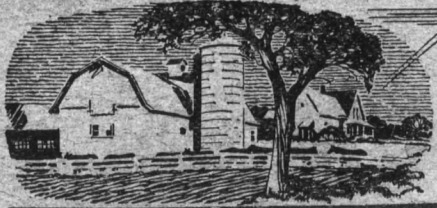
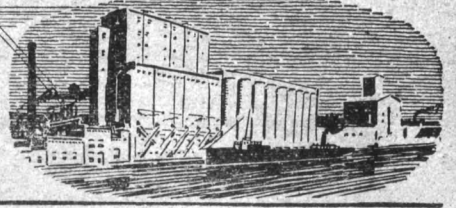


The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER



An Independent
Farmer's Weekly Owned and
Edited in Michigan



Vol. IX, No. 12

MT. CLEMENS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1921

\$1 PER YEAR



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Now finishing seventh season of successful business. Has efficient adjusters to give you service. Financial statement of November 1, to 1921 as follows:

Cash in Bank	\$101,296.61
Office building and equipment	42,458.48
Total	143,755.09

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G. W. KOENER, Commissioner of Agriculture, Richmond, Va.

Current Agricultural News

MICHIGAN FIGHTS TUBERCULOSIS

"MICHIGAN is engaged in a great fight against tuberculosis," said Dr. Wm. De Kleine, president of the Michigan Tuberculosis Association, "and the farmer has a big stake in this fight. In spite of all the natural advantages of the country for healthful living, there are today thousands of Michigan country people who have this disease. This is not purely a matter of chance; they have the disease because there are conditions in the country that need correcting. It would be a splendid thing for each farmer's institute in the state and for each Grange to go into the fight against tuberculosis wholeheartedly, find out what things can be done in each locality to improve conditions and do them."

"In the systematic fight now being made in Michigan to wipe out tuberculosis I am appealing to the farmers to do their share. This state has at present at least 25,000 persons suffering with tuberculosis. The lives of most of these could be saved if the state had facilities to take care of them. Most of the counties need sanatoria, and I am appealing to the rural people to stand back of movements to this end in their own communities whenever they come up."

"And just at this moment I am appealing to the rural people of Michigan to stand back of the Christmas seal sale that begins on Thanksgiving Day and continues until Christmas. The sale provides the funds for tuberculosis work in each community. Two-thirds of the funds raised in this way stay in the community where they are raised, for tuberculosis work there, and the rest is used for tuberculosis work for the whole state. The success of the sale will have a great bearing on the success of the tuberculosis campaign in Michigan in 1922, and the farmers have a big stake in this campaign, as I have tried to point out."

WALLACE URGES CO-OPERATIVE MEAT MARKETING

SECRETARY of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, in a recent conference with representatives of the leading farm and co-operative organizations in Washington, suggested that one of the greatest services that co-operation could render would be the institution of co-operative meat markets to cut the cost of meats to the consumer. The Secretary knows what he is talking about when it comes to the marketing of meats. He served for a number of years as secretary of the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association; and has recently had an investigation made by experts connected with the Department of Agriculture to account for the difference between what the grower gets for his live stock and what the consumer pays for his meat. Attorney General Daugherty recently complained because he had to pay 90c for a mutton chop at the hotel, while on the western plains the cattlemen got but 75c for an entire lamb. A western Washington farmer writes that the last carload of sheep he sold brought him only 2c a pound after paying freight, yardage, feed and commission agent's fees, while his neighbors who shipped good range steers got but a nickel a pound after paying marketing costs. These meats retail to us from 10 to 15 times as much, depending upon the cut and the butcher's overhead expense and profit.

The Secretary of Agriculture does not blame any one particular middleman for this extravagant discrepancy between what the producer gets for his cattle and the price exacted from the consumer. The trouble is that there are too many middlemen. While each middleman may add but 10 per cent or 15 per cent profit to what the meat cost him, these profits pyramid until the final profit often exceeds the original price received by the producer.

Co-operative meat markets would cut the cost of meat because they

would eliminate a string of unnecessary middlemen, and bring directly to the consumer the product of grower and meat packer. In 16 cities of the country municipal slaughter houses have been established, so that a local meat ring cannot control the sources of meat supply. In other sections the growers have established co-operative meat packing plants which will gladly sell direct to the organized consumer. Several foreign countries have solved the problem by establishing state-owned meat markets in competition with the private shops, where the consumer may purchase meat at the actual cost of production and handling. In this country co-operative meat markets are now being operated in connection with a large number of co-operative grocery stores; and in the city of Minneapolis the employees of the Meat Cutters Union have made such a remarkable success of a co-operative meat shop that branches are now being established in other sections of the city.—All-American Co-operative Commission.

STATE FARMERS' CLUBS TO MEET

THE MICHIGAN State Association of Farmers' Clubs will hold its annual session in the senate chamber at the state capitol, Lansing, on December 6th and 7th. The Association extends to all Farmers' Clubs in the state an urgent invitation to attend this meeting and also to join the association if they have not already done so. A complete program of the convention will appear in a later issue of the Business Farmer.

CHANGES IN RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

THE U. S. Department of Labor through the Bureau of Labor Statistics has completed the compilations showing changes in the retail cost of food in 11 principal cities of the United States.

During the month from September 15, 1921 there was a decrease in nine of these cities. In Milwaukee there was a decrease of 3 per cent; in Chicago, Detroit and Indianapolis, a decrease of 2 per cent; in Peoria and St. Louis, a decrease of 1 per cent; in Bridgeport and Minneapolis a decrease of four-tenths of 1 per cent; in Newark, a decrease of one-tenth of 1 per cent. In Columbus, there was no change during the month, and in Mobile, there was an increase of 1 per cent.

For the year period, October 15, 1920, to October 15, 1921, there was a decrease of 26 per cent in Mobile; 25 per cent in Detroit; 24 per cent in Minneapolis and St. Louis; 23 per cent in Chicago, Indianapolis, Milwaukee and Peoria; 22 per cent in Bridgeport and Newark; and 21 per cent in Columbus.

