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FARM NOTES.

Kafir Corn Alfalfa.

I am thinking of planting some sugar cane or kafir corn in my field corn that I intend for the silo next summer; that is, going through after corn has been drilled and up and planting in the sugar cane or kafir corn, as it seems to me the two would ripen about alike then and it would supply a lot of the protein lacking in the corn and make a more balanced ration. Also, I have an old apple orchard that I had in potatoes this summer; the first time that it has been plowed for 20 years. In that time it has been used for sheep and hog pasture, and is very rich. What I wish to know is if it would be all right to seed to alfalfa in the spring, as I wish to get it seeded for hog pasture. There is about five acres of it, and by putting a fence through the center I can keep one side seeded by re-plowing and seeding when killed out by hogs. I put out a small patch this spring, the first time I have ever sowed it. I used pure culture to inoculate and have a very good inoculated stand, considering the shape the ground was in.

St. Joseph Co.

M. O. L.

There would be no object in planting kafir corn with the field corn intended for the making of ensilage to produce a better ration, since kafir corn does not contain sufficient protein to balance up the excess of carbohydrates in the corn, and there would be considerable difficulty experienced in getting a stand of the kafir corn in with the other corn on account of the fact that it is slower to start, having a smaller seed with less nourishment stored in it to push the young plant until its roots get well established. The only form of sugar cane that could be grown for this purpose would be sorghum, which would be open to the same objection, it being a carbonaceous food like corn, the only difference being that the excess of carbohydrates is present in the stalk in the form of saccharine matter instead of in the grain in the form of starch. Experience has demonstrated that there is no plant for the making of ensilage as good as the larger varieties of corn and that it is cheaper to balance up this ration with clover and alfalfa hay and such concentrates as may be needed than it is to produce a crop for ensilage which will give the nutrients in the proportion needed for our farm animals.

This old orchard would seem to be to the writer in the very best condition to seed to alfalfa. The growing of a crop of potatoes on an old sod is the best possible preparation for this crop and if the ground is fitted for the alfalfa in the spring without plowing there will not be as many weeds to contend with as though the ground were plowed, since the cultivation of the potatoes should eliminate them quite thoroughly. There is no forage plant which compares with alfalfa for hog pasture and if you get a good stand there will be no necessity of reseeding it often. The best way to handle a field of alfalfa for hog pasture is to divide it into a number of small lots so arranged that the hogs may be fed from a barrel cart or wagon along the side of the field, and portable nests placed at the opposite end of the field. By having a number of these small lots the hogs can be evenly divided as to age and size and fed to better advantage. There is no doubt but that a

good alfalfa pasture will reduce the cost of gains materially, and is the best investment a swine breeder can make.

Sorghum Grindings as a Fertilizer.

Would the sorghum grindings from a mill be any good as manure? How would it be, compared with cornstalk manure? What kind of land could it be used the best on? These grindings that I speak of were ground out this fall and could be drawn in early winter. Are there any acids in sorghum grindings that would be injurious to the land?

Lenawee Co.

E. L. F.

There seems to be no scientific data

acid would probably be developed in its fermentation in a pile at the mill, it probably would not be much more acid than ensilage, and if drawn and spread on sod ground to be plowed down next spring we do not believe there would be any serious danger of damage to the fertility of the soil from this cause. In any case a light application of lime should eliminate any danger on this score, the lime to be applied after the land is plowed and worked into the surface of the soil as it is being fitted for a crop. Considerable

a proposition for experimentation, like a great many others which come up in up-to-date farming, and it would undoubtedly be profitable to try it out on a small scale at least, since no source of vegetable matter is available at small cost should be neglected as an aid to keep the soil in a good mechanical condition, especially when some plant food can be secured at the same time.

The Use of Corn for Green Manure.

Please advise me through The Farmer what would be the value of corn fodder when plowed under green on the sandy pine stump land of Newaygo Co. Also I have about two acres where once there was evidently a lake but now is dry a portion of the time and wild grasses grow on it. The soil is black and resembles in appearance well rotted manure. Would this be of enough benefit to sandy upland soil to pay to haul it out?

Newaygo Co.

F. W. P.

A rank growing crop like corn should not be plowed under in its green state for the reason that in the fermentation which will follow, an acid condition of the soil is apt to be developed. Corn has, however, been used as a means of adding needed humus to the soil by some of our most progressive specialists. The late R. S. Kellogg used corn extensively in preparing the soil for the growing of strawberries and strawberry plants of a high grade. His method was to give it a very liberal cover of stable manure, then sow the corn broadcast quite thickly, letting it grow as large as it would and then cut it with a mowing machine and let it lie on the ground all winter or using it as a mulch on his strawberries and then plowing it down the following year to supply a larger amount of vegetable matter to the soil. Corn was used because it was possible with liberal fertilization to grow a greater amount of vegetable matter than could be produced in a single season by the use of any other crop. However, on sandy soil some other crop would probably be better for this purpose, as corn planted or sown thickly would not attain a large growth without some supplementary fertilization. If this kind of soil needs more humus and will not readily grow clover, vetch may be given a trial but an ordinary crop such as rye will be a good crop to begin with for plowing down to increase the

vegetable matter in the soil. As soon as the clovers can be successfully grown they ought to be used for this purpose, using a short crop rotation so that the crop will come as frequently as possible in the rotation, preferably as often as once in three years, since it will add not only vegetable matter but also plant food to the soil, therefore aiding to keep it in a fertile condition. It is important that any soil be kept in a good mechanical condition as well as supplied with actual plant food, and this is especially true with a sandy soil which feels the effect of the drought quickly unless well supplied with vegetable matter.

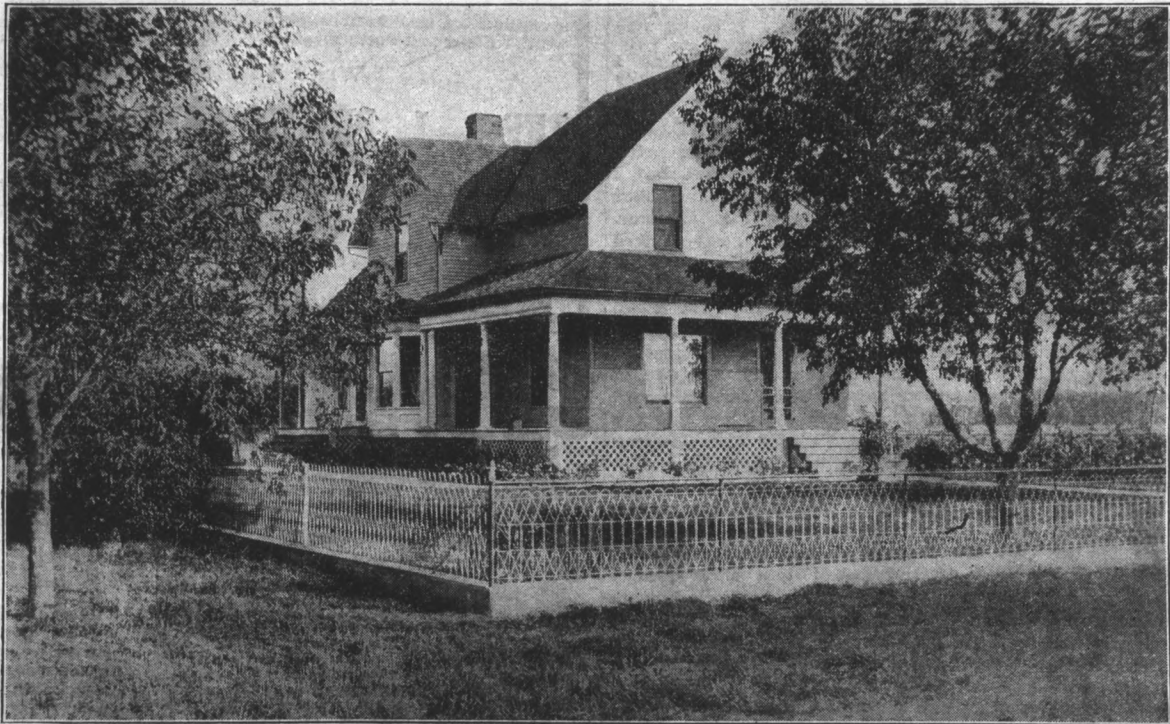
It is not likely that it would be profitable to draw this black soil to spread on the sandy land unless it can be done quite cheaply. Muck soils furnish vegetable matter and some plant food but it is not readily available. It might, however, pay to experiment on a small



Field of Sugar Beets on Farm of J. J. Hirst, of Saginaw Co. Yield 15 Tons Per Acre.

available regarding the fertilizing value of the grindings from a sorghum mill, probably because this waste product is not sufficiently plentiful to attract the attention of experimenters to its economic usefulness. It would appear to the writer, however, that this waste would be well worth hauling a short distance and spreading on the land. While some

vegetable matter would be secured to increase the humus content of the soil by an application of these sorghum grindings, as the stalks contain a good deal of fiber, and of course some plant food would be present in them. But as the grindings would contain a good deal of moisture one could not afford to draw them too great a distance. It is simply



Farm Residence of Chas. H. Jessup, of Gratiot Co. Heated with steam, supplied with hot and cold water, lighting plant and electric call bells to bedrooms. Lawn is terraced with a Concrete wall and provided with cement walks four feet wide.

square and note the results secured, since knowledge gained in this way is much more dependable than even information regarding the results secured by others under different conditions.

Making Concrete Blocks.

Will a hollow cement block be affected by freezing if the shell is but one inch thick? Can concrete be made with sand and cement that is substantial for blocks or solid walls?

L. B.

Eaton Co.

In the making of concrete blocks the shell surrounding the hollow space in the middle of the block is usually made about two inches thick, experience having demonstrated that this is about the right thickness to give sufficient body to the wall. If the best of materials are used a shell one inch in thickness might be all right for light construction work, but the extra material would not be a large expense and in permanent construction of this kind it is better to be on the safe side. The materials for making good concrete blocks should be good sharp sand, coarser aggregates of gravel and Portland cement. There should be just enough sand to fill the spaces between the gravel and just enough cement to fill the interstices between the grains of sand for economical construction. If concrete is made from sand and cement alone, much more cement must be used in proportion to make good concrete than where the coarser aggregates are present in the proper proportion.

STORING SEED CORN.

Seed corn is probably about all selected at this time, but it is possible that some of it is not arranged for storing or curing, or if it is that it is not arranged where it will cure to the best advantage, and in such a manner as to insure even and perfect germination. Possibly a description of the manner in which we cure our seed corn will be of interest, and may give a hint to some whose corn is not in the best available place for curing.

Our seed is selected while husking. Possibly it would be better to select from the standing stalk, but it is not as convenient, and so far as the ear is concerned better specimens can be obtained in this manner, where the crop is husked by hand, as one has a choice of the entire crop. It is also possible to note the style of stalk before selecting the ear and to judge nearly as well of its characteristics as when standing.

The ears desired for seed are broken off so as to leave a few husks on them as markers, and thrown at the side of the pile or crate. We used to tie a bunch of these together by the husks and hang them in the attic over the crib, but concluded that this did not give the center ears a good chance to dry out, in fact, this was proven on one season when the corn did not mature well. We now throw these seed ears into crates when picking up the corn, and set these crates in the furnace room of the cellar if it is cool enough so a fire is kept most of the time, if not they are left in the attic over the corn crib which can be opened at both ends so a draft will blow through.

As soon as time permits, which is usually the first rainy or stormy day during husking time, these ears are sorted, the husks removed, and the ears tied on twine strings by the common method of passing the twine around each side of the ear at the center, tying a half knot, then putting in another ear, and so on until the string is as long as desired. These strings are then hung to nails driven into the joist behind and over the furnace, where they dry evenly and quickly, and are never subjected to a freezing temperature. By suspending some distance below the ceiling they are also out of the way of the mice.

In selecting our seed corn we usually select two to four times as much as will likely be needed then before tying up, this is resorted, the ears which conform most nearly to our ideal being tied and hung by themselves. These are used for our own planting. We usually save enough of the balance one year so that if there should be a poor season such as we had a few years ago we would have old seed corn. The rest of the corn is sold for seed purposes. On some seasons we have selected eight or ten times as much as needed in this way, and hung the surplus amount, tied in the same way, on rafters over the corn crib. They usually dry out well here before freezing weather.

The strings used in tying up the corn can be saved and used again for a number of years if one is careful in removing the ears so as to leave the openings in the string as they are. The ears can then be slipped into them the next year.

There are a number of excellent corn racks in use by many which may be more convenient for some, and will keep the corn in excellent condition, but no better than by the string method. It is simply a question of convenience and keeping it from the mice. One of these is made by making a frame of two-by-fours like a window frame and covering it on both sides with poultry netting. The ear is thrust through this netting so that an end rests in the netting on each side. This gives an excellent circulation and no ears touch each other. This rack may be suspended from the ceiling or set on mouse-proof legs as desired.

Another form of rack is to take a pole of soft wood and drive nails or spikes around it far enough apart each way to accommodate the butts of ears. The butts of the ears are thrust over these nails and the pole suspended or put on a standard as desired. By selecting a pole of considerable diameter quite a number of ears can be placed in a circle around it.

Calhoun Co.

S. B. HARTMAN.

A LONG EXPERIENCE WITH ALFALFA.

About twenty-five years ago I commenced to grow alfalfa on a small scale. I first sowed two acres on a light soil, getting a very good stand. I cut it for hay two or three years, finally cutting a crop of seed from it and then used it for hog pasture. During this time we had some of the most severe droughts I have ever seen, all vegetation being practically burned up by the hot sun, except that alfalfa, which was about two feet high and green as a leek. Some of my neighbors came to look at it and agreed that no drouth could affect it. We dug down to see how deep the roots went, and got two or three roots six feet long. After using this piece of alfalfa for a hog pasture for a number of years, the hogs finally killed it out by eating off the crowns. The seed which I threshed from the cutting of seed saved on the first field I sowed on another piece, seeding four acres. I didn't get a very good stand, and after cutting it for hay for a few years plowed it up and planted the field to corn. That was six years ago, and this year I found quite a few of the old roots growing as thriftily as ever on some of the clay knolls. My farm is a little rolling and on the clay knolls it is a hard matter to get rid of the alfalfa entirely. My farm consists of 16 acres and I have seeded in all about 75 acres to alfalfa since I first commenced to experiment with it and have 20 acres in alfalfa at the present time. I wanted to know where it would grow and where it would not. I did not sell any of my seed for the reason that some were afraid the crop would not succeed and others were afraid they could not get rid of it if they got a successful stand. Elevator men would not buy it, as they said there was no demand for it, until about three years ago. So I kept on sowing it, but in recent years have had a hard time to keep any of it for myself.

Lapeer Co.

R. M. MICHAEL.

THE DOUBLE ACTION DISK OR CUT-AWAY HARROW.

It is claimed by some that the double-action (disc or cutaway) harrows do double the work of a single-acting harrow with no more draft. I would like your opinion as to this as well as your subscribers who have used both, as I would like to use one if they are really as effective as above stated, even though more horses have to be used.

Muskegon Co.

C. L. E.

I have never had experience in using these double action disk harrows, but I have seen the tools and I have a neighbor who owns and used one this summer, and likes it very much, but I never heard any one claim before that they did not run any harder. That is, that it took no more power to pull them, than it did to pull a single action disk or cutaway harrow. This would not look reasonable to me. I would have purchased one of these harrows before, had I not been well stocked with ordinary disks or cutaway harrows. There isn't any doubt in my mind, but what it would leave the ground level, and in nice shape, but you couldn't make me believe that a double action disk harrow pulls no harder than a single one, any more than you could make me believe that a two-bottom plow doesn't pull any harder than a single-bottom plow. You can fit your ground without lapping half, as you do with the other harrow, and leave it smooth, but if you set the harrow to dig, it is going to pull harder than a single action harrow. This certainly stands to reason. However, I believe these are good tools.

COLON C. LILLIE.

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FENCE POSTS FROM AN OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE.

We have an osage hedge that was trimmed up to about the height of one's head. The intention of this pruning was to get some of the osage trees in this hedge large enough for fence posts. Many of them are now from three to five inches through at the base, and in a few years with one or two more prunings should make one medium and one small post each. While we have not tried these posts we know of those who have, and who claim that they will last as long as locust, which means a good many years.

True, it is quite a job to trim out an old hedge, and not a very agreeable one, but it is a job that can be done in the winter when work is slack. If the hedge is used as a fence this interferes with its function in this respect, for a time or until sprouts grow again, but a temporary fence can be fastened to the trees. In our case, the hedge lies along a railroad, and the road keeps up a wire fence here. They also keep one side of the hedge cut, and last spring trimmed off the secondary sprouts so a new fence could be put up. Not every one who has a hedge will have a railroad company to trim it, but even where used as a fence along a highway, I believe the plan is feasible. The fence is not needed here all of the time, and the pruning can be so timed that the sprouts will fill up the open spaces between the trunks while the field is pastured.

One great disadvantage of a hedge is its greed for nourishment and water, thereby robbing the crops near it. This is well illustrated by the blackberry patch next to the hedge. The nearest row of blackberries is 12 to 15 feet from this hedge, yet it is almost a failure, and does not produce half as much fruit as the other rows. The sprouts continue to come up here also, and the hedge harbors pestiferous weeds.

The worst thing this hedge harbors, however, is the San Jose scale. This insect thrives and propagates on the osage orange, and it is difficult to keep it off the fruit trees which are near the hedge. For this reason I think we shall try to dispose of the part along the orchard as soon as the trees are large enough to cut for posts. The scale does not seem to kill any trees outright—if it did it would be a boon to some farmers who let the tree agent plaster their roadsides with osage hedges at a good price, which they have paid many times over in keeping them trimmed, and which they would give again to have them removed. No, the San Jose scale is not equal to the task of killing one of these hedges, though it will kill some branches, but others take their places faster than the scale can work. True, we might spray the hedge, but this doesn't look like a paying proposition.

Now, I do not want to be construed as advocating the planting of osage orange hedges for fence posts. Locust or Catalpa speciosa would be better for this, but where one already has overgrown hedges in suitable places I believe they can be made to yield something in the way of fence posts and stakes by putting a little labor on them, but I would never plant them for this purpose. It is simply a method of turning a nuisance to the best account.

Calhoun Co.

S. B. HARTMAN.

Production, (000 omitted).

Crops.	1910 Preliminary	1909	Av. 5 Yrs. 1904-1908	Nov. 1 1910	Nov. 1 1909
Corn	3,121,381	2,772,376	2,695,517	52.6	62.2
Wheat	691,769	737,189	655,866	90.5	99.9
Oats	1,096,396	1,007,353	874,863	34.9	41.0
Barley	158,138	170,284	155,134	61.5	53.3
Rye	32,088	32,239	30,504	71.6	73.6
Buckwheat	17,084	17,438	14,880	65.9	71.6
Flaxseed	15,050	25,856	25,822	229.4	139.8
Potatoes	328,787	376,537	295,707	55.7	57.8
Hay	60,116	64,938	62,570	\$11.96	\$10.35
Tobacco	967,150	949,357	678,422

(a) Cents per bushel except hay.

APPLYING FERTILIZER TO THE POTATOES.

Will you kindly tell me through the Michigan Farmer which is the right way to use fertilizer with potatoes? To put it in the hill with the potatoes or on top of the hill? Also what kind of fertilizer is best for potatoes.

Macomb Co.

SUBSCRIBER.

In the writer's opinion the best way to apply fertilizer to land intended for potatoes is to sow it broadcast and work it into the soil before the potatoes are planted. In Maine and other sections of the country where the average per acre production of potatoes is much greater than it is in Michigan, growers use fertilizer very liberally, applying as much as a ton of high-grade fertilizer per acre. Few Michigan potato growers have faith

enough in the business to apply fertilizer that liberally for the potato crop. Perhaps it would not pay them to do so, but even if not more than 500 to 1,000 lbs. per acre is applied, and this fertilizer is well distributed and well mixed with the soil, the results will be more apt to be satisfactory than if a small quantity is applied in the hill. The potato plant is a plant which requires plenty of available plant food readily at hand. It is not a close gleaner of plant food like some of the grain crops, rye for instance, and leaves plenty of available fertility in the soil for the crop which follows it, which is one reason why it requires heavy fertilization for the growing of maximum crops. There is no doubt that it would pay Michigan potato growers as a class to experiment on a small scale at least in the liberal fertilization of the soil for this crop, if they have not faith enough in the proposition to follow the example of eastern growers who find this to be a profitable course. Then, by comparing the results with the crop secured on the balance of the field they would get some really valuable ideas. Of course, a single experiment will not settle the matter, since weather conditions have a great influence on the efficiency of fertilizers, and the same is true of soil conditions, the best results being secured on a soil that is in good mechanical condition. But the point that the writer would urge is that the best way to get information along this line is to try it out under the local conditions with which the individual farmer is confronted.

GENERAL REVIEW OF CROP CONDITIONS.

The harvests of 1910 have been practically completed, with results exceeding the expectations during the growing period. Preliminary estimates have been made of the production of most of the important crops, from which it appears that the aggregate production of crops in 1910 is approximately 7.6 per cent greater than the crops of 1909—and about 9.1 per cent greater than the average annual production of the preceding five years.

The aggregate of this year's crop production in each state, based upon preliminary estimates, is given below; the first figure after each state indicates the total crop production in 1910, as compared with total production in 1909, the second figure indicates production in 1910, compared with the average production in the preceding five years; 100 representing last year's production in the first case, 100 representing the average annual production of the preceding five years in the second.

Maine, 120, 114; New Hampshire, 128, 115; Vermont, 118, 117; Massachusetts, 113, 110; Rhode Island, 113, 107; Connecticut, 118, 118; New York, 114, 109; New Jersey, 119, 113; Pennsylvania, 119, 109; Delaware, 147, 134; Maryland, 122, 110; Virginia, 118, 121; West Virginia, 99, 112; North Carolina, 116, 123; South Carolina, 115, 133; Georgia, 104, 111; Florida, 106, 116.

Ohio, 104, 110; Indiana, 107, 115; Illinois, 104, 115; Michigan, 98, 108; Wisconsin, 82, 85; Minnesota, 90, 111; Iowa, 107, 105; Missouri, 111, 113; North Dakota, 40, 47; South Dakota, 84, 98; Nebraska, 99, 96; Kansas, 95, 95.

Kentucky, 101, 113; Tennessee, 118, 117; Alabama, 130, 120; Mississippi, 134, 120; Louisiana, 116, 116; Texas, 143, 113; Oklahoma, 115, 101; Arkansas, 131, 125.

Montana, 89, 160; Wyoming, 102, 149; Colorado, 79, 93; New Mexico, 83, 119; Arizona, 76, 98; Utah, 98, 106; Nevada, 149, 183; Idaho, 95, 120; Washington, 82, 93; Oregon, 102, 111; California, 122, 116.

