lower than on Thursday.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$7.75@7.80; pigs, \$7.80; light yorkers, \$7.75@7.80; stags one-third off.

SHARPENS A PLOW POINT IN 5 MINUTES SAVES THE PRICE OF A NEW ONE.

Requires little Power to Operate. A time, money and labor saver.

Useful in a hundred ways for grinding and general sharpening of mower knives, sickles, scythes and all kind of tools. Takes up little space. Is run by belt power, fitted with fine or coarse wheels, or both.

THIS FARMER'S TOOL GRINDER is a time, money, and labor saver. Pays for itself every month in time alone that it saves. Will last a life time. Write for full information. (Also if interested, write for our Pump Catalog or our Booklet "Spraying.")

CRESTLINE MFG. CO., 138 Henry St., Crestline, O.

For Sale—Rebuilt Machinery

20 h. Leader traction engine; 18 h. Rumely; 18 h. Peerless; 16 h. Garr-Scott; 16 h. Pitts; 16 h. Port Huron; 14 h. Buffalo Pitts double cylinder; 13 h. Russell; 12 h. Nichols & Shepard; 10 h. Nichols & Shepard; 12x22 Wolverine belt power hay press; 14x13 Ertel horse power hay press; 12x22 Sandwich horse power hay press and many others. Write us for description and price.

THE BANTING MACHINE CO., 114-118 Superior St., Toledo, Ohio.



The Real Question

is not whether plant-foods are necessary, but how to make them pay best.



POTASH

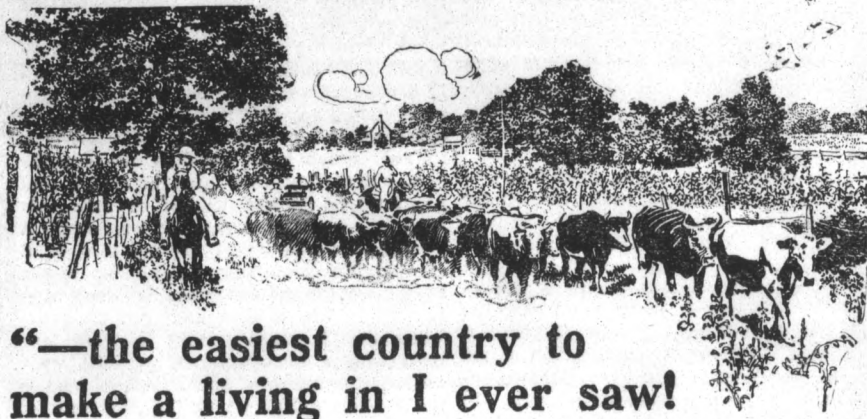
They will always pay if you use the right kind, in the right amounts, in the right way.

True conservation means proper return to the soil.

Every farmers' meeting should consider this matter, but get facts—not theories. Find out what will give you the best crops consistent with keeping up the productiveness of the land. Find out how to supplement manures and clover so as to double their effects.

We will mail you books, free, showing you how to do this, and we will sell you the Potash through your dealer, or direct, in any amount from one bag (200 lbs.) up. Potash Pays. Write today for books and prices.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Continental Building, Baltimore, Md. Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.



"—the easiest country to make a living in I ever saw!"

Joe Ward of Paragould, was speaking of his part of Arkansas but if he had been telling about Arkansas and East Texas as a whole, he couldn't have put it better. If you would transfer your efforts to the cheaper, richer land there, you would be surprised at the difference in your income. The main cause of the big profits in Arkansas and East Texas is the low price of land. It stands to reason, that \$30 corn from \$10 per acre land (such as Mr. Hurd of Lewisville, Ark., speaks of in our book)—that \$150 truck and fruit crops from \$10 to \$25 per acre land (such as Mr. Story of East Texas refers to) is bound to get you ahead quicker than the same crops from high priced land, where you now are. I have known case after case of crop raising in

Arkansas & East Texas

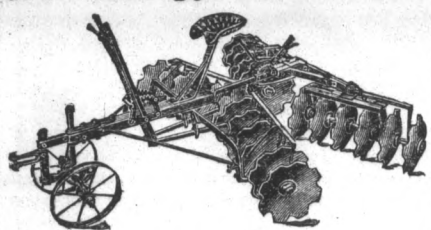
where the first yield paid for the land, with a margin to spare. Most anywhere there you can buy raw land at \$5 to \$10 per acre and some of the best cultivated land at \$10 to \$30. And Arkansas and East Texas are normal sections, like yours, with a normal climate and normal conditions. All the staple crops, as well as fruits and truck, yield as much or more there than where you are, on land that cost a fourth or half as much as yours. The climate lets cattle graze all year. On the Murray Phillips farm, Judge Stacy pointed out 120 cattle grazing, and said: "That bunch will be ready for market in May and they've never eaten a grain of corn, except what they found in fields after crops had been gathered. They'll not cost Phillips more than \$19 a head and will bring \$55 to \$63 each."

The big advantages of this country are being found out. Get there before places and prices are boomed. Hundreds of farmers are taking advantage of the cheap excursions twice each month via Cotton Belt Route, to look around—why not you? Our booklets are the kind that farmers can figure from—chuckful of bedrock facts that are bound to interest you, showing scores of actual crop growing scenes. Send for your free copies while I have them. Write me tonight.

E. W. LaBeaume, G.P. & T.A., St. L.S.W.Ry., 1411 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.



Cut Down the Cost of cultivating your land with an



Imperial double disc Harrow

An Imperial will cut the cost of labor in half and give you a better prepared seed-bed. It works the ground twice in the one operation—no delay—you can follow right after the Imperial Harrow with your drill or planter.

Test out an Imperial double disc Harrow on your own farm. Any dealer who handles our implements will be glad to let you have one for free trial. Write to-day for full particulars and name of nearest dealer.

THE BUCHER & GIBBS PLOW CO., 806 E. Seventh St., Canton, Ohio.

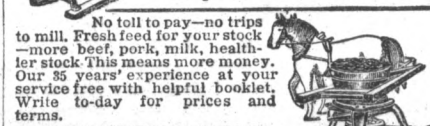
New Scientific No. 20 Mill



Adapted for use in any locality. We stand back of every claim we make for it. Write for descriptive catalog.

THE FOOS MFG. CO., Box 217 Springfield, Ohio

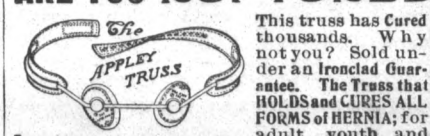
More Money made with a STAR Grinder than any other Implement on your Farm.



No toll to pay—no trips to mill. Fresh feed for your stock—more beef, pork, milk, healthier stock. This means more money. Our 35 years' experience at your service free with helpful booklet. Write to-day for prices and terms.

THE STAR MANUFACTURING CO., 11 Depot St., New Lexington, O.

ARE YOU RUPTURED



This truss has cured thousands. Why not you? Sold under an Ironclad Guarantee. The Truss that HOLDS and CURES ALL FORMS OF HERNIA; for adult, youth and infant. Lady attendant in office. Consultation and examination free. Our form for self measurement has reduced ordering by mail to an exact science. Call or write for complete information. APPEL TRUSS CO., 48 MONROE ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

MARKETS

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKETS.

November 16, 1910.
Grains and Seeds.

Wheat.—After last week's rather discouraging trend of prices, advances were made during the last few days. Millers have taken hold of the trade and are buying freely which gives others confidence that the level of values for the season may have been reached. The visible supply, both in the United States and Europe, shows a liberal increase; but the conditions of the crop in Argentina, which not long ago was reported prime, has since been described as being less promising. A year ago No. 2 red wheat was selling at \$1.22½c per bu. Quotations for the past week are:

	No. 2 Red.	No. 1 White.	Dec.	May.
Thursday	.93	.91	.93½	.98½
Friday	.93½	.91½	.94	.99
Saturday	.93	.91	.93½	.98½
Monday	.93½	.91½	.94	.99
Tuesday	.94½	.92½	.95	1.00
Wednesday	.94½	.92½	.95	.99½

Corn.—The consignments of corn to the markets are now on the increase, but the approach of colder weather and the beginning of the feeding season together with the better feeling in the wheat circles, advanced the prices during the past week and the market is steady at the higher figures. There is yet much of this season's corn in the shock. One year ago the price for No. 2 corn was 61c per bu. Quotations for the past week are:

	No. 2 Mixed.	No. 2 Yellow.
Thursday	.51½	.53
Friday	.51½	.53
Saturday	.52	.53½
Monday	.52	.53½
Tuesday	.52½	.54
Wednesday	.53	.54½

Oats.—This grain has been in fairly good demand for the week with prices steady. Receipts at primary points are small. There was a decrease in the visible supply. A year ago the price for standard oats was 42½c per bu. Quotations for the week are:

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

Beans.—The offerings of legumes have been small for several weeks and buyers have been compelled to advance their bids to bring over the holders. Little trading is being done here and the following quotations, which show advances over those of a week ago, are only nominal:

	Cash.	Nov.
Thursday	\$2.05	\$2.00
Friday	2.05	2.00
Saturday	2.05	2.00
Monday	2.05	2.00
Tuesday	2.10	2.05
Wednesday	2.10	2.05

Cloverseed.—This product continues to be on an active basis. Prices have fluctuated during the week; with the feeling for better prices in the ascendancy. Alsike is steady. Quotations for the week are:

	Prime Spot.	Dec.	Alsike.
Thursday	\$8.65	\$8.70	\$8.75
Friday	8.70	8.75	8.75
Saturday	8.75	8.80	8.75
Monday	8.70	8.75	8.75
Tuesday	8.65	8.70	8.75
Wednesday	8.65	8.70	8.75

Rye.—Market is higher and demand improving. Quotation for No. 1 is 79½c per bu.

Visible Supply of Grains.

	This week.	Last week.
Wheat	41,889,000	40,336,000
Corn	2,307,000	2,976,000
Oats	16,130,000	16,557,000
Rye	409,000	410,000
Barley	2,729,000	2,907,000

Flour, Feed, Provisions, Etc.
Flour.—The flour trade is easy with prices unchanged. Quotations are:

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

Hay and Straw.—Hay values are steady. 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 those of last week. 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.—While prices are unchanged from a week ago, there is a noticeable improvement in the demand for tubers. In car lots Michigan potatoes are selling at 40@42c per bu.

Provisions.—Mess pork, \$21.50; family pork, \$23@24; medium clear, \$21@22; smoked hams, 14½@15½c; briskets, 14c; shoulders, 13c; picnic hams, 13c; bacon, 18@22c; lard in tierces, 13c; kettle rendered, 14c per lb.

Dairy and Poultry Products.

Butter.—The margin between extra creamery and firsts is widening due to a scarcity of the former and fairly good receipts of the latter. Quotations are: Extra creamery, 32c; firsts, do., 28½c; dairy, 23c; packing stock, 22c per lb.

Eggs.—Eggs higher and scarce. Fresh receipts, case count, cases included, are quoted at 29½c per doz.

Poultry.—The change in announced

values has been downward for most kinds. There will likely be advances before the holiday, however. Chickens are lower at 11c per lb; hens are steady at 11c; turkeys remain at 16@18c; geese declined to 11@12c; ducks continue at 14@15c lb.

Cheese.—Michigan, 17; Michigan sharp, 17@18½c; Michigan fall made, 17½@18c; York state, 17@18c; limburger, old, 16@17c; Swiss domestic block, 20@21c; cream brick, 17@18c.

Dressed Pork.—Quoted at 10½@11c per lb.

Veal.—Choice, 12@12½c; ordinary, 9@11c per lb.

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@3 per bbl.

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

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

OTHER MARKETS.

Grand Rapids.

The movement of beans and potatoes continues heavy. Red kidney beans are somewhat weaker, though quotations continue on \$2.25 basis. White beans are in better demand and the average price paid is \$1.75. Wheat is worth 88c, rye 70c, buckwheat 60c and new corn 45c. The potato market is a little firmer, though there is no material change in quotations, buyers paying around 25c at up-state stations and 30c in Grand Rapids territory. Dressed hogs are being bought for 9c, a decline of 3c from top prices, but meat dealers say that the drop is only temporary. Poultry dealers quote prices for live stock, delivered, as follows: Fowls and chickens, 9c; geese, 9c; ducks, 11c; turkeys, 16@17c. The egg market is firm at 28@29c, with some dealers paying the trade 30c for fresh case count stock. Dairy butter is worth 26@27c, creamery 30½c. Veal is worth 6@11c.

New York.

Butter.—Prices settled back a little the past week for the best grades of creameries, while other kinds are steady. Creamery specials quoted at 33c; extras, 31½c; thirds to firsts, 24@30c.