As compared with the average cost in the year 1913, the retail cost of food on October 15, 1921, showed an increase of 54 per cent in Detroit; 53 per cent in Chicago and St. Louis; 52 per cent in Milwaukee; 50 per cent in Newark; and 47 per cent in Indianapolis and Minneapolis. Prices were not obtained from Bridgeport, Columbia, Mobile or Peoria, in 1913, hence no comparison for the 8-year period can be given for these cities.

ASK PROTECTION FROM CHINESE EGGS

By Gray Silver

(Washington Representative American Farm Bureau Federation)

THE ANNUAL shower of hen fruit in this country amounts to something like 26,000,000,000 eggs, and since we are not all "bad actors" we are thankful to the American hen for this display of industry. Nevertheless we are doing everything possible to induce the hens to produce more. We select them for laying propensities, extend the length of day through the use of electric lights and worry lest they lose their teeth in shifting gears on an unbalanced ration. We are also inclined to find

(Continued on page 9)

WHAT ARE YOU IN THE MARKET FOR?

USE THIS COUPON

Every reader of M. B. F. will be in need of one or more of the following items this season. Check below the items you are interested in, mail it to us and we will ask dependable manufacturers to send you their literature and lowest prices free and without any obligation on your part.

Automobiles	Dairy Feed	Hog Feeders	Shoes
Auto Tires	Incubators	Incubators	Stoves
Auto Supplies	Ensilage Cutter	Lumber	Stump Puller
Auto Insurance	Fanning Mill	Lighting Plants	Seeds
Box Supplies	Fertilizer	Lighting Rods	Sprayers
Berry Baskets	Fur Buyers	Limestone, Pulverized	Sifts
Building Supplies	Farm Lands	Manure Spreader	Spray Materials
Bicycles	Ford Attachments	Motocyclers	Tanners
Blind Tine	Furniture	Milking Machine	Thresher
Boat Equipment	Food Cutter	Manifold Lamp	Truck
Boat Thresher	Furnace	Nursery Stock	Tractor
Chemical Closets	Gas Engine	Oil and Lubricants	Tank Heaters
Cultivator	Guns	Poultry Supplies	Veterinary Remedies
Cream separator	Grain Drill	Pumps	Wigwags
Carriage	Horse Collars	Paints	Water System
Corn Fanner	Harrows	Potato Machinery	Washing Machine
Clothing—Men's	Harvesters	Roofing	Windmill
Clothing—Women's	Hay Rakes	Sawing Machinery	Wire Fencing
Concrete Mixer	Hay Presses	Stock Food	Wool Buyers
Drain Tile	Hog Oilers		

(Write on margin below anything you are interested in not listed above.)

Name

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THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Buyers' Bureau, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

Ten-Year Naval Holiday, American Disarm Plan

Hughes Proposes Junking Old Battleships and Agreeing to Build No More Capital Ships for a Decade

REPRESENTATIVES of the leading world powers gathered at Washington last week to hear and discuss the proposals of the United States government for a disarmament program. Some came skeptically, some curiously, some with an honest belief that results would follow,—and probably all with varying degrees of hope that the conference might find a way to lessen war and the enormous burdens of taxation which it entails.

But skeptically, curiously or credulously as they might have come, they did not have long to wait for the program which had been drafted by the American disarmament committee. The conference was scarcely one hour old before Secretary of State Hughes, representing the United States government,—yes, and if you please, the American people, arose to his feet, and without any preliminaries whatsoever, hurled into his audience a proposal for disarmament which left the delegates gasping for breath and the spectators roaring with applause.

"It is proposed that for a period of not less than 10 years there should be no further construction of capital ships".

That is the heart of the American disarmament program. The program is a lengthy one, involving the scrapping of many old boats, the abandonment of huge ships under construction, the curtailment of building of all kinds of naval craft, but the naval holiday is the essence of the whole thing and it is believ-

ed will lead the way to further if not complete disarmament.

Disarmament Program Details

The American proposal calls for the immediate destruction of 66 capital ships and a total tonnage of 1,873,043 tons, by the three leading powers. This would leave the United States with 18 cap-

ital ships, Great Britain with 22, and Japan, 10, which represents a tonnage of 500,650, 604,450 and 299,700 tons respectively.

Tonnage in cruisers, flotilla leaders and destroyers would be limited to the following: United States, 450,000; Great Britain, 450,000; Japan, 270,000 tons.

Total tonnage of submarines allowed each power would be as follows: U. S., 90,000; Great Britain, 90,000 and Japan, 54,000.

Total tonnage of airplane carriers was proposed as follows: U. S., 80,000 tons; Great Britain, 80,000 tons; Japan, 48,000 tons.

If carried out this program would mean an immediate saving of \$200,000,000 to the American people alone in money being expended on new battleships and the maintenance of a score or more obsolete warships.

Each of the powers party to the agreement would bind itself to inform all the other parties of the names and number of ships to be replaced, dates of laying the keels, tonnage, date of completion and also proof and date of scrapping of ships to be replaced.

France and Italy are for the time being exempted from the American proposals. The naval status of these nations will be discussed at later sessions of the conference.

Sen. Borah, whom many think should have been a member of the disarmament committee because of the fact that he was the author of the resolution which resulted in the President's calling the conference, admits that the Hughes program is "a step", but says the conference should not stop there. If he had his way about it, Borah would scrap every naval vessel afloat and every submarine. The only way to actually stop war, he says is to take away from nations every weapon which they possess for the making of war.



UNITED STATES EXPENDITURES, 1920

Nearly 93 per cent of the money spent by the U. S. government last year was to pay the debts incurred by previous wars and to prepare for future wars. Only about 7 per cent was required to maintain all the civil departments, pay for public works and the research, public health, educational and development activities of the government.

Michigan Farm Bureau Delegates Leave for Annual A. F. B. F. Convention

THE MICHIGAN State Farm Bureau is sending five members of its State Executive Committee and Clark L. Brody, general manager of the State Farm Bureau, to represent 97,000 Michigan farm bureau members at the third annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation which convenes at Atlanta, Ga., November 21 and remains in session through November 23.