The preliminary estimates of production in 1910, with comparisons, of such crops as have been estimated quantitatively by the Bureau of Statistics, with their average farm prices on November 1, 1910, and November 1, 1909, are as follows:

Prices for important crops averaged on Nov. 1 about 5.4 per cent lower than a year ago.

The production of other crops in 1910, expressed in percentage of the average production in recent years, (not compared with full crop), is estimated as follows:

Peaches, 113.1; hops, 106.9; broom corn, 105.4; cranberries, 105.4; sweet potatoes, 104.9; sorghum, 104.6; asparagus, 102.5; peanuts, 102.5; cabbages, 100.2; lima beans, 100.0.

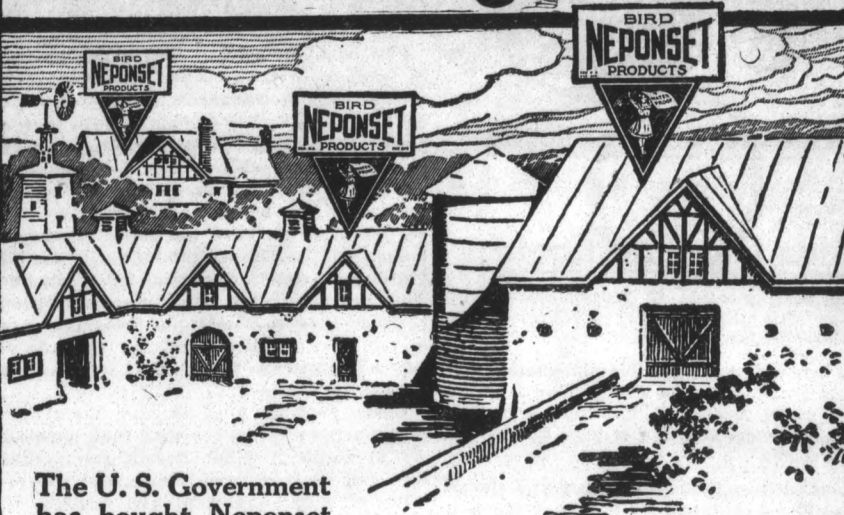
Kafir corn, 99.1; pears, 98.9; beans (dry), 98.8; cantaloupes, 97.3; watermelons, 97.0; onions, 96.5; hemp, 95.5; tomatoes, 93.7; clover seed, 93.6; strawberries, 91.5.

Grapes, 88.2; apples, 85.8; millet seed, 85.7; raspberries, 78.0; blackberries, 76.6.

The condition of other crops, compared with average conditions, at or near time of gathering, was as follows:

Sugar cane, 104.1; rice, 102.3; sugar beets, 100.9; lemons, 99.3; cotton, 98.9; oranges, 95.5.

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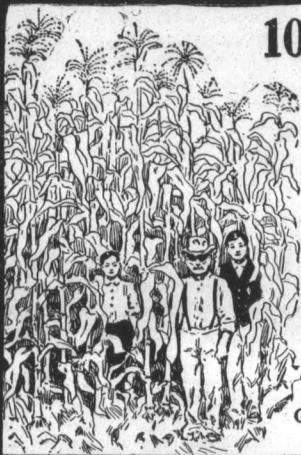
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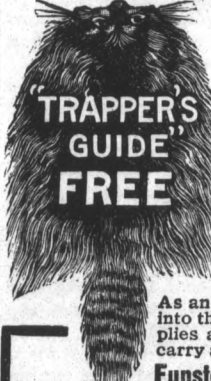
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is not uncommon in the Southern States and has even been greatly surpassed in some sections. The South will produce as much corn and as good corn as any section of this country, and the value of last year's corn crop in the South was eight hundred 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.

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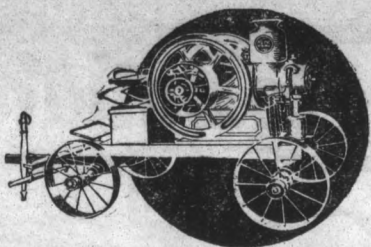
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REG. TRADE MARK



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In the fall of 1908, at Lexington, Ky., I bought the finest saddle and carriage horse that it was ever my pleasure to own. During the winter he threw out as large a thoroughpin as I ever saw. I had heard of your remedy and bought one bottle with the result that the lump on both sides of the hock is entirely gone and has been a matter of comment on the part of everyone that has seen it. The hock is today absolutely clean and there is no indication of thoroughpin, and I shall be glad to show this horse to show that there is no trace of the trouble. Very truly,
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This is a binding CONTRACT and protects purchaser absolutely in treating and curing any case of Bone and Bag Spavin, Thoroughpin, Ring-bone, (except low), Curb, Splint, Capped Hock, Windpuff, Sheshol, Injured Tendons and all Lameness. No scar or loss of hair. Horse works as usual. Send for copy of contract, booklet on all lameness and letters from prominent business men, bankers, farmers and horse owners the world over on every kind of case. At all druggists and dealers, or express paid, Troy Chemical Co. 20 Com'l Ave. Binghamton, N.Y.



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is the name of a valuable book on Fertilizers. We give a copy free to every farmer who will send us a postal card request for it. It tells you how to choose and use Fertilizers and gives the reasons.

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are the only ones containing a Humus Filler. Others contain rock, which is worthless or worse. You don't want rock in your soil to harden it, but Humus to loosen it.

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BOWSER SWEEP MILLS

Different from all others. 4 or 2 horses Geared 19 to 1 or 7 to 1. Grind Corn with shucks or without. And all small grains including Oats and Wheat. (Also make 10 sizes belt mills.)
D.N.P. Bowser Co., South Bend, Ind.

LIVE STOCK

THE MISSION OF SHEEP ON THE FARM.

The common opinion that sheep should be kept as scavengers and that they will thrive best on the farm that is too poor for other kinds of live stock is twin brother to the opinion that white beans thrive best on a poor, thin soil.

While it is a fact that sheep will clean up weeds and briars and manage to live on pastures that are too poor to support horses and cattle, yet this is an incidental excellence which the true flock master does not advertise. He commends sheep because they respond to painstaking care and close attention, involving the use of his home-grown feeds, that are grown especially for them.

Sheep that are kept as scavengers soon assume the appearance that their purpose would signify. Their fleeces are ragged and full of burrs and they show the effects of mismanagement and neglect.

The intelligent flock-masters are fast coming to recognize the fact that the man who makes the most of his opportunities in handling a farm flock must become a breeder and feeder of high-class mutton, more especially sheep. There is an increasing demand for prime mutton, more especially prime lamb, that the range and big feed-lot cannot supply. Not only is this much so, but the farmer who lives closer to the city markets has a decided advantage over the ranchman and feeders who are compelled to market their products in large numbers as soon as they have reached the proper development to suit the trade.

The farmer who is breeding a flock of improved mutton sheep and feeding them in an intelligent and painstaking manner, may plan his feeding operations so that he may have a good near-by city market every week in the year. It is neither necessary nor essential that a man have expensive barns and equipment to provide for the farm flock, although the man who has such barns often finds it highly profitable to specialize upon the production of fancy early lambs.

Among the essentials of the successful management of a farm flock of mutton sheep are that we treat them in a manner adapted to their nature. Select good breeding ewes and use only the best type of mutton rams and finish the product in a manner that will meet the demands of the most critical buyers, who are willing to pay an increased price for an article that will meet the demands of a discriminating trade.

The man who is making a specialty of selling his product to a fancy local trade can usually find a ready market for his culls and such as fail to conform to the demands of the fancy trade. No matter how well bred his flock may be or how careful and painstaking he may be in caring for them, there is certain to be some lambs that fail to reach the development and size demanded by the buyers of fancy mutton but which may be profitably disposed of to a nearby trade.

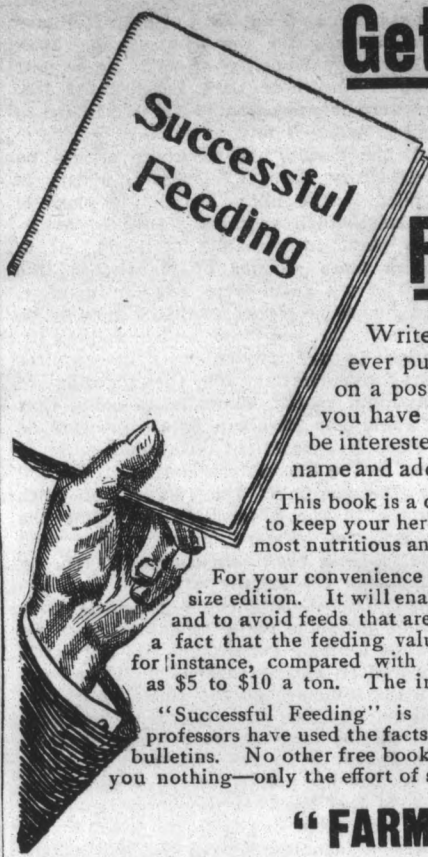
When we observe the quality and note the conditions that surround the average farm flock we do not need to wonder that farmers fail to make a success of the sheep business. Sheep must have good care and be properly fed and protected from inclement weather; they will not thrive if abused and compelled to sleep in damp and poorly ventilated quarters. Given proper care and good quarters a flock of well-bred mutton sheep will return larger and more certain profits than any other kind of farm stock.

On the average farm the sheep are the most neglected animals on the farm, and it is really astonishing to note the waste of opportunities in conditioning and marketing lambs. Ram lambs are a drug on the market, yet thousands of farmers continue to flood the markets with them. It is these inexcusable methods of growing and marketing products that discourage thousands of farmers from investing in a few choice ewes and laying the foundation for a farm flock.

An intelligent farmer who is a student of the present economic conditions cannot fail to see that the future of the mutton growing and fattening business affords an attractive outlook to the farmer who is in a position to handle a flock of from 100 to 200 well-bred ewes.

New York. W. MILTON KELLY.

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This book is a complete guide on feeding. It tells you how to keep your herd in healthy condition, shows what feeds are most nutritious and best relished by stock and gives the reasons.

For your convenience in referring to it, it is printed in handy pocket size edition. It will enable you to get full value in the feed you buy and to avoid feeds that are low in protein although high in price. It is a fact that the feeding value of "Farmer Brand" of Cottonseed Meal, for instance, compared with equal priced meals, exceeds them as much as \$5 to \$10 a ton. The information in the book saves you this money.

"Successful Feeding" is endorsed by state experiment stations and professors have used the facts it contains, with our permission, in their own bulletins. No other free book was ever given such distinction. Yet it costs you nothing—only the effort of sending for it.

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of Cottonseed Meal, of which we are the sole manufacturers, is finely ground, bright yellow, free from excess of hulls, and possesses a sweet odor and nutty flavor. A comparison with any other meal will show its superiority, while government test proves it to have from 3 to 5 per cent. higher protein than any other cottonseed meal, or an actual feeding value that makes it worth \$3.00 to \$4.00 a ton more—yet it costs the same.

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They tell how to cure all the common diseases of horses, sheep and dogs. They tell you what to do and when to do it. "Dr. Crafts Advice" tells the causes, symptoms and how to treat Distemper, Influenza, Epizootic, Shipping Fever, Coughs and Colds, Etc. "Veterinary Pointers" is full of valuable hints. "The Horse, His Diseases and Treatment" starts with Bots and ends with Shoeing—a book you'll always preserve. They also tell how

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**To Bring Him Back
to the "High-
Stepping"
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**THE
REMEDY
USED ALL
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**For
Spavin,
Curb, Splint,
Ringbone, Abnormal
Growths, All Lameness**

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

GOOD FOR MAN OR BEAST

Ashland Ave., Blue Island, Ill., May 21, 1900.
Dr. B. J. Kendall Co.
Gentlemen: I have been using Kendall's Spavin Cure for over 20 years. I have at all times kept a bottle of Spavin Cure in my barn, and always found it a good medicine to have on hand for man or beast. Yours respectfully,
George Wilson.

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

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

THE RELATION OF LIVE STOCK FEEDING TO SUCCESSFUL FARMING.

Stock feeding in this country is confined chiefly to the corn raising states. While other states feed live stock it is not carried on so extensively as in such states as Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and the other states of the corn belt. Some states are noted for the raising and feeding of cattle and hogs, while others are noted for the sheep and lamb industry carried on within their borders. Those farmers that live in that great rich area known as the corn belt of the United States are so situated that they can feed to a better profit than those living in other states, because their corn is worth less per bushel. The farmer of central Indiana or Illinois or Iowa can raise 75 or more bushels of shelled corn to the acre, while in Michigan one-half that amount is considered a good crop. Therefore it may be readily seen that from a financial standpoint the corn belt farmer may be more successful in live stock feeding than those who engage in such an enterprise in adjoining states. He may also feed more stock on the same sized farm, because he can raise more grain per acre.

Generally farmers who feed stock upon their farms are successful farmers, but not all successful farmers need be stock feeders. Some farms seem to be especially adapted to the raising of wheat alone, and their owners are very successful in following that line of production; but such farms in this state are not very

cents; phosphoric acid, seven cents, and potash 4.5 cents per lb. From experiment stations we learn that the value of the fertilizing elements in one ton of corn is \$6.74 and in a ton of wheat bran \$13.48. This means that the farmer, who harvests a ton of corn and seeks to return to the field the same amount of fertility that the corn took from the land, must pay \$6.74 for commercial fertilizers to be even.

It is estimated that barn-yard manures have a value of about two-thirds that of commercial fertilizers, therefore the careful saving of farm manures and their judicious application to the soil are vital factors in farming operations, and as essential to continued success as plowing the land or planting the crop.

The following table gives us some idea of the production and value of the manure produced by the animals on our farms for a year:

	Nitro.	P. Acid.	Potash.	Value.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
Horse	125.2	47.8	43.2	\$24.06
Cow	170.6	26.	107.6	32.25
Sheep	8.4	5.6	14.3	2.29
Pig	11.9	10.6	11.9	3.06

This table contains the value of the solid and liquid manures. These can not all be saved unless we have concrete floors and storage tanks for the manure but this would certainly pay. Thousands of dollars worth of fertility burns up and washes away from our barn yards and barns every year. I feed a great deal under cover on concrete floors and am thinking strongly of making roofs and feeding everything under cover so as to save all the manure and spread directly



Patriot- ism

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

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

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

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

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

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



Twenty-two O. I. C. Hogs, Bred and Fed by Fred, Nickel, of Monroe Co., Mich., Averaging 205 lbs. when 5 Mos. and 28 Days Old.

plentiful and sooner or later their owners will have to commence to put back into the soil that which they have been robbing from it for years.

While I have a preference for feeding cattle and hogs, I know of several farmers who are very successful in feeding sheep. They not only profit by increasing their bank account, but their farms are growing richer and they are raising better crops. We have but to look around us and notice the farms from which the hay, grain, and straw is marketed by the wagon route and notice that their owners are not so successful as those who feed their crops upon their farms.

The three great constituents which plants remove from the soil are nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash. The others are present in so great an amount that they are seldom lacking. While clover and the other legumes gather nitrogen from the air, they do not always supply enough and it is sometimes necessary to add nitrogen compounds to the soil for the purpose of enriching it. Phosphoric acid and potash are the two mineral compounds which are not always held by the soil in sufficient quantity to give profitable crops, and must be supplied in the form of manures or fertilizers.

Farm-yard manures fertilize the soil by acting as a mulch and make humus, but their benefit to the growing crops depends entirely upon the amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash they contain. In a ton of clover hay we have 40 lbs. of nitrogen, seven and one-half lbs. of phosphoric acid, and 44 lbs. of potash, while a ton of timothy hay contains 25 lbs. of nitrogen, 11 lbs. of phosphoric acid and 18 lbs. of potash. Timothy hay contains twice as much nitrogen as wheat straw. One ton of corn contains of nitrogen 36 lbs., phosphoric acid 14 lbs., and potash eight lbs. The average price of commercial fertilizers on the market are as follows: Nitrogen, 15

upon the land as fast as made winter and summer.

From the above table a farmer keeping six horses, 10 cows, five young stock, 25 hogs for a year and 20 steers for six months, and saving the full value of the manure voided by them, it would be worth: From horses, \$144.36; from cows and heifers, \$483.75; from hogs, \$76, and 20 steers, \$322.50, or a total of \$1,026.61. Now let us say that one-third of this is wasted each year from improper methods and we have a value of \$684.40. I think this is a fair estimate of the amount of stock one should keep upon a farm of 160 acres, 140 acres of such being tillable land, giving us \$4.88 worth of fertilizers for each acre if we could apply the amount to the whole 140 acres each year. Perhaps to many these figures will seem too large. I would like to hear from Mr. Lillie in regard to this and how nearly he thinks these figures are correct.

Jackson Co. CHAS. GOLDSMITH.

Reports come from entirely reliable sources that Indiana, Ohio and Michigan will feed from 25 to 35 per cent more cattle than a year ago and from 35 to 50 per cent more sheep and lambs. From Missouri comes word that cattle feeding will be materially increased and that many farmers will feed double the usual number, as corn is a big crop and they want to get the largest money possible out of it. Much the same kind of news is received from various other states, and there is naturally a big demand for stock hogs and piggy sows, with prices ruling unusually high.

The Chicago market is receiving a steadily increasing supply of last spring's pigs, and many of them have been hurried in fattening to such an extent that they tip the scales at 200 and even as high as 220 lbs. The appearance of these young hogs has resulted in a great falling off in the average weights of the hogs offered on the market, and light hogs have ceased to bring a premium over the medium-weight butcher hogs, now the prime favorites with packers and smaller butchers. This is usual at this season of the year and excites little comment.

Wilders

**'Self-Adjusting Steel Latch
Stanchion**

Wilders' Self Adjusting Steel Latch Stanchion. Your cattle will repay you well if you make 'em comfortable and keep 'em clean. Will tell you how to do it, prove to you conclusively that Wilders' Stanchions are best—tell you all about the only Stanchion made that is opened and closed without removing mittens. When open they cannot swing but are held rigid for animal to enter,—closed they swing freely. Only smooth, polished hardwood touches the animal—no splinters—no splinters. Blind bolted at joints—always tight there. No cast iron parts to rust out. Wilders' Stanchions permit the greatest freedom of motion consistent with safety and cleanliness. They will hold anything from the strongest unruly bull to the meekest "runt" in the herd,—will hold them clean and comfortable. Save your feed—your time—your temper by starting right.

A postal brings free Catalogue.

**Wilders Strong Implement Co.
Box 13 Monroe, Mich.**

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The Standard Veterinary Remedy.
20 years sale. Send for booklet.

DEATH TO HEAVES

The first or second \$1.00 can cures. The third can be guaranteed to cure or money refunded.
\$1.00 per can at dealers, or express prepaid.
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LUMP-JAW

positively cured in less than three weeks with one application of

ADAMS

Rapid LUMP-JAW Cure
Easy method, little expense, no pain or scars. Written guarantee with each bottle. **REMOV-ALL**—Beats 'Em All' for Sprains, Curb, Bog Spavin, all lameness. Sold on money-back guaranty. Free—Treatise on curing animal diseases. Write for copy today. **H. C. ADAMS MFG. CO., Dept. 39, Algona, Iowa.**

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

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Is the safest and most effective lotion or blister for ailments of

HORSES and CATTLE

and supersedes all cautery or firing.
It is prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

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

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SIX DAYS' TREATMENT FREE to new customers, if you send 4c to pay postage.
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Send \$1 for 30 Days' Treatment

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DR. FAIR VETERINARY REMEDY CO.
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Increase Stock Profits

Mix cut roots with dry feed—double its value, keep stock healthy, and they pay a bigger profit on less feed. Roots increase relish and digestion. And the

Banner Root Cutter

is the only machine making the "Non-Choke Curve Cut" feed from roots, etc. Self feeding; cuts fast and easy; separates dirt from roots. Made in 7 styles and sizes. Book Free.

O. E. Thompson & Sons, Ypsilanti, Mich.

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.

Cow Gives Bloody Milk.—I have heifer that gives bloody milk; mostly noticeable after the milk stands a while. J. R. E., Prescott, Mich.—When a cow bruises her udder she may pass some blood with the milk; therefore, it may be the cause of a bruise and the cause removed she will soon get well. Apply one part tincture arnica, one part extract of witch hazel and one part water to bag three times a day. The stall floor may be uneven, therefore it will be necessary to fix it or bed her liberally.

Weak Back.—I have a litter of pigs 10 weeks old that are gradually becoming crippled in their back and some of them are losing the use of their hind quarters. They are in fairly good flesh and have a good appetite. E. L., Bedford, Mich.—If the pigs are not weaned give the sow a teaspoonful of air slaked lime at a dose in feed three times a day and also add some air slaked lime to the feed that the young pigs are eating, or it can be given by adding lime water to their milk or food. A dessertspoonful of lime water is a small dose for a pig ten weeks old; perhaps you had better change their feed, giving them less cornmeal, more oatmeal and a little oil meal with their milk.

Diarrhoea.—I have a fine cat, nearly 3½ years old, to which I am strongly attached. He has always been healthy until last spring, since then has had occasional attacks of diarrhoea, each sick spell lasting several days and then he recovers, appearing as well as usual. About the middle of October he was taken with the worst attack he has had at any time and soon after showed symptoms of piles and a protrusion of the bowel. His bowel movements were watery with very little control over the movements. G. E. P., Benton Harbor, Mich.—Give your cat 1 gr. doses of salol three times a day and apply the following lotion to protruding bowel: Dissolve 2 ozs. powdered alum and ½ oz. tannic acid in a quart of cold water and apply some of this lotion to sore three times a day. It is possible that your cat is wormy; give 15 grs. powdered kamala twice a week for two weeks.

Choke.—I would like to know how to relieve a colt that chokes on oats. This colt is one year old and frequently chokes when eating oats, but seems right every other way. C. H., Silverwood, Mich.—If you will feed ground oats or meal moistened and spread his feed out thinly on bottom of manger so that he must eat more slowly, he will not be apt to choke. Choke is relieved by giving olive oil and a little chloroform or belladonna added. In bad cases use a probang, if you have a suitable instrument; otherwise call in your Vet. It is not always an easy matter to relieve a horse when choked.

Leucorrhoea.—My 12-year-old mare has what I call whites, and the discharge has a very offensive odor. She has been growing gradually worse and I should like to know if she can be used for breeding purposes. A. B., Marion, Mich.—A mare in her condition will not breed—they seldom get with foal and if they do very often lose their colt. Dissolve 1 dr. permanganate of potash in one gallon of water and wash out vagina daily until she recovers; also give a teaspoonful of powdered sulphate iron at a dose in feed three times a day. She should have good care and be well fed.

Indigestion—Stocking.—My eight-year-old mare stocks when not exercised; has a rough coat, perspires too freely when worked and her coat is full of dandruff. W. S., Merrill, Mich.—Give her a tablespoonful of the following compound powder at a dose in feed three times a day: Equal parts by weight, powdered sulphate of iron, powdered rosin, gentian, fenugreek and charcoal. She should be well fed, exercised, and groomed twice daily. Good results follow bandaging the legs of a horse that stocks and I generally put cotton under bandage.