Eggs.—Values are advanced. Nearby eggs quoted at 50@52c; fresh gathered extras, 38@45c; firsts, 29@32c.

Poultry.—Dressed, easy. Quoted as follows: Western chickens, 10@15½c; fowls, 13@17½c; spring turkeys, 16@22c. Live, higher and dull. Spring chickens, 14@14½c; fowls, 14@14½c; turkeys, 20c.

Chicago.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, 93@94c; December, 91c; May, 97½c per bu.

Corn.—No. 2 mixed, 51½@51½c; December, 46½c; May, 48½c.

Butter.—Market barely steady at last week's values. Receipts ample and trade rather quiet. Creameries, 24@30½c; dairies, 23@27c per lb.

Eggs.—The better grades have moved up another cent during the past week. Miscellaneous receipts unchanged. Quotations are: Prime firsts, 30c; firsts, 28c; at mark, cases included, 19½@22½c dozen.

Hay and Straw.—Market steadier than for some weeks past. No material price changes. Quotations are: Choice timothy, \$18.50@19.50; No. 1 timothy, \$17.50@18; No. 2 do. and No. 1 mixed, \$15.50@16.50; No. 3 do. and No. 2 mixed, \$12@15; rye straw, \$8.50@9; oat straw, \$7@7.50; wheat straw, \$6@6.50 per ton.

Potatoes.—Despite a fairly active demand, the better grades have lost 3c in the past week; lower grades unchanged. Choice to fancy are quoted at 45@47c per bu; fair to good, 37@42c.

Elgin.

Butter.—Trade firm at 31c per lb, which is last week's price.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Buffalo.

November 14, 1910.

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

Receipts of stock here today as follows: Cattle, 240 cars; hogs, 22,400; sheep and lambs, 28,000; calves, 1,200 head.

With 240 cars of cattle on the market here today, weather soft and unfavorable for the meat trade, we have again to report a decline of 15@25c per hundred weight on all grades, except bulls and stockers and feeders, which sold about steady.

We quote: Best 1,300 to 1,400-lb. steers \$6.50@6.75; good prime 1,200 to 1,300-lb. do., \$5.75@6.35; best 1,000 to 1,200-lb. shipping steers, \$5@5.75; medium butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$4.50@5; light butcher steers, \$4.10@4.65; best fat cows, \$4.25@5; fair to good cows, \$3@3.75; common to medium do., \$2.75@3.25; trimmers, \$2.50@2.75; best fat heifers, \$4.75@5.50; good do., \$4@4.50; fair to good do., \$3.25@3.75; stock heifers, \$3.25@3.50; 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 do., \$5@6.5; common to good do., \$3@4.

With 140 double decks of hogs on sale here today market opened 10@25c lower than Saturday's best time; closed weak; 5@10c lower than the opening. Some late arrivals going over unsold.

We quote: Mixed, medium and heavy, \$7.80@8; yorkers, \$7.75@7.90; light yorkers and pigs, \$7.90@8; few fancy light pigs selling at \$8.10. Rough, 7c; stags, \$6@6.25.

The lamb market opened up slow; few choice sold early from \$6.65@6.75. Heavy lambs were very slow, and almost im-

possible to sell at any kind of satisfactory prices. Market closed very dull; tops selling \$6.50@6.60. Prospects look bad for the balance of this week. Sheep were also slow sale today; most of the best ewes selling \$3.75@4; best handy yearlings selling at \$4.75@5.25, according to weight and quality. Look for about a steady market the balance of week on sheep.

We quote: Best lambs, \$6.65@6.75; heavy lambs, \$6.15@6.25; heavy ewes, \$3.75@4; bucks, \$2.50@3.25; yearlings, \$4.75@5.25; wethers, \$4.25@4.50; handy ewes, \$3.75@4; cull sheep, \$2.50@3; northern Michigan lambs, \$6.40@6.60; veals, choice to extra, \$10.50@11; fair to good do., \$7.50@10; heavy calves, \$6@7.

Chicago.

November 14, 1910.

Cattle. Hogs. Sheep.
Received today 27,000 30,000 55,000
Same day last year, 30,734 26,017 18,247
Received last week, 87,711 108,561 158,200
Same week last year, 66,053 124,819 111,098

Cattle were in extremely heavy supply for still another week, for while western range cattle have ceased coming in large numbers, there is a sufficient gain in fed lots to more than make good their falling off. There is a very good demand as compared with former years, but it is not pressing enough to take up the big offerings at firm values, and further sharp reductions in prices last week left quotations much the lowest seen in many months. Fed steers sold largely at \$5.25@7.15, the commoner short-fed light-weight steers selling at \$4.40@5.50 and the better class of good weights at \$6.50@7.40, with a Monday top at \$7.60. As usual, handy, fat little yearlings were relatively the best sellers, being great favorites and bringing \$6.40@7.40. There is a wide-spread determination among cattle feeders to hurry their short-fed stock to market, in order to sell before further slumps in prices take place, and if owners are not going to winter their stock, perhaps the sooner they sell the better, but the cattle should have quality to recommend them. It must be said that many farmers have held on to their fat cattle altogether too long, and many lots now coming to market could have been sold to better advantage two or three months ago. Butcher stuff shares in the decline, cows and heifers going at \$3.35@6.25, but not many sales are made as high as \$5.50. Canners go at \$2.25@2.75, cutters at \$2.80@3.30, bulls at \$3@5, calves at \$3@10 per 100 lbs., the best being lower, and milch cows at \$30@70, these being slower and lower. The stocker and feeder trade has been liberal in volume, but much lower prices have prevailed, stockers bringing \$3@4.85 and feeders \$4.75@5.60. Great numbers of cattle have gone to feeding districts throughout the great corn belt, and it must be said that many farmers have paid dangerously high prices for feeders. It seems that those who bought a medium grade at moderate prices stand the best show.

Hogs have had some good rallies during the past week, with extremely large fluctuations in prices, as usual, ups and downs being at times as much as 15@25c in a single day. But the tendency of the market has continued downward, with the packers decidedly bearish in sentiment. There was only a limited eastern shipping demand, and with no genuine competition between buyers most of the time, buyers had the advantage, country shippers and speculators suffering severe losses. On some days a fair early shipping demand for the better class of hogs enabled sellers to put prices higher, but as soon as the outside buying was finished the market dropped back, local packers holding off, and a great many hogs would be carried over unsold to the following day. Steadily increasing percentages of the lighter weights in the receipts caused such consignments to go at a considerable discount, and there was a better market for medium butcher weights, these selling at the best prices. Total stock of provisions in the leading western markets Nov. 1, aggregated 90,170,870 lbs., compared with 119,326,178 lbs. a month earlier, 89,483,276 lbs. a year ago and 140,000,000 lbs. two years ago.

Sheep and lambs have continued in much greater supply for another week than in former years, the week starting off with a Monday run of 68,566 head. While the range marketings have been subsiding, they were made up by liberal supplies from feeding sections, and there was a very good showing of fat lambs, although too many were heavier in weight than the killers wanted them, 70 to 80 lbs. being much more acceptable than 90-lb. lots. Still it cannot be denied that far too many poorly finished flocks of sheep and lambs are being shipped back to market and selling at prices that fail to make much return for the feeders. The demand for feeders to send to the country is smaller than it was a month ago, and at times bad eastern markets for mutton have tended to depress the Chicago market for mutton on the hoof. Prices for sheep and lambs are much lower than a year ago, but conditions are the reverse of those at that time, vast numbers having gone to feeding districts this year.

Change of Sale Date.

The management of the International Live Stock Exposition announce that the sale of Shetland ponies to be held in connection with the International, will begin at 12:30 p. m., on Tuesday, November 29, instead of at 10 a. m., as stated in the advertisement on page 427.

Auction Sale of Registered Stock

At Mason, Mich., on

SATURDAY, NOV. 26.

One imported Percheron Stallion, 8 years old, dark gray, weight about 1,800 lbs., 2 bull calves and 1 heifer. Shorthorns; also a few high grade Percheron colts, coming 2 years old.

J. W. AVERY, Dansville, Mich.

Learn to be an Auto Expert

Only six weeks required at this great school to become an Auto Expert—able to repair quickly and properly any make of automobile. Students learn by working on real automobiles.
No Books Used—No Tools to Buy
No Correspondence Course
We teach you to become a Chauffeur, Expert Repairman, Demonstrator, Garage Manager and Salesman. Low Tuition. Write today for FREE Illustrated Catalog.
Automobile Training School
10,000 Square Feet of Floor Space
490 E. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

It Costs But One Cent

to try the "CLEAN" Curry Comb. Humane, durable and always clean. Automatic action saves dollars in time and labor. Send address—stating number of horses you own—and we'll send Comb postpaid. After trial, send 35c or return the comb at our expense. Valuable Horse Book sent free.
CLEAN COMB CO., 34 Fifth St., RACINE, WIS.

FARMS AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

FIRST CLASS 80-Acre Farm for sale. For particulars write T. M. Van Sickle, R. No. 3, Melvin, Sanilac Co., Mich.

OUR CO-OPERATIVE LIST quotes owner's price for select farms all over Southern Michigan. The Ypsilanti Agency Co., Inc., Ypsilanti, Mich.

187 ACRES—All improved at, Pottersville, Eaton Co., \$75.00 per acre. Improvements have cost over \$7000.00. East terms, great bargain. Must be sold. Mrs. J. W. POTTER, owner, Lansing, Michigan.

Farms for Sale—\$35 to \$100 per acre. Stock Dairy and Truck farms. D. R. REES, 724 Dollar Bank Building, Youngstown, Ohio.

I SELL FARMS in Oceana, best County in United States. Fruit, Grain, Stock, Poultry. Write for list. J. S. HANSON, Hart, Mich.

\$3100 takes 183-a. fertile farm, 12 cows and all farming tools. First-class bldgs., water piped to barn. 33-a. valuable timber, 1 mile to school, church, railroad and creamery. ½ cash, bal. time. Write for desc. booklet. VALLEY FARM AGENCY, Owego, N. Y.

MARYLAND FARM for sale by owner, very cheap, very productive to all crops, best of location. R. C. DREW, SALISBURY, MARYLAND.

We Sell Fine Farms!

Where the sun shines all winter long.
In Texas and Oklahoma.
In Missouri and Arkansas.
In Louisiana and Mississippi.
And in 15 other states, East and West. Send for our free list if you want to buy a farm anywhere. No trades. Ask **McBURNIE, STOCKING & Co.** 277 Dearborn St., Chicago, Illinois.

Fertile Farms in Tennessee

—\$5 to \$10 per acre—

Fortunes are being made on fertile Tennessee farms raising big crops of grain and grasses of almost every kind, also Cantaloupes, Cabbage, Tomatoes, String Beans, Green Corn, etc., also Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry and Eggs. Write me at once for Free Literature, which advises how to get one of these splendid farms for \$5 to \$10 per acre. Act quickly! H. F. Smith, Traf. Mgr. N. C. & St. L. Ry. Dept. F, Nashville, Tenn.

DELAWARE

is the State for

HAPPY HOMES

comfortable living, enjoyment and genial climate. Famous for fruit and quite as good for general farming. Land values are advancing, but farms are cheaper than elsewhere with equal advantages—if such a place exists. For information address
STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, Dover, Delaware.

If you are interested in

Securing a Farm

that will make you a good living and at the same time will increase in value from year to year, write

Northeastern Michigan Development Bureau,
Shearer Block, Bay City, Mich.

262-acre Farm and Mill

Livestock, Machinery and Crops Included Only \$1500 Cash Needed.

All livestock, machinery, tools, gathered crops and a lath mill with all necessary machinery thrown in with this big, rich farm; level, loamy fields, best potato soil, cut 60 tons of hay, brook watered pasture for 12 cows, 1000 cords wood, 75,000 feet timber, good orchard; near neighbors and schools, convenient to two large villages; 11-room house, 100-ft. barn, other outbuildings including lath mill with engine and all machinery; 2 horses, 5 cows, 2 heifers, 2 hogs, potatoes, grain, 30 tons hay, complete valuable farming machinery and tools, 10 cords fitted stove wood; everything for \$3,200, \$1,500 cash, balance easy terms; full details and traveling directions to see this splendid property, page 7, Strout's Biggest Farm Bargains, copy free. Station 101, E. A. STROUT, Union Bank Building, Pittsburg, Pa.

FOR INFORMATION AS TO LANDS IN

The Nation's Garden Spot—

THAT GREAT FRUIT AND TRUCK

GROWING SECTION—

along the

Atlantic Coast Line RAILROAD

in Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, write to
WILBUR McCOY, E. N. CLARK,
A. & I. Agt. for Florida, A. & I. Agt. for Virginia
Alabama, Georgia, and the Carolinas,
Jacksonville, Fla. Wilmington, N. C.