Michigan delegates to the American Farm Bureau Federation convention, elected by the Michigan State Farm Bureau board of delegates at its third annual meeting, held at the Michigan Agricultural College February 3-4, 1921, are: James Nicol, South Haven, president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau; M. L. Noon, Jackson, vice-president; A. J. Rogers, Beulah, secretary. W. E. Phillips of Decatur is the fourth delegate. Mrs. Edith M. Wagar of Carleton, woman member of the state executive committee, is to attend the convention as the representative of Michigan farm bureau women. She will represent them at a special woman's conference at the national convention, called for the purpose of devising a plan for affiliating farm women more closely with the farm bureau movement than they are at present.

Mr. Brody is to present the Michigan report to the national convention and will study the points brought out in the convention.

Farmers of the nation are to occupy the center of the stage insofar as public attention is concerned during the convention. Economic and legislative questions of vast importance are to be considered by the delegates and for that reason the whole financial, business and political world will be watching what the representatives of 1,300,000 organized farmers are doing and what their ideas and policies are going to be in 1922.

Secretary Wallace of the U. S. Department

of Agriculture, Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, Senator William S. Kenyon of Iowa, Hon. Bernard Baruch, Clifford Thorne of the American Farm Bureau Federation, C. H. Gustafson, president of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., C. J. Fawcett of the American Farm Bureau Federation wool marketing department, and other notables are to address the convention.

Taxation, transportation, agricultural finance, cooperative marketing of grain, wool, and livestock are to be discussed by the best men in those fields of organized agriculture. Secretary Wallace is to address the convention on the topic, "The Agricultural Outlook." Senator Kenyon will discuss "The Agricultural Bloc and Other Blocs."

Considerable attention will probably be directed toward the Michigan delegation as the state is widely known as one of the most progressive farm bureau states in the Union.

Japanese Beans No Longer Menace American Industry

THREE YEARS ago the very life of the American bean industry was menaced by the importations of Japanese beans. Today, thanks to a more adequate tariff and a falling off in Japanese acreage, the danger is over and the American bean is coming into its own again.

In 1918, 3,232,983 bushels of beans and lentils were imported into this country from Japan alone. That represented over one-fourth of our entire production of all varieties of beans. During the first eight months of the present year the total imports barely exceeded 200,000 bushels which indicates a total for the year of less than 275,000 bushels. These figures represent the imports from ALL countries and not from Japan alone.

Following its custom of keeping its readers fully informed of the marketing influences and conditions, the M. B. F. has secured this information through the U. S. Department of Commerce. The following table taken from "Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States" shows the imports of beans and lentils from Japan alone for the past eleven years:

The value shown is the value in the Japanese market, not including freight to this country, insurance, duty or other charges.

Year	Quantity Bushels	Value Dollars
1910	72,907	90,142
1911	197,599	276,506
1912	202,178	311,991
1913	114,499	166,184
1914	211,086	343,969
1915	335,056	519,992
1916	305,531	648,360
1917	1,651,139	4,644,978
1918	3,232,983	12,734,334
1919	3,625,965	11,853,293
1920	1,006,218	2,791,497
First 8 months of 1921		
(from all countries)	201,597	464,517

There should be a good deal of comfort to the bean grower in these figures. They show why there has been no life in the bean market for three years, and why in the face of the falling imports we may well expect a shortage of beans before another crop. In 1918 the total domestic production of small white and pinto beans was in excess of 12 million bushels. Add to that the imports from Japan alone and we have a total of over 15 million bushels. This year the total U. S. production, including all varieties is about 8 million bushels. Add to that the total imports from ALL countries and it brings the total not to exceed 8,500,000 bushels or a very little over one-half the total available supply of 1918.

Days of "Little Red Schoolhouse" Are Numbered

Better and Broader Education Offered to Farm Boys and Girls Through Consolidation System



THOMAS E. JOHNSON
Superintendent of Public Instruction

A FEW YEARS ago a story went the rounds to the effect that the spirit of Christopher Columbus made a visit to the new world he had discovered. During the course of the visit he was astonished by the marvelous changes that had taken place. Not a thing was recognized until finally his guide took him over a rural district where he at last recognized a familiar sight and exclaimed in rapture, "Here at last is one old friend." The guide asked what it was and he replied, "The old schoolhouse on the hill. That hasn't changed a bit since my day."

In many farming communities in Michigan where buildings are new and good, where the most modern farm machinery is in use, where the housewife has many conveniences at hand and where the mode of transportation is a modern motor car, we still find the one-room school, the sole remaining product of an age long since past. We love to rhapsodize about the "little red schoolhouse" and the wonderful men it produced. These same men were produced by log cabins with dirt floors and it would be entirely logical to insist that we ought to preserve that type of home if we are going to use that argument with reference to the old time rural school.

It would be interesting if the reader would endeavor to tabulate all the conveniences which are every day affairs with us but which were unknown in the days of Washington from the friction match and the postage stamp through a long line of improvements including the modern incandescent lamp, the telephone, the telegraph, and the good roads to the motor car and present day train. We should find literally hundreds of items which enter into our daily lives which were utterly unknown to the Presidents of our country. Only five of our Presidents rode in motor cars during their term of office.

With all these changes in every other form of life it is natural that additions should be made to the educational system and the man who insists that the old school was good enough for his father and for him and so is

By THOMAS E. JOHNSON
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

good enough for his children and his grandchildren should, to be logical, adhere to the ox-cart, the sickle, the scythe, and the open fireplace or Franklin stove.

My great great grandfather was a pioneer. He and his sons lived in stone houses. They had log barns and they carried their wheat to mill upon their backs. Their houses were heated with huge open fireplaces and their meals were prepared at those same fireplaces. Their homes were lighted with tallow candles. I have in my possession the first lamp which ever came into that country. They raised large families of children and those who did not die in the struggle for existence were strong, healthy men and women, but that is no argument for a continuation of that meth-

od of life; neither is it any argument for maintaining the same kind of school.