Loss of Appetite.—I have a heifer calf that has lacked appetite since birth and would like to know what to give her to make her eat more food. R. G., Bently, Mich.—Give her a tablespoonful of ground gentian, a teaspoonful powdered cinchona and a teaspoonful powdered quassia at a dose as a drench or in feed two or three times a day.

Infectious Abortion.—I wish you would tell me what to do for my cows. Six of the eight dropped their calves at about the fifth month. They are all young cows, were pastured on a clover and June grass pasture last summer and, of course, would like to breed them again next month if you think it wise to do so. P. H. G., St. Johns, Mich.—Give each cow 30 drops of beechwood creosote at a dose, mixed with feed, three times a day, or as often as twice daily. The creosote should be first mixed in a pint of water then poured over and mixed with feed. Dissolve 1 dr. permanganate of potash in one gallon of tepid water and wash out vagina of each cow once a day. This is best done through a small rubber tube and tin funnel, and by stringing a wire and suspending a bucket high up behind the cows, tapping into bucket you will greatly ease and simplify your work. Remember, you have no easy task on hand to stamp out infectious abortion from your herd. The free use of disinfectants in stable is helpful in getting rid of this ailment.

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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.

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Augusta, Kalamazoo Co., Mich. Bell Phone.

Public Sale Registered Rambouilletts.

I will sell, without reserve, at my farm, 2½ miles E. of Morrice, Mich., on G. T. R. R., on

Wednesday, Nov. 30th,
280. They are all in perfect health and in good breeding condition; have not been fitted for sale but brought in Nov. 12 from the field. I have never before offered any of my best breeding ewes for sale, but have refused \$500 for 10 ewes and refused also \$1,500 for 100 ewes. In this sale there are over 200 ewes including lambs, and combine the best blood of the best flocks in France, Germany and America. Among the American breeders are Hon. H. Grinnell, one of the first and leading breeders of Mich., F. E. Eager, L. G. & L. B. Townsend, R. C. Moulton, one of Ohio's foremost breeders, Col. G. Tuessell, Deer Park, Md.

My one and two-year-olds were sired by No. 2941, he by 1508, breeder V. Gilbert, dam 1510 (imported from France). The lambs by 5597, bred by F. E. Eager, he by 4389, bred by A. E. Green, he by American Boy C. E. Lockwood 2536. Sale within doors if stormy. They will be sold in small lots. Crates furnished if needed for ex. Ten months time at 6% on approved notes. Parties needing to come before the sale to make trains will be taken care of. Any one desiring will be met at train. Sale commences at 11 a. m. J. Q. A. COOK, Morrice, Mich. C. Y. PEAK, Auctioneer. A. L. BEARD, Clerk.

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

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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.**

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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.**

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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.**

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40 Head of P. C. Swine for sale, both stock, good bone and length. My herd boar King for sale. Spare no pains to get the best. Prices right. **W. L. PENNECK, Hastings, Mich. R. 6, 288-1-2-3.**

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

Poland-China Gilts and S. O. W. Leghorns. Cockerels \$1 each. **B. M. Wing and Son, Sheridan, Michigan.**

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

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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.**

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Dairy interests are growing rapidly in importance in the east and middle west, and this is demonstrated in part by the remarkable increase this autumn in the demand for high-class milkers. The call for the commoner kinds of cows has hardly held its own, for the dairymen of the country are no longer satisfied with any but the best milkers. There has been all along a steady demand in the Chicago market for choice milkers and forward springers for shipment eastward, with especially large numbers going to Ohio and New York.

The time of the year for advancing prices for dairy products has arrived, and butter of the best creamery grade is on the up-grade, with decreasing offerings. There are large holdings in cold storage, dealers having purchased heavily when prices were lowest, and now the principal cold storage warehouses of the country hold aggregate stock of 62,827,000 lbs. of butter and 1,693,000 cases of eggs, compared with 46,797,000 lbs. of butter and 1,605,000 cases of eggs a year ago.

Thirty-five cent corn does not look attractive to the average farmer of the country, and this explains in great part the eager desire on all sides to feed as many cattle, hogs and sheep as possible. There is also in some quarters a change in former methods of marketing horses, thoughtful farmers of the middle west having reached a determination to cease selling thin horses and to feed their horses until fat and of good marketable condition. It has been the custom in the past of many farmers to market horses in thin flesh at low prices, and these horses have been bought in car loads and shipped east for distribution among the farmers of Ohio and Pennsylvania, who have fed them for several months and finally marketed them at substantial profits. With a superabundance of cheap corn, the more of it that is fed on the farm, the greater will be the profits derived by farmers. The farmers are building a great deal of additional crib room for storing corn rather than sell at ruling prices, but much of this corn is held for sale at some future time. The fall weather has been simply ideal for curing corn, and farmers are as busy as bees in husking, field work being general.

So many cattle have been sent to feeding sections in the corn belt that there is no danger of any shortage in the beef supply for months to come, even if the rush of short-fed cattle to Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and other western markets continues, as it undoubtedly will up to and into the winter. Every fall sees a similar movement due to a determination upon the part of many stockmen to get rid of their cattle before the winter season sets in. Good authorities believe that this marketing will continue up to February and perhaps even into March, and long-headed stock feeders are acting on the theory that the best profits will be made by having cattle ready for the market along in the middle of next spring after the rush to sell subsides. Farmers are apt to act too unanimously in these and other matters, and it is frequently a good idea to go the other way and not have too much company. The heavy supplies of western range cattle are now over, but their absence is not felt, as their place is supplied by liberal receipts of cattle from feeding sections of the west and middle west.

The cattle market differs materially from that of a year ago, when choice beefs were in abnormally small supply and were bringing extraordinarily high prices in Chicago and other western markets. At the present time well finished cattle are selling much below their highest time of the fall season and very much lower than a year ago, but it should be added that that commoner grades are selling much higher than at that time.

The big Chicago packers are branching out as live stock growers, the Nelson Morris Packing Company having purchased two big ranches in New Mexico, and it will use the 5,360 acres as a ranch for raising cattle for its own slaughtering and beef trade. Nearly 40,000 head of cattle are being shipped to this ranch from Mexico, and eventually the ranch will be stocked with 70,000 cattle. Along with the ranch goes about 100 miles of good grazing land lying along the Pecos river.

While numerous stockmen have been stocking up with heavy weight feeder cattle, many others have been buying the cheaper class of light-weight stockers, with a view of grazing them through the summer after roughing through this winter.

The present autumn has been so unusually warm and bright that farmers have not fed nearly as much corn, oats and hay as usual to their live stock, and there has been a very great saving of feed in this way.

George R. Swain, of Illinois, a prominent farmer and stockman, says there have been numerous public auction sales of piggy sows in that region, sows bringing from \$20 to 45 each, according to their weight. In every instance there was a strong demand. He reports a large demand for horses, farmers obtaining all the way from \$80 to \$250 per head, while spans of mules are in unusually good request at \$325 to 500. A great deal of corn will be fed to stock, especially where owners work the land. Corn runs from 60 to 65 bushels to the acre in many places, and farmers are cultivating more intensively in many instances. More corn is being cribbed than usual, the price at country elevators being 35c a bushel usually. The tenant system is growing thereabouts, and many farmers have moved to town, renting their farms for half of the crops grown and sometimes for a small additional cash payment per acre. Farms sell as high as \$210 an acre.

Hog raisers are using greater care than usual this year in changing from old to new corn and thereby avoid the outbreak of sickness among their droves. Too free indulgence in new corn is a bad thing and causes many deaths.

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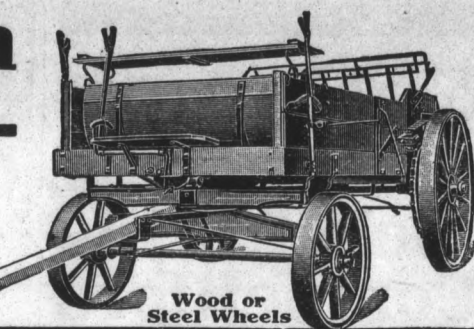
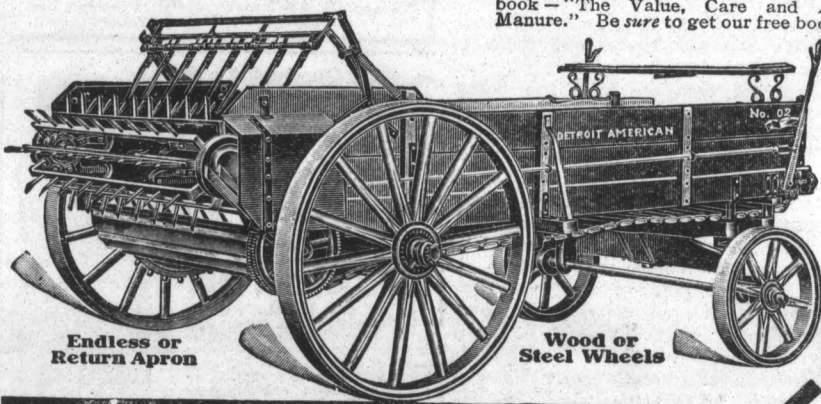
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There's more steel in the Detroit-American than in any other spreader built. That means a stronger and lighter draft spreader. It's an absolutely gearless spreader. The power is applied by direct sprocket chain, so there's no lost motion, no increased draft. The box is two inches wider at rear end than at front end—the load cannot bind on sides as it travels back. It's the spreader that is mistake-proof as well as proof against carelessness. It can't be misused by the boy or careless help. Apron bottom runs on rollers—three rollers to every slat. Travels on three steel tracks. The Detroit-American has six changes of feed, ranging from very light top dressing to the very heaviest quantity that you would want to put on. All regulating is done from the seat without stopping the team. Cylinder is all steel—no wood bars. Rake is all steel and also acts as end gate. Front trucks are set back under the machine and help carry the load. Double front bolster takes strain off the fifth wheel. 15-inch Fifth Wheel is unbreakable. Rear axle is of 2-inch cold

rolled steel, strongly braced. The Detroit-American is as simple as a belt on pulleys. Cannot be wrongly set or misused. It is just as superior an endless apron machine—as the famous Detroit-American Return Apron Spreader is superior to every other make of spreader of any style. All Detroit-American styles are made of the same high quality materials and with the same superior construction. Since we make both styles, we can afford to tell the truth about each. We have no ax to grind. And whichever style you choose you can have it equipped with steel or wood wheels. Let us send you our freight-paid factory price so you'll know what to judge other prices by.

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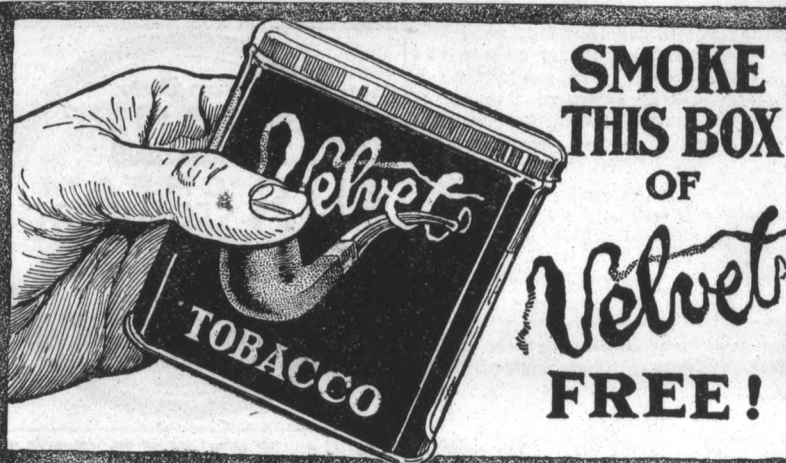
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THE DAIRY

CONDUCTED BY COLON C. LILLIE.

BEEF TOP ENSILAGE.

I would like to ask some questions in regard to putting sugar beet tops in my silo as I have had it about two-thirds full of corn. Do the tops want to be put in green, that is, before they dry out? Does it hurt them if they are a little black or wilted, for feeding and do you consider beet top ensilage as good as corn silage? What ration should be fed to milk cows when fed beet top silage to make balanced ration? A little over a year ago I wrote the Michigan Farmer and asked Mr. Lillie if he thought it would pay me to build a silo on a 70-acre farm and keep from eight to 12 cows, and he said it would. I concluded to try one so I ordered a 12x30 silo and fed my cows ensilage last winter and spring, and I wish to say it was the best investment I ever put on my farm, and some time I expect to have two silos—one for winter and one for summer feeding, as I never realized so much out of my cows as I did when I fed them silage.

W. A. B.

When the beets are freshly topped, the leaves and crown contain a large amount of moisture, and I do not think it would injure the quality of the ensilage a particle if a considerable amount of this moisture is allowed to evaporate. As a matter of fact, we want to put the beet tops over the piles of beets at first, and if the weather is at all drying, very much of the moisture will evaporate from the leaves, and as the beet tops are worth considerable for covering up the beets, it really would not be practical to put them into the silo just as soon as they were topped, and you could not do it anyway. We top our beets, put them in piles, and cover them with tops, and when we get cars we haul the beets, carefully removing the tops, and arranging them in small piles, usually about two piles of beet tops to every pile of beets. Sometimes, when the beet pile is very large, we make three piles of tops. We take considerable pains in making these little piles, because we are aware that it may snow before we get them all hauled, and if it did, we want the piles carefully prepared, so we can get them even with snow on the ground. Now a considerable portion of the moisture is evaporated, by the time we put the tops into the silo. That is the reason why I recommend mixing straw with the beet tops, is on account of this excessive moisture.

I simply have to say that I do not know whether beet top ensilage is as good as corn ensilage or not. It would take a very careful feeding experiment to determine. But this I do know, that we fed beet top ensilage in the place of corn silage and there was no falling off in the milk. It seems to be equal in value, and the cows like them very much. In fact, they seem to like the beet top ensilage better than the corn ensilage. They would leave the corn ensilage, even with grain on it and eat the beet top ensilage.

Sugar beet leaves are a little richer in protein than corn silage. Corn silage averages about .9 per cent of 1 per cent of digestible protein, while beet tops or beet leaves run 1.5 to 1.7 per cent. In other words, there is nearly twice as much protein in the beet leaves, as there is in corn. Consequently, if one had any great amount of beet top ensilage, they could feed a grain ration containing a little less protein than if they were feeding corn ensilage. We fed beet top ensilage only once a day, and corn ensilage once, and so we did not vary the grain ration, but I have no doubt one could cut down the protein food a little bit when they were feeding beet top ensilage and get just as good results. Certainly this would be correct in theory, and I believe it would be correct in practice.

I am very glad indeed to hear W. A. B. speak so well of the silo. I have said many times, at farmers' institutes and through the columns of the Michigan Farmer, that if a farmer could only be induced to build a silo, there would be no further argument about its value. It is difficult for the average farmer to believe everything you say about the silo, but when he builds one, and puts his corn into the silo, and sees how much farther his corn crop will go than it does if he feeds it dry, then he is convinced that seeing is believing. No man, who keeps any amount of live stock, can afford to be without one. At first he thinks it extravagant to put good corn, containing good-sized ears, into a silo, but after he feeds ensilage one or two years, he does not hesitate any longer about disposing of his crop in this manner.

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DETERMINING THE UNPROFITABLE COWS.

As a result of the severe drouth the past season, a great many cows will undoubtedly have to go to the butcher this winter. If farmers succeed in getting rid of their poorest cows, the forced sales brought on by the scarcity of feed may not prove as big a hardship as one might be led to believe at first thought; on the contrary, it is more likely to prove a distinct advantage in herds where there are many low producers. The problem which many farmers are up against is to know with certainty which are the poorest producers.

To cull cows successfully requires a record of the butter-fat production of each cow individually and that means that the milk must be weighed and tested at frequent intervals. If the herd is small some idea may be had as to the amount of milk produced without weighing, but it is not possible to tell even approximately the quality of the milk without testing it. And in this connection it should be remembered that quality counts for as much as quantity. That is, three gallons of milk testing 6 per cent will make as much butter as six gallons testing only 3 per cent.

I am convinced that it will pay every dairyman having six or more cows to own a Babcock tester. Such a machine will be found useful, not only in testing the milk from individual cows, but it will prove valuable also in testing the skim-milk. If the creaming is still done by the old gravity process, the tester will quickly show that too much fat is lost by this method. If a cream separator is used, it will pay to test the skim-milk at least once a week because the best of separators may do bad work when not in good repair or when not run fast enough.

It will pay also to test the cream frequently in order to check up on the creamery tests. This is nothing more or less than a business proposition. In these days of strenuous competition, underreading of the tests at creameries has become an altogether too common an occurrence. Especially important is it to test cream that is shipped away by rail. Cream is a very valuable product these days and will fully justify any time used in checking up tests as well as weights. The same check should be placed upon milk delivered to creameries and cheese factories.

The cost of a good testing outfit is small as compared with the benefits to be derived from it. An eight-bottle tester with bottles enclosed in a cast iron frame can be bought for less than ten dollars and will last a life time.

The only chemical used in making the test is sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol). This can be bought in carboy lots at about two cents a pound. Small quantities may be purchased at any drug store, though at a higher cost. On the whole, however, the cost of acid is a very small matter. There are several grades of acid and the kind for the Babcock test is known as commercial sulphuric acid.

The method of operating the test is very simple. Full printed instructions can be had free on request from manufacturers of Babcock testers and Babcock glassware. Let your butter-maker or cheese-maker or factory nearest you make a test for you.

As a rule, the greatest mistakes in testing are made in getting an unfair sample of the product to be tested. If a can of cream is to be tested, the cream should be poured from one vessel to another several times before the sample is withdrawn. The same plan should be followed with milk and skim-milk. A sample of the latter two is measured into the test bottle, while the cream must be weighed on a special cream scales. To test cream, therefore, involves extra expense for a pair of scales.

No doubt one reason why farmers have been so slow in testing their cows is the fear that they cannot afford the time. This, however, is a mistaken notion. Little time is required when a test is made once a month by collecting a composite sample from each cow. Such a sample is preferably made by placing in a tight-fitting jar or bottle about half an ounce of milk from each of six consecutive milkings. A little preservative is added to the jar to prevent the milk from souring, and a separate jar, of course, is provided for each cow. The handiest and cheapest preservation for the farmer to use is "bichromate of potash," which can be obtained from any drug store. A piece the size of half a pea will preserve a pint of milk a whole week. A test of the composite sample will represent the av-

erage per cent of butter-fat for the period during which the sample is taken and will serve with sufficient accuracy as the average test for the entire month.

If samples of milk and cream are to be sent to the State Agricultural College, Experiment Station, or Dairy Commission, institutions which usually test samples free of charge, the samples should be prepared as above described for a composite test.

Wisconsin.

JOHN MICHELS.

AMOUNT OF STRAW TO MIX WITH BEET TOPS.

I saw your statement in the Michigan Farmer in regard to your sugar beet top silo. Please tell me how to build a silo for beet tops and what amount of straw you mix with the tops. I have six acres and 96 rods to beets on which we grew 90 tons, 1,080 lbs. We will have a lot of nice feed if we can save the tops. I have 14 cows which are fed the year round. My cows average for 11 months, that is, from Dec., 1909, to Nov., 1910, is 6,758 lbs. of milk, or \$103.35 apiece for milk sold, saying nothing for calves, some of which sold for \$2 at the ninth milking. Four were raised.

Genesee Co.

E. W. R.

This is a question that I cannot answer. I have not had experience enough yet to know just the amount of straw that could be mixed with the beet tops. When we filled our silo with beet tops last year, and first began putting in the tops we put in a good deal of straw, then we soon saw that we were not going to have room to get all the tops in and so we used less straw, and finally up towards the top of the silo, we used no straw at all, then we didn't have room enough to get the tops all in. When feeding, the farther we got down into the silo, where we had used more straw, the better the ensilage we had. Of course, the straw was not entirely responsible for this, because ensilage is better down where it is well settled and well packed than it is on top where it is a little loose, since the air is excluded more, and the fermentation ceases sooner, before any particular deterioration in the food value of the beet tops has occurred. Nevertheless, I am confident that where one has the room in the silo, he can mix considerable amount of straw with the beet tops, and get pretty good feeding value out of it. That is, beet tops are very juicy and it will take a considerable amount of straw to absorb this moisture, and in absorbing this beet juice the straw becomes much more palatable than when dry and is relished much more by the cows, and consequently, a larger part of it is digested by the cows, and you get a greater feeding value out of it. Now just the right amount of straw to mix with the beet tops is something that I have not as yet had experience enough to determine. My idea is, however, to put in a layer of beet tops, say a wagon load of beet tops, which will just nicely cover the silo and then put in about as much straw in bulk. For instance, if you hauled your beet tops in a big wagon box, spread this wagon box full of tops over the silo, and then put in a wagon box full of straw, after having been tramped in. Of course, when you put this into the silo, it will lay up fluffy and will be bulkier than the beet tops, but when you put on the next load of beet tops, it will press down so that it will be a pretty thin layer of straw. I am confident that this will be none too much straw to get the best results, and I am rather of the opinion that one could use more, with profitable results, but I am not sure of this as yet. I am confident, however, that the beet tops should be spread evenly over the silo and then the straw spread evenly.

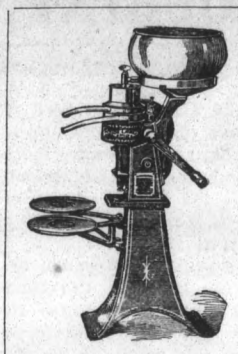
THINKS LEAVES DRY UP COWS.

A short time ago you had an inquiry as to whether acorns will dry up cows. I cannot answer the question any more surely than did your editor, but we have one or two pastures in which there are quite a few oak trees, and we have found that, if the cows are allowed to pasture there in the fall, and especially when the grass is short, even though we supplement with other feed, that we cannot keep them up to the regular production. I thought it due more to the oak leaves which they ate rather than the fact that they might eat any acorns.

When it would be so easy to experiment on this proposition simply by taking the pains of feeding oak leaves or acorns to one or two cows, it is absurd to think neither your subscriber nor myself have ever tried to find out definitely. However, I feel sufficiently satisfied so that if the pasture is not good, we keep the cows out of those fields.

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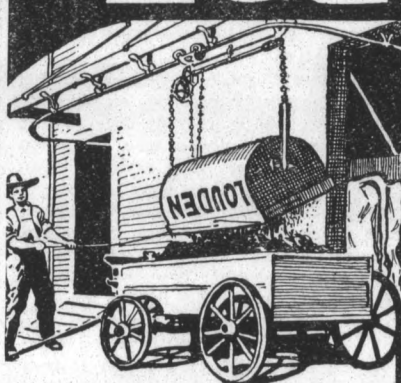
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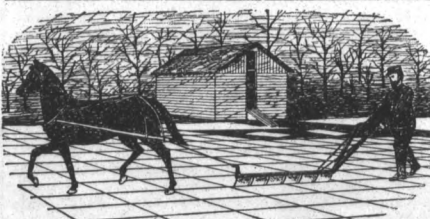
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POULTRY

WHAT WAS YOUR YEAR'S PROFIT?