MENTION THE MICHIGAN FARMER when writing to advertisers.

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 17, 1910.

Receipts, 920. All grades 10@15c lower than last Thursday and dull.

We quote: Best steers and heifers, \$5.25; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4.75@5; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.45@5; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4.45@5; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$3.50@4.25; choice fat cows, \$4.45@5; good fat cows, \$3.50@3.75; common cows, \$2.75@3.25; canners, \$2.25@2.75; choice heavy bulls, \$3.75@4.25; fair to good bolognas, bulls, \$3.50@3.75; stock bulls, \$3.25@3.50; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@5; fair feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.45@5; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$4.45@5; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$3.50@4; stock heifers, \$3.25@3.50; milkers, large, young medium age, \$4.00@60; common milkers, \$2.50@3.50.

Haley & M. sold Thompson Bros. 1 cow weighing 900 at \$3.75, 7 do av 1.107 at \$3.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 do weighing 1,430 at \$4.75, 1 steer weighing 1,000 at \$5.25, 1 bull weighing 1,400 at \$4.25; to Bamm 4 feeders av \$3.25 at \$4.65, 1 do weighing 780 at \$4.75, 9 do av \$4.25 at \$4.65; to Applebaum 5 butchers av \$2.00 at \$3.50, 6 do av \$2.1 at \$3.85; to Breitenbeck 7 do av 717 at \$4.16 do av 712 at \$4.10, 1 heifer weighing 550 at \$3.75; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 cow weighing 900 at \$2.25; to Rattkowsky 3 butchers av 770 at \$4.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 2 bulls av 660 at \$3.50, 2 do av 650 at \$3.60, 3 cows av 1,083 at \$3.80, 2 do av 950 at \$3.1, 1 do weighing 900 at \$2.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 6 do av 1,038 at \$3.30; to Regan 3 heifers av 563 at \$3.65; to Waterman 6 stockers av 625 at \$4.25, 5 do av 722 at \$4.40, 2 do av 625 at \$4.40, 2 do av 650 at \$4.40.

Roe Com. Co. sold Mich. B. Co. 7 butchers av 740 at \$4.10, 6 do av 633 at \$4.10, 4 do av 700 at \$3.50, 10 do av 710 at \$4.25, 2 cows av 985 at \$3.50, 1 canner weighing 620 at \$2.25; to Mohr 4 stockers av 480 at \$3.75; to Sullivan P. Co. 4 cows av 1,117 at \$4.25, 1 steer weighing 1,000 at \$5.25; to Goose 6 cows av 923 at \$3.50, 2 butchers av 500 at \$3.65, 9 do av 500 at \$3.65; to Lachalt 2 steers av 780 at \$4.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 bull weighing 1,050 at \$4.25, 2 cows av 1,080 at \$3.35; to Presch 6 stockers av 641 at \$4.12 do av 675 at \$4.1; to Heinrich 7 steers av 1,021 at \$5; to Regan 7 butchers av 660 at \$4; to Breitenbeck 1 cow weighing 1,000 at \$3; to Mich. B. Co. 4 do av 545 at \$4.1 do weighing 750 at \$3.

Spicer & R. sold Mich. B. Co. 29 butchers av 754 at \$4.30, 5 av 751 at \$4.25, 1 cow weighing 1,050 at \$3.50, 4 do av 992 at \$3.25, 4 steers av 1,022 at \$5, 4 do av 998 at \$5.25, to Goose 1 cow weighing 940 at \$3; to Breitenbeck 1 bull weighing 1,050 at \$4.1, 1 cow weighing 1,050 at \$3.50, 1 do weighing 890 at \$3; to Sullivan P. Co. 7 do av 800 at \$3.50; to Kelley 10 feeders av 730 at \$4.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 5 cows av 880 at \$2.75, 2 do av 860 at \$2.75, 2 do av 1,035 at \$2.75, 1 bull weighing 860 at \$3.75, 4 cows av 828 at \$2.75, 7 do av 833 at \$2.75; to Goose 2 do av 875 at \$2.75, 1 do weighing 820 at \$3.25, 6 do av 920 at \$3.25, 7 do av 810 at \$3.25.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Duff 1 cow weighing 1,060 at \$4, 2 steers av 840 at \$4.80; to Bresnahan 1 cow weighing 1,420 at \$4; to Mich. B. Co. 5 do av 1,010 at \$3.50, 6 cows and bulls av 1,121 at \$3.75, 1 cow weighing 960 at \$3.75; to Hammond, S. & Co. 2 canners av 700 at \$2.60, 1 do weighing 820 at \$2.60, 3 cows av 1,016 at \$2.80, 1 do weighing 880 at \$3.25, 1 do weighing 1,130 at \$2.75; to Golden 6 stockers av 433 at \$3.75; to Mohr 11 do av 516 at \$3.50; to Goose 2 cows av 1,135 at \$3.10, 4 heifers av 512 at \$3; to Kamman 15 butchers av 618 at \$3.65, 2 do av 400 at \$3; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 steer weighing 900 at \$4, 1 cow weighing 1,200 at \$3.75, 2 do av 945 at \$3.6, 6 do av 833 at \$3.75, 6 do av 933 at \$3.75, 1 bull weighing 860 at \$3.75; to Breitenbeck 30 butchers av 850 at \$3.75; to Rattkowsky 7 do av 800 at \$3.40; to Fronn 8 do av 690 at \$3.85; to Newton B. Co. 4 cows av 880 at \$2.50, 13 do av 800 at \$3.65; to Lucke 8 stockers av 635 at \$4.10; to Bill 4 do av 660 at \$4.25; to Sullivan P. Co. 2 bulls av 1,100 at \$3.85; to Kamman 17 butchers av 784 at \$3.85.

Johnson sold Duff 4 feeders av 742 at \$4.80.

Veal Calves.

Receipts, 382. Market steady at last Thursday's prices. Best, \$9@9.50; others, \$4@8.50. Milch cows and springers steady for good grades.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 6 av 150 at \$9.25, 4 av 125 at \$9, 1 weighing 150 at \$9.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 12 av 150 at \$8.25, 7 av 135 at \$9; to Mich. B. Co. 30 av 135 at \$8.50.

Spicer & R. sold Goose 1 weighing 230 at \$4.50, 1 weighing 110 at \$9.50, 1 weighing 140 at \$9.50; to Breitenbeck 8 av 145 at \$8.75; to Goose 2 av 115 at \$8.50, 2 av 230 at \$4; to Schuman 5 av 150 at \$9.50; to Newton B. Co. 1 weighing 130 at \$7, 4 av 145 at \$9.25.

Roe Com. Co. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 13 av 160 at \$9, 4 av 125 at \$6; to Goose 10 av 319 at \$4; to Parker, W. & Co. 17 av 135 at \$8.

Wagner sold Newton B. Co. 2 av 145 at \$6, 10 av 156 at \$9.

Kalahar sold Nagle P. Co. 13 av 150 at \$8.50.

Haley & M. sold Krakoosky 4 av 130 at \$7.50, 6 av 275 at \$5; to Hammond, S. & Co. 2 av 115 at \$7.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts, 4,738. Market 10@15c lower

than Wednesday; 40@50c lower than last week on lambs. Sheep steady. Few choice lambs at \$6. Best lambs, \$5.75@6; fair lambs, \$5@5.50; light to common lambs, \$4.75@5; yearlings, \$4.50; fair to good sheep, \$3.50@3.75; culls and common, \$2@3.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Nagle P. Co. 486 lambs av 80 at \$5.75, 173 do av 83 at \$6, 148 do av 80 at \$6, 38 do av 90 at \$5.60; to Parker, W. & Co. 28 yearlings av 88 at \$4.25; to Stocker 15 lambs av 46 at \$5; to Sullivan P. Co. 37 sheep av 90 at \$2.75, 29 do av 90 at \$4, 17 do av 110 at \$3.50, 7 do av 108 at \$2.50, 17 mixed av 85 at \$4.25; to Marx 26 lambs av 55 at \$5.25, 6 sheep av 80 at \$3.50; to Mich. B. Co. 38 do av 120 at \$3.75, 45 do av 68 at \$3.65, 18 lambs av 55 at \$5.50, 31 do av 53 at \$5.35; to Hammond, S. & Co. 10 do av 51 at \$4.50, 12 sheep av 110 at \$2.75, 105 do av 90 at \$3.75, 9 do av 85 at \$2.50, 37 lambs av 75 at \$5.75; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 30 sheep av 112 at \$4; to Mich. B. Co. 82 do av 100 at \$3.75; to Ledke 85 lambs av 55 at \$5.25; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 35 sheep av 100 at \$3.50, 28 do av 100 at \$3.62, 17 do av 80 at \$3.25, 12 do av 120 at \$3.50.

Haley & M. sold Sullivan P. Co. 15 sheep av 90 at \$3.50, 19 lambs av 70 at \$5.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 28 do av 80 at \$5.75, 25 sheep av 115 at \$3.50; to Gordon & B. 63 lambs av 80 at \$5.75, 28 do av 60 at \$5, 7 sheep av 108 at \$3; to Mich. B. Co. 11 do av 115 at \$3.50; to T. Barlage 6 do av 130 at \$3.50, 22 lambs av 60 at \$5; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 16 do av 80 at \$5.50, 16 sheep av 115 at \$3.25, 12 do av 120 at \$3.25.

Roe Com. Co. sold Parker, W. & Co. 41 sheep av 100 at \$3.50; to Newton B. Co. 3 do av 115 at \$3.50, 10 lambs av 56 at \$4.50, 54 do av 75 at \$5.50.

Spicer & R. sold Mich. B. Co. 6 sheep av 115 at \$3.25, 14 lambs av 70 at \$6, 29 do av 65 at \$5.50; to Breitenbeck 49 do av 60 at \$5.50, 23 sheep av 100 at \$3.25, 23 mixed av 57 at \$3.85; to Stocker 6 lambs av 105 at \$5.75; to Nagle P. Co. 65 do av 85 at \$5.80; to Newton B. Co. 12 sheep av 85 at \$3.75; to Hammond, S. & Co. 10 do av 89 at \$2.75, 39 lambs av 60 at \$5.50; to Thompson Bros. 20 do av 75 at \$5.50, 22 sheep av 95 at \$3.

Wagner sold Newton B. Co. 12 lambs av 55 at \$5, 66 do av 80 at \$5.75.

Johnson sold same 40 do av 85 at \$6.

Kalahar sold Nagle P. Co. 20 sheep av 65 at \$3, 9 do av 85 at \$3.50, 142 lambs av 75 at \$5.75.

Adams sold Gordon & B. 12 lambs av 82 at \$5.75, 20 sheep av 95 at \$3.

Hogs.

Receipts, 5,411. Bidding steady Wednesday's prices or 50c lower than on last Thursday. None sold at noon.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$7.30; pigs, \$7.30; light yorkers, \$7.25; stags one-third off.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Parker, W. & Co. 3,111 av 175 at \$7.30, 350 av 175 at \$7.25.

Spicer & R. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 1,276 av 200 at \$7.30, 417 av 170 at \$7.25.

Haley & M. sold same 551 av 200 at \$7.30.

Sundry shippers sold same 860 av 180 at \$7.30.

Roe Com. Co. sold Sullivan P. Co. 450 av 190 at \$7.30, 360 av 180 at \$7.25.

Haley & M. sold same 480 av 190 at \$7.30.

Calves closed 50c lower than opening. Top 9c at close.

Top lambs closed \$5.80; few extra choice at \$5.85.

Friday's Market.

November 11, 1910.

Cattle.

Receipts this week, 1,620; last week, 1,188. Market steady at Thursday's prices.

We quote: Best steers and heifers, \$5.50@6; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4.75@5.50; do., 800 to 1,000, \$4.25@4.75; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4.25@4.75; do., 500 to 700, \$3.50@4.25; choice fat cows, \$4.45@5; good fat cows, \$3.50@3.75; common cows, \$2.75@3.25; canners, \$1.50@2.75; choice heavy bulls, \$4; fair to good bolognas, \$3.50@3.75; stock bulls, \$3.25@3.75; choice feeding steers, 800 to 1,000, \$4.50@5; fair do., 800 to 1,000 lbs., \$4.25@4.50; choice stockers, 500 to 700, \$4.25@4.75; fair stockers, 500 to 700, \$4.45@5; stock heifers, \$3.25@3.50; milkers, large, young, medium age, \$4.00@60; common milkers, \$2.50@3.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts this week, 4,397; last week, 6,739. Best lambs 10@15c higher; sheep and common grades steady; best lambs, \$6.50; fair lambs, \$6@6.25; light to common lambs, \$5@5.75; fair to good sheep, \$3.50@3.75; culls and common, \$2@2.50.