Not only does this apply to the building and other physical conditions but it also applies in a still larger degree to the work done within them. The old course of study in the ungraded school consisted largely of reading, writing, spelling, and arithmetic. The man who could cipher to the double rule of three was deemed to be liberally educated, despite the fact that neither simple nor compound proportion was ever of the slightest value to him. He spelled everything in the spelling book and yet his correspondence frequently showed that the ability acquired in that manner did not carry over into his every day life. The same is true of his penmanship. It was only the exceptional man or woman who wrote a really good hand.

The schoolroom and its activities were supplemented by debating societies and similar activities which, of course, were of great value but they reached only a few people. Gradually the course of study was enriched. Grammar and the use of both oral and written English were introduced. Geography came to be taught. History and civics were then added. Finally came physiology with attention to hygiene and I believe there can be no question but that the teaching of hygiene, in so far as the use of alcohol is concerned, had much to do with the country's becoming dry. A knowledge of history and civics is necessary if our people are to be good citizens, and good citizenship should be one of the results of the efforts of our schools. It soon came to be recognized, however, that even this enriched curriculum was not sufficient to prepare our boys and girls for a place in the world. We came to understand that a man should face the world prepared to earn a living and that any education that would not give that preparation and training was woefully inefficient. Similarly we came to know that the girl whose future place was usually in the home should be prepared to face the responsibilities which that state involved.

The man who married without the ability to earn a living was rightly considered a poltroon but nothing was said or even thought of the girl who entered into that partnership without knowing how to cook, to sew, or to care for and successfully rear children, yet obviously her place in the matrimonial partnership was such as to (Continued on page 18)

Timothy Keeps Bluegrass Out of Alfalfa

WHEREVER ALFALFA winterkills, there is danger of bluegrass and weeds coming in and taking the alfalfa in a year or so. To prevent this trouble, seed timothy with alfalfa. At least that is the way some of the alfalfa farmers in Wisconsin are solving the problem.

One man I know has been experimenting with timothy and alfalfa for several years. His plan is to seed five pounds of timothy and fifteen of alfalfa to the acre. One plot of this mixed seeding has been down four years, and fifty per cent of the alfalfa killed out, due to winterkilling, but no weeds or bluegrass have come in.

The decaying alfalfa roots, of the stalks that winterkill, furnish manure for the timothy roots, and the timothy stools out and thickens up in a hurry. However, timothy does not spread out unless alfalfa kills out.

Timothy seeded with alfalfa is cut just after it heads out. The second and third cuttings are nearly pure alfalfa. The timothy and alfalfa hay contains more protein than timothy hay alone, and therefore it is better for feeding than timothy. The mixture is especially good for horses.—A. E. Kirkpatrick.

Methods of Preparing Pork Products on the Farm for Home Use

EVERY FARMER can well produce pork, and pork products which are consumed on his farm, for selling hogs and buying pork involves profits, but not to the farmer engaged in the practice. This point is brought out in Farmers' Bulletin 1186, published by the United States Department of Agriculture, which tells how hogs should be killed, and describes different methods of curing and canning pork on the farm. Highly nutritious and palatable pork products for home use are easily made, says the bulletin. Pork can be cured and canned in a number of ways, and the variety of products affords a supplement to the daily meal.

A hog of medium condition, gaining rapidly in weight, yields the best quality of meat. A reasonable amount of fat gives juiciness, and flavor to the meat, but large amounts of fat are objectionable. Smooth, even, and deeply fleshed hogs yield nicely marbled meats. The meat of old hogs will be improved if they are properly fattened before slaughter, but young hogs from eight to twelve months old are best for

furnishing the best home meat supply.

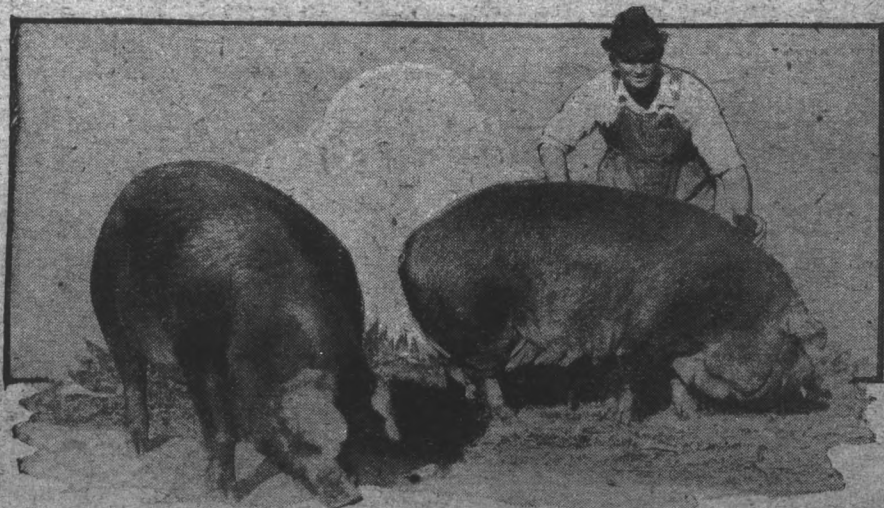
The bulletin emphasizes especially the importance of selecting only healthy hogs for slaughter and of thoroughly cooking all pork products used for food.

Even if the hog has been properly fed, and carries a prime finish, the best quality of meat can not be obtained if the animal is not healthy. There is always some danger that diseases

may be transmitted to the person who eats the meat, particularly if it is not thoroughly cooked.

Hogs intended for slaughter should not be kept on full feed up to the time of killing. It is better to hold them entirely without feed for 18 to 24 hours prior to that time, but they should have all the fresh drinking water they want. It is essential to have the proper equipment for rapid and skillful work at killing time. Such equipment includes a straight sticking knife, a cutting knife, a 14-inch steel to keep the knives sharp, a hog hook for holding the animals, a bell-shaped stick scraper, a gambrel for holding the hog to facilitate cleaning and cutting the meat, and a meat saw. If the hog is not too large, a barrel is a convenient receptacle for scalding.

Complete directions for killing and cleaning a hog, properly cutting the portions of meat, rendering lard, making sausage, smoking cured meat, and home canning of pork and pork products are described in the bulletin, copies of which can be obtained free on application to the Department of Agriculture.