The time of year has arrived when we can best figure up the profits or losses on our flocks for the season. Prices have been high and the demand almost unlimited. Except for disease or other unnatural losses, there should be but one side to it—the profit side.

There is usually a difference of opinion in this matter between the farmer and his wife. I say this because the great bulk of eggs produced in this country are produced on the small to medium-sized farms, with the housewife as superintendent of the business. That is, the poultry end of it. The farm furnishes the feed for the flock, so the farmer pays more attention to the expense end of it, and the wife sometimes esteems it all "velvet."

Why not be business-like about it? Charge your flock with every expense it incurs—the interest on the original investment, the feed, your time, in fact, everything. Then credit the flock with every egg produced during the whole season, not just during the flush months, or even weeks, when things are "interesting."

You say, "Oh, we had a few eggs for cooking;" or, "They laid a few during the fall and winter months but we did not count them in." Those few eggs, you would find, multiply into a good many, in the course of the year. Credit them.

I have found people who were willing to argue that there is no money in poultry, but you could never get them to go into details. They never had any figures to offer.

Another thing, people are seldom willing to credit the flock with the "chicken dinners" furnished during the year—on Sundays, when company comes (especially the preacher), at threshing time, etc. To say nothing of the convenience of fresh meat always at hand, this bill will amount to a large one for the year.

Of course, if you are so placed that you can get fancy prices for chickens, or even eggs, so much the better, but the current market prices will, or had ought to, yield you a mighty handsome profit. If they do not there is something the matter with your flock or with you.

There is one thing about the egg-producing business that is a matter of wonder to me and that is, why do not farmers who can give their flocks free run keep from 80 to 150 laying hens instead of an average of less than 40 as they are doing? The per cent of profit per hen would not be quite as high, perhaps, but in the aggregate it would make a handsome profit. I am thoroughly convinced by my own experience that 150 laying hens, I mean hens of the laying varieties, can be kept in one flock without cutting down the per cent of profit very much if they are properly handled. I have done this and can do it again, and what I have done every other farmer can do under normal conditions.

I firmly believe there is no other one thing that the farmers of this country can do, at the expense of so little time and cash, that will equal the keeping of as many hens—good hens—as their facilities will warrant.

W. J. COOPER.

(The time to take inventory is at the beginning of the year. Size up your flock and equipment during the coming month and estimate their cash value. That will represent your investment. Keep account of all purchases and sales, of products consumed at home and of feed required, and at the year's end you will know whether or not poultry pays on your farm.—Ed.)

MICHIGAN POULTRY SHOWS.

The annual show season has opened auspiciously, a few good shows having been held in this state during the present month. Unquestionably, the poultry industry is receiving closer attention today than ever before, and the outlook for a successful show season and a continuance of the unusual interest which has marked the local shows of the past few years is most promising. Dates thus far claimed by the various poultry organizations throughout the state, so far as we have been able to obtain them, are as follows:

Ithaca, Gratiot Co., Dec. 6-9.
Dowagiac, Cass Co., Dec. 7-10.
Reading, Hillsdale Co., Dec. 12-16.
Holland, Ottawa Co., Dec. 15-21.
Salem, Washtenaw Co., Dec. 20-23.
Lansing, Central Michigan Poultry Association, Dec. 26-31.
Vicksburg, Kalamazoo Co., Dec. 28-Jan. 1.
Jackson, Jackson Co., Dec. 31-Jan. 5.
Grand Ledge, Eaton Co., Jan. 2-7.
Kalamazoo, Kalamazoo Co., Jan. 10-14.
Bay City, Bay Co., Jan. 23-28.

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This means that you are *always* assured of fresh, clean, crisp, unbroken soda crackers no matter *where* you buy them or *when* you eat them.

They come in five cent packages.

(Never sold in bulk)

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Farm folks for years have been good customers of ours and we have prepared for them the following: Catalog of Bee-keepers' Supplies.—Our complete catalog mailed free to any address upon request. The A. E. C. of Bee Culture.—A complete encyclopedia on bees, 560 pages, fully illustrated, \$1.50 postpaid. Cleanings in Bee Culture.—A 54-page illustrated semi-monthly magazine. Ten cents per issue, but to new subscribers six months for 25 cents.

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\$7.55 Buys Best 140-Egg Incubator

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If ordered together we send both for \$10. Freight paid east of Rock. See Hot water, copper tanks, double walls, double glass doors. Free catalog describes them. Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 111, Racine, Wis.

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

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WE will have a few cks. to sell from Barred and Black Minorcas, Buff and White Orpingtons, Black Minorcas and White Leghorns. Write for prices. H. H. KING, WILLIS, MICHIGAN.

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CATARRH OF THE STOMACH

A Pleasant, Simple, But Safe and Effectual Cure For It.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable. The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing, headaches, fickle appetite, nervousness and a general played out, languid feeling.

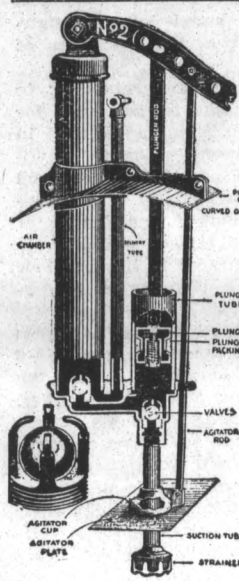
There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach. To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlan, the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Diastase, Aspic, Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal and fruit acids. These tablets can now be found at all drug stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and not being a patent medicine can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. R. S. Workman, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom passing backward into the throat reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure, but today I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling. I have found flesh, appetite and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating after meals.



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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.

HORTICULTURE

RUSSETING OR SPRAY INJURY TO APPLES.

For several years past the amount of damage caused by Bordeaux mixture spraying, particularly on Ben Davis apples, has been increasing. Some other varieties, such as the Winesap, Grimes Golden, etc., show this trouble to a less extent, while the York Imperial, Yellow Newtown, Rhode Island Greening, and some other varieties are little affected. Bordeaux mixture is probably the best fungicide known so far as its actual effect in killing fungi is concerned. During the rainy seasons, however, it not only russets the fruit but causes serious injury to the leaves and sometimes serious defoliation.

A set of experiments was undertaken last season by the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, at Winchester, Virginia, to find some way of avoiding this difficulty. Eight different fungicides were tried in comparison with ordinary Bordeaux mixture, two of these being new or modified mixtures. The indications are that the trouble can be avoided by the use of other fungicides, among which, apparently, self-boiled lime-sulphur is the least harmful and the most satisfactory as a fungicide for most purposes. In the apple spraying experiments where Bordeaux mixture was used in comparison with the self-boiled lime-sulphur for preventing fungous diseases a similar result was obtained favorable to the self-boiled lime-sulphur wash. The boiled lime-sulphur, such as is commonly used for dormant spraying, was also tried, greatly diluted, for summer use, and gives promise of becoming a satisfactory substitute for Bordeaux mixture, but further experiments, the officials of the Bureau state, are necessary to determine the exact status of these sulphur mixtures.

TREE PROTECTORS.

It is time for those of us who have young trees in sod or mulched to arrange for some protection from mice, and where rabbits are troublesome there may need to be some protection from them even if there is no trash in the orchard.

The most convenient protection we have found is the wood veneer made for this purpose by basket companies. This is cut into sheets about 10 inches wide by 18 long and is wrapped around the young tree and tied. If the bottom is pushed into the ground a little, mice can not get under it easily and are not likely to gnaw through it, at least I have never found any injury from mice where they were used. They also extend high enough to prevent girdling by rabbits, unless the snow should be very deep and hard. Where rabbits can reach the lower branches of a tree they are more apt to eat these than the trunk, and are not likely to do as much damage here. We find many branches of apple and peach trees that hang near the ground are clipped by the rabbits, in many cases being cut off almost as smoothly as if with a knife, in fact, my first thought was that someone had pruned the trees in this manner. We have a small orchard near a lumber yard, and the latter makes a convenient place for the rabbits to hide, so they are quite plentiful although near town. Raspberries also make a good hiding place for them. Where peach trees are low headed and the branches hang down near the ground it is hardly possible to get a protector on that is long enough to prevent the work of rabbits, but in this case the animals are apt to confine their attention to the small lower branches and not molest the trunk. We have never had a trunk injured on such trees even when left bare, while the lower twigs have been well pruned by them.

Tarred paper may be used instead of wood veneer. Get the heavy tarred felt and cut to the proper size with a sharp knife and straight-edge.

This may be wrapped about the tree and tied with twine, soil being pulled about the base to hold the paper. I have heard the objection offered that these protectors, being dark, absorb considerable heat and may cause sun scald, but have not heard or known of any instances of it. If the protectors are removed in the spring I do not think there will be much danger. It is more sanitary to remove the protectors in the spring before spraying, as they afford a harbor for moths and insects, and prevent the spray

from striking the trunk, and running down to the upper roots. It makes more work, but we usually do it. When the protectors were left on several years we found some trees showed the woolly aphid beneath them, but on removing and spraying thoroughly with lime sulphur there has been little trouble. With peach trees it is best to remove them on account of the borers, which seem more troublesome where they are left on, as they are protected from the birds and poultry. It is necessary to remove them to search for the borers anyway. When removing the veneer protectors it is best to do it when they are a little damp, as they will not split as is the case when quite dry. They can be stored and used for a number of years.

We have tried ordinary window screen on a small scale, but find that it is much more expensive and rusts out at the bottom, so it will not last as long as either the veneer or the paper. The latter cost about two-thirds of a cent each, ready to put on; the screen costs two cents. It has been suggested that mailing tubes slit and sprung around the trunk will answer, but I believe the tarred felt will last longer.

S. B. HARTMAN.

WINTER CARE OF THE YOUNG ORCHARD.

Right now is just the time to get the young orchard or other small fruits in trim for the winter season. Presumably it has been tilled during the season and may be some light crop removed from the ground; in any event, it is best to keep them well fertilized and cultivated frequently during the earlier growing season, not working the ground too late, as this often produces a green, immature growth that winter-kills or freezes easily. Young orchards should not retain permanent sods. They are detrimental to best results, a light cover crop like oats, peas, etc., are, however, very beneficial to the young trees, acting as a mulch to hinder excessive freezing and heaving. They freeze down, of course, when winter sets in and the next spring act as moisture retainers and are readily cultivated or disked into the soil as fertilizer, thus leaving the ground free of weeds and grass and ready for another season's operation. Do not allow too dense a growth to remain during the winter next the trunks as the bark on all young fruit trees is very tender and a favorite food for rodents, as field mice, meadow moles, etc. All such trash of any kind which would afford them a harbor should be carefully raked back in a circle three feet in diameter around each tree, then when snow comes, tramp it firmly about the base of each. This firmed snow freezes quite solidly, acts as a barrier to serious downward freezing of the ground, thus protecting the young roots and also preventing mice, etc., burrowing through to the trunk and the consequent injury to the tree by gnawing. If one can so afford, the various patent tree protectors are to be recommended but in lieu of these heavy black, tarred sheathing paper, cut in desired lengths and narrow strips, lapped entirely around each tree and tied also with tarred twine, are entirely effective and besides costing but a trifle, are easily and quickly adjusted. These strips, when formed into tubes about the trees should extend tight to the ground, even to banking some soil about each at the bottom to insure against nothing crawling under. No depressions or hollows should be near young trees, these fill with water and ice and often prove the death of otherwise promising fruits.

Ingham Co.

G. A. RANDALL.

ANNUAL MEETING OF MICHIGAN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The fortieth annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society will be held at Benton Harbor, December 6-8, with the annual banquet on the first evening, Chas. W. Garfield acting as toastmaster. Prof. M. B. Waite, of Washington, D. C., Secretary Gillett, of New York, W. W. Farnsworth, of Ohio, Prof. Sanders, of Wisconsin, and other noted fruit authorities are to speak. Our state society now numbers among its membership over a thousand persons. The organization has grown to be a powerful influence in the fruit industry of the state. This annual meeting is the most important of the sessions of the year. The untiring efforts of Secretary Bassett in arranging for former meetings, and the fact that he has always "made good" insures patrons of this session that they will be repaid many times the value of the expenses required to attend. This insurance is further secured by mention of the names above, every man of which has a country-wide reputation as authority on certain lines of fruit subjects.

In connection with the sessions will be conducted an exhibit of fruit and flowers and a broad line of orchard machinery and materials.



Spraying Cost 15c Per Tree: Fruit Brought \$5 More Per Tree

That's the story, in a few words, of a man who tried spraying his apple trees not long ago, for the first time. The material he used throughout the season cost him 15 cents per tree—and that fall, a buyer paid him 30 cents per bushel above the standard market price, or \$5.00 extra for the apples on each tree.

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NOW IS THE TIME for fall spraying of orchards and shade trees. Just after the fruit and leaves are off is the ideal time. You exterminate three quarters of the pests with the fall application, then in the spring you get the rest. That is the only way to be sure you have made a clean job of it.

EVEN THEN YOU ARE NOT SURE unless you use the best spraying machine and the best nozzles. It's foolish to experiment and its worse than foolish to pay twice or three times as much for an inferior sprayer when you can get the Champion and be certain of results at a lower cost. Working nights to keep up with the big fall demand, but if your order comes quickly we can make prompt delivery. Catalog on request. 318 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

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Manufacturers of the Champion

Automatic Power Sprayer

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HURST SPRAYER ON FREE TRIAL

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DETROIT, NOV. 26, 1910.

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CURRENT COMMENT.

Potato Production and Market Prospects. In the general summary of crop conditions which appears in another column of this issue, it will be noted that the estimated crop of potatoes for the country is 328,787,000 bushels, compared with a production for last year of 376,537,000 bushels, making the current year's crop, as estimated by the government experts, 48,750,000 bushels less than that of last year. As estimated by percentages, this year's crop is 88.5 per cent of a full or normal crop, while the ten-year average is 87.7 per cent of a full or normal crop. An analysis of these figures, with due regard for other conditions which may become factors in the future market for potatoes, can not but be profitable for potato growers who are holding all or a portion of their crop for the later market, as such an analysis affords the best possible guide for the most profitable disposition of the crop.

Whatever the final outcome of the marketing season may be, these figures can not be construed as other than reassuring to potato growers who have all or part of their crop in winter storage, as they have been urged to place at least a fair proportion of them in previous issues of the Michigan Farmer. With the estimated production for the year only eight-tenths of one per cent above that for the ten-year average, it is reasonably certain that there will not be a large surplus of home-grown stock, above what is needed for consumption in the country, if, indeed, it is not found that there is a shortage as the season advances. With other produce and provisions high this should mean that the future trend of the potato market will have an upward rather than a downward tendency, the more so for the fact that the price has been comparatively low during the early part of the marketing season, which will mean no curtailment of consumption.

While growers have not been well satisfied with early market conditions, a great many potatoes have been marketed, partly because growers did not have sufficient winter storage for the entire crop, partly because some of them needed the ready money which the tubers would bring, and partly, no doubt, from a remembrance of the disastrous trend of the late market last season, when the crop was underestimated and the supply exceeded the demand at a reasonable value. While there has been a comparatively free movement of potatoes from growers' hands, yet the markets at centers of consumption have not been oversupplied in many cases, owing partly to a shortage in cars in which to ship the tubers and partly to the general feeling on the part of buyers that the tubers are good property to hold at prevailing prices. For these reasons there are a good many potatoes stored at shipping points by dealers, awaiting cars for shipment or an advance in prices, as may be the case, to which fact may be largely attributed the steady trend of the early market.

But with the publication of the final estimates of the crop, which will undoubtedly increase the confidence of holders, a reasonable advance in the price may be expected to occur, as a shortage of stock for immediate consumption is felt in the big market centers. This demand will doubtless be later augmented by a considerable aggregate demand from smaller centers of population, where potatoes enough are not grown in the surrounding agricultural territory to supply the demand for the entire season. But it is probable that any advance from these causes will be gradual rather than sensational, for the reason that so many potatoes are held by dealers, who will be inclined to move them at a fair profit, rather than to speculate longer on them after a reasonable advance over the purchase price can be secured. In the meantime, growers will begin to let go of their holdings, since the memory of cheap potatoes is too recent to cause any speculative furore in this year's crop. For these reasons we would look for a rather even and steady market, based upon the supply which the natural demand brings forth during the progressing season, rather than upon the speculative plunging which is generally responsible for dollar potatoes.

If these conclusions are correct, the grower who has a part or all of his crop safely in winter quarters, may reasonably expect an advance in market values which will closely approximate the average price for the ten-year period at some time during the winter or early spring, but when that time arrives, the further holding of the crop may properly be classed as speculative, rather than good business sense.

Naturally, the condition of the foreign crop becomes of interest to American farmers whenever prices rise to a point in this country which makes the importation of foreign stock a factor to be reckoned with in our markets. While it is yet too early to determine this point with accuracy, it would not appear that there would be a surplus of cheap foreign potatoes which would seriously affect a normal and average market in this country, such as is above predicted. The area devoted to potatoes in the United Kingdom was considerably less this season than for several years, and the estimates for this year's crop are 23,000,000 bushels below that of last year. In Germany, which is the greatest of all potato producing nations, there has been considerable loss from rot due to wet weather earlier in the season, and the prospects for the crop fell off 1.6 per cent for the entire German Empire during September,

and more than 5 per cent in some of the more important potato-growing provinces. The most serious European shortage is, however, in France, where the usual annual production of about 425,000,000 bushels is said to have been reduced fully one-half by ravages of disease and rot in this year's crop. This will mean a nearby market for surplus European potatoes, which should keep them out of our market unless the price raises considerably above the half dollar mark, which does not seem probable, unless there should be an apparent shortage as the marketing season approaches its end.

HAPPENINGS OF THE WEEK.

National.

The postoffice department has adopted a new policy with regard to using the mails for defrauding, and as a result of the change several members of "get-rich-quick" organizations have been taken charge of by the federal authorities.

Ralph Johnstone, the daring aviator, who made a new world's record for high flying at Belmont Park a fortnight ago, was killed last Thursday while attempting to perform his daring spiral glide at Denver, Col. He was about 800 feet in the air when he lost control of the aeroplane. About 300 feet from the ground the machine turned completely over and was crushed into a heap when it struck, Johnstone being killed instantly.

President Taft has returned to the United States from Panama. His boat encountered a heavy sea off the coast of Florida.

Leaders of the good roads movement from different sections of the country are in Washington forming a national organization for the purpose of unifying the efforts of the many local associations in pushing road improvement. The spirit of the men who are starting the organization is rather to aid the rural population of the country than to make the roads the pleasure paths of tourists.

Tests at Hampton Roads prove the power of nitro-glycerine incased in a newly invented shell. With this new shell concussion is not necessary to inflict damage to the object fired upon, but simply contact. The advantages are that the explosive can be fired at a longer distance than others and can be dropped from flying machines upon vessels with fatal results.

A ferryman and three of his passengers were drowned in St. Mary's river Saturday night. The small craft in which they were crossing the stream was overturned. Three of the passengers were saved. The boat was overloaded.

Foreign.

Sir Wilfred Laurier, premier of Canada, celebrated his 70th birthday Sunday. The salvation army is planning on bringing a large number of Englishmen to settle in western Canada.

Count Tolstol, of Russia, is dead, having passed away in a humble hut whither he had gone when on his way to seek seclusion. His body will be buried on the family estate where he was born. There will be no ceremony, the orthodox Greek church having excommunicated the great writer in 1901. All Russia seems in mourning, however.

While returning from the dedication of a monument to the memory of Jules Ferry, Premier Briand of France, was attacked by a young royalist, Sunday. The assailant was prevented from doing serious damage to the high official, and imprisoned. He stated that his purpose was to strike at the republic of France through the person of Briand.

The House of Lords of the British parliament is now debating a proposal which they hope will retain to them the power they now possess and still satisfy the commons. The proposal is to have joint sessions for the settlement of disputed bills, or those over which there is great interests at stake. It is not yet certain that the proposal will be submitted to the government but the attitude of the upper house appears to be favorable. Formerly conferences between the two bodies were common but in more recent years they have been discontinued. Now that the vote power of the House of Lords is threatened, and that it would be magnanimous for that body to vote to relinquish that power, it is imperative to find some manner of getting an expression upon the question, and the lords seem now to be of the opinion that they will suggest that the two branches confer upon such questions when they cannot agree as separate bodies.

What purported to be an attack upon Americans in different parts of Mexico, now appears to have been only a blind for covering a widespread revolution in that country. From every section the rebels have arisen in arms and it seems that the government is in confusion as to what to do and when to strike. President Diaz is personally directing the federal troops. Among the rebel leaders is Gen. Reyes, who was once a friend of the president, and Francisco Madero. On last Friday 100 persons are reported to have been killed at Puebla, and a conflict at Zacatecas on the following evening resulted in 400 soldiers being killed. The government at Washington has rushed several regiments to the border to protect American interests wherever they may be in jeopardy.

Sugar Beet Growers' Meeting.

The county and state sugar beet growers' meeting called by the Shiawassee County Beet Growers' Association for the purpose of effecting a state organization, as announced in the advertising columns of the last issue, will be held in Corunna on Saturday, Nov. 26, instead of on Nov. 20, as a typographical error made it appear in the announcement.

MENTION THE MICHIGAN FARMER when writing to advertisers.

MORE "EDUCATION" FOR THE FARMER.

A new fertilizer paper has been started in the South, which announces that one of its purposes will be to "Educate" the farmer in regard to the great advantages of mixed fertilizers, and the folly of home mixing. One of the means to this end consists of a series of cartoons representing the farmer in a most uncomplimentary way. The text accompanying these is an insult to the intelligence of the farmer. The plan is to have the local papers reproduce these, and in this the aid of the local fertilizer agent is expected. The editorial announcement concludes by stating that: "Once the good work is started, and the editors of the agricultural papers are convinced of the big savings to the farmers from using commercial fertilizers manufactured in an up-to-date factory, the battle will be won."

The battle is not likely to be won at all on this basis. Many local dealers are heartily in favor of meeting the wishes of their customers for raw material. Opposed to this is the attempt of the manufacturer to bind the local dealer not to sell raw materials, and if this fails, the manufacturer will not give the same credit accommodations on raw material as on mixed goods. The custom of manufacturers in giving a local dealer exclusive territory on the firms' brands, and then giving his next door competitor exclusive territory on brands of exactly the same composition but sold under the name of some "Bay window" company belonging to the same manufacturer, and continuing the process as long as the supply of dealers in a given town holds out, is not one that is likely to make the local dealer favor the manufacturers and their anti-home mixing plans, as against the best interests of the dealers' customers.