Hogs.

Receipts this week, 10,101; last week, 9,257. Market steady to 5c lower than on Thursday.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$7.75@7.80; pigs, \$7.80; light yorkers, \$7.75@7.80; stags one-third off.

SHARPENS A PLOW POINT IN 5 MINUTES SAVES THE PRICE OF A NEW ONE.

Requires little Power to Operate. A time, money and labor saver.

Useful in a hundred ways for grinding and general sharpening of mowerknives, sickles, scythes and all kind of tools. Takes up little space, is run by belt power fitted with fine or coarse wheels, or both.

THIS FARMER'S TOOL GRINDER is a time, money, and labor saver. Pays for itself every month in time alone that it saves. Will last a life time. Write for full information. (Also if interested, write for our Pump Catalog or our Booklet "Spraying.") CRESTLINE MFG. CO., 139 Henry St., Crestline, O.

For Sale—Rebuilt Machinery

20 h. Leader traction engine; 18 h. Rumely; 18 h. Peerless; 16 h. Garr-Scott; 16 h. Pitts; 16 h. Port Huron; 14 h. Buffalo Pitts double cylinder; 13 h. Russell; 12 h. Nichols & Shepard; 10 h. Nichols & Shepard; 17x22 Wolverine belt power hay press; 14x18 Ertel horse power hay press; 17x22 Sandwich horse power hay press and many others. Write us for description and price.

THE BANTING MACHINE CO., 114-118 Superior St., Toledo, Ohio.



The Real Question

is not whether plant-foods are necessary, but how to make them pay best.



POTASH

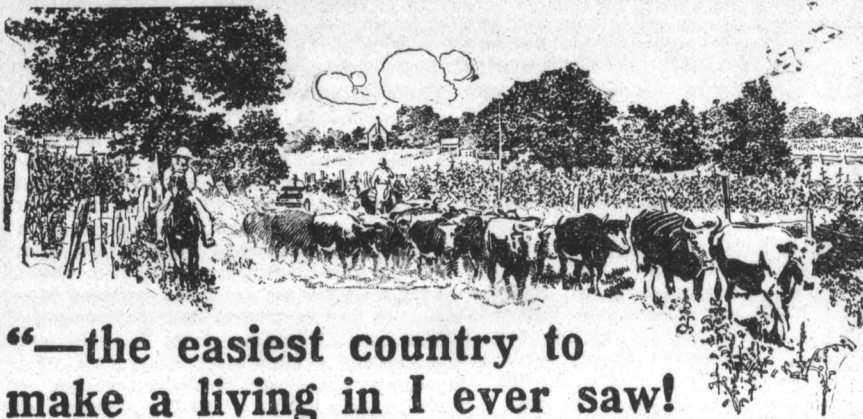
They will always pay if you use the right kind, in the right amounts, in the right way.

True conservation means proper return to the soil.

Every farmers' meeting should consider this matter, but get facts—not theories. Find out what will give you the best crops consistent with keeping up the productiveness of the land. Find out how to supplement manures and clover so as to double their effects.

We will mail you books, free, showing you how to do this, and we will sell you the Potash through your dealer, or direct, in any amount from one bag (200 lbs.) up. Potash Pays. Write today for books and prices.

GERMAN KALI WORKS, Continental Building, Baltimore, Md. Monadnock Block, Chicago, Ill.



"—the easiest country to make a living in I ever saw!"

Joe Ward of Paragould, was speaking of his part of Arkansas but if he had been telling about Arkansas and East Texas as a whole, he couldn't have put it better. If you would transfer your efforts to the cheaper, richer land there, you would be surprised at the difference in your income. The main cause of the big profits in Arkansas and East Texas is the low price of land. It stands to reason, that \$30 corn from \$10 per acre land (such as Mr. Hurd of Lewisville, Ark., speaks of in our book)—that \$150 truck and fruit crops from \$10 to \$25 per acre land (such as Mr. Story of East Texas refers to) is bound to get you ahead quicker than the same crops from high priced land, where you now are. I have known case after case of crop raising in

Arkansas & East Texas

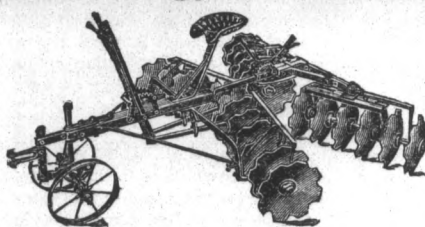
where the first yield paid for the land, with a margin to spare. Most anywhere there you can buy raw land at \$5 to \$10 per acre and some of the best cultivated land at \$10 to \$30. And Arkansas and East Texas are normal sections, like yours, with a normal climate and normal conditions. All the staple crops, as well as fruits and truck, yield as much or more there than where you are, on land that costs a fourth or half as much as yours. The climate lets cattle graze all year. On the Murray Phillips farm, Judge Stacy pointed out 120 cattle grazing, and said: "That bunch will be ready for market in May and they've never eaten a grain of corn, except what they found in fields after crops had been gathered. They'll not cost Phillips more than \$19 a head and will bring \$55 to \$63 each."

The big advantages of this country are being found out. Get there before places and prices are boomed. Hundreds of farmers are taking advantage of the cheap excursions twice each month via Cotton Belt Route, to look around—why not you? Our booklets are the kind that farmers can figure from—chuckful of bedrock facts that are bound to interest you, showing scores of actual crop growing scenes. Send for your free copies while I have them. Write me tonight.

E. W. LaBeaume, G.P. & T.A., St. L.S.W. Ry., 1411 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.



Cut Down the Cost of cultivating your land with an



Imperial double disc Harrow

An Imperial will cut the cost of labor in half and give you a better prepared seed-bed. It works the ground twice in the one operation—no delay—you can follow right after the Imperial Harrow with your drill or planter.

Test out an Imperial double disc Harrow on your own farm. Any dealer who handles our implements will be glad to let you have one for free trial. Write to-day for full particulars and name of nearest dealer.

THE BUCHER & GIBBS PLOW CO., 806 E. Seventh St., Canton, Ohio.

New Scientific No. 20 Mill



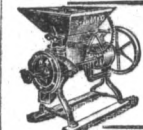
Heavy steel legs and steel hopper. Most efficient and strongest small power mill ever built. Will grind corn, shelled corn, oats and all other small grains to any desired grade, from hominy feed to meal.

Fully Guaranteed

Equipped with flywheel, cold rolled steel shaft, end thrust ball bearing and 8-inch high carbon grinding plates.

Two sets of plates furnished with each mill. We stand back of every claim we make for it. Write for descriptive catalog.

THE FOOS MFG. CO., Box 217 Springfield, Ohio



More Money made with a STAR Grinder than any other Implement on your Farm.

No toll to pay—no trips to mill. Fresh feed for your stock—more beef, pork, milk, healthier stock. This means more money. Our 35 years' experience at your service free with helpful booklet. Write to-day for prices and terms.

THE STAR MANUFACTURING CO., 11 Depot St., New Lexington, O.



ARE YOU RUPTURED



This truss has cured thousands. Why not you? Sold under an Ironclad Guarantee. The Truss that HOLDS AND CURES ALL FORMS OF HERNIA; for adult, youth and

infant. Lady attendant in office. Consultation and examination free. Our form for self measurement has reduced ordering by mail to an exact science. Call or write for complete information. APPEL TRUSS CO., 48 MONROE ST., GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

THE DAIRY

CONDUCTED BY COLON C. LILLIE.
A CO-OPERATED CREAMERY PROPOSED.

As the farmers of this locality are anxious to have a co-operative creamery, I am writing you in regard to the best possible way in satisfying them. I am a buttermaker and have worked among these farmers for the past two years and am now engaged in selling them stock. I am selling them shares at \$10 per share and I am not selling more than 10 shares to one man. I have sold to 70 farmers already and they have pledged 368 cows. I expect to get about 30 farmers more before we organize. We will have about 400 cows in all and our capital is a little over \$2,000 to date. How much should we have to run it successfully? You would do us a great favor if you would give us some of your personal experience along this line, and also tell us the real benefits of co-operation.

Tuscola Co. H. J. G.
I thoroughly believe in co-operation among farmers. I think that is the one great thing that the farmers of this country lack today, is business co-operation. Now, there are proprietary creameries, that is, those owned by individuals, that are well and economically managed, and are doing the fair thing by the farmers; nevertheless, I believe the farmers of a community ought to organize, and manufacture their own butter. Not only this, but they ought to organize for other business purposes as well.

In the creamery business there are two kinds of organizations; first, the purely co-operative, where a number become responsible for the cost and equipment of a plant, and then charge to every patron a small amount, say one-fourth of a cent a pound for every pound of butter-fat each patron delivers, to pay this cost of the plant. When the money advanced for the plant is paid then the plant belongs to the whole number of patrons. In operating this plant, after the first cost is paid, just enough is deducted from the cream or butter-fat received, to pay the actual expenses of operating the plant, and a small sinking fund to cover depreciation of the plant. The balance is divided among the patrons in proportion to the amount of butter-fat which each man delivers.

Second is the co-operative stock company system, which is so commonly in vogue in this state. By this plan a stock company is organized in the same way our correspondent states he and his neighbors are organizing. Stock is sold to the farmers to raise the money to build the plant, then the plant is operated in the same way as in the first system, but too often no provision is made to pay interest on this capital stock, the result, many times is dissatisfaction among the stockholders, which finally results in the dissolution of the company. The men who buy stock and put their money into the plant are entitled, from a business and moral standpoint to interest on their money; and so the interest on the capital stock, say six per cent on the capital stock, ought to be figured as expense and provisions should be made to pay this each year to the stockholders. That is, only fair. If this is practiced with a co-operative stock company, I see but very little difference in the merit of the second system of building and equipping public creameries.

Another thing that should be borne in mind by farmers who organizing a co-operative creamery, is, that they should have some surplus capital with which to do business. Now days much of the cream is paid for the day it is delivered. The creamery must pay cash. This cream must be manufactured into butter, put upon the market and sold. The creamery will not receive the pay for the butter for two or three weeks, sometimes a longer time, and yet they have to pay to the farmers at once. This necessitates either a source of credit, or surplus capital; and it is always better in organizing a plant, if it can possibly be done, to raise a working capital by selling surplus stock, so that the creamery will not have to borrow money the first thing, and the time to do it is when the organization is first formed.

Your idea is correct in selling a small amount of stock to a great many farmers, rather than to sell the entire amount to a few men. What you want is co-operation, stockholders who are interested in the welfare of the creamery, and the more of them you can get, the better. It will cost you \$2,500 to \$3,000 to build and properly equip a creamery on the gathered cream system. If you have whole

milk, then the cost will be more. Now, besides this, you ought to have at least \$1,000 of surplus capital to buy supplies with, and to advance money on the butter-fat received, until returns can be received from the butter sold. If your community will furnish the product of 400 cows, and if they are loyal to the creamery, take an interest in it, and figure that it is their property and their enterprise, there is no reason why you cannot have a most successful business.

The system of making butter in creameries is the only practical system today. We cannot get along without the creamery. We must produce butter of a uniform quality, and we must produce it in commercial quantities to enable us to ship it to the best markets and get the highest prices. There is no question that, by co-operation farmers would do better in more than one way, than by selling their product to a proprietary plant, where the owners are more interested in the profits they make, than in benefits to the farmer.

A co-operative creamery, however, the same as any other business proposition, must be well managed. The stockholders in the first place, must elect good, sensible men on the board of directors. These directors must be willing to give a portion of their time to the management of this enterprise, and must use good judgment in hiring men to conduct the business. They must not only hire men, but, in a general way, at least, they must give supervision to the business. After the organization is completed, it will not take so very much time, perhaps one evening in a month, but this must be given, and a man who is not willing to give this amount of time, ought not to accept a position on the board of directors of a co-operative creamery. Again, it might be proper for me to give a word of caution to boards of directors, that their co-operative judgment must prevail, one man cannot always have his own way, majority must rule, and the man who is not willing to submit to the judgment of the majority of the board, will not make a good director, and there will be a lack of harmony in the management of the business, which will finally result in dissolution and failure.

TOO CLOSE CONFINEMENT OF DAIRY ANIMALS.

Dairy stock is very susceptible to cold and must, therefore, be provided with warm quarters; but to confine cows to their stalls continuously from fall till spring as is now practiced upon many farms is all wrong. I firmly believe that one of the chief causes of the prevalence of tuberculosis among dairy cattle is too close confinement.