VIRGIL DAVIS AND TWO OF HIS PRIZE-WINNING DUROC SOWS. During the past fair season Mr. Davis won 39 ribbons, including 8 grand championships. He recently accepted a position with the hog department of the Loeb Farm of Charlevoix, Michigan. He takes his Duroc herd with him to his new position.

Club Work Makes for Better Men and Women

Twenty-three Thousand Future Farmers and Farm Wives Learn Responsibilities of Life



R. A. TURNER
State Club Leader of
Boys' and Girls' Club
Work.

THIS ARTICLE is not written especially for the boys and girls as you might be led to believe when reading the title. I hope every boy and girl reader of M. B. F. will read it but the folks I desire most to interest in this article are the fathers and mothers who are raising boys and girls to take their place and carry on when their own work here shall be

ended; the parents who desire their children to help feed the world.

Do you want you boys and girls to remain on the farm when they grow to manhood and womanhood? You need not answer for we all know what your reply would be. It would be decidedly, "Yes!" It is the fondest hope and desire of every father and mother to take their children into partnership and when they are ready to retire and live upon the fruits of their labor they are happy to see their business continue to prosper under the guidance of their sons and daughters.

There comes a certain period in the life of nearly every boy and girl when they must, or think they must, earn money. There are many opportunities for the children of the city but it seems there are none on the farm. This is where the Boys' and Girls' Club Work comes in. For years the boys in club work have earned money through the many projects and the girls are rapidly following their example. A girl in Manistee county is paying her way through high school by canning fruits and vegetables and selling her product.

The object of the club work is to help make life on the farm more attractive and prosperous by engaging the best thoughts and efforts of the boys and girls of each community in making it so, since it has been found that such work brings about an immediate improvement of agricultural and home-making methods and practices and at the same time trains the young people for the time when they may farm and make homes themselves. The work stimulates an ambition in the members to secure a broader knowledge of agriculture and a desire to attend the colleges where they can learn more about the great business of farming. It teaches them that farming can be made a very pleasant and profitable business if they but learn how

By MILON GRINNELL

to make it so. Of the young people taking the regular course in agriculture and home economics in the state colleges during the year 1919, over 1,800 were boys and girls who had been in club work, while over 3,300 members of clubs took short courses at the colleges, 730 having scholarships won through their club work. There are many young people on the farms in this state today that would have turned to the city if it were not for the clubs that have shown them the better side of farming. The members are not only benefitted by the work but the entire community profits as well. While Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Edwin T. Meredith said:

"Boys' and Girls' Club Work is a positive force in rural development today. Club members, under competent direction, have proven their ability to render efficient service toward raising the standard of farming and home making. Communities which have seen the results of club work desire it. An increasing number of counties are asking for it. The state colleges of agriculture and the United States Department of Agriculture recognize its importance as a direct agency both for promoting better agriculture and home making and for maintaining the interest of farm youth in rural life."

Improve Crop Production

It has been proven that during the past 10 years the production of several of the various crops has been increased and the quality improved in many sections of the country through the efforts of the Boys' and Girls' Club Work. Corn has been improved more than any other grain, no doubt, as club work has shown greater progress in the states where this grain was one of the chief, if not the leading one, produced. One agricultural college expert declares he is positive that the high yield of corn in his state the past few years, as compared with other corn states, is due in a large measure to the efforts of the



Members of boys' live stock judging contest judging pigs at 1921 State Fair.

boys' and girls' club members in that state during the past 10 years. The members produced high-grade seed and distributed it among the farmers throughout the state. This same work is being carried on in all the states where there are corn clubs and farmers familiar with the work of the members are glad to buy seed of them because they know it will be of the highest quality. One corn-club boy in Minnesota, but 16 years old, has developed a fine seed-corn business and has built and owns a seed-corn house. In 1919 he sold 500 bushels of seed. In Michigan in 1919 club members secured an average of 95 bushels to the acre while the average for the entire state was only 39 bushels.

The live stock projects have been the means of introducing pure-bred live stock into many communities where nothing but scrubs had been kept. And in many cases it has been shown that the work of the clubs resulted in the farmers taking a greater interest in their stock and pure-breds. Records show that during the year 1920 over 5,000 farmers were led to replace their scrub pigs with pure-breds as a result of the pig-club work. This figure is undoubtedly a fair index of the influence exerted in other lines of live stock. During last year there were 33,000 club members engaged in this work in the northern and the western states. Nearly one thousand of these were located in Michigan.

Poultry clubs have also done much to sound the death knell of the scrub. These clubs and the live stock clubs perhaps do more than any of the others to keep the young people on the farm because they work with and feed the stock and poultry and become attached to them. You fathers remember the first calf you owned and you mothers remember when you had some little chickens. Well that is the way with the boys and girls nowadays. And in the club work they earn the money and pay for their stock or poultry. Last year there were 3,000 poultry-club members in the northern and western states and they introduced 38,000 pure-bred fowls on their home farms, culled out 1,200 flocks and raised 155,000 chickens.

In this state there are clubs formed in potato-raising, bean-raising, rabbit culture, handicraft and gardening, all of which are of interest to the boys. Of these the garden clubs seem to attract the greatest amount of interest, the reason being that the work appeals to both boys and girls of all ages. In 1919 Michigan potato-club members had an average yield of 92 bushels per acre, while the state's average was 88 bushels. In bean-raising the averages were

(Continued on page 20)

If You Haven't Access to Lake or River Make Your Own Supply of Ice

HOW MUCH ice are you going to put up this winter? Rather early to talk about that yet, you say. Yes, it is rather early but time waits for no man. Only a few days and it will be Thanksgiving and then it will seem like you turn around twice and Christmas and New Year is upon you. And before you realize it the season to store your summer's supply of ice has come. You who have ready access to a lake or stream where you can get all the ice you want when the time comes need give but little thoughts to your requirements now and the fellow who would like to put up some but lives so far from a big ice-producing body of water that it would be impractical to haul it gives little thought to this question at any time because he thinks he is "out of luck." But he is not and he is just the one we want to reach. There are many lakes, mill-ponds and rivers in Michigan and the greater percentage of the farmers have access to one or more but there are plenty of farmers in the other class. However, they need not be deprived of a well-filled ice house because they can manufacture their own supply at a small cost of both labor and money.