The editors of the agricultural papers are too well informed to take up any such scheme and they, as well as their readers, know that wherever home mixing has been intelligently tried, the "Big savings" are all on the side of home mixing. It has been repeatedly shown that in factories equipped with the most elaborate machinery for mixing, it is by no means an unusual thing for goods to be mixed by exactly the same process as the farmer would use at home. This is especially true for small lots of high-grade goods made from the best class of raw materials.

Many large factories are returning to the old process of wet mixing, and for this work there is a great advantage in using mixing machinery, since the process involves the use of sulfuric acid and has the manufacturing advantage of permitting the utilization of low grades of raw materials that a farmer would never think of buying, if offered to him in their unmixed condition; it also serves to disguise the filler.

The manufacturers continue to press the sale of 10-2-2 in the South, and 2-8-2 in the North, both of which permit the use of low-grade raw material and filler.

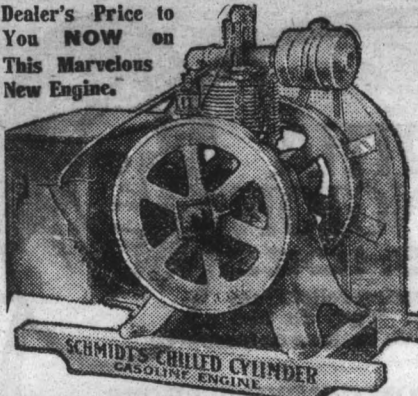
The farmer demands formulas better suited to his crops and soils, and containing less filler. Brands of higher grade are meeting with increased sale, and farmers are learning that they can make their own brands to suit themselves. The ridicule of the trade papers will not deter them in this.

Home mixing is now rendered much more practical and profitable by the fact that dealers or farmers can now buy both nitrate of soda and potash salts direct from the producers, where heretofore they were obliged to get them through fertilizer manufacturers, many of whom placed all sorts of obstacles in the way of such purchases. This dealing direct with the producers of the two substances needed to supplement basic slag, acid phosphate or bone, in producing complete and filler-free fertilizers suited to the various needs of the farmer, results in a marked saving in cost of the raw materials and so adds to the profit resulting from home mixing.—Adv.

Wood Saws For Farmers' Use

For sawing firewood, lumber, lath, posts, pickets, etc., the cheapest and best saw you can buy is a Hertzler & Zook Wood Saw. Easy to operate. Guaranteed for one year. You can build up a paying business in sawing firewood or lumber for your neighbor. Price \$10.00. Write for circular. Hertzler & Zook Co., Box 23 Bellefonte, Pa.

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You NOW on
This Marvelous
New Engine.



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Engine

New offer on gasoline engines. Absolute free trial on this marvelous 3-h. p. chilled cylinder gasoline engine. Direct from the engine works to you. No dealer's profit. Five-year guarantee by the engine works. Perfect engine for pumping, hoisting, working on a harvester and running every piece of machinery on a farm or in a shop. Lightest, most compact, simplest; the only 3-h. p. gasoline engine with chilled cylinder. Write for the great introductory offer.

Send No Money. Just send your name and address. See for yourself. The newest achievement in engines. The perfect engine at last. Use it ten days free. Send it back at our expense if you don't want it. This engine is perfect or we could not make this offer. Dealer's price to you for a limited time.

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Schmidt's Pump Jack Fits Any Pump

Does all any 3 h. p. engine will do and more—everything. You will be astonished when you read our catalog. This engine will surprise you. Our new offer on this marvelous engine is amazing. Just send your name and get all particulars, also valuable book, "How to Use Power," free. Write today—do it Now!

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Dept. 3638 Davenport, Ia.

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 50% 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.

Serpentine Crepe

is sold in all representative retail stores. The Japanese and other Oriental patterns are exceedingly rich. The floral patterns are beautiful in form and coloring. The plain shades embrace everything modish for kimono, dress and waist uses. Ask your retailer for Serpentine Crepe. If he has not the patterns, write to us for sample book.

PACIFIC MILLS, BOSTON.

Our Touring Car was Built Specially for the Farmer's Needs.

Paige-Detroit

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOG.
THE PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR CO., Detroit, Mich.

WE PAY FREIGHT

On all Horse and Cow Hides to be tanned and manufactured into coats, robes, gloves and mittens. We are tanners and dressers of all kinds of furs. We complete all work within 15 to 20 days after we receive the hides. Write for free catalogue and samples telling all about our work.

THE SYLVANIA TANNING COMPANY,
Sylvania, Ohio.

AGENT \$345.00 A WEEK
MENDETS

They mend leaks instantly in granite ware, hot water bags, tin, copper, brass, cooking utensils, etc. No heat, solder, cement or rivets. Any one can use them. Fit any surface. Perfectly smooth. Wonderful invention. Millions in use. Send for sample pkg., 10c. Complete pkg., assorted sizes, \$2.50, postpaid. Agents wanted.
Collette Mfg. Co., Box 176 Amsterdam, N.Y.

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.
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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 established 67 years, and is in a better financial condition than ever. You could subscribe for 50 years and run no chance of losing. It will probably never be offered at a lower rate. An advance in postage is being agitated by the government.

Premiums Offered.

Knives, razors, and other valuable articles 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.

Eastern Oceana Co., Nov. 17.—Farmers as a rule have their work well in hand, although there is considerable corn yet to be husked and a good many beans to be threshed. Beans are turning out better than the early threshing indicated, yielding now around 15 bu. per acre. Owing to our warm and wet fall feed is still abundant, so that many cattle and sheep are getting nearly all of their living in the fields and are going into winter quarters in good flesh. A large amount of fall plowing is being done, which will be a great help next spring. A good many farmers are going to sow alfalfa next spring, owing to the alfalfa campaign carried on the past summer. Live hogs sell at 7c per lb; fowls, 8c; fat cattle around 4c; a great call for new milch cows which are selling from \$50 to \$75 each; wheat, 80c; rye, 60c; oats, 40c; corn, 35c per crate of ears; butter, creamery, 20c; dairy, 25c; eggs, 25c and very scarce; apples \$1.15 per bu; potatoes on the cars 25c and not many being hauled at present.

Kent Co., Nov. 12.—Snow flurries tend to keep the fall sown grain green and growing. The fall season has been a favorable one for the advancement of late sown grain. There is a considerable portion of the corn crop still standing in the field, although many farmers have their crop in. Too many farmers follow the practice of grazing the fields too closely in the summer and fall, leaving not a spear of grass as a covering to the ground over winter. This means the robbing of the hay fields of a portion of next year's crop. It is much cheaper to feed the stock than to cut short the next season's crop of hay, but green meadows are too attractive as a place in which to pasture the cows, and later even the horses and colts, to be withstood by a great many farmers, for which reason a great many meadows are grazed far too closely in this section. Local produce markets are still running on last year's conditions as to prices and supply.

Lapeer Co., Nov. 12.—Weather cold and disagreeable, yet corn husking is progressing. Many farmers now hauling and loading their sugar beets at local shipping points. Other produce, including potatoes and hay also moving some. Hardly any fall plowing done as yet. A close examination does not reveal any damage by the Hessian fly in the wheat fields of this vicinity. A good many beans and some clover seed yet to thresh. Prices for farm products as follows: Wheat, 88c; oats, 30c; corn, 48c; potatoes, 25c; carrots, 30c; beets, 40c.

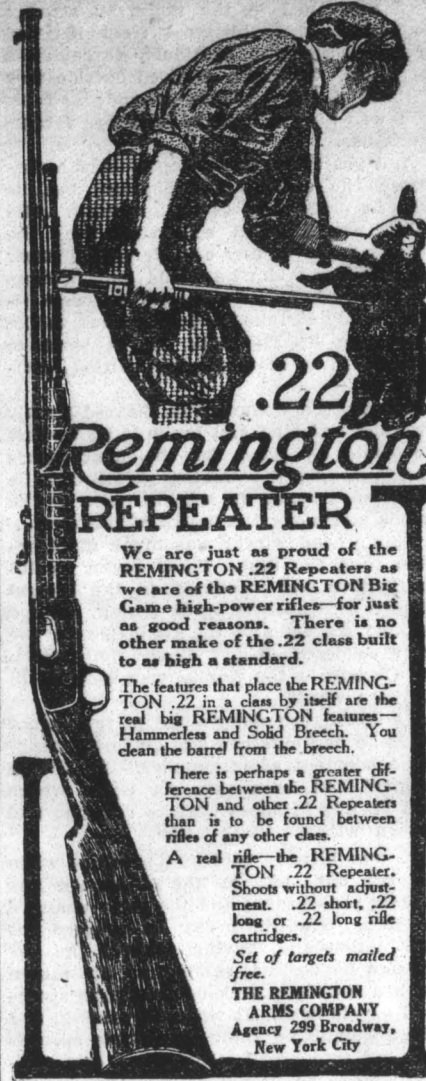
Hardin Co.—The weather for November has been cold, not very good for husking or potato digging. Farmers are husking corn now through our section; a good crop of potatoes raised and a good lot of fall grain sowed this fall. Corn is not very good right through. Nobody keeping their fall pigs to winter over. Fall hogs selling at \$7.50; lambs, \$6; chickens, 9c; butter, 25c; eggs, 27c.

N. E. MICH. MAKES GOOD SHOWING.

Much attention is attracted by the exhibit put up by the N. E. Dev. Bureau of Michigan, at the Chicago Land Show, now in progress. It is well put up and one of its features is the great variety of crops raised for market, and not exclusively for market purposes. There is to be found practically everything grown in Michigan, including apples, grains, grasses, roots of all kinds, including chickory, and beans of many varieties. The fruit exhibit contained about a hundred boxes of apples and pears, which do well in this section. The exhibit included 25 varieties of pine seedlings, secured from the nurseries of the Michigan State Forestry Reserve. Over a million of these seedlings have been shipped to private parties this year.

The exhibit is certainly a credit to W. F. Johnstone, the Bureau field manager, on account of its tasteful appearance and the promptness with which it was completed, having been ready before the show opened.

Michigan farmers should not fail seeing this land show and what Michigan has to offer. The Live Stock Show and National Apple Show will also be opened at Chicago next week. Michigan Day is November 26.



We are just as proud of the REMINGTON .22 Repeaters as we are of the REMINGTON Big Game high-power rifles—for just as good reasons. There is no other make of the .22 class built to as high a standard.

The features that place the REMINGTON .22 in a class by itself are the real big REMINGTON features—Hammerless and Solid Breech. You clean the barrel from the breech.

There is perhaps a greater difference between the REMINGTON and other .22 Repeaters than is to be found between rifles of any other class.

A real rifle—the REMINGTON .22 Repeater. Shoots without adjustment. .22 short, .22 long or .22 long rifle cartridges.

Set of targets mailed free.

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Double-Acting Tool Combination for Farmers, Mills, Factories, Teamsters and others. Made of Malleable Iron and Steel. Wire-Fence Stretcher and Splicer; Lifting Jack; Post Puller; Press; Wrench; Tire Tightener; Vice; Clamp, etc. Useful in a hundred ways the entire year. Not an experiment—a finely finished tool. Fully Guaranteed.

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Sell on sight to neighbors and represent us in home county. Fine opportunity. Exclusive plans of Salesmanship—Free instruction. Write for special offer, prices and reserve territory.

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D. & S. System of Protection
Standard rod, real system of installation. The only system endorsed by 2000 Insurance Companies. Lower your insurance rates, protect your home and family. Write for fine free book on Lightning. Agents wanted. Address DODD & STRUTHERS, 429 6th Avenue, Des Moines, Iowa.

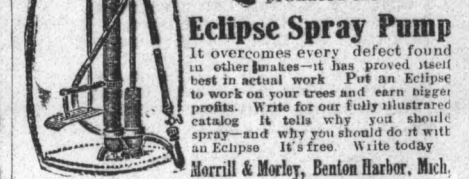
State and County Meeting of Beet Growers at
Corunna, Mich., Nov. 26, 1910, 10 A. M.

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.

WANTED—Assistant Matron University Hospital, Katherine St., Ann Arbor, Mich. Middle-aged person who desires a permanent position preferred. Reference required. Address Superintendent Hospital.

Bigger Fruit Profits

Here's a spray pump invented by fruit growers. It was our endeavor to secure the best spray pump to use on our 300 acre fruit farm that produced the



Eclipse Spray Pump

It overcomes every defect found in other makes—it has proved itself best in actual work. Put an Eclipse to work on your trees and earn bigger profits. Write for our fully illustrated catalog. It tells why you should spray—and why you should do it with an Eclipse. It's free. Write today.

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This is just a little ad but it will bring you my Big 1910 Book Free—3 cents postage paid by me. Show you over 125 styles and save you \$26.50 or up if you'll

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See my Split Hickory Auto-Seat, color-illustrated in book. Prices will astonish you. All sold on 30 Days' Road Test—2-Year Guarantee. Also harness. Write me now.

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The Ohio Carriage Mfg. Co.
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Here is a genuine opportunity for quick buyers. To get full details write today for our special new 1911 circular.

Murray pays the freight until December 31st.

Gives four weeks road trial, insures safe delivery, gives two years' guarantee, arranges construction to suit you.

THE WILBER H. MURRAY MFG. CO.
332-338 E. Fifth St. Cincinnati, Ohio.

HUNDREDS OF CARLOADS OF Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
Evergreens, Shrubs, Hardy Roses, etc. 1,200 acres, 50 in Hardy Roses, none better grown, 44 greenhouses of Palms, Ferns, Ficus, Everblooming Roses, Geraniums, and other things too numerous to mention. Mail size postpaid, safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Immense stock of SUPERB CANNAS, the queen of bedding plants. Acres of Paeonias and other Perennials. 50 choice collections cheap in Seeds, Plants, Roses, etc. For Fruit and Ornamental Trees ask for Catalog No. 1, 112 pages; for Seeds, Everblooming Roses, Cannas, Geraniums, Greenhouse and Bedding Plants in general, Catalog No. 2, 168 pages. Both FREE. Direct deal will insure you the best at first cost. Try it. 57 years. (16)
THE STORRS & HARRISON CO.
BOX 133, FAIRFAXVILLE, O.

There's your chance

to make more money from less land. Ten acres of truck or fruit on the GULF COAST OF TEXAS brings more net profit than 50 acres in grain up North. Write today for facts that prove.
Alex. Hilton, G. F. A. Frisco Lines, 965 Frisco Bldg., St. Louis.

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You're Robbing the Soil

of part of its most valuable and fertile products—ammonia, potash and phosphorous—every time you grow a corn crop.

These must be replaced regularly or in a few years all the fertility of the soil will be exhausted.

Jarecki Brand Fertilizers

contains all the foods necessary to the perfect development and maturity of corn.

Drill Jarecki Fertilizer, 200 to 400 lbs. to the acre, and you will get 80 to 100 bushels of better, more fully developed corn per acre.

Write for free memorandum book. Contains the A, B, C, of fertilization. Free to all growers.

THE JARECKI CHEMICAL CO.
Sandusky and Cincinnati, Ohio.

Agents wanted in every vicinity.

UNFERTILIZED

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HOME AND YOUTH

BE BRAVE.

BY Z. I. DAVIS.

Boys and girls, be always brave;
Learn the passing hours to save;
Learn to wisely do and dare,
Lift the load that is thy share.

Boys and girls, be always true
To the friends who trust in you;
Do your duty with your might,
Shun the wrong and do the right.

You are needed, every one,
For the work that must be done;
Then, for God, act well your part
With an uncomplaining heart.

SABON'S CABIN.

BY FRANK H. SWEET.

There were few settlers in Rhode Island when John Sabon left the Plymouth Colony and took his family down into the Naragansett country. Two years before, he had been a poor weaver at Bourges, France, working long hours and only just able to keep above actual want. But he was impulsive and generous and had aspirations to raise his family above its present condition. And one way and another he had managed to pick up a very good education for a man of his position.

At the time there were strange rumors coming across the water of the hardy pioneers who were subduing the western wilderness. Sabon heard the rumors and became enthusiastic. This was the opportunity he was looking for. He had a large family, and the place for growing children was a new country. So he sold the tools of his craft, and his household furniture, and the cow and calf, and the great oak chest and armor which his grandfather, the soldier, had given him, and with the proceeds engaged passage to Plymouth.

But a year and a half at the Puritan colony enlarged his ambition. He found that the great forests stretched away to the west and southwest, even beyond the knowledge of the Indian neighbors, and that any of it might be had for the asking. Why confine himself to a small holding when he might acquire land which would have to be measured by the eye instead of the tape measure, and which would be large enough to divide among the children and children's children? So he disposed of the small place he had acquired at Plymouth and once more set out with his family in search of a new home.

It was middle autumn and the weather was warm and agreeable. Fish abounded in the streams, and in the woods they found an abundance of wild fruit and game. So they loitered on the way and made themselves familiar with the country as they went along.

At last Sabon found a place which seemed to suit all his hopes. It was well watered and timbered, and had plenty of fine, marsh land which would yield him all the hay he wanted and furnish grazing for the cattle he intended to have. And back on the eastern slope of the hillside were several gushing springs of pure cold water.

Near one of these springs he built his small two-room cabin. There was little furniture to put in it, but in the woods were dry leaves for bedding and an abundance of fuel. And almost at their door were game and fish, and along the shores of the river, at low tide, could be gathered oysters and clams and mussels.

During the winter Sabon and his two alert boys hunted and set traps, and by spring had accumulated quite a large number of skins. With these he returned to Plymouth and bought provisions and ammunition and a cow. This last addition to the household was hailed with delight by the younger children.

But their joy was of short duration. Within a week the cow was stolen by a small party of Indians who visited the cabin while Sabon was away hunting. Mrs. Sabon tried to restrain them, but was met with such fierce looks that she was glad to retreat into the cabin. A few weeks later the same party again visited the place, during the owner's absence, and carried off the pig and all the hens they could catch. After that Sabon gave up most of his hunting and began to clear land around the cabin so that he might be within easy call.

But as the weeks went by the Indians grew bolder in their aggressions. His traps were stolen, and arrows were occasionally shot at him from ambush. Frequently he saw prints of moccasined feet in the soil about his cabin. Sometimes he

was awakened in the night by strange sounds, and would steal from his bed of leaves and peer cautiously through the loop hole. He never stepped outside now without a sharp glance around; and his gun was always held in readiness for instant use.

And yet there was no open warfare between the settlers and Indians, but he was in daily fear of an outbreak. His cabin was isolated and very near the Pequot trail. If any considerable number should attack him he would be powerless to check them. Sometimes he was almost ready to take his family back to the protection of Plymouth, or at least to remove to a more thickly settled community.

During the summer he cleared nearly two acres of land and broke it up as best he could by hand for the next year's planting. As the weather grew cold he once more began to set his traps in the woods and along the banks of the river.

This second winter was much more severe than the first. Snow began to fall in October and remained on the ground almost continuously until spring. Game became scarce, and the thick ice on the river rendered fishing almost impossible. By Christmas the family was reduced to extreme want.

At last Sabon determined to take what skins he had obtained and go to the nearest settlement after supplies. No Indian "signs" had been seen for some weeks and he was in hopes that he could go and return without observation.

It was bitterly cold and snowing when he set out, but in the afternoon the weather moderated and the snow changed to rain. The third day he reached his destination and, having effected the exchange he desired, set out on his return with a generous pack of provisions strapped on his back. It was still raining, and the accumulated snow was slowly spreading out into broad lakes of ice cold water which, on the hillsides and in the sloping valleys, quickly became swollen and angry torrents.

Sabon made slow progress, and was often obliged to make long detours to avoid these swollen streams. It was not until the fourth day that he reached the Pettaquamscutt and turned up its bank toward his cabin.

As he was pushing his way laboriously through the snow and water he suddenly stopped with a low cry of surprise. Crossing the half-melted snow in front of him was a wavering line of footprints. It required but a single glance of his practiced eyes to tell him they were made by moccasins, and that the owner was not far away. Almost instantly his gun was in position, and his keen eyes sweeping from side to side. But only for a moment, then his gaze returned to the tracks and his gun was allowed to fall back into its old position.

"Too small for a grown Injin," he said, aloud, "and I ain't fighting children. But it's strange one should be wandering around by himself in such weather's this. I suppose it's 'cause he's an Injin."

Again his glance swept across the snow in the direction the footprints indicated. This time he saw a small dark object lying almost in the edge of the water. At first he thought it was a muskrat, or some other small animal, but as he drew nearer the object resolved itself into the figure of a child, half buried in the snow.

"An Injin gal," he cried, pityingly, as he bent over it. "Poor little thing! And froze stiff!"

But at the sound of his voice the figure moved slightly and moaned. Then the wild, frightened eyes opened and the figure made a vain effort to raise itself.

In an instant Sabon had thrown his pack upon the snow and raised her in his arms. At first she resisted feebly, then she sank back into unconsciousness. Sabon glanced down at his pack doubtfully. He was nearly exhausted, and it would be impossible for him to carry both the pack and the child. His indecision was but momentary. The Indian girl's life outweighed all other considerations, and it was necessary that she should be cared for immediately. His cabin was not more than three miles away. Perhaps he could return before night and get the provisions.

It had now ceased snowing and the sun was creeping doubtfully from behind the clouds. Sabon walked as rapidly as possible and chafed the girl's cold hands from time to time. Reaching the cabin he gave her in charge of his wife and hurried back after his pack. It was gone. But in the snow was another line of moccasin-made footprints, larger and deeper than the other, and it required little skill on his part to tell him the footprints

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were made by a stalwart Indian warrior. Late that night he was aroused from a deep slumber by the stealthy tramp of many feet outside. Listening intently he could hear rustling sounds as if brush-wood were being piled against the cabin. Going to the loop-hole he peered out. The moon was behind a cloud, but indis- tinctly he could see shadowy figures mov- ing about. Reaching up to the antlers above the loop-hole he took down his gun. Then he remembered that his extra ammunition had been left in the pack.

His gun was loaded and he could kill one Indian, but would not that exasperate the rest? Probably the Indians would make them prisoners and hold them for ransom, but if he should kill one of their number it would mean the prompt de- struction of all his household. No, better trust to their mercy and the fact that no open war had yet been declared. Care- fully replacing the gun upon the antlers he once more peered from the loop-hole and waited.

After awhile he saw one of them light a torch and apply it to the pile of brush- wood. But the wet leaves and sticks only spluttered and smoked. Again and again the torch was applied, but in vain. Then a score or more of the Indians went back into the woods. When they returned they brought with them a long, heavy log.

Sabon knew that the decisive moment had come. Quickly arousing his family he gathered them about him and waited. But as the great log crashed against the door, making the whole cabin shake, a sudden inspiration seized him. The In- dian girl was seated on the hearth near the smouldering fire, watching them with wild, staring eyes. Sabon caught her up in his arms and as the second crash of the log sent the door flying from its hinges he sprang forward into the open doorway. At the same moment the moon came from behind the clouds and revealed him clearly to the Indians.