Cows need exercise and need it daily. Indeed, there is no animal that does not require it. To me it seems positively cruel to keep cows standing in their stalls for weeks without as much as turning them out for their water; and while they may be able to produce a fair flow of milk under these conditions, such confinement has a depressing effect and wears on the system of the animals.

Cows should be provided with a sunny yard protected from the cold winds of the north and west. With such a yard there are few days during the winter when cows cannot be turned out for an hour or two to good advantage.

Exercise is important in keeping up a good appetite and digestion. It is not exercise alone that cows need, however; what is equally important is the invigorating effect of breathing the pure outside air and absorbing an ample store of direct sunlight. Who has not observed cows jumping about and kicking around when suddenly released after several days' confinement, and who can question the invigorating effect that must follow such performances?

Calves also need an abundance of outdoor exercise during the winter. It is a blight on the fall-dropped calf to subject it to continuous confinement from the day it is dropped until pasture becomes available the following spring. Calves, like children, enjoy romping in the open and it is this romping that develops muscle and lung capacity. Nothing should be withheld from the calf that makes for vigor and strength which are so essential in a dairy animal.

The matter of providing calves with abundant exercise is not infrequently overlooked, even by some of our better class of dairymen. Not long since, I visited the farm of a prominent breeder who had tied up in his barn half a dozen or more bull calves, ranging from four to eight months old, that had never left the stable. Personally, I would not care to

buy calves that had been kept under such close confinement because maximum development under such conditions is impossible. Calves, while in the stable, should be given the run of a pen and tied up only while feeding.

The disastrous effect of close confinement is well illustrated in service bulls. Such confinement renders the bulls more or less impotent and not infrequently total non-breeders. Under similar conditions we have the same devitalizing effect in cows and calves, though less discernable.

Vitality is the first essential in all animals, including man, because lacking this all other qualities must come to naught; and vitality will be lacking, no matter how good the feed or how warm the barns, if sunshine, pure air and exercise are lacking.

JOHN MICHELS.

WHAT MAKES BUTTER GET STRONG.

Can you tell me through the Michigan Farmer what the reason is that my butter gets strong? We churn every three days and never let the cream get over three days old. We keep the butter and the cream in the refrigerator and it is well supplied with ice. I sell my butter every two weeks. Will you please tell me what to do?

Kent Co.

C. B.

No one can tell exactly what makes your butter get strong, without knowing more of the conditions than you specify in your letter, but, in all probability, your butter gets strong, or rancid, owing to the fact that you do not wash and work all of the buttermilk out of it. As soon as the butter comes in small granules, the size of a kernel of wheat, the buttermilk should be drawn off, using a fine sieve to prevent the granules of butter from getting out of the buttermilk. Then wash the butter with cold water, put in the water, revolve the churn two or three times, then turn off this water, as you did the buttermilk. If the water is not clear, wash again, then you can put your salt right in the churn, revolve the churn a few times and the salt will be all evenly mixed with this granular butter. Allow the butter to stand in the churn for a short time and drain, then take it out and work it just enough to work out the free moisture and buttermilk, if any left. If these directions are followed carefully, I do not expect there will be a sufficient amount of buttermilk left in the butter to produce rancidity in any reasonable length of time.

BUCKWHEAT BRAN VS. WHEAT BRAN.

Will you kindly give me the relative feeding value of buckwheat bran at \$20, and wheat bran at \$26 per ton. (The buckwheat contains all of grain except flour). I want it to feed milch cows. Also buckwheat bran compared with middlings at \$28 as feed for shoats.

Wayne Co.

W. B. T.

I know of no way of making an intelligent comparison between the buckwheat bran as described by W. B. T., and wheat bran. The by-products of buckwheat are usually defined as buckwheat middlings, and hulls. Now, buckwheat hulls are practically worthless. They are indigestible. But buckwheat middlings is a valuable dairy cow food. This product contains about 22 per cent of vegetable protein, while wheat bran only contains about 12 per cent of vegetable protein, so that one ton of buckwheat middlings for feeding dairy cows with the ordinary roughage grown on a farm, is worth nearly as much as two tons of wheat bran; but when you mix the hulls with the bran, I do not know its value because I do not know what per cent of the buckwheat is hulls. I would simply have to guess at it, and I would not say that the buckwheat bran, which contains the hulls and the middlings together would probably be as valuable, or more valuable, than wheat bran.

Wheat middlings are no richer in protein than wheat bran, nor are they more valuable for dairy cows, providing, of course, you feed the ordinary roughage like clover hay and cornstalks, or corn silage. On the other hand, if you only feed alfalfa hay, or clover hay, then middlings may be as valuable, perhaps more valuable, than wheat bran. Wheat middlings are more valuable for pig feed than wheat bran on account of their fineness and digestibility. The hog does not like coarse, chaffy food, like buckwheat bran, and will not eat it well, and it is poorly digested and assimilated by him. On the other hand, the cow can properly masticate, digest and assimilate the food units of wheat bran as well as those of middlings. I should think the buckwheat middlings containing the hulls, which you call buckwheat bran, for \$20 is preferable to the other feeds.

FREE TRIAL of The World's Best CREAM SEPARATOR



Send no money to anyone. Pay no freight. Risk nothing on anybody's "game." You can have, free of cost for thorough trial, The World's Best Cream Separator—a

SHARPLES DAIRY TUBULAR

Later than and different from all others. Only simple separator. Only modern separator. Built on the only known principle of constructing a simple separator. In world-wide use for many years. Patented. Produces twice the skimming force of common separators. No disks or other complicated contraptions in the bowl. Skims faster and twice as clean as common separators. Many times easier to clean, wears several times longer. Undeniably, self-evidently superior to all others. Free trial proves it.

GUARANTEED FOREVER. Behind that guarantee is America's oldest and the world's biggest separator concern. We made the first cream separator manufactured on this continent. Have been at the business 30 years. Write for Catalogue No. 152. Ask for free trial. Prove Tubular superiority for yourself without cost.

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

Whether or not you start with one Sooner or Later you will buy a DE LAVAL

The more you come to know about cream separators the better you will understand the overwhelming superiority of the DE LAVAL.

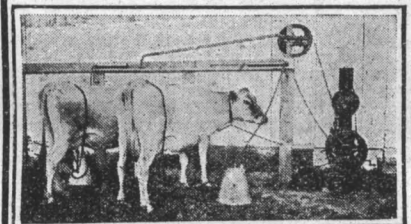
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO.

165-167 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.

42 E. MADISON ST.
CHICAGO.

No Springs or Weights on the Hinman Milker

The Hinman Milking Machine is being proved superior every day by its sale to progressive farmers and dairymen everywhere. Their opinions are valuable—and both their purchases and words back the Hinman.



The Hinman is made right from principle to execution. It is simple—no adjustments. It does not need a mechanic to run it. Machine has but two moving parts—perfect vacuum control—reversible vacuum pumps.

Write today for free descriptive matter.

HINMAN MILKING MACHINE CO.
39 Seneca St., Oneida, N. Y.

Owl Brand Cotton Seed Meal

41 Percent Protein Guaranteed

Standard for 35 Years. Corn can't replace cottonseed meal. Animals need Protein. Feed a balanced ration. Write for our booklet "Science of Feeding." F. W. BRODE & CO., Memphis, Tennessee—Established 1875

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR DAIRYMEN.

IF YOU WOULD LIKE TO KNOW:

1. More about the cow herself.
2. More about feeding and caring for her.
3. More about keeping the records and doing the work of the co-operative cow testing associations; then take the short course at the Grand Rapids Veterinary College. Write for catalog and information.

FREE CHURN To introduce the Challenge Churn 1 to 10 gal. capacity. Makes good butter from milk or cream, easy in from 1 to 5 minutes. Write today sure, get one FREE.
MASON MFG. CO., Dept. J, CANTON, OHIO.

ALWAYS mention the MICHIGAN FARMER when you are writing to advertisers.

POULTRY AND BEES

GROWING EARLY BROILERS ON THE FARM.

The average farmer is not equipped for raising winter chicks on a large scale, but if he has an incubator he will find it profitable to raise a few broilers for the early market. To obtain the highest prices for broilers they must be ready for market quite early; and as it requires from eight to twelve weeks to bring the young chickens to proper weight, the incubator must be started late in November or early in December. Care must be used in the selection of eggs, as they quickly become chilled in the nests at this season. If eggs are purchased, be sure you are getting them from a thoroughly reliable source. It is better to use eggs from your own hens if possible.

The incubator must be placed in a room where the temperature can be kept uniform. The ideal place is a cellar that is fairly warm, but is not heated artificially. Here the temperature varies but little day or night and it is easy to regulate the temperature of the incubator. In a room that is heated during the day, but not at night, there is apt to be constant trouble in keeping the incubator properly regulated.

With proper care as good hatches can be made in winter as at any other season, but more care is required after the chickens are hatched. Plenty of warmth is the first requirement. A chick once thoroughly chilled is not apt ever to be worth much. It may live, but it will be stunted in growth. When the chicks are thoroughly dry, remove them from the incubator to a basket lined with flannel and warmed. Transfer them at once to the brooder and for a day or two confine them closely to the hover. They require nothing to eat during the first 48 hours but should have water. The temperature of the brooder during the first week should be kept close to 90 degrees, then gradually lowered to 80 by the end of the second week. The brooder house need not be kept warmer than 60 degrees during the day, and 45 to 55 at night, but it must be free from drafts. The walls, floor and roof should be tight. Windows on the south side will provide ample ventilation.

The first food of the chicks may be finely ground cracker or bread crumbs fed dry. Or a bread made of corn meal, wheat bran and middlings, seasoned with a little salt, may be used. Some prefer to moisten the food with milk, but it has been my experience that dry food is safest. The digestive apparatus of a newly hatched chick is easily deranged and a large percentage of all chick troubles may be traced to the use of soft food. After the first few days a commercial chick food may be used. As the chicks grow older feed them cracked corn and whole wheat. These two grains may form the bulk of their ration, but they should be fed a mash of ground grains and meat scraps twice a day. A wet mash is all right after the chickens are four weeks old, and it is more fattening than dry food. The object is to bring them to the required weight as quickly as possible. Young chickens grow fast but are difficult to fatten. Give them only enough exercise to keep them in good health. When they are about eight weeks old confine them closely and feed heavily. By the time they are ten weeks old they should weigh 1½ to 2 lbs. apiece and are then ready for market. The early market demands a small, fat chicken, and those weighing over 2 lbs. are not wanted.

NAT S. GREEN.

DOES POULTRY RAISING PAY?

I heard a farmer say the other day that he had a great notion to quit raising chickens; that he could buy his poultry meat and eggs for less than they were now costing. It is doubtful if this man, or any other farmer, would stand by this statement if it came to a test, so it will be well to sound a note of warning against "knocking" poultry raising on the farm.

The man who stops to think knows that he would not buy one-fourth the amount of poultry and eggs he uses so liberally on his table if he had to go down into his pocket for ready cash every time, instead of going out into his own poultry yard. Besides, it is not pleasant to be paying out ready cash for products decidedly inferior to those that could be produced on his own farm. The buyer has not the advantage of ample selection

and certain quality that the producer has. Then, again, to this payment of money must be added the trouble of going after the poultry. Very often the farmer is too busy to go to the city at all, and these are also the very times when there are extra hands to feed, who expect (and should have) roast and broiled chicken, and eggs in abundance. What if such large quantities had to be purchased in the open market? Every farmer should appreciate what his chickens mean to him, and this he cannot do unless he keeps account of the cash they save him each year.

Illinois.

COY C. McCUAN.

OUTDOOR WINTERING OF BEES.

Several weeks ago there was described in these columns a successful Michigan bee man's method of wintering bees underground. Last week another writer gave directions for wintering in cellars. There is little question but that the greater proportion of those who keep bees for profit in this state practice cellar wintering, yet it must be admitted that both these systems have their disadvantages as well as their advantages. For instance, it must not be forgotten that the burying of bees in the ground has not proven successful except where it has been possible to pit them in soil of a sandy or gravelly nature. Likewise it is an easy matter to have the bee cellar too warm and too dry for good results from this method. Either one of these systems calls for considerable labor, and while both are highly recommended, especially to bee men in this latitude, some suggestions with respect to outdoor wintering would seem in order at this time.