A suitable body of water may be created artificially either by excavating and diverting a stream into an excavation or by constructing dams across the low areas. When it is necessary to construct artificial ponds the surface area is usually limited and several cuttings are ordinarily necessary to obtain the quantity of ice needed.

When cold weather prevails for several weeks at a time and the supply of pure water is limited, a method of freezing ice in metal cans or special paper bags may be used. The cans may be made in any convenient size by a local tinsmith and should be of galvanized iron reinforced at top and bottom with iron strips. The bottom is made smaller than the top, to make the removal of the ice easier. The cans are placed near the water supply, filled with water, and left exposed to the weather. A shell of ice soon freezes around the inner surface, and when the shell is from 1 1/2 to 2 inches thick, hot water is poured over the outside of the can and the shell removed. A hole is broken through at the top of the shell and most of the water inside is then poured out. As the freezing progresses water is

poured into the shell a little at a time until a solid block of ice is produced. By this method only a few cans are required, which keeps the cost low. About the same method is employed when special paper bags are used, although they do not last so long as the cans. The advantage of the bags over the metal cans is mainly in cheapness, for they are not so convenient to handle.

Another method that can be used in very cold sections of the United States is to run water into the ice house and let a layer freeze. This is done by first constructing a dam of snow around the floor of the house 10 or 12 inches from the walls in order to allow sawdust insulation next to the walls. The interior of the house is then flooded with a few inches of water, which soon freezes, the procedure being repeated until the house is filled with ice. It is then covered with sawdust and closed up until ice is needed. A great disadvantage of this method is that in order to remove ice it must be cut or chopped out with an ax, which results in uneven and irregular pieces and considerable waste of ice.

Quit Farming By Guess, Urges Business Farmer

A Simple Record of Farm Costs and Transactions is the Only Sure Way of Determining Loses and Profits

By DANIEL PROWANT, Farmer

I SOMETIMES wonder what would happen if the other lines of industry of our country were conducted along the same line of business management that is used by the agricultural interests. Of course I know that more farmers every year are learning that business management pays in farming as well as in business, but by far too many farmers are still running their business "by guess" and at the end of the year know little or nothing about whether their farm has paid them anything or not, and if it has, what lines have paid best.

In order to know whether farming pays or not it is necessary to keep an itemized expense account of every line of business that is conducted. I have heard many arguments advanced that are supposed to show the impracticability of farm accounting, and not one of these arguments are sufficiently strong to be worth any consideration. The one most frequently advanced is that the average farmer is not well enough educated to attempt book-keeping. They are. All the education needed for ordinary purposes is the ability to read, write and make a few figures. Another common objection is that farmers do not have time to spare for this work. I know as well as anyone else that farmers are busy people, but if anyone is so busy that he cannot find time to know whether his business is paying or not, he had better discard one or two lines of work, and take care of the rest systematically.

When speaking of the necessity of farm accounting I want to point out that an itemized and systemized account of all business conducted on the farm should be kept, and that each line of work should be listed separately. In this way the farmer will be able to tell what line is paying, and what line is not. To make this point a little more plain, we will assume that the farmer owns and operates a tractor. In his books he should have a page devoted to the tractor only. On this

page is listed every item of expense about the tractor, including the cost of any necessary repair parts, expert service costs, cost of fuel and lubricants, and any other items of ex-

WIN A PRIZE

THE BUSINESS FARMER is a crank on such things as "cost of production," "business farming," "more profits and fewer losses," "cost-keeping records," etc. We do not believe that the average man can operate his farm successfully season in and season out unless he keeps some kind of a record of his transactions. Over-production of one crop and under-production of another will not happen so often when all farmers know what it costs them to grow each crop. In order to arouse greater interest in keeping of farm records, we will offer \$10 in prizes for the three best letters from business farmers telling of their cost systems and how they have helped them to keep track of losses and profits. Daniel Prowant, an Ohio Business Farmer reader contributes his experience in this issue. Tell us about yours. For the best letter, we will give a prize of \$5, for the second best, \$3 and for the third best, \$2.—Editor.

pende. A record should be kept of how many days the machine is in use, at what kind of work, and the probable cost of operation per acre or per hour. At the end of the year the user can soon figure out whether he can farm as cheaply with tractor power as with horse power. This method eliminates the guesswork from agriculture, and places it on the level with other business.

I have learned in the past year that the average farmer has no idea how much money he will spend in a year's time for sheer foolish-

ness, and for things that he would be better off without, and I have learned this lesson from the pages of my farm account book. To anyone who has small habits that are of no importance to himself and may be often a nuisance to others, it would be difficult to offer a convincing argument in the way of greater economy along this line, for if no account is kept, the average person will usually greatly underestimate the amount of money spent in this way. Let him be confronted with the cold facts and figures at the end of the year regarding how much he is spending to no purpose, and he is apt to consider seriously whether he could not make better use of his hard earned cash.

Another thing that I believe to be of considerable importance is a book to jot down happenings that convey some valuable information that will likely be needed at some future time, but is likely to be forgotten. To illustrate this, did any of you feed out a bunch of hogs or cattle this season that fattened unusually well? If so, how did you do it? Unless the method employed was new and unusual enough to make a lasting impression on the mind the details of the experience may be forgotten by the time it is needed again, and all of the experience will have been for nothing, so far as future benefits are concerned. Such notes often form the basis of an excellent article for some farm paper at a future date, which may be of much benefit to other readers as well as to the user himself.

If valuable papers are kept on the farm premises I think a fireproof safe to be a good investment, although I use the vault of our local bank for this purpose. It is well to keep a record page for the listing of all legal papers such as insurance policies, deeds, mortgages, contracts, notes, will and all others of like nature. This page is especially useful when the papers are not kept on the farm, and it should contain the date of maturity or expiration of every paper listed.