There was a low murmur of astonish- ment, and the besiegers fell back from the doorway. As they did so, a tall, powerful chief who had been directing them sprang into the cabin and caught the little girl from Sabon's arms.

"Calchetta!" he cried huskily, "how you come here? I have search like the hun- gry wolf, but no find. T'ink you dead." The little girl said something to him in a low voice and pointed to Sabon. The chief held out his hand.

"Me sorry," he said, regretfully, "but no can help now. Mebbe by'm by. Cal- chetta got lost many day and snow hide trail. Then my young men find trail far off, and paleface trail joining it at Petta- quamscott, and he come like the wind and tell me. We t'ink you kill and hide in water, then we follow you trail to kill you."

"That's all right, chief," answered Sa- bon, good naturedly, as he took the Indian's hand, "but I don't make war on children. An' for that matter," reflect- ively, "I'd rather not make war on any of you. I haven't any grudge against you Indians, except for the way you've been treatin' me lately. 'Twasn't jest the right thing to take my cow and pro- visions."

"All come back, but pig," said the chief, gravely. "Him killed. But me sorry 'bout wigwam."

"Oh, that doesn't matter," replied Sa- bon. "I can fix the door in a few hours —and very glad to get off so easy," under his breath.

But the chief did not seem to be sat- isfied.

"What log for in the woods?" he asked, suddenly.

"For a new cabin," answered Sabon, wondering what was in the chief's mind. "This one isn't large enough for a big family. I got the logs ready last winter, but—well, I've been thinkin' some of mov- in' away."

"Better stay," sententiously. "We be good friends all time now. Calchetta say she like you. S'pose me let you have ten —twenty—sixty young men to make wig- wam. S'pose you do it heap quick!"

"I think we should," grinned Sabon. "Sixty men! whew!"

The chief walked across the room and placed Calchetta upon a pile of skins near the fireplace. "Me leave her with white squaw till she better," he said to Mrs. Sabon. Then turning to the door he added, "now me go talk with young men."

The next day work was begun on the new house. The Indians were not skillful but they were strong and willing, and work progressed rapidly. In less than a week, a strong, commodious house was built and the old cabin transformed into



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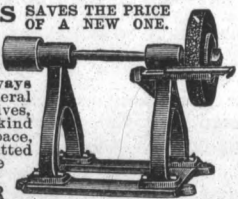
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a stable. The cow and the pack of provisions were returned, and a fine pair of hunting dogs given to Sabon as a special present from Calchetta. And in the store-room of the new house were several large baskets of corn, and a freshly killed buck which the chief had presented to his new "white brother."

ANIMALS THAT FISH.

BY ISAAC NOTES.

Man is not the only animal that esteems fish as food. Every schoolboy and every schoolgirl knows the osprey, or fishhawk, is a great fisher and lover of fish. Also that the eagle is quite partial to a dinner off a nice plump trout or bass from some cool mountain stream, and that he will sit for hours in a tree or on a mountain crag watching for the fishhawk to dart into the water after its dinner, when he in turn darts upon the fishhawk and makes it drop the fish, then the eagle catches it before it strikes the water or ground.

Many animals, as well as birds, like the taste of fish, and are very expert in catching them—more so, even, than the osprey. The mink has a strong liking for fish and can generally get his dinner at the water's edge when no other animal can. He is perhaps a more successful fisher than the country boy with his bent-pin hook, if such a thing can be possible.

Did you ever see a mink fish? He will lie perfectly still upon some rock or sunken log alongside a stream where the water is deep enough for good-sized fish to venture into. Then the mink darts, quick as lightning, into the water and seizes the fish with his sharp claws, hops out of the water upon the log or rock and proceeds to make a fine meal off his catch. The mink is so long and slender of body, and so quick, and his nose is so sharp that he can dive like a rock, and he can stay under the water a long time without discomfort. He can, in fact, stay in the water for hours, if only his sharp nose is sticking up an inch above the surface somewhere near the edge of the stream, among leaves or weeds. Then his body is so nearly black that he can lie on a dark log, or in a dark nook among the gnarled roots of a tree near the water's edge, and the fish do not see him until he springs at them with the swiftness of a bullet.

A favorite hiding place for the mink, when lying in wait for his dinner, is upon a log across a creek or other small stream. The nearer the log to the water, and the clearer the water, the better it is for the mink, and the darker the color of the log the less likelihood is there of the fish seeing him. His slender body is flattened out along the log, with his head and nose turned sideways, watching the water, and the first fish that passes under the log large enough to furnish a meal for the wily animal is almost sure to fall a victim to those sharp claws. If the fish sees the animal's head against the side of the log it is probably mistaken for a knot. So common is it for the mink to lie upon logs spanning a small fishing stream that you will generally find such logs worn smooth if there are many mink, coons and opossums in the country.

The raccoon also eats fish, which it catches along the edges of streams, but it seems to prefer crawfish. If you are a close observer and at all familiar with the ways of wild animals you will notice that along the banks of creeks and rivers, where the banks are not too steep and the mud is soft, there are depressions like small furrows leading down to the water's edge. If you examine them carefully you will see that these narrow trenches are worn by thousands of imprints of little feet that look like a baby's hand in the mud or damp sand. This is where raccoons come out of the corn fields and timbers at night, down to the stream to drink and to catch crawfish. The raccoon reaches his fore paws, shaped like a monkey's hand, into the shallow water and grabs the crawfish. You will see little piles of shells upon the bank, too, where he has crunched the meat out of them, the eatable part of the crawfish being in the tail, all except the extreme tip. The head and front part of the crawfish is a mere shell.

No stream is too small and insignificant to receive these nightly visits from raccoons if there be crawfish in them, but the mink fishes along larger streams after real fish. Perhaps the raccoon loves the regular fish as well as the mink, but he is not so quick and cannot dive so well, or stay under water as long. He is not such a water animal as the mink, and doesn't like to swim or to get into

deep water. The crawfish, being easily caught, and staying near the edge of the water and in the tiniest streams, are his staple diet and are esteemed quite a delicacy. You generally find mink only along good-sized streams where they can catch fish, but you will find the raccoon scattered more generally over the country, far from rivers or large creeks. But wherever there is the smallest spring or branch you will find Mr. Coon with his bushy, ring tail, catching and eating crawfish in the moonlight, though they do not stir out much at night until after nine-thirty or ten o'clock. It is an interesting sight to see an old raccoon, on a bright moonlight night, standing in water up to his knees, with his bushy tail held just out of the water, and perfectly still except when he makes a grab for a crawfish with his right fore paw. Having secured his prey he crams it into his mouth very much as a monkey eats the peanuts which he reaches for between the bars of his cage.

THE LONG WINTER EVENINGS.

BY L. M. THORNTON.

Writers have deplored the long winter evenings when the farmer and his family must of necessity be shut in from the outside world, but these winter evenings are the greatest blessing that can be recorded. They unite the family. They are each an opportunity for good. They are opportunities for character building. How many farmers' boys who have risen to posts of honor and trust in the world can look back and say that they attribute much of their success to the lessons learned and the resolves made during the long winter evenings in the little country kitchen or sitting room.

Winter evenings should bring the family closer together, and this is best done if they can come to have one aim, one form of recreation. Magazines and good books supply an endless fund of material for the home reading circle.

A good weekly newspaper that keeps in touch with political, business and social life, a paper that is not skimmed over and cast aside, but one that is read aloud by some member of the family and then its important news discussed and mentally digested, is of more benefit than sensational stories. A good farm paper that is perused in the same way gives ideas that will become of great value during the following season. A magazine that gives not exciting stories but good literature should come to every farmhouse. Then there are books and books. Choose the best, novels perhaps, but novels that are being read by the world outside, or those of authors whose fame is deathless. Let mother read a chapter, and father and the children take their turns. Have a dictionary handy and if a word is difficult of pronunciation see that it is mastered before the reading is continued. In this way the long winter evenings come to have an educational value that can not be overestimated.

There should be another side to the winter evening question, however, and that is the social. Reading helps, but an hour devoted to games has its own particular value. Hide the thimble furnishes amusement for father and mother as well as the children and they will grow younger while the search continues. Any game like dominoes, odd or even, lotto, or the thousand and one to be secured at little cost in the village stores, is excellent in its way, and one evening during the week can be devoted to games to the advantage of the whole family.

Another excellent pastime is the forming of words. Although this is educational, it is entertaining and helpful. Choose some word, farmer, for instance, and, after providing each of those gathered around the table with pencil and paper, let each make as many words as possible, using only the letters found in the given word, and none more often than it appears. Some lists will be long and some short, but the recreation is certain. If father and mother, and Big Sister, and Big Brother, keep their eyes and ears open they will discover many other ways of spending the winter evenings. A little unselfishness, a little effort on the part of each member of the family, and results are obtainable which city dwellers never dream possible. A united family is the nation's salvation, and around the kerosene lamp of the country home the great men and women of the future are now laying the foundations upon which are to be built the country's successes.

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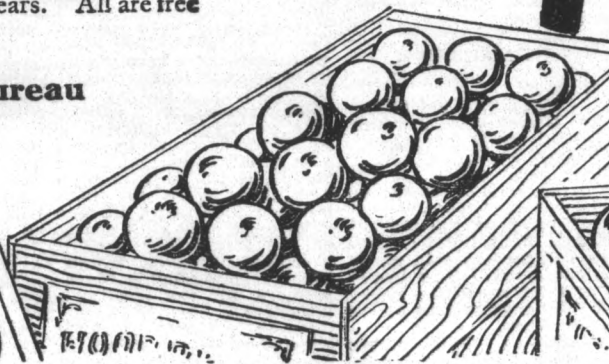
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MARKETS

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKETS.

November 23, 1910.
Grains and Seeds.

Wheat.—The statistical situation is generally in favor of an easy market, but the week has brought surprises to the bears, the greatest being the showing of a shorter crop in Argentina than was expected. It was figured that the South American country would furnish 130,000,000 bushels of wheat for Europe, but the more recent estimates hold that it will not be in a position to put up over 100,000,000 bushels. This shortage gave Liverpool a stronger tone which was reflected in the markets on this side. Foreigners are buying in Winnipeg, millers in the west are active purchasers, and in the southwest dry weather is damaging the new crop. The visible supply increased about one and a half million bushels. One year ago the price for No. 2 red wheat was \$1.21½ per bu. Quotations for the week are:

	No. 2	No. 1	Dec.	May.
Thursday	.95	.93	.95½	1.00½
Friday	.94½	.92½	.94¾	.99½
Saturday	.95½	.93½	.95½	1.00½
Monday	.94½	.92½	.95½	.99½
Tuesday	.95½	.93½	.96	1.00½
Wednesday	.96	.96	.96½	1.00½

Corn.—Better prices are ruling in the corn department, but the tendency early this week was to weaken under pressure of heavier receipts from country places. The strength of wheat has been a bullish feature but for which declines might have occurred. The local market is easy. One year ago the price for No. 2 corn was 61c per bu. Quotations for the past week are:

	No. 2	No. 2	Yellow.
Thursday	54	55½	
Friday	53½	55½	
Saturday	53½	55½	
Monday	53½	55½	
Tuesday	53½	55	
Wednesday	53	55	

Oats.—There is being but a moderate volume of business done in oats, and prices do not change much. The local market is easy as appears to be the case in all the large centers. The price seems well adjusted to conditions of supply and demand. Visible supply has diminished about half a million bushels. One year ago the price for standard oats was 42½c per bu. Quotations for the week are:

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

Beans.—Transactions are not reported and the prices below, which are nominal, are unchanged from a week ago. Private reports from some sections where bean threshing is being continued are more encouraging than was expected when the crop was pulled. The quotations are:

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

Clover Seed.—The seed deal continues to be active and transactions are numerous but generally not large. Prices are a little better. Alsike is steady. Quotations are:

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

Rye.—Market is higher and demand improving. Quotations for No. 1 is 80c per bushel.

Visible Supply of Grains.

	*This week.	Last week.
Wheat	43,319,000	41,889,000
Corn	2,355,000	2,307,000
Oats	15,681,000	16,130,000
Rye	408,000	409,000
Barley	2,706,000	2,729,000

Flour, Feed, Provisions, Etc.

Flour.—The flour trade is steady 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, \$24 per ton.

Potatoes.—About the same conditions prevail as a week ago. In car lots Michigan potatoes are selling at 40@42c bu.

Dairy and Poultry Products.

Butter.—There is no change in price from last week. The demand for butter is good and supply ample at present. Quotations are: Extra creamery, 32c; firsts, do., 28½c; dairy, 23c; packing stock, 22c per lb.

Eggs.—The scarcity of eggs has forced a further advance and the price now for fresh receipts, case count, cases included, is 30½c per doz., which is one cent more than was paid a week ago.

Poultry.—The holiday demand is increasing the interest in this market and

prices are up. Chickens are now at 13@14c; fowls, 12@13c; ducks, 18c; geese, 14@15c; turkeys, 20@22c for dressed. For live birds the prices run 12@13c for chickens; 11@12c for fowls; 20c for turkeys; 12@13c for geese, and 16c for ducks.

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

Dressed Pork.—Lower at 9@9½c 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.

White beans are in fair demand, quotations to farmers being on \$1.75@1.80 basis. Red kidneys are lower, though quotations continue at \$2.25. Scarcity of cars is affecting shipments of both potatoes and beans. The potato situation shows no improvement over last week, 30c being the outside figure, while 25c is the price paid at many up-state stations. Potatoes are still coming from pits and when the pits freeze up it is expected that prices will stiffen. The movement of potatoes out of Michigan has been of almost unprecedented volume to date. Glass farmers are not getting rich out of lettuce this fall. They are selling lettuce for 4½c per lb., a price far below the usual Thanksgiving figures. Radishes are selling at 25c; parsley, 15c; cucumbers, \$1.25. Onions are quoted at 45@50c to farmers. Clover seed is worth \$6@7.50; timothy, \$4@5. Poultry is in good demand Thanksgiving week, at higher prices. Chickens, 5 lbs. and over are worth 10c; lighter ones 9c; geese have advanced to 11c; ducks to 12c, while turkeys are worth 17c. Dressed hogs are a trifle higher, bringing 9@9½c. No special change is noted in butter and eggs.

New York.

Butter.—Prices declined a full cent the past week for the best grades of creameries, while other kinds are steady. Creamery specials quoted at 31½@32c; extras, 30½c; thirds to firsts, 24@29c.

Eggs.—The best grades are again quoted higher. Nearby eggs quoted at 52@55c; fresh gathered extras, 36@38c; firsts, 31@35c.

Poultry.—Dressed, active and higher. Quoted as follows: Western chickens, 13½@17c; fowls, 11@18c; spring turkeys, 18@26c. Live chickens dull and lower; turkeys slightly higher. Spring chickens, 13@14c; fowls, 13@14c; turkeys, 14@22c.

Chicago.

Wheat.—No. 2 red, 93@93½c; December, 91½c; May, 97¼c per bu.

Corn.—No. 2 mixed, 50¼@50½c; December, 44¼c; May, 46½c.

Butter.—Market easier at last week's values. Receipts ample and trade rather quiet. Creameries, 24@30½c; dairies, 25@27c per lb.

Eggs.—The better grades have moved up another cent during the past week. Miscellaneous receipts unchanged. Quotations are: Prime firsts, 31c; firsts, 29c; at mark, cases included, 19½@22½c dozen.

Hay and Straw.—Hay steady; wheat straw higher. No other material price changes. Quotations are: Choice timothy, \$19@19.50; No. 1 timothy, \$17.50@18.50; No. 2 do. and No. 1 mixed, \$15.50@17; No. 3 do. and No. 2 mixed, \$12.50@15; rye straw, \$8.50@9; oat straw, \$7@7.50; wheat straw, \$6.50@7 per ton.

Potatoes.—Lighter receipts have stiffened the market somewhat; prices generally 1c higher. Choice to fancy are quoted at 45@48c per bu; fair to good, 38@43c.

Elgin.

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

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Buffalo.

November 21, 1910.
(Special report by Dunning & Stevens, New York Central Stock Yards, East Buffalo, N. Y.)

Receipts of stock here today as follows: Cattle, 145 cars; hogs, 20,000; sheep and lambs, 12,400; calves, 1,200.

With 145 loads of cattle on the market here today, as a rule light butcher cattle, cows, stockers and feeders sold about 10c higher than last week. The heavy cattle were dull and lower. The heavy weight steers sold lower than last week.

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@6.25; best 1,100 to 1,200-lb. shipping steers, \$5@5.75; medium butcher steers, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs., \$5.50@5.25; light do., \$4.25@4.75; best fat cows, \$4.25@5; fair to good cows, \$3@3.75; common to medium do., \$2.75@3.25; trimmers, \$2.50@3; best fat heifers, \$5@5.50; good do., \$4.25@4.75; fair to good do., \$3.50@4; stock heifers, \$3.25@3.50; best feeding steers, dehorned, \$5.10@5.35; medium to good feeding steers, \$4.25@4.50; stockers, all grades, \$3.60@3.80; 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 fancy do., \$5@6.50; common to good do., \$3@4.

With 125 double decks of hogs on the market here today, market opened 10@15c lower than Saturday's best time, and closing up steady at the opening prices, with a few loads going over unsold.

We quote: Medium and heavy, \$7.15; few choice, \$7.25; mixed and medium, \$7.15@7.20; yorkers, \$7.10@7.20; pigs, \$7.25@7.50, according to weight and qual-

ity; roughs, \$6.50; stags, \$5.50@5.75. Prospects only fair, this being holiday week, we are liable to have a dull trade.

The market opened up active on handy lambs; most of the best handy weights selling at \$6.35@6.40. Heavy lambs very dull and hard to sell. Lambs weighing over 100 lbs. about \$5.75. Most of the northern Michigan lambs selling from \$6@6.25 according to weight and quality. Prospects look lower on lambs for the balance of the week unless the run should be exceptionally light. Sheep were about steady with the close of last week. Most of the best ewes selling at \$3.75.

We quote: Best handy lambs, \$6.35@6.40; heavy lambs, \$5.75@6; heavy ewes, \$3.65@6.75; bucks, \$2.50@3; yearlings, \$4.50@4.75; wethers, \$4@4.25; handy ewes \$3.75@3.85; cull sheep, \$2.50@3; northern Michigan lambs, \$6@6.25; veals, choice to extra, \$10@10.25; fair to good do., \$7.50@9.50; heavy calves, \$5@6.50.

Chicago.

November 21, 1910.

Received today 23,000 37,000 45,000
Same day last year, 41,268 41,800 31,721
Received last week, 70,576 140,660 168,933
Same week last year, 72,974 128,561 127,099

Cattle.—which averaged 15@25c lower last week, sold better today, with moderate offerings. There was a good demand at well maintained prices, and the better class of light steers and butcher stuff sold largely a dime higher, even heavy beefs selling well. Only about 1,500 western rangers arrived. Hogs, which declined 70@75c last week, had a further break of 10@15c, with a slow trade at \$6.75@7.30, choice light hogs bringing \$7.20. Hogs received last week averaged 234 lbs., compared with 224 lbs. a year ago, 212 lbs. two years ago and 209 lbs. three years ago. Lambs declined last week 85c@1.15 and sheep 50@60c, touching lowest figures of the year, but there was a better market today for fat lambs, with higher prices. Feeder stock continued slow at unchanged values. Lambs moved off at \$4.50@6.10, feeder lots being salable at \$4@5.75. Wethers were salable at \$3.25@3.90, ewes at \$1.50@3.50. Bucks at \$2@3 and yearlings at \$4@4.50. Breeding ewes were quotable at \$3@4.50, while feeders wanted wethers at \$3@3.75 and yearlings at \$4@4.40. About 50 double-decks of lambs arrived from the ranges. Thanksgiving day is a holiday in the live stock market.

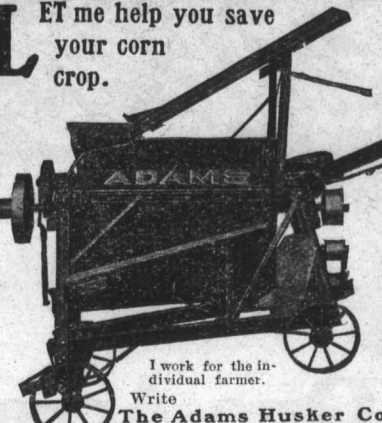
Cattle are not at all likely to sell any better so long as these liberal supplies are kept up. Rallies in prices take place now and then, but they quickly react, and large numbers of cattle have been carried over from day to day unsold. The most important change in the market last week was an unexpected marked increase in the receipts from western ranges, with a smaller number of fed cattle. The aggregate cattle offerings were too large, with an especially large showing of ordinary to medium grades, and further sharp breaks in prices placed the general market on the lowest level seen in a long period, although bottom values were no lower. Fed steers sold largely at \$5@7, with the commoner lots of light-weight steers selling at \$4.40@5.40 and the better class of cattle of good weights going at \$6@7, while a limited number of prime beefs brought \$7.05@7.60, and a sale was made of 32 fancy yearling Angus Iowa-fed steers and heifers that averaged 916 lbs. at \$7.75. It is a noteworthy fact that prime little yearling steers and heifers have sold invariably to the best advantage, and stock feeders would do well to remember this. Cattle are much lower than a year ago, but at that time the choicer beefs were unusually scarce, while feeding this season is much more general than usual. Cows and heifers have been selling at \$3.35@6.75, few going as high as \$5.60, and canners going at \$2@2.75 and cutters at \$2.80@3.30, while bulls were good sellers at \$3@5.40, but few went over \$5. Calves had a good outlet at \$3@10 per 100 lbs., and milch cows sold very fairly at \$30@70 each, eastern shippers usually wanting only good milkers. The stocker and feeder trade has been on a liberal scale at further reductions in prices, stockers selling at \$3@4.90 and feeders at \$4.35@5.50. Of late buyers have been turning to stockers and moderate-priced feeders more than heretofore.

Hogs have been almost uniformly on the down grade for still another week, with increasing receipts and no particular improvement in the eastern shipping demand. It was the lowest market seen in a long period, with sales far below those of a year ago, although sales were made much above those in other years. There was a large percentage of 180 to 225-lb. shots of the new crop, mainly barrows, and these were the best sellers, these butcher lots being in fine condition. It is evident that gilts are going to be kept on the farms to a very large extent for breeding purposes, which is certainly a highly commendable move on the part of farmers, for the country needs far more hogs than now bred in the corn belt. Corn is a record-breaking crop, and its cheapness should stimulate stock feeding. Stags continue to bring a big premium, with sales subject to 80 lbs. dockage per head. High prices still check the sales of cured meats, but fresh pork is considerably lower and more active, in spite of increased consumption at this time of poultry.