It is possible to successfully winter bees out of doors in this latitude, although they must be given more protection than is required even in adjoining states to the southward. The more complete the protection from cold the smaller the risk in outdoor wintering, since undue protection means heavy consumption of stores, and this, if long continued because of a lengthy spell of severe weather, is bound to result in bowel difficulties or in heavy losses through an attempt to relieve the trouble by taking a cleansing flight under conditions which prove disastrous. It must be admitted that outdoor wintering is somewhat hazardous if the winter proves to be one of unusually long periods of extreme cold. On the other hand, in a variable winter the bees on their summer stands are in better position to take advantage of the occasional mild day than are those stored away in a cellar.

In this latitude it is practically out of the question to winter bees out of doors in single-walled hives. It is possible to secure special double-walled hives from the manufacturers and where an apiary is equipped with these the wintering problem is greatly simplified. However, these hives are somewhat expensive and as a general thing the farmer who keeps a few bees does not look ahead and consider the wintering proposition when making or ordering his supply of hives. A good substitute for the double-walled or chaff hive can, however, be made by constructing about the hive a box sufficiently large to leave spaces of an inch or more between the inner surfaces of the box and the outer surfaces of the hive. Then fill these spaces with chaff or dry leaves, packing the filling in well. Remove the top of hive and the thin board cover from over the frames, lay a couple of half-inch strips on top of frames and replace the cover. Then fill the upper part of hive with the leaves or chaff. The walls of the box should extend several inches above top of hive. Fill the entire space above hive and put on a good tight cover. Contract the entrance to about ½x6 in. and take pains to keep it free of dead bees throughout the winter. If practical to have the hives in a row and all facing in one direction it is a good plan to build a rough shed over them. The side of least exposure may be left open but the walls and roof should be tight enough to give good protection from severe winds and snow. If this is not practical the hives should be removed to some such shelter after being packed for winter.

No attempt should be made to winter anything but strong, healthy colonies, well supplied with stores, no matter what system of wintering is employed. For outdoor wintering 25 lbs. of good honey is none too much for any colony. While bees thus wintered out of doors will consume more of their supplies, they will, on the other hand, barring unusual conditions, emerge from their winter sleep stronger and harder than will those wintered in cellars.

Make and keep your fowls healthy. Give them good appetites, good digestion, good feeling, by regular use of

GERMOZONE

You will seldom be troubled with contagion in your flock if you give Germozone in the drinking water twice a week. It is unquestionably the world's greatest poultry medicine; the best bowel regulator, conditioner and tonic.

It prevents and Cures Roup, Cholera, Bowel Troubles and all Common Poultry Diseases.

Thousands have tested and proven the great value of Germozone. You cannot afford to be without it. Cost is nothing compared with having all healthy, vigorous fowls. Leading poultry supply dealers everywhere sell it. Liquid or tablet form.

Price 50c



Give Your Hens a Chance

Make heavy layers of your hens by feeding,

Lee's Egg Maker

Don't depend alone on the grains you are feeding. They are ideal for growing and fattening, but they are not egg makers. Lee's Egg Maker is the best form of meat food; a clean wholesome product; a preparation that is cheaper and contains more digestible protein—and that's what counts. Hens crave it because it is the most perfect substitute for the bugs, worms and grasshoppers which they devour so greedily. And you know that bugs and worms are nature's way of supplying protein to hens to make eggs.

25c and 50c Pkgs. 25 lb. Pails \$2.00. 100 lb. Drum \$7.00. Special prices on larger lots.

"Lee's Chicken Talk," a practical poultry book for all poultrymen, is free to you. Write for copy.

GEO. H. LEE CO., 1212 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.

USE YOUR WASTE HEAT

Let us Send You the PARLOR FURNACE on

30 Days Free Trial

Seventy per cent. of the heat from a coal stove goes directly up the chimney and is wasted. With a Parlor Furnace you can easily make this waste heat keep other rooms snug and warm at no extra cost; or, if you only care to heat one room, you can do it with 70% less coal.

The Parlor Furnace is a new invention; there is nothing so good; it goes a long way toward cutting down the high cost of living. It is made of polished blue steel, trimmed with nickel, and can be easily attached to any stovepipe.

We will send the Parlor Furnace to you on 30 days free trial. If satisfied, send us \$12.00; if not satisfied return at our expense. Write for information.

AKRON HEATER CO., Dept. G, Akron, N.Y.

HEATING AN UPPER ROOM

MOUNT BIRDS

Learn by mail to mount animals, birds, fishes, heads, taxidermy, make rugs, etc. This beautiful interesting art easily learned by men, women and boys. Sportsmen—be your own taxidermist. Best methods, expert teachers, low cost. Success absolutely guaranteed or no charge. Big profit. Free book on taxidermy and Taxidermy Magazine. Send TODAY. NORTHWESTERN SCHOOL OF TAXIDERMY 3638 Elwood Building, Omaha, Neb.

You can't go wrong with a

Mandy Lee

We measure and regulate everything—heat, ventilation and moisture. You guess at nothing. Open front poultry house system of ventilation. Also new outdoor lamp-heated brooder. Send for catalog and Lee's Chicken Book, Free. GEO. H. LEE CO., 1212 Harney St., Omaha, Neb.

125 Egg Incubator and Brooder Both For \$10

If ordered together we send both for \$10. Freight paid east of Rock-Is. Hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them. Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 111 Racine, Wis.

WANTED—Extracted or Comb honey of any quality. Mail average sample or give description of what you have, stating lowest cash price. L. D. HUFFMAN, Homer, Mich.

FOR SALE—23 Indian Runner Ducks and 5 drakes. Price \$25.00. RAY GARRISON, R. No. 1, Dansville, Michigan.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK—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, Dorris, R. No. 2, Michigan.

Barred Rock Ckls.—Vigorous, farm raised, and bred from prize winners. \$3 each two for \$5. J. A. BARNUM, Union City, Mich.

WE will have a few cks. to sell from Barred and White Rocks, Buff and White Orpingtons, Black Minorcas and White Leghorns. Write for prices. H. H. KING, WILLIS, MICHIGAN.

White Wyandottes—The Franklin Strain, Established 1895. A. FRANKLIN SMITH, R. F. D. No. 9, Ann Arbor, Mich.

WHITE Holland & Buff Turkeys both toms & hens. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rock Cockerels & pullets at reduced prices. B. C. Raymond, Dansville, Mich.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORNS—A fine lot of cockerels for sale at \$1 each and up. Females all sold. LEWIS T. OPPENLANDER, R. No. 4 Lansing, Mich., successor to Fred Mott.

DOGS.

YOU WRITE W. J. ROSS, Rochester, Michigan, for those beautiful sable and white Collie Puppies, of the finest breeding, and from stock workers.

TRAINED foxhounds and hound pups for hunting fox and coon. Also collies. Inclusive 2-cent stamp. W. E. LUCKY, Holmesville, Ohio.

FERRETS.

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

HORTICULTURE

HORTICULTURAL TOPICS DISCUSSED.

The Orchard Inspector's Pay

If you turn to section 18 of act number 91 of the Public Acts of 1905, you will find the following: "The township, village and city fruit inspectors shall be allowed for services under this act, two dollars for each full day and one dollar for each half day, and their per diem and other charges and disbursements hereunder, shall be audited by the township board, or village or city council." In another section of the same act it states that when the inspector is informed of trees troubled with San Jose scale, yellows, other diseases mentioned, he is "to proceed at once." In many parts of the state ordinary farm hands are getting two dollars per day. There are many men, and we admire them, who are willing to leave their farm and orchard work in the hands of a hired man and inspect the trees of a neighbor for two dollars per day. But we should not depend upon such sacrifice to protect our orchards. If the inspector is an incompetent man he is dear at this price and should be dismissed. If he is competent for the position his services are worth twice the amount allowed by the statute, to himself, and many times two dollars per day to the township, village or city. It would seem that a little change in this section by our legislature would greatly aid in making effectual what is otherwise an admirable statute. It would tend to bring an entirely different type of inspector to the service of the public.

Regarding Business Fruit Trees.

Many fruit trees are neither beautiful nor convenient. Extended limbs without side branches gives an observer the same chill that comes when he looks upon a human skeleton. High tops dissipate energy. Business trees have their tops down where human hands can give them protection against the elements, and enemies. Incidentally, low top trees show less skeleton and, therefore, are more beautiful. Cost of production is one of the problems of business. A business tree is one that reduces cost of producing fruit to a minimum, considering, of course, the quality of the product. The form of the tree is important when pruning, spraying, thinning and harvesting, and also in protecting fruit against the pressure of high winds. Low trees are more economical when doing the above mentioned operations, and are less exposed to the winds. We, therefore, denominate low trees as business trees, and it should be one aim of the business fruit grower to get or make them.

Deep Soil.

Shallow soil is an abomination to the gardener. It defeats his campaigns at critical periods. On off years, when plantations in general are suffering from drought, the gardener wants crops to get the better prices that prevail. Deep soil helps to accomplish this. Such a soil comes of proper handling and right drainage, together with its natural make-up, of course. Proper handling consists in adding foreign matter in the way of vegetable fibre and fertilizers, and in stirring the soil well, and at the right time, and loosening it up to a good depth. If clay comes near the surface it requires to be stirred but should not be brought to the top. Some sort of sub-soil implement is needed. Drainage should be thorough. Tile drains are preferable to open drains where artificial means are required, and most good garden soils are improved by attention along this line. A larger feeding surface for the plants results from deepening the worked soil.

BRACING A SPLIT CROTCH.

The illustration shows a method we have in bracing a split crotch in an apple tree. This brace was put in five years ago, and it can be seen from the illustration that the tree would not now be standing had it not been braced in some way. At the base of the picture will be seen a large check which extends nearly to the ground, while a secondary one runs up the branch at the left. The crotch is four to five feet above the ground. It will also be noted that at some time a large branch was sawed off, as shown at the base of the illustration, which did not heal over, and decay set in, with the result that the heart became rotted and the tree weakened. A good "don't" in pruning can be gleaned from this illustration. The manner of bracing the tree is nearly

self-explaining. A large screw hook such as is used in fastening hay pulleys to a beam or the floor was screwed into the inside of each main limb, some three feet above the crotch. These were inserted by first boring a hole a little smaller than the screw, so they would fit firmly when screwed in. Several turns of No. 9 galvanized wire were then taken around these hooks and another set around the center of these and over the third hook. These were then fastened and twisted until taut, by means of a lever in the center. This makes a firm twisted wire rope that will last many years and stand any strain. As the wood grows over the screws these also become firmer each year, and thus far have shown no signs of loosening, and they are subjected to a hard strain for this is a large, tall tree.

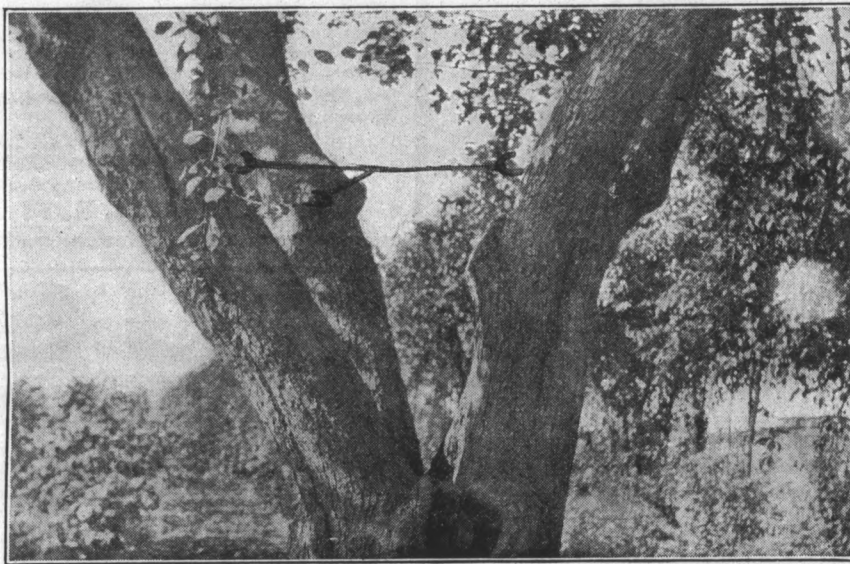
Another way would be to use bolts extending through the limbs instead of the screws, but this would injure the tree more and be harder to insert, as a special bit would be needed to reach through a large limb. The material to brace this tree cost about 40 cents, and required about one hour of time. Possibly the tree could be further improved by cleaning out the base and filling with cement.

Calhoun Co.

S. B. HARTMAN.

GETTING THE STRAWBERRIES READY FOR WINTER.