Michigan Hit By Department of Agriculture Corn Borer Quarantine

THE CORN borer has been found in Monroe County, Michigan, and as a result the infested areas of that county are under quarantine. The quarantine order effective November 15th is as follows:

"The fact has been determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, and notice is hereby given, that an injurious insect, the European corn borer new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, exists in the states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan.

"Now, therefore, I, Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, under authority * * * do hereby quarantine the states of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan, and by this Notice of Quarantine No. 43 (revised) do order that the following articles shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any areas in said quarantined states designated in the regulations supplemental hereto, as the areas infested with the corn borer, in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto:

"(1) Corn and broom corn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, sudan grass, celery, green beans in the pod, beets with tops, spinach, rhubarb, oat and rye straw as such or when used as packing, cut flowers or entire plants of chrysanthemum, aster, cosmos, zinnia, hollyhock, and cut flowers or entire plants of gladiolus and dahlia, except the bulbs thereof, without stems, from infested areas in Massachusetts and New Hampshire.

"(2) Corn and broom corn (including all parts of the stalk), all sorghums, and sudan grass from infested areas in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan."

The Business Farmer was the first publication to warn Michigan farmers to be on the lookout for the corn borer. Reports of damage to corn were carefully investigated and an article was published from the pen of R.

H. Petit, of the M. A. C., who told our readers how to detect the presence of that dreaded plant disease. The prevalence of the common corn ear worm added difficulty to the situation, and many farmers became unnecessarily alarmed by the presence of that worm which is comparatively harmless.

Despite every precaution the corn borer succeeded in getting across the Ohio line into Monroe county, and despite the quarantine, fears are expressed that it may spread to adjoining counties. Farmers in the infested districts of Monroe county should observe the strict letter of the quarantine and farmers in adjoining counties should be constantly on the alert for the appearance of the disease. A stitch in time saves nine and the control of this disease now may save millions of dollars to Michigan farmers another year.

Seventy-five Millions of Federal Funds for Good Road Building

LEGISLATION to provide a large sum of federal money for good roads will shortly be adopted, according to present prospects. For some months committees have wrestled over the Townsend and Dowell bills, each authorizing the expenditure of a certain sum of money for road building, but differing in some minor aspects. On Nov. 1st, the conference report which accepted certain features of both bills was adopted by the House of Representatives. The bill provides for an appropriation of \$75,000,000, to be expended in co-operation with the states, \$25,000,000

of which will be immediately available and the balance on January 1st, 1922. The money is to be spent in the states under the supervision of the state highway authorities and cannot be expended by county or other local authorities. Not less than 60 per cent must be expended on a system of highways to be worked out, mapped and approved by state and federal highway authorities. Federal highway money is to be continued under the Bureau of Public Roads of the Department of Agriculture, instead of a separate bureau as provided in the original Townsend bill.

The adoption of this bill will, of course, give a great stimulus to road building. Michigan's share will probably run in the neighborhood of \$2,000,000 which will build a thousand miles or more of gravel roads. This will ease the strain on our own road funds and permit us to enlarge our road building program. Now that a substantial start has been made in giving Michigan a complete road system no one would think of suggesting that the effort be lessened until all gaps are closed up. The federal money will help to do this. When this is done we may hope that more attention can be given to strictly farm-to-market roads. Another advantage which will come from the expenditure of this money at this particular time will be the relieving of unemployment. More than a billion dollars will probably be spent by federal government, states, counties, townships and cities in road construction the coming year. It is a huge sum of money, but we spend ten times as much on war vessels with scarcely a thought. Money spent on roads is a constructive investment which employs labor and benefits all. Forward, then, with the road-building program.

Uncle Rube Spinach Says:

G. S. PRESCOTT WRITES TO ME

JUST A SHORT while ago I rec'd a letter from G. S. Prescott of somewhere in Mich., a letter filled with woeful wailin'—some of it justified an' some not—but all of it interestin' to one who knows what Mr. Prescott is up ag'in an' so I'm jest goin' to take a little time to sort of analyze the letter an' try an' bring a little comfort, not to say joy, to one who has gone the limit in imaginin' that he's jest about the most down-trodden human bein' that ever lived on top of this green ol' water-soaked earth.

Mr. Prescott sez he lives on an 80-acre farm with roads on three sides of it, 15 acres of swamp, good buildin's covered by taxes, overrun with cricks, dredges in all directions an' everything purty nigh gone to the dogs. He has purty nigh broke hisself down carryin' milk to the calves, sloppin' hogs, fixin' fences, payin' taxes an' now finds himself with a bill of two hundred dollars on his hands which he can't pay an' he asks me to "publish the truth about 80-acre farmers" and sez if I do "nobody will hanker for the 80-acre farmer job."

Now in order that he may know that I purty nigh understand what he's talkin' 'bout, I will jest have to tell him a little somethin' about myself an' where I wuz born an' fetched up, an' the things I endured while I wuz-growin' to what is man's estate which, by the way, does not allude to property rights by a long, long ways.

Well then to begin, I wuz born on a 60-acre farm located in what wuz known as the "Independent State of Lee" Calhoun Co., Mich. This name wuz given to the township many years ago an' still sticks an' mebbe there is a reason fer it—mebbe not, but no matter—there's where I first saw the light of day an' my father an' mother both being present at the time, there's where I first made their acquaintance.

The farm where this, to me important event took place, wuz made on the 50-50 plan—half hard land an' half swamp.