Sheep and lambs were marketed for still another week in far greater volume than for corresponding weeks in former years, with a decreasing percentage of shipments from the ranges and a corresponding gain in fed lots. The outlet has compared favorably with former years, while falling greatly below recent weeks, the increased consumption of poultry east and west tending to lessen both the local and eastern demand for mutton. Neither was the demand for flocks to ship to feeding districts anywhere near as large as a short time ago, and furthermore, a much greater part of the offerings consisted of live muttons. The market showed a lamentable lack of the recent firmness, and the further reductions in prices resulted in many fed lots going so low

as to prevent any profits for their owners. Feeding is on a larger scale than ever before, according to advices from various places, and many sheepmen paid far too high prices for feeding stock at the start.

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THIS IS THE LAST EDITION.

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

DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Thursday's Market.
November 24, 1910.

Receipts, 490. Market steady at Wednesday's prices; 10@15c higher than last Thursday.

We quote: Best steers and heifers, \$5.50; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4.75@5; steers and heifers, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.75; steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.75; steers and heifers that are fat, 500 to 700, \$3.50@4.25; choice fat cows, \$4; good fat cows, \$3.50@3.75; common cows, \$2.75@3.25; canners, \$2@2.75; choice heavy bulls, \$3.75@4; 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, \$4@6; common milkers, \$3@3.50.

Spicer & R. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 1 bull weighing 1,150 at \$4, 3 butchers av 740 at \$4.25, 1 heifer weighing 500 at \$4, 1 cow weighing 980 at \$3, 1 do weighing 920 at \$3.90, 1 bull weighing 1,040 at \$3.90, 2 heifers av 600 at \$3.90, 5 steers av 800 at \$4.55; to Kamman 2 do av 840 at \$4.50, 2 cows av 935 at \$3.10, 1 do weighing 1,000 at \$4.50; to Rattkowsky 1 do weighing 640 at \$2.50; to Goodwin 3 do av 940 at \$3.50; to Regan 5 heifers av 500 at \$4; to Sullivan P. Co. 3 cows av 870 at \$2.75, 7 heifers av 564 at \$3.50, 2 cows av 750 at \$2.50, 1 steer weighing 1,140 at \$5, 1 bull weighing 1,300 at \$4, 2 cows av 875 at \$3, 3 bulls av 713 at \$4; to Newton B. Co. 1 steer weighing 960 at \$5; to Parker, W. & Co. 7 butchers av 730 at \$4.35, 7 do av 761 at \$4.35, 3 cows av 1,016 at \$3.75; to Mich. B. Co. 9 butchers av 690 at \$4.05, 1 steer weighing 500 at \$4; to Goose 3 cows av 926 at \$3.35.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 2 cows av 1,100 at \$3.65, 1 steer weighing 1,010 at \$5.25, 3 cows av 1,000 at \$3.75, 2 do av 900 at \$3.25, 1 do weighing 920 at \$3; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 do weighing 730 at \$2.50; to Goose 5 butchers av 340 at \$4.25, 2 do av 625 at \$3.85; to Kamman 19 do av 881 at \$3.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 1 bull weighing 1,120 at \$4, 3 steers av 773 at \$4.50; to Hammond, S. & Co. 24 steers av 1,033 at \$3.30; to Mich. B. Co. 4 cows av 975 at \$3.85, 2 do av 825 at \$3.25, 2 do av 1,300 at \$4.

Haley & M. sold Rattkowsky 2 bulls av 625 at \$3.40, 3 butchers av 635 at \$3.90, 1 heifer weighing 750 at \$3.50, 1 cow weighing 1,100 at \$4; to Newton B. Co. 8 do av 1,070 at \$3.40, 4 do av 1,012 at \$3.10, 8 butchers av 700 at \$4, 4 canners av 887 at \$2.85, 1 steer weighing 1,020 at \$5.25, 3 cows av 840 at \$3.85, 1 do weighing 680 at \$2.40, 6 butchers av 800 at \$4.40; to Hammond, S. & Co. 1 bull weighing 1,320 at \$4.25; to Goose 2 heifers av 420 at \$3.50, 3 cows av 886 at \$3.15; to Applebaum 7 butchers av 646 at \$3.95, 2 cows av 950 at \$3.65; to Marx 1 bull weighing 580 at \$4; to Ponks 2 stockers av 660 at \$4.15; to Kamman 9 butchers av 708 at \$4.30.

Johnson sold Breitenbeck 23 butchers av 668 at \$4.
Sandall sold Sullivan B. Co. 3 steers av 933 at \$5.

Receipts, 337. Market 25@50c higher than last Thursday. Best, \$9@9.50; others, \$4@8.50; milch cows and springers steady.

Spicer & R. sold Parker, W. & Co. 2 av 120 at \$8.50, 2 av 135 at \$6.50, 4 av 115 at \$8.25, 8 av 160 at \$9.50; to Mich. B. Co. 9 av 135 at \$8.65; to Burnstine 4 av 150 at \$9.25, 1 weighing 160 at \$7, 3 av 120 at \$8.25, 2 av 130 at \$8.50; to McGuire 5 av 125 at \$9.25.

Sandall & T. sold Newton B. Co. 3 av 120 at \$8.50.

Kendall sold Mich. B. Co. 14 av 150 at \$9, 6 av 150 at \$9.25, 4 av 150 at \$9.25.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 14 av 130 at \$8.75; to Nagle P. Co. 25 av 135 at \$9; to Parker, W. & Co. 4 av 130 at \$7.50, 4 av 110 at \$8.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 9 av 140 at \$9.50, 4 av 115 at \$9.25, 1 av 150 at \$8.25.

Wagner sold Nagle P. Co. 4 av 145 at \$9.
Haley & M. sold Parker, W. & Co. 11 av 300 at \$4, 2 av 135 at \$9.50; to Sullivan P. Co. 2 av 160 at \$9.50; to Mich. B. Co. 9 av 135 at \$8.65; to Sullivan P. Co. 3 av 140 at \$8.50.

Roe Com. Co. sold Hammond, S. & Co. 1 av 150 at \$9.50.

Receipts, 2,487. Market 10@15c higher than last week. Best lambs, \$5.75@6; fair lambs, \$5.25@5.50; light to common lambs, \$4.50@5; yearlings, \$4.50; fair to good sheep, \$3@3.75; culs and common, \$2@2.75.

Haley & M. sold Gordon 17 lambs av 48 at \$4, 60 do av 75 at \$5.75; to Barlage 10 yearlings av 88 at \$4; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 36 lambs av 75 at \$5.75.

Wagner sold Nagle P. Co. 29 lambs av 80 at \$5.80.

Benett & S. sold Sullivan P. Co. 8 sheep av 115 at \$3, 46 lambs av 77 at \$5.75.

Kendall sold Street 19 sheep av 85 at \$3, 32 lambs av 70 at \$5.

Boyle sold Mich. B. Co. 74 lambs av 65 at \$5.65, 21 sheep av 90 at \$3.

Wickmann sold same 23 do av 90 at \$3.25.

Spicer & R. sold Nagle P. Co. 50 lambs av 80 at \$5.60, 17 do av 75 at \$5.60, 9 yearlings av 113 at \$4.50; to Mich. B. Co. 8 lambs av 67 at \$5.50; to Williamson 9

sheep av 150 at \$3.40; to Nagle P. Co. 191 lambs av 77 at \$5.55, 92 do av 85 at \$5.80, 4 sheep av 112 at \$3.25; to Mich. B. Co. 20 lambs av 60 at \$5.40, 27 sheep av 85 at \$3; to Barlage 10 do av 79 at \$2.75, 27 lambs av 65 at \$5.15.

Bishop, B. & H. sold Mich. B. Co. 43 lambs av 60 at \$5.35, 48 sheep av 115 at \$3.40; to Parker, W. & Co. 78 do av 85 at \$3.10; to Nagle P. Co. 255 lambs av 80 at \$5.75, 53 do av 65 at \$5.25, 70 do av 75 at \$5.75, 179 sheep av 110 at \$3.40; to Sullivan P. Co. 51 lambs av 83 at \$5.85, 59 sheep av 112 at \$2; to Breitenbeck Bros. 25 lambs av 60 at \$5, 32 do av 65 at \$5.60; to Fitzpatrick Bros. 75 sheep av 110 at \$3.50, 7 do av 125 at \$3.25; to Gordon 21 do av 95 at \$3.25.

Hogs.
Receipts, 4,685. Market 15@20c lower than on last Thursday.

Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$7.10@7.15; pigs, \$7.10@7.15; light yorkers, \$7.10; stags one-third off.

Friday's Market.

November 18, 1910.

Receipts this week, 1,339; last week, 1,620. Market steady at Thursday's prices.

We quote: Best steers and heifers, \$5.50; steers and heifers, 1,000 to 1,200, \$4.75@5; do., 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.75; grass steers and heifers that are fat, 800 to 1,000, \$4@4.75; do., 500 to 700, \$3.50@4.25; choice fat cows, \$4; good fat cows, \$3.50@3.75; common cows, \$2.75@3.25; canners, \$2@2.75; choice heavy bulls, \$3.75@4; fair to good bologna 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, \$4@6; common milkers, \$2@3.50.

Receipts this week, 730; last week, 637. Market steady at Thursday's close, 50c lower than opening. Best, \$8.75@9; others, \$4@8.50.

Milch cows and springers steady.

Receipts this week, 7,352; last week, 4,396. Market steady at Thursday's closing prices. Best lambs, \$5.75@5.80; fair to good lambs, \$5.25@5.50; light to common lambs, \$4.50@5; fair to good sheep, \$3@3.75; culs and common, \$2@2.50.

Receipts this week, 10,584; last week, 10,101. Market steady at Thursday's prices. Range of prices: Light to good butchers, \$7.30; pigs, \$7.30; light yorkers, \$7.25@7.30; stags one-third off.

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Early this month Rolland Fuller, of Wisconsin, marketed at Chicago 105 head of prime 91-lb. lambs at \$6.50 per 100 lbs., their heavy weight causing them to sell below fat lighter lambs. Mr. Fuller owns 65 ewes, and they raised 112 lambs, all of which grew and thrived. These ewes averaged nine pounds of wool each, and this, with the lambs, brought an income from the ewes of \$1,000 for one season.

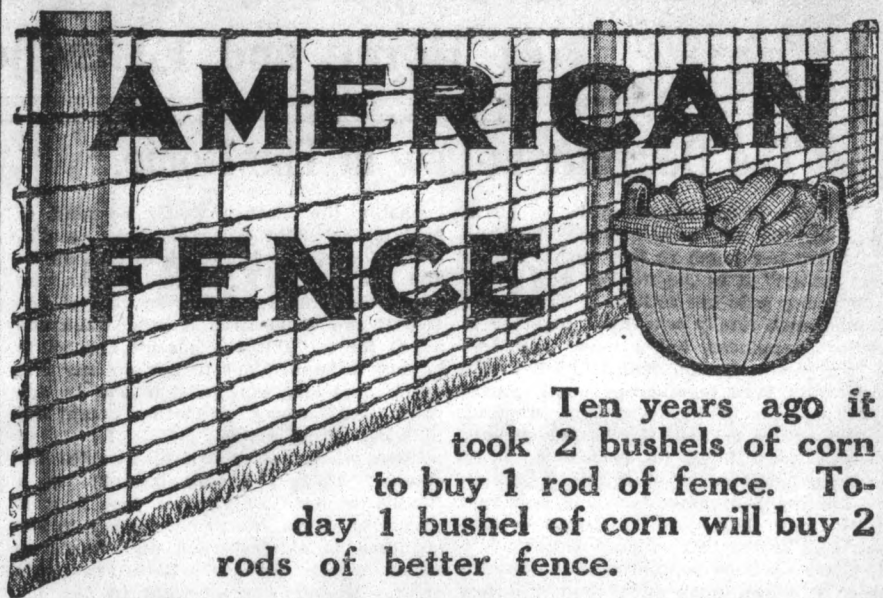
In parts of Illinois farmers have paid as high as 14 to 15 cents a pound for stock hogs to follow their cattle, and such farmers will make their hogs heavy, as usual. They acknowledge that for the next two or three months there are likely to be relatively large marketings of hogs, but they take the broad ground that the low price of corn will warrant them in holding young hogs to maturity. There is a fine large corn crop and plenty of fields are reported as running 75 bushels to the acre.

There has been a great drop in prices of hogs since late in March last, when the top price broke all records in the Chicago market the best selling at \$11.20 per 100 lbs. The spread in prices is greater than it was a year ago, when the range of sales in the Chicago market covered a range of not more than 75 cents per 100 lbs. Recently there has been a spread of as much as \$1, buyers neglecting the coarse, heavy old sows and paying liberal premiums for high-class bacon hogs, as well as for medium weight butcher hogs.

Late advices from the San Luis Valley in Colorado say that once more the famous pea fields that abound so numerous thereabouts will be utilized in the usual manner of furnishing grazing for flocks of sheep and lambs, and as many as in former years will be fattened for the market in this way. The late fall and the mild early winter usually experienced in this highly favored region render this method of harvesting peas extremely popular, and farmers and stockmen have been busy for several weeks in shipping in flocks from southern points.

Liquidation by range sheepmen at the present time is not prompted by any unsatisfactory financial conditions and does not forecast a short "crop" of lambs next year, according to Wyoming ranchmen. They state that flockmasters are culling more closely than they ever did before, and great numbers of old ewes that are not desirable as breeders any longer are being shipped to market, helping to swell the supplies at Chicago, Omaha, Kansas city and other western primary markets. The hold-over flocks in most parts of the range country will consist almost wholly of young stock. The supplies carried into the winter season will not be large, as last winter threw a big scare among sheepmen, and they are not anxious for a repetition of the lesson. Smaller flocks and better care will be the general policy during coming winters, and there is little chance that the annual lamb "crop" will grow smaller under the changed policy. Ranchmen are agreed in the statement that large flocks and large losses are usually inseparable. A prominent Wyoming sheepman says that most of the old-time sheepmen are planning to feed corn during the most severe weather, and even though the winter range will probably be short, the percentage of loss will doubtless be very small.

Higher Cost of Living Does not Include Fence



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American fence is made better than ever. It is a thoroughly galvanized square mesh fence of weight, strength and durability. Large wires are used and the whole fabric is woven together with the American hinged joint (patented)—the most substantial and flexible union possible. Both wires are positively locked and firmly held against side slip and yet are free to act like a hinge in yielding to pressure, returning quickly to place without bending or injuring the metal.

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Woman and Her Needs

At Home and Elsewhere

The Daughter-in-Law in The Home.

IF there is anyone more to be pitied than the young wife whose husband takes her home to live with "mother and father," it is the mother with whom said young wife has to live. I have heard of one such family who lived together in perfect happiness, but I never saw one. I have seen, though, many families who outwardly lived together peaceably, there was no sign of bickering and jangling, but inwardly I knew the hearts of both women were filled to overflowing with wrongs, imagined or otherwise, and both women were discontented and unhappy. They knew they must live together until one died or the "men folks" waked up to the fact that the happiness of the women was of more importance than the few extra dollars needed to build another house so, for the sake of appearances, they held their tongues.

It is very hard indeed to be the confidant of both parties to such a situation, for you feel that both are equally to be pitied and both equally to blame. How can you advise a mother-in-law to be more charitable towards her daughter-in-law when you know the younger woman has imposed a bit, and how can you scold the daughter-in-law for her acts when you know the mother-in-law is over-bearing? Both have rights which are as often as not treated with disrespect by the other.

The older woman has worked hard all through her youth and middle life to get a nice home for her old age. Along about the time she gets to 45 years, say, when she isn't old at all but just in her prime, she has the home just as she wants it. There is money enough in the bank to take care of her and father for the rest

Probably the mother would be glad of help if she could order her help around, but she doesn't want the help to come in and tell her how to do things. And no doubt the daughter would be glad of advice if she could have it only when she asked for it. But she doesn't appreciate having it handed out to her on any and every occasion, especially if she is advised that the way her mother taught her to work is not right.

Then when babies arrive, troubles increase. Mother, having brought up a family, is sure she knows just how it should be done. The young mother thinks grandma is old-fashioned and wants to follow newer methods. Both are again right. Mother was all right in her day and many of her ways are even now good. But there has been just as much progress in baby raising in the past 20 years as there has in scientific farming, and it stands to reason that many of grandma's ways are old-fashioned.

So it seems there is bound to be friction

unless one or the other of the women is willing to completely efface herself and let the other order the household, and that is rather more than flesh and blood could stand. The only right way out of it is to live separately from the beginning. When the son marries let him build a separate house, even if it only contains two rooms. He can add to this as he grows more prosperous. And let the man who is too poor to do this much for his wife, remain single. Then, when the new wife arrives, let mother leave her to work out her own salvation. If you see she is going to make a mistake, don't tell her so. She will never make the same mistake again, and the experience will do her twice as much good as any amount of advice. No matter how badly you want to advise her, just wait until she asks you. You can get a heap of satisfaction out of thinking how much better you could do, but don't tell her so. Just cast your mind back to your first days of married life and perhaps it may be revealed to you that you, too, made mistakes.

DEBORAH.

What the Boy Can Do for Christmas.

By MAE Y. MAHAFFY.

The average boy delights in making things, in handling tools of any kind. A description of two rather unusual crafts will perhaps appeal to boys. And, indeed, the work will not be left entirely to the boys of the household, for it provides pleasant occupation for the women and girls as well, especially when a desire for something more active than needlework comes to them.

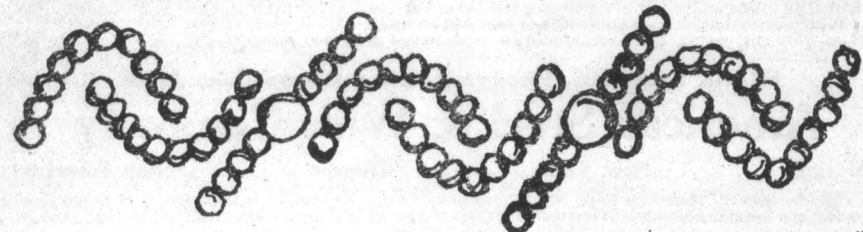
The first is known as studding, and in

be lightly traced on the box with a pencil or sharply pointed stick or instrument. If one is capable of making up a design it will be more satisfactory, as the original touch thus imparted adds to the interest. Hearts or circles interlocked and woven into various patterns are graceful and easily planned, but any geometric pattern may be utilized; such as the familiar Greek key, scrolls and the like. Diamonds or ovals enclosing initials or monograms add a personal feature which usually pleases.

Now drive the studs into place along the outline of the design, so that the edges just touch, making a solid row of studs. The patterns herewith give an idea as to the arrangement. One is in the form of a border; another a single design, and the third an all-over pattern. This last is well adapted for use over leather previously glued to the box in lieu of the paint or stain.

The second craft referred to is that of making coconut ware. The outer shell of the coconut is thoroughly cleaned of all loose fiber by scraping with glass, working the way the fiber runs. Smooth and plane it well with knife and sandpaper. Then give it a polishing with beeswax, using the finger tips or some silk for this purpose. Clean the inside out well also, and polish in a similar manner. You will be surprised at the polish which is acquired by continued effort.

One can make goblets, plant jars, flower holders, fern dishes, hair receivers, and numerous other knick-knacks by a little contriving. The thick end is cut off ac-



of their days and she prepares to settle down to enjoy herself. But just then the son marries, rents the farm and brings his young wife home to "relieve mother of the work."

Relieve mother indeed! Mother doesn't want to be relieved. She is just as strong as ever she was; she loves to work and now that she has got her house just as she wants it, why under the canopy should anyone think she wants to have some young slip of a girl step in and take the management out of her hands? Mother sets her lips in a straight line and decides that no one is coming into her house to "run things."

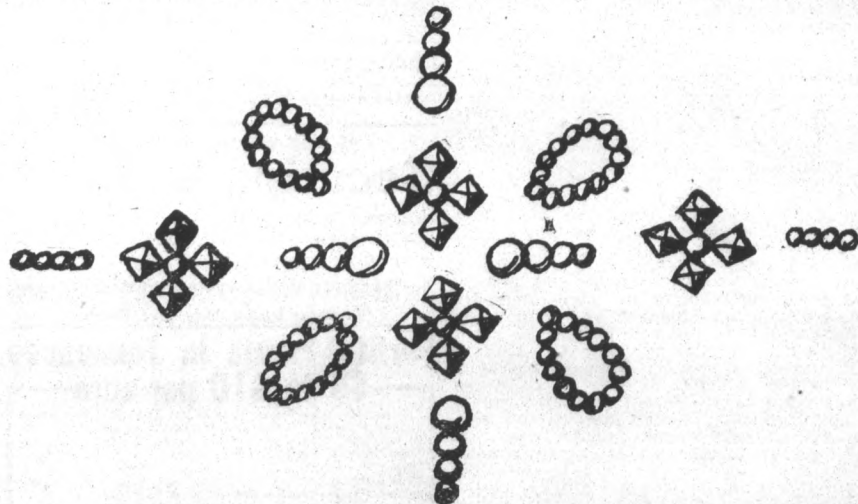
The new wife, also, has notions of her own. The chief reason why girls marry is to have a home in which they may do just as they please, and, of course, this new wife is no exception. She comes into the house with the idea that she is to be mistress, and why should she not? Surely the right to rule one's own household is the birthright of every American woman. But alas and alack for the daughter-in-law, she finds a ruler already there, and one who has no idea of being disenthroned. When the young woman tries to carry out her pet schemes she finds she has "mother" to reckon with and oftener than not she is thwarted. It may be the mother has not the least objection to the thing to be done, but the fact that the daughter-in-law thought of it first is enough to set the older woman against it. And, contrariwise, when the older woman has her mind set on doing something she finds herself opposed by her son's wife.

Relations are strained to say the least. Sometimes one gives in, sometimes the other, but whichever way it goes there is always a feeling of injury. The men, stupid things, can not understand the situation. They can't see why mother should not be glad of someone to help her, nor why the daughter-in-law should not be glad of an older woman's advice.

steel colored nails black paint or a silvery grey stain is good. The short nails known to the trade as studs are preferable, and are sold at almost every hardware store. They come in various sizes, and usually one can obtain them with square heads as well as round.

After the paint is dry a design should

cording to the shape of the intended article, the fern dishes being cut quite low. The decoration is next placed on the outer part of the cup. This is some simple conventional or geometrical figure, easily followed. Draw it on the sides of the cup, either offhand or by the aid of a paper pattern, glued into position. The



**The Quickest, Simplest
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This recipe makes a pint of cough syrup—enough to last a family a long time. You couldn't buy as much or as good cough syrup for \$2.50.

Simple as it is, it gives almost instant relief and usually stops the most obstinate cough in 24 hours. This is partly due to the fact that it is slightly laxative, stimulates the appetite and has an excellent tonic effect. It is pleasant to take—children like it. An excellent remedy, too, for whooping cough, sore lungs, asthma, throat troubles, etc.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents' worth) in a pint bottle and add the Sugar Syrup. It keeps perfectly. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

Pine is one of the oldest and best known remedial agents for the throat membranes. Pinex is the most valuable concentrated compound of Norway white pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and all the other natural healing elements. Other preparations will not work in this formula.