Runner growth in the strawberry beds has now about ceased and the plants that have not as yet got a fair hold in the soil will not be likely to produce root system



This Cut Illustrates Method of Supporting Weakened Crotch.

enough to become paying plants next season. If they are not paying plants then what are they? According to Dr. Beal's definition they are weeds, and the sooner they are removed the better, providing they are close enough to crowd other plants that are well enough rooted to produce fruit in paying quantities. This can be done roughly by raking over the rows lightly with a garden rake. This will pull many of the runners out across the rows and take out the weak rooted plants. Of course, it would have been better if these plants and runners had not been allowed to form as they have but now that they have grown thus it will be of some benefit to get rid of some of them where they are too thick, even though the remaining plants may have already suffered from their presence.

Our beds were cleaned out and hoed and the runners cut just before beginning the apple picking about Oct. 1. We have had considerable warm weather since and some runners have grown but not enough to thicken the rows greatly. We may go over some of the varieties most prolific of runners and clip them off before leaving the beds for the winter. Further cultivation will not be necessary, as there are no grass or weeds to speak of in the beds. Some advise making a furrow between the rows with a shovel plow or double shovel cultivator with one shovel removed in the fall where the ground is level, to serve as reservoirs for water and ice when the ground is frozen, aiming in this way to prevent the water or ice from covering the plants. On our soil we have not been bothered by ice or water injury and hardly think this practice necessary. Mulching can be spread more evenly where the ground is nearly level, and I believe it will hold moisture better the next summer.

Some prefer to apply the mulch in November before the ground freezes, while more advise waiting until it has frozen enough to hold up a team. The advan-

tages of the first plan are that the mulch affords some protection from the autumn freezing and thawing, and is on before snows come on to make the work disagreeable. The disadvantages are, the injury to the plants by driving over the ground before it is frozen, especially if the field is soft or muddy, and the danger of the plants becoming too warm beneath the mulch should there be a late warm fall, and be injured thereby. By applying the mulch in December after the ground is frozen we avoid the damage to the plants by driving over them or by suffocation, but may not have as convenient a time to do the work, and have a possibility of a slight injury before applying the mulch. We have always followed the practice of putting the mulch on after the ground is frozen. We use mostly marsh hay, which is cut and stacked near the patch during the summer, so there is no hauling over bad roads, and the work can be done in a comparatively short time. The hay cost us about \$2.00 per ton in the stack this year. We cut it with a mowing machine on a neighbor's marsh about two miles away. This makes a nice clean mulch and goes farther than straw, but it is not as easily spread and blows from the rows more easily, especially in the spring after the rows are uncovered. It also lies more closely to the plants and may injure them if put on too thick or left too long in the spring. It should be spread rather thinly and very even so as not to leave bunches over the plants, and should be partially removed from them quite early in the spring,

usually during early April. Where scarce it can be raked from the patch and used again though it will be quite fine and will not go nearly as far as fresh hay. Sowed corn makes a good, but rather expensive mulch. Rye or wheat straw are better than oat straw as they do not pack so closely. Where mulch material can not be obtained some grow oats in the berry fields for a partial mulch. Where possible I believe it is preferable to grow the mulch somewhere else, and devote the food in the soil entirely to the growth of the strawberries, as they need this food during the late summer and fall, as they have a different season of growth from trees, and no cover crop is needed at this time, in fact, I believe it is a detriment.

Calhoun Co.

S. B. HARTMAN.

CONTROL OF MELON AND CUCUMBER BLIGHT.

Spraying experiments have been in progress at the Connecticut Storrs Station for six years for the control of melon and cucumber blight. The conclusions derived from the experiments are that Bordeaux mixture will not completely control the disease, but will check its development sufficiently to permit the maturing of the crop. The fungicide has an injurious effect upon the foliage and the flowers and in seasons of little or no blight may decrease the yield of fruit. The results of the six years' experiments, however, show that even with the injurious effect it has on the plant, it pays to spray melons and cucumbers with Bordeaux mixture every year as a safeguard against disease. Half-strength Bordeaux mixture, 2:2:50, was found to give as good results as the full strength mixture and its injurious effect was less pronounced.

FREE! We will send new subscribers the rest of this year free. Subscription will start from January 1, 1911.

Piles Quickly Cured At Home

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



The Pyramid Smile.

Many cases of piles have been cured by a trial package of Pyramid Pile Cure without further treatment. When it proves its value to you, get more from your druggist at 50c a box, and be sure you get the kind you ask for. Simply fill out free coupon below and mail today. Save yourself from the surgeon's knife and its torture, the doctor and his bills.

FREE PACKAGE COUPON

PYRAMID DRUG COMPANY, 266 Pyramid Building, Marshall, Mich. Kindly send me a sample of Pyramid Pile Cure, at once by mail, FREE, in plain wrapper.

Name.....

Street.....

City.....State.....

Shell 120 Bushels an Hour

Your own power, your own outfit. Shell when ready, no waiting, no per cent. to pay. You save time and money by owning a Watts

Power Corn Sheller

and Feed Grinder Attachment. No machine does better work. Cleans the cob, 13 inch ears down to rubbings and pop corn. Write for particulars and free trial plan. Not a cent to pay, not even freight, if not satisfactory. Can furnish with or without grinder as desired. Price very low. Address THE WATTS MFG. CO., Box 26, Jackson, Mich.

SAWS

ANY WOOD IN ANY POSITION ON ANY GROUND 4 in to 5 ft. Through 6 in to 8 in. Folding Beats 2 Cross-cut Saw 6 to 8 cords daily in the usual average for one man.

Our 1911 Model Machine saws faster, runs easier and will last longer than ever. Adjusted in a minute to suit a 12-year-old boy or strongest man. Ask for catalog No. M24 and low price. First order gets agency.

Folding Sawing Mach. Co., 155 E. Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Don't Wear a Truss

FREE STUART'S PLAS-TR-PADS are different from the painful truss, being made self-adhesive purposely to hold the rupture in place without straps, buckles or springs—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or compress against the pelvic bone. The most obstinate cases cured in the privacy of the home. Thousands have successfully treated themselves without hindrance from work. Soft as velvet—easy to apply—inexpensive. Process of cure is natural, so no further use for trusses. We prove what we say by sending you Trial of Plapao absolutely FREE. Write TODAY. Address—PLAPAO LABORATORIES, Block 72, St. Louis, Mo.

ELECTRIC Steel Wheels

Fit all running gears. Get a new wagon just by buying wheels. Unbreakable, almost everlasting. All heights and tire widths. Also new Electric Handy Wagons. Write for book on "How to make old wagons new." Free. ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., Box 35 QUINCY, ILL.

THE PROOF OF THE HAY PRESS

Is its Capacity—Earning Power. SPENCER HAY PRESS Catalogues make great and definite claims proven by the press in action or no sale. Nature of contract protects you. Covers every claim by actual figures. More tons per hour guaranteed than by any other horse press, same size build. Write Right NOW. Send for new Catalogue.

J. A. SPENCER, Dwight, Illinois

FARMERS' CLUBS

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.

NOTICE TO LOCAL CLUBS.

The programs of the Annual Meeting of Dec. 6 and 7 have been mailed to the presidents and secretaries of local Clubs. The refusal of one of the prominent speakers at the last minute is responsible for the slight delay. Be sure to elect your delegates, and prepare all resolutions your Club may wish to present at that meeting. If the delegates will take note of special features in their own Club, which may be helpful to other Clubs, and thus have condensed spicy reports much time will be saved and interest added to the Conference of Local Club Workers to be conducted by I. R. Waterbury, editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Special Notice to Local Secretaries.

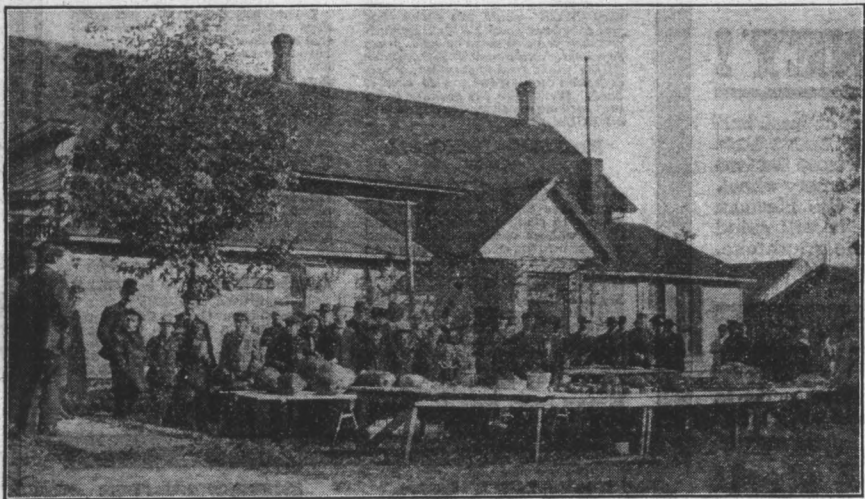
The report blanks and credentials were mailed with the programs. Please fill out blanks and return them immediately, as the State Secretary's report can not be complete if you are neglectful. This is your meeting. Come and make it a good one. The officers and program, however good, amount to but little if the Clubs and delegates are apathetic. Plan, work and come full of enthusiasm for the Annual Meeting of 1910. If any secretaries fail to receive the credentials and report blanks, they will be forwarded on application. Once again, be prompt.

MRS. C. P. JOHNSON,

Sec. M. S. A. F. C.

THE WIXOM GRANGE AND FARMERS' CLUB FAIR.

The second union fair held by the Wixom Grange and Farmers' Club was, in many ways, a great improvement over the one held one year ago, which shows that the interest is growing. It was held the last Saturday of October. Each society raised a purse of \$25, making a sum total of \$50 to be competed for by the exhibitors. The prime object was to encourage the boys and girls to make an effort and prove their efficiency in raising corn. The seed was furnished and had to be all of the same variety. There were



Scene at Grange and Farmers' Club Fair, Held at Wixom, Oakland County, Mich.

twice the number of contestants that there were one year ago.

In addition to what the boys and girls did, the older ones contributed a variety of products which added to the volume of the show and increased interest to those who came to see what is being accomplished.

The attendance was large. In the afternoon there were platform exercises consisting of demonstration work showing how woolen yarn was made in earlier days, beginning with carding wool into rolls, spinning the yarn, reeling it and winding it into skeins. An interesting feature was a demonstration of seed selection of oats, corn, beans, etc. Another was testing milk for butter-fat with a Babcock tester.

If the benefits that can be derived from such fairs were more fully understood, we have reason to believe that many more Granges and Clubs would hold them. It gives the boys and girls an opportunity to do something which will give them a chance to learn some very essential facts while doing it, also enabling them to see the great advantages in selecting the best corn for seed, caring for it in the proper manner, enriching and fitting the seed-bed, planting and tending the crop well from the time seed is put in until it is harvested and the best ears selected and shown at the fair. It is a good educator and undoubtedly will lead to methods that will do much toward solving the problem of keeping the boys on the farm.

GRANGE

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

WELCOME TO THE NEW MEMBERS.

BY MRS. J. J. DAVIS.

(This original poem was a feature of the program enjoyed by Gun Plains Grange immediately after initiating 17 new members.)

Your troubles are all ended
And your path is clear and bright,
As I welcome to our order
Each new member here tonight.
Of brothers, we have many,
And of sisters, quite a few.
I will try and introduce you
As a Granger ought to do.

As you step beneath the portals
Of Gun Plains Grange each night,
Don't forget to stop—and whisper—
To our Enzian at the right.
We've Fruit and Wheat-er plenty,
Camfields to lead you through
The mysteries of our order
If you've promised to be true.

Of English aristocracy
Our Grange it has its share.
As you no doubt have noticed,
We have Squiers in the chair.
Of Earls, we have a number.
Though no lords will greet you here
You'll be welcomed just as hearty,
So you need not shed a tear.

Then come Myers, Morgan, Moran,
And McDonald, Kershaw, Brown,
But we miss our brother Thompson
Who has moved away to town.
There is Fenner, Ives and Rumble,
And there's Potter, Green and Haight,
But perhaps you will be tired
For I see 'tis getting late.

We have Dugan, Hoy and Farnum,
Then come Hazlewood and Howe.
But maybe you won't remember,
If I tell them all just now.
We have Bushroe and Burchett,
Then there's Morrissey and Hall,
But I was told to hurry
So I cannot name them all.

Our brothers are the stile-ish ones,
But the sisters do not care.
The only art they study
Is how to enter there.
So if by chance they happen
To be tardy at the gate
They pause—and whisper softly—
"Brother Wheeler, am-I—late?"

AMONG THE LIVE GRANGES.

Ironton Grange, of Charlevoix Co., will conduct a contest and auction of things made by the sisters, on Tuesday evening before Thanksgiving. The brothers decided to have a hunting match, Eugene

QUALITY

It is not the quantity but the inherent quality of

SCOTT'S EMULSION

that enables it to perform its mission. It is the one remedy universally known and used because of its ability to quickly restore lost strength, increase weight, and vitalize the nerve centers.