The prompt results from this recipe have endeared it to thousands of housewives in the United States and Canada, which explains why the plan has been imitated often, but never successfully.

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

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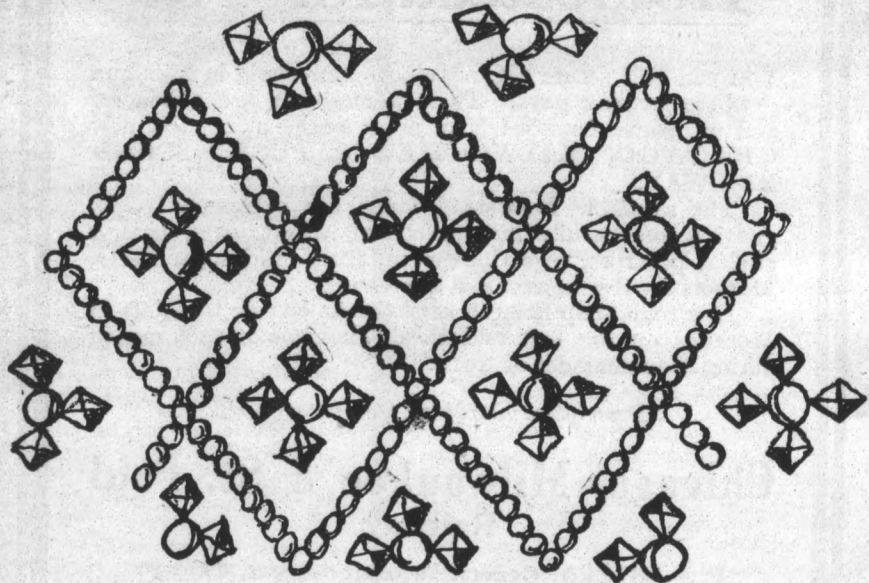
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parts of the design are then cut out with a sharp knife, leaving them lower than the plain surface. They may now be repolished, stained or painted some attractive shade to bring them into greater prominence. Copper-colored paint is delightful with the brown of the cocoanut shell.

The goblets and flower holders will require bases of some kind. These may be



cut out of wood at home or obtained from the owner of a turning lathe, and stained to match. Hanging baskets may be arranged by using picture wire or cord for supports.

WASHING HEAVY CAMPING SUITS.

BY E. M. STETSON.

There are some people who never wash their camping suits. Of these some are able to buy new ones when the worn ones become too soiled for comfort and appearance; others are oblivious to dirt, as well as to the feelings of others, and still others not knowing how to wash this kind of garment successfully, go on wearing their clothes with an inward ranking of spirit that takes away half the pleasure of the trip.

To these it may be a welcome suggestion that with a quart or so of gasoline, a bar or two of some good cold water soap, one of those containing naphtha, or gasoline, and a little time, they can make their suits quite presentable and clean.

In order to do the work as quickly as possible, slice a bar of the soap, if there are several large garments to wash, and put it on to dissolve with warm, not boiling, water. If the water is hard, use a teaspoonful of lye, just enough to soften the water and make the soap unite and form a good suds. When this is warm get the tub, holding the soiled garments, over the water, pour gasoline over the dirtiest places, and with a brush rub it thoroughly into the grease and dirt, and then dip the whole garment into the suds. Leave the garments in the water, well covered, to soak for from ten minutes to a half hour, then take the brush, go over the worst places, rub the whole garment loosely, merely rolling them in the hands or on the board, never squeezing tight or wringing them at all.

When the garments appear clean, which they will very readily, rinse in several waters, never wringing, and hang up very wet, but with all parts of the garments spread out as smoothly and wet as possible. Throw more water on if not enough, and they will not need ironing when dry.

MAKING CHRISTMAS CANDY.

BY FRANK H. SWEET.

When making any kind of candy it is better to use, when it can be obtained, coffee A sugar instead of the granulated, as it is always purer. Select only sugar that is perfectly dry, uniform in quality, with hard, sparkling crystals. Coffee A sugar, when dry, forms in hard lumps, which must be thoroughly crushed before the candy is allowed to boil. This can be done by breaking the lumps with a hammer; or if you have time let the water which is to be used in making the candy stand mixed with the sugar some time. Always dissolve the cream of tartar in a little water before adding to the sugar. Remember, sugar passes very rapidly from one degree to another and must be tried often and carefully. It must not be stirred while boiling, but may be stirred until it reaches the boiling point, and this stirring allows the sugar to become well dissolved before it boils.

Unless otherwise specified, cook over a very hot fire. You will find it convenient to have a hook in the kitchen on which to pull candy, as it pulls so much better and easier on a hook than between the hands. A bright clothes hook, a meat hook or a regular candy hook may be used. Where nuts are used great care must be taken in preparing them. In cracking the shells hit them in such a

fashion that the meats can be removed either whole or in two sections.

A most excellent vanilla taffy may be made from three pounds of coffee A sugar, one coffee-cupful water, and one-half teaspoonful cream of tartar dissolved in water. Cook until a bit of the sugar dropped into water will crack between the fingers, but if held a moment forms into a hard ball again; this is called soft crack; pour into a pan which has been dampened by sprinkling water on it; when almost cold pull until perfectly white, adding vanilla extract to flavor it with when it is on the hook. This can be pulled into strips or into flat pieces four inches wide and five long. If very brittle taffy is wanted cook the sugar until it is crisp when dropped in water, and is just too hard to form a ball; this is called crack.

Chocolate taffy is made the same as vanilla. When placed in the pan to cool add three ounces of melted chocolate worked into the candy with a knife. Lemon taffy is made in the same manner as vanilla. Color yellow in the pan before pouring out, and flavor with lemon essence.

Pineapple taffy is also made in the same way, but boiled until, when dropped in the water, it will harden, and when taken out of the water will crack between the fingers like an egg-shell; this is called hard crack. When in this condition pour two-thirds of the candy into a greased pan and color what is left a bright red; pull white what was poured out; flavor with pineapple; form into a large cake; pull red into a long thin strip and put on top of the white in any shape desired.

To make cocoanut taffy, take two pounds of sugar, one-third teaspoonful cream of tartar, two-thirds cupful of water; cook to the hard crack; add one fresh grated cocoanut; stir until the batch reaches the soft crack; pour out into a greased pan, and when nearly cold pull white on hook.

Molasses taffy may be made by boiling one pound of sugar, one pound of glucose, one-third quart New Orleans molasses; stir all the time and cook to soft crack; set off the fire and stir in one-third teaspoonful saleratus; pour into a buttered pan, and when nearly cold pull on the hook and flavor with peppermint. Another good receipt for molasses taffy is the following: One quart of New Orleans molasses, one and one-fourth pounds of sugar; set on fire and stir and cook until when dropped in water, it will form rather a hard ball if gathered up between the fingers; thus is called hard ball; then add one-quarter pound of butter and cook to soft crack; pour into a greased pan, and let it remain until nearly cold, and then pull on hook until light yellow.

Hickory-nut taffy is made from two pounds of sugar, one-third teaspoonful of cream of tartar, just enough molasses to color; cook to hard crack, pour into a greased pan, and add one pound of chopped hickory-nuts; when cold mark into squares or strips. Walnut taffy is made the same as hickory-nut taffy with the exception of the kind of nuts used; Brazil-nut taffy the same as walnut or hickory, but without the molasses. When done set off and stir in one-half teaspoonful of saleratus; mark into strips.

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COUNTRY WOMEN AS MONEY EARNERS.—No. 18.

Money for Home-baked Products.

BY ELLA E. ROCKWOOD.

I know a country woman who makes a neat sum each month through the sale of home-made cookies, doughnuts, cake and bread. There is no woman's exchange in her vicinity so she makes arrangements with some of the grocerymen of her home town to allow her to place the goods in their stores, paying a small commission on whatever they sell. On regular days she carries a fresh supply and receives the cash from sales already made. She has nothing more to do with the selling for the merchant and his clerks attend to that part.

Another woman makes only cookies and cottage cheese. Her cookies, both brown and white, are always nice and have proven remarkably good sellers. The profit is good although, of course, not a large sum results. Still, it counts up and all helps out, as she can claim it as her own to spend exactly as she pleases. The cottage cheese is almost always sold as soon as it is delivered, and sometimes there are orders ahead.

Of course, baked goods of whatever variety must be of high grade in order to sell well. Any woman who can make this kind and maintain the quality time after time will have no difficulty in working up a fine trade. Since home baking is far superior to even the best of the baker's product and is always in demand among city people, many of whom depend almost entirely upon buying, especially in summer.

Prices naturally vary with the locality but an average price would be ten to twelve cents per dozen for cookies and doughnuts and 25 to 35 cents for cakes. Nice cakes often bring 40 cents or more, according to quality. When one has most of the ingredients, such as eggs, butter and milk at first cost a very satisfactory margin can be realized.

The profit on bread at popular prices would not be very great. Yet no one article of home baking finds a more ready sale. And as for Boston brown, or whole wheat, or salt rising, why, the woman who makes these and makes them right can sell all she pleases in almost any sizable town or city, at a good figure. People are simply wild over them and willing to pay any reasonable price to get them.

Last summer two little girls, neatly dressed, used to pass our house every Saturday with a large covered basket of home-baked cookies which they sold at ten cents a dozen. The mother did the baking and the children sold them in this way. They always carried the basket home empty. With all the ingredients to buy at retail the woman figured out a profit which paid her for her trouble.

Women living in the country usually have enough to do without taking up anything extra, yet there are those in these days of machine farming who have plenty of time and who would like to earn for themselves a little pin money. If they have a talent in this direction they will find themselves at no loss to make sales as fast as their goods are offered.

SHORTS CUTS TO HOUSEKEEPING.

Perhaps this is a little late for this season, but it is well worth remembering. That grape jelly made with brown sugar will not turn to sugar or have those little hard grains in it as it does when made with granulated. I prefer brown sugar for all kinds of jelly. The same amount of sugar makes a sweeter jelly.—Mrs. E. E. E.

Before breaking eggs for frosting try letting them stand in cold water a little while until the eggs are cooled through and see how much stiffer and nicer the frosting will be. (Will the contributor please send name and address?)

If the hands are thoroughly greased with mutton tallow before dyeing, the color can be easily washed off after the work is done.—L. M. T.

To clean swan's down on baby's bonnet, lay the down in two quart can with a little white flour; shake well, let stand a short time, shake again until the down is clean. Then shake the down in the air. Looks as nice as new.—Mrs. J. P.

Reader:—Kohlrabi should be cooked when not more than two or three inches thick. Wash, pare and cut in thin slices. Boil in slightly salted water until tender. Then pour off the water and season with butter, salt and pepper. It may be cooked with pork. The cold vegetable is nice served with salad dressing.

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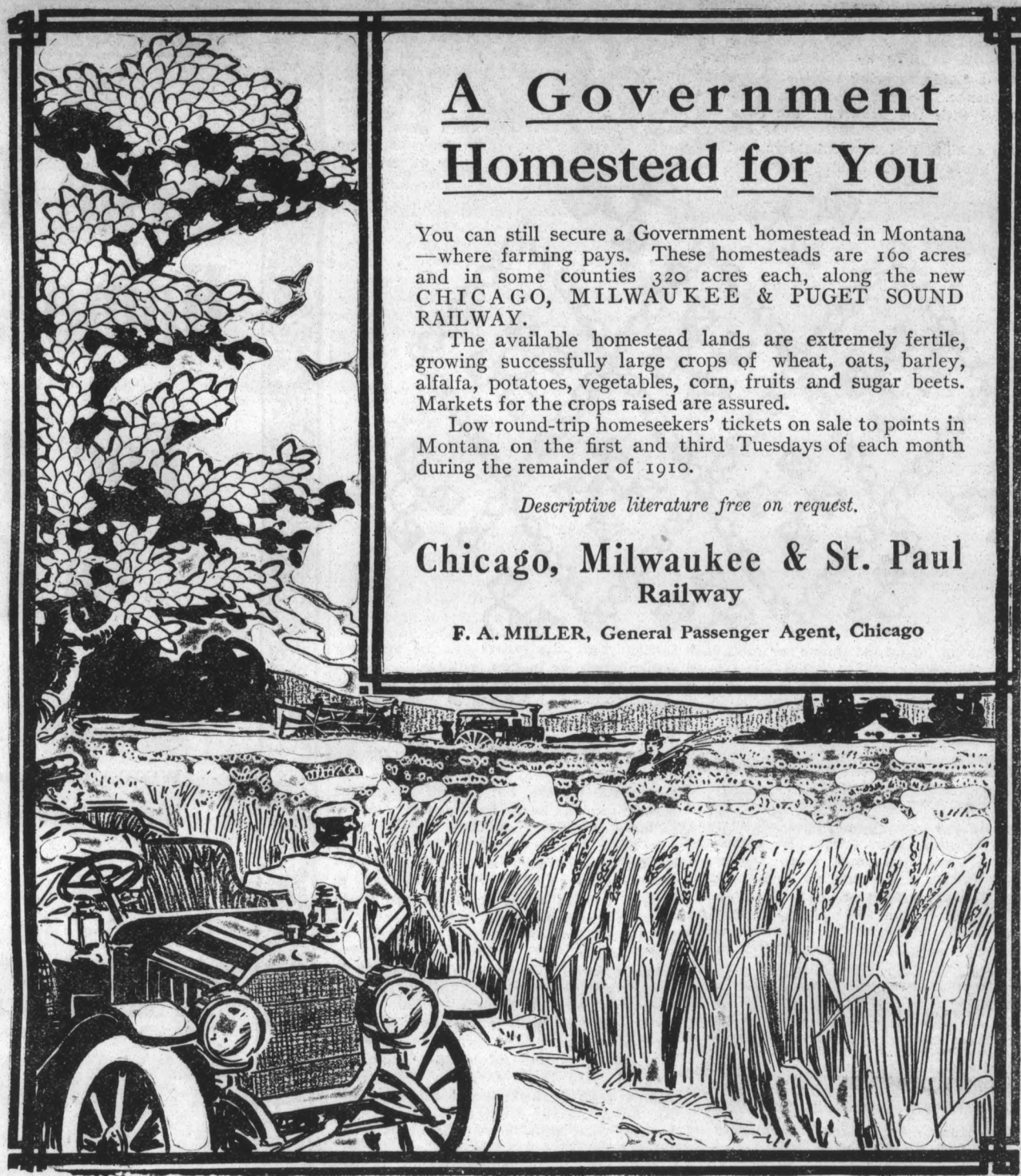
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GRANGE

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THE DECEMBER PROGRAMS.

State Lecturer's Suggestions for First Meeting.

Anniversary Day Program, commemorating birth of the Order Dec. 4, 1867.

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

10:30 a. m.—Election of officers.

Noon recess. Dinner served to all members of Grange families, followed by toasts to charter members and recollections of early Grange events.

Grand march, led by young lady and gentleman, followed by oldest members present.

Some service to this community which our Grange might undertake or promote. Discussion.

Reading of a greeting to be sent "Father" Kelly, founder of the Grange.

Exhibit of farm and home papers and magazines, in charge of Assistant Stewards.

A UNIQUE GRANGE PROGRAM.

At this Thanksgiving time I am minded to tell of the somewhat out-of-the-ordinary program which was rendered in my home Grange a few days ago. At its close, one charter member (our Grange was organized in 1874) declared, with beaming face, "This is the best Grange meeting I ever attended!" and I found myself asking on the way home, "Why do we not have a Chaplain's program oftener and in more of our Granges?" For these reasons I am passing the question on to the larger circle of Farmer readers, and purpose to tell you a little about the one we had.

We met in the home of one of the most hospitable of Grange families. This fact, to which was added a hot chicken-pie dinner, gave the day a cordial setting at the outset. The program for the afternoon was prepared and taken charge of by the Chaplain, which in itself brought a new personality into the Lecturer's chair. Then everything upon the program was in keeping with the province of the Chaplain; that is, it looked towards the religious teachings and nurture of spiritual life for which, in one of its phases, the Grange so distinctly stands. I think there are other Granges that have observed "Chaplain's Day," but we had never done so before, although for years we have celebrated Flora's, Ceres', and Pomona's Days. I am sure it is a custom that might well be cultivated, especially appropriate to be kept as this harvest season approaches.

Our Chaplain did not overcrowd her program; she had appropriate music in two or three songs of a reminiscent nature and an instrumental selection; there were two recitations, both beautiful and fitting in spirit and rendition; and the main feature of her program was a talk upon "The Passion Play." This talk was given by a gentleman from an adjoining neighborhood, who had witnessed the Play given at Oberammergau by the simple peasant people of that far-away mountain village. He described the play, the people and their devotion to the giving of the Play so sympathetically that the people who crowded the rooms listened in almost breathless silence, moved by the wonderful power of the old, old story. At the conclusion, the Chaplain's pastor was called upon and, in a few selected sentences, yet without undue levity, he broke the hush that had fallen upon us and expressed the thought that was quick within each of us, namely, that it is good for people sometimes to come together for the common consideration of high and holy themes, even in a week-day organization and upon a social occasion.

JENNIE BUELL.

Essays in Connection with Fair.—In addition to the prizes offered for exhibits of the various farm products at its Grange fair to be held Nov. 22, Norwood Grange, of Charlevoix Co., will award a prize to the boy presenting the best composed 300-word essay, the subject to be the history of the county. A similar prize is offered for the girl who brings the best essay on "The Origin of Thanksgiving Day."

COMING EVENTS.

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

Pomona Meetings.
Jackson Co., at I. O. O. F. hall, in Jackson, Friday, Dec. 2.
Lenawee Co., in Bijou Theater, Adrian, Thursday, Dec. 1. Exemplification of the various degrees and awarding of prizes offered by Pomona Grange for excellence in Degree Team Work.
Grand Traverse District Grange, with Summit Grange, Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 7 and 8.

FARMERS' CLUBS

PREPARE FOR THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The program for the 18th annual meeting of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs will be found below. This meeting will be held in the senate chamber of the capital building at Lansing, on Dec. 6-7. Every Club in the state should be represented by one, and preferably by two, delegates. If these delegates have not been chosen at the November meeting of the local Club, they should be elected or appointed at once.

PROGRAM FOR EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Tuesday, December 6, 1910.

10:30 A. M.

Payment of dues.
Presenting credentials.
Appointment of committees.
Presentation of resolutions.
1:30 P. M.

Music, "America."
Invocation, Rev. O. J. Price.
Address of welcome, John J. Bennett, Mayor of Lansing.
Response, A. L. Chandler, Maple River Farmers' Club.
Report of Associational Secretary, Mrs. C. P. Johnson.
Music, Mrs. Garry Sanders, Ingham Farmers' Club.
Alfalfa, C. B. Cook, Maple River Farmers' Club.
Agricultural Education, E. M. Moore, Wixom; W. H. French, M. A. C.

7:00 P. M.

Music, furnished by School for Blind.
Reading, Mrs. W. H. Marks, Starville Farmers' Club.
Music.
President's address, B. A. Holden.
The Farmer's Wife's share, Mrs. Alfred Allen, Ingham Farmers' Club.
Music.
Address, "Our State Institutions and the Farmer's Interest in Them," H. C. Smith, Adrian.

Wednesday, December 7.

8:00 A. M.

Conference of Local Club Workers, directed by I. R. Waterbury, Editor of The Michigan Farmer.

10:00 A. M.

Report of Committees: Temperance, honorary members, Club extension, good of the order, credentials, national affairs. Miscellaneous business.

11:00 A. M.

Election of officers.

1:00 P. M.

Music, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Watts, Ingham Farmers' Club.
Invocation, Rev. J. T. LaGeer.
Report of committees on state affairs.
"Advantages and Disadvantages of Farm Life," Mrs. Wm. Bartenfelder, Hadley and Elba Farmers' Club.
Music, C. P. Johnson, Hadley and Elba Farmers' Club.
"Compulsory Spraying," D. Monroe, of Algonac; Wm. H. Marks, Starville Farmers' Club.
Recitation, Albert Bucknell, Milford.
Music, D. E. Watts, Ingham Farmers' Club.
"Parcels Post," L. W. Watkins, Norvell Farmers' Club.

7:00 P. M.

Music, furnished by Industrial School.
Treasurer's report, H. T. Ross.
Recitation, Mrs. C. A. Matthews, Essex Farmers' Club.
Music.
"The Need of, and the Benefits to be Derived from the State Association of Farmers' Clubs," A. R. Palmer, Norvell Farmers' Club.
Music.
Address, Mr. J. C. McDowell, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

CLUB DISCUSSIONS.

Thanksgiving Meeting.—The Thanksgiving meeting of the Ray Farmers' Club was held on Thursday, Nov. 10, at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Wyman. About 75 partook of the turkey and other good things. The president, C. S. Priest, called the meeting to order. The topic, "Marketing Farm Products," was opened for discussion by Mr. J. T. Wyman. Two vocal duets given by Messrs. Priest and Downs, were greatly enjoyed by all. As it was getting late the remainder of the program was not carried out. The Club adjourned to meet with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Graham, on Thursday, Dec. 8.

Question Box Feature of Meeting.—The Albion Farmers' Club met in October at the home of S. A. Bascom. About 40 members of the Club were there, and spent a few hours very profitably. Dinner was served at noon, and if the variety and abundance of good things are indicative of a prosperous year then 1910 will not lack of a good record. After dinner President Inman called the Club to order. It was voted to hold a meeting once a month until further notice. As there was no regular program arranged for the afternoon, subjects for discussion were drawn out by means of a question box, and the first question propounded was, "New Nationalism. What Does it Mean?" Nobody appeared to be informed upon the subject, and the questioner was asked to explain. The duty of doing so fell to Jacob Wartman, and a discussion followed by several members of the Club. Several other subjects were discussed, and then the Club adjourned to meet the last Saturday in November at some place to be later decided upon.

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I will send you this Genuine Edison Fireside Outfit (the newest model) complete with one dozen Edison Gold Moulded and Amberol Records, for an absolutely free loan. I don't ask any money down or in advance. There are no C. O. D. shipments; no leases or mortgages on the outfit; no papers of any sort to sign. Absolutely nothing but a plain out-and-out offer to ship you this phonograph together with a dozen records of your own selection on a free loan so that you can hear it and play it in your own home. I can't make this offer any plainer, any clearer, any better than it is. There is no catch about it anywhere. If you will just stop and think a moment, you will realize that the high standing of this concern would absolutely prohibit anything except a straightforward offer.

Why I Want to Lend You this Phonograph:

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

Get the LATEST EDISON CATALOGS

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

All You Need Do:

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

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

Our Easy Payment Plan

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

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

F. K. BABSON, Edison Phonograph Distributors, Edison Block, Dept. 3638, Chicago
CANADIAN OFFICE, 355 PORTAGE AVE., WINNIPEG, CANADA

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Edison Block, Dept. 3638, Chicago, Ill.
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