There is vitality in every drop of

Scott's Emulsion

ALL DRUGGISTS

PLANT HARDY TREES

Healthy, acclimated, high grade, true to label fruit trees and plants for Northern States at wholesale prices, direct from nursery to planter. Send for catalogue.
CELERY CITY NURSERIES, DESK E, KALAMAZOO, MICH.

MODEL
1893



Marlin Big Game REPEATING RIFLES

The Special Smokeless Steel barrel, rifled deep on the Ballard system, creates perfect combustion, develops highest velocity and hurls the bullet with utmost accuracy and mightiest killing impact.

The mechanism is direct-acting, strong, simple and perfectly adjusted. It never clogs. The protecting wall of solid steel between your head and cartridge keeps rain, sleet, snow and all foreign matter from getting into the action. The side ejection throws shells away from line of sight and allows instant repeat shots always.

Built in perfect proportion throughout, in many high power calibres, it is a quick handling, powerful, accurate gun for all big game.

Every hunter should know all the Marlin characteristics. The Marlin Firearms Co. and for our free catalog. Enclose 3 stamps for postage, 127 Willow Street New Haven, Conn.



This Calk in a Shoe SAVES \$5.00 FOR YOU

It is the Ring-Point—the improved "Tool Steel Center." It will outwear any other calk made and is self-sharpening. Stop right now paying money for the old-fashioned sharpening of your horses' shoes. It is expensive and consumes too much time. Ring points can be put on in a few minutes and stay sharp right down to the shoe. This is due to the wedge shape center of genuine tool steel. Don't waste your money on wire-pin centers which often drop out, but go to your horseshoer to-day and get a box of

Rowe RING-POINT Calks

If they don't prove satisfactory, return them with the label on the box and this ad. and get your money back. If you can't buy them send us your horseshoer's name and address with the size and quantity you want and we will have you supplied at the regular price.

Better than all others for Physicians.

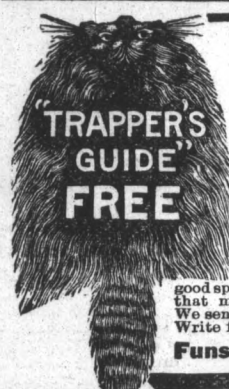
WILLIAM H. ROGERS, M. D., 1541 Mack Ave., Detroit, Mich., April 8.

THE ROWE CALK SELLING CO., Hartford, Conn.
Gentlemen:—I used your calks all last Winter and found them to be the longest wearing of any I ever used. They also stay in the socket better. I did not lose one all Winter. I gave them a good trial as I used other makes in the same shoe, and they usually would outwear two of any other make.



We will send you free a valuable booklet, "300 Short Stories for Horseowners." First ten requests from each town will be accompanied by split samples of Ring-Point and wire-pin center calks. Write at once.

THE ROWE CALK SELLING CO. 7400 Mechanic Street, Hartford, Conn.
Horseshoers Protected.



FUNSTEN PAYS CASH FOR FURS

You get the highest prices and the quickest returns when you ship your furs to Funsten. Coon, mink, skunk, muskrat, marten, fox, wolf, lynx and other furs are valuable. We receive and sell more furs direct from trapping sections than any house in the world. The biggest American and foreign buyers are represented at our regular sales, which run into millions of dollars yearly. The fierce competition among buyers at our sales enables us to get higher prices than anyone else. That's why we can send you the most money for your furs, and send it quicker.

Big Money in Trapping While work on the farm is good sport and pays big profits. We furnish trapping outfits at cost. Traps, Bait, etc., that make trapping easy. Write today for Catalog No. 10 and full particulars. We send our New Trappers' Guide, Fur Market Reports and Shipping Tags FREE. Write for them today. Act now, for this is your big money-making opportunity!

Funsten Bros. & Co., 288 Elm Street, St. Louis, Mo.



MAN WANTED

Farmer's Son Preferred.

To take charge of the sale of our goods in your own or adjoining county. Steady work guaranteed. A healthful, pleasant and profitable business.

References required. Address

KOCH V. T. CO.,
Box M, Winona, Minnesota.

Sharpen Your Tools at MY Expense!

Mail the Coupon for
full explanation of
our great ten days'
free trial offer



10 MACHINES IN 1

1. One Sickle Grinding Wheel (Improved)
2. One Fine Grinding Wheel (Improved)
3. One Coarse Grinding Wheel (Improved)
4. One Harman Special Oil Stone (Improved)
5. One Saw Gummer (Improved)
6. One Sickle Holding Attachment
7. One Scythe Stone (New)
8. One Harman Special Razor Hone (New)
9. One Disc Grinding Attachment (New)
10. One Tool Rest.

I will send you a **Harman Special Alectrider Farm Tool Grinder**, with ten Grinding Attachments, right to your farm for an absolutely free **free trial** lasting ten days.

I will guarantee that this Alectrider Grinder will **not** draw the temper from the steel.

I don't want you to send me any money—not a cent. **I want to make you an offer so liberal that you simply cannot afford to refuse it.**

I will give you the use of this magnificent outfit for **ten days absolutely FREE**—no red tape, no papers to sign, no obligations of any nature. Just get the outfit use it for ten days just as though it were your own, on your own work, sharpen your sickles, plowshares, cultivator shovels, scythes, axes—anything that is dull—then, if you wish, return it to me at my expense.

Now, I want to tell you why I am making this offer

We know that every progressive, up-to-date farmer realizes the advantage of always having sharp, bright tools to work with. You know how much more work can be done with tools which are always in good condition. You know how much easier your work is and how much longer your tools last. You know all these things and yet—you DO sometimes work with dull tools, don't you?

I want to prove to you that you can **easily** keep **all** your farm tools in good condition **all** the time with this wonderful, **simply wonderful**, outfit which I will send you **FREE**.

Genuine Alectrider Grinder NOT An Emery Wheel

And **Alectrider** is the most wonderful abrasive in the world, even hard enough to scratch the diamond. It is really manufactured precious stones, for it is made of the very same substances which go to make up the sapphire and the ruby. Alectrider is the most perfect grinding substance known. It is just as much harder than emery as emery is harder than ordinary chalk. A grinding wheel made entirely of pulverized South African diamonds would not grind one bit better or faster than the genuine Alectrider wheels which we furnish with this superb machine.

Alectrider is manufactured in the most terrific heat which man has ever been able to produce. A heat so great that it will actually burn up a common brick like so much gunpowder. And in this incomparable heat is produced Alectrider. **It is the heat in which the worlds were formed.** Every one of the beautiful iridescent, needle-like crystals is so hard that it will actually scratch the diamond itself. It is these crystals which are crushed up and made into the grinding wheels. It is these inconceivably hard and sharp crystals which cut through the hardest steel more easily than the finest emery wheel will cut through soft copper.

SAVES TIME—EFFORT—MONEY!

You can do the same work in two minutes on an Alectrider wheel that would take you at least half an hour on a grindstone, and do it better. **And you can operate the Harman Special Farm Tool Grinder for half an hour with less effort than would be required in running a grindstone for two minutes.** Alectrider will grind 25 times faster than a grindstone and 8 times faster than an emery wheel.

We want to prove these things to you at our expense. We want to send you the Harman Special Tool Grinder for a ten days' trial right on your own farm. See for yourself how it will grind and sharpen every tool on your farm. See for yourself that it is time to throw away the grindstone. Send the free coupon for our free booklet describing this wonderful Alectrider. **Mail Coupon Today!**

LASTING—BINDING—GUARANTEE

Alectrider wheels are so much harder than the hardest steel that no amount of grinding seems to have the slightest effect on them. Alectrider will cut the biggest steel file you have in two in five seconds. We give a lasting, binding guarantee with our tool grinder.

Alectrider will NOT draw the temper from the steel!

Alectrider wheels will not wear in spots or become lop-sided. They will not glaze over. They are not only hard, but they are equally hard throughout. There are no soft spots in an Alectrider wheel. Alectrider wheels will not draw the temper of the finest tool. The reason for this is that Alectrider does not heat the article which is being ground as does an emery wheel or grindstone. Alectrider cuts and cuts quickly—it cuts so quickly that the steel does not have time to heat.



HARMAN SUPPLY CO.,

Dept. 3638, 160 Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

Without any obligations on me please send me **FREE** your catalog explaining your Alectrider Special Farm Tool Grinder, also full particulars of your ten days' **FREE** Trial Offer, also the interesting story of Alectrider.

Name _____

Address _____

No Letter Is Necessary; Just Send the Coupon.

THOUSANDS IN USE

Read These Letters of Praise

HARMAN GRINDER RECOMMENDED BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Supt. of Indian School Adds His Praise to That of Thousands of Farmers All Over the Country

Department of the Interior, U. S. Indian Service, Wahpeton Indian School, Wahpeton, N. D.

HARMAN SUPPLY CO., Chicago.

Sirs: The tool grinder shipped to this school has given good satisfaction and appears to be as guaranteed by you. I am enclosing photograph of the school and buildings, and you may use same and recommendation as you desire.

Very respectfully,

W. C. RANDOLPH,
Supt. and Spl. Dist. Agt.

Government recommendation means something.

The Harman Grinder was first tested carefully, approved and purchased. Now, after it has been used and proved its worth in hard everyday grinding and polishing and has been approved by officials who are slow to praise unless they know—don't you think that you should at least TRY this grinder when you can do so at no expense to yourself? And no risk! The grinder MUST make good to your entire satisfaction or we want you to send it back. Write for the grinder today and see how much money it will save on YOUR farm.

Most Useful Machine on Farm

I must say the grinder is far ahead of anything I expected it to be. No more hand power grindstones for me. When I want to sharpen anything I go and do it without chasing up the second party to turn the stone. Not being used to sharp tools, three of my family have slight mementos on their fingers and I touched myself slightly this afternoon. My boy calls it "Pop's" bicycle. Very true that statement that you can use it 365 days a year. I gunned a cross-cut, sharpened some knives and a hatchet. I am satisfied that it is the most useful tool or equal to any tool the farmer or anybody else has on his place.

C. J. DOYLE,
Orchard Farm, Westfield, Mass.

If Farmers Knew, All Would Buy

I don't think any farmer would be without one of your grinders on his farm after he has an opportunity to try one. I think it is the best machine of the kind I ever saw. The Hone that I received with my machine is the best stone I ever used, and I have used a great many different kinds. I have tried nearly everything that needs sharpening on a farm on this grinder and it has proven satisfactory in every case.

EMERY BUNNELL,
R. R. No. 1, Nevada, Ohio.

Beats Anything I Ever Saw

Your Grinder is just what every man that has tools to grind should have. I am well satisfied with the grinder. It beats any grinder I ever saw or used.

Enclosed find check to pay for grinder.

EBER DEPON,
R. F. D. No. 3, Ossian, Ia.

Seven Days Enough to Prove Worth

I have had the grinder just seven days and that is enough to show me that it is more than you say it is, and I have tried it on everything that I could, and it beats the old grindstone all hollow, and I think you will make more sales around here, as there has been quite a few of my neighbors who have seen my grinder work.

Would Not Take Twice Price

After ten days' free trial with your Grinder I can say that I am well pleased with it and would not take more than twice the price for it if I could not get another like it.

V. V. MAXSON,
West Point, Miss.

Another Man Who Knows a Good Grinder

I received your Grinder the 15th and have given it a thorough test. It is much better than I expected, which is enough to say I am well pleased with it. I would not sell it for double the cost and do without one.

R. B. COLEMAN,
Berryville, Va.

SEND THIS FREE Coupon

Remember, Ten Days' FREE Trial!

Send the Coupon Today and get our Grinding Tool Catalog **FREE!**

Also our free booklet explaining all about Alectrider, the newest and most wonderful substance known.

Don't wait a minute. Send the free coupon today and post yourself on this wonderful offer. Learn all about the Harman Special Alectrider Farm Tool Grinder. Sharpen every dull tool on your place positively free. **We let you keep the machine for 10 days, and then if you wish, send it back at our expense.** But mail the coupon today and get our free booklets and circulars, and get our **FREE** trial request blank. There is no obligation. You will be amazed at the wonderful results you will get from using Alectrider. Anything you sharpen is sharpened better and quicker. Send for our free booklets today. Let us tell you what Alectrider is and what it will do with every tool on your farm. Get our free booklets and our special limited offer. Remember, 10 days' free trial. **Send free coupon NOW.**

HARMAN SUPPLY CO., 160 Harrison St. CHICAGO
Dept. 3638