I didn't put in my appearance 'til sev'ral years after the great flood, in which Mr. Noah an' his trained animals took such a leadin' part, but I never for a minute doubted the story of that big rain 'cause we had so much water left on our farm there wuz no chance to doubt; the proof wuz always there. Well the hard land wuz rightly named—it wuz hard alright, an' Canada thistles grew fine on it every year, an' some grass, wheat, corn an' a few other crops. The swamp would raise the three R's—rattlesnakes, rabbits and rheumatism an' not much of anythin' else. Well, not havin' much work land, my father had to raise things that could be made useful an' profitable, and as girls couldn't go without shoes on 'count of snakes an' couldn't do much work on the farm, he didn't bother to raise any of 'em—jest put in his time raisin' pigs, boys and calves, turkeys, geese an' chickens an' once in a while a few sheep. We all worked hard to make ends meet an' all the different kinds of work Mr. Prescott speaks of, we had to do. I used to carry milk to calves an' when I thought that was gettin' kinda monotonous I'd change the program and carry the calves to the milk. It wuz jest as hard work but it wuz a change anyway. Mr. Prescott sez "many times we had to eat bread with hogs lard on it." Why my dear Mr. Prescott! Many times I've had to eat bread with out hog lard on it an' yet you an' I're both livin' an' that's more'n can be said of lots of men an' women that, in their day, had all they wanted of everything.

Well, we lived on that ol' 60 acres many years. Daddy bought more land in time, but lived on the ol' place 'til one day he got a chance to wish it onto a feller that wanted to try his hand at farmin' an' then he moved into a good comfortable home that belonged to my mother's father an' the ol' place wuz only a memory—but this didn't occur 'til

after we boys had left the ol' nest an' gone for ourselves so all our early years wuz spent on the 50-50 hard an' soft farm. What you say about doctors and merchants is mostly true Mr. Prescott—they do charge enormous prices—'specially doctors—but don't you see that they, as well as the merchants an' big hogs in general can do such things only 'cause they stick together—they are united an' banded together to pilfer the public an' when farmers learn this lesson an' band together fer their own united benefit, then an' not 'til then, will things begin to come their way.

There's altogether too many farmers even yet, who believe in goin' it alone an' of course such farmers are at the mercy of every profiteer an' gouger that wants to dig in an' git his pound of flesh—"in union there is strength" applies to farmers as much or more'n to any other class. Well I'm gittin' off'n my subject a little an' so will jest say: In spite of all Mr. Prescott sez an' what he sez is mostly true, but in spite of it all he is better off than the fellers in town that have no jobs and not much of anything else either. Mr. Prescott, in all the years you have been toilin' an' carryin' milk to calves, sloppin' hogs and fixin' fences—never once have you been afraid your boss would come along and tell you your services wuz no longer needed—nor that your pay had been cut ag'in—in fact you have been your own boss—if you have raised a family, an' every good farmer should, you have had a place to raise 'em an' had enough to feed 'em an' no doubt you are proud of 'em as every dad should be an' I know you, like most of us has much to be thankful for. The great trouble with most of us we don't realize our blessin's—we let little things worry us an' git into the habit of complainin' an' findin' fault thereby makin' ourselves miserable an' our folks unhappy.

My advice to you, Mr. Prescott, would be this—take more'n one day off to go fishin'—you'll never miss the time an' get out now an' then after the rabbits—they'll like the sport an' so'll you. Take your folks out fer a picnic every little while—git away from your trouble an' fergit it—it don't pay to worry about what you can't help an' if you can help it—then why worry? Jest try smilin'—git your face in the shape of a smile an' I'll bet you a green punkin' your troubles'll vanish in jest no time.

You're not the kind of a man to give up and say you're beaten—I have more confidence in you than to think that—in fact Mr. Prescott, most of our troubles are imaginary an' come to us most strongly when we have lost confidence in ourselves an' in our fellow men. Cordially yours.—UNCLE RUBE.

A. F. B. F. TO ENTERTAIN CLUB BOYS AND GIRLS

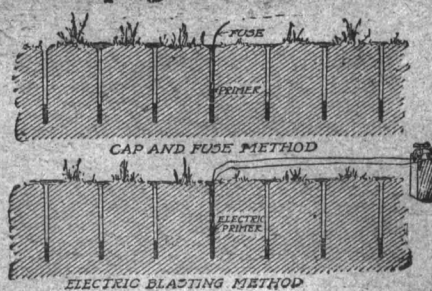
PRESIDENT J. R. Howard and staff will hold a reception for 500 Club Boys and Girls in the general offices of the American Farm Bureau Federation at 4 p. m. on Nov. 29. The Club Boys and Girls are coming to Chicago under the auspices of the National Committee of Boys and Girls Club Work. They have all won prizes in club work during the year. Following the reception the boys and girls will be entertained at a Farm Bureau motion picture show in Chicago, "Spring Valley" and "The Homestead," motion pictures produced and distributed by the Farm Film Service of the American Farm Bureau Federation will be shown.

I am sending a dollar for another year for the Business Farmer. I want to be a subscriber again. Of all the farm papers that I had read, and that is quite a few, M. B. F. is far ahead of all subjects. Don't let it stop, keep it coming.—Steve Patoprsty, Gratiot County, Mich.

At the present time I am taking three farm papers, but when I want to get facts I got to look in the Business Farmer, it cuts close to the line.—M. P. Kern, Isabella County, Mich.



"Propagated" Ditching



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the Year Round

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AN AD IN M. B. F. WILL DO IT



Farmers Service Bureau



SUPERVISORS MAY CLOSE HIGHWAY

Is there any state law that gives corporations, townships or counties of this state the right to vacate any part of a trunk line highway that has been used as such and the road itself has been used for a highway for the past 40 years and divides two townships.—R. S. Evart, Michigan.

We do not quite understand what you mean by "corporations." You are advised, however, that as a general proposition the township highway commissioners have authority to close all township highways upon application of seven freeholders of the township where it is purely a township road. Where the road is a township line road then it should be by the joint action of the two township highway commissioners. Should the road in question be a state or territorial road, however, it then becomes a matter for the Board of Supervisors of the county to pass upon the question as to whether or not the road shall be closed. It would be immaterial as to the length of time the road might have been used as such, but would be a question for the Board of Supervisors to pass upon as to the advisability of discontinuing the road in question.—Frank F. Rogers, State Highway Commissioner.

CHERRY BLOSSOMS

I am sending you cherry blossoms which were blooming on the 25th of October. Please tell me what the meaning of it is. Some people say that its going to be a hard winter. Please publish this in your next M. B. F. if it is possible. As we are readers of the paper and everybody in the family likes it and couldn't do without it. Please make a picture of the blossoms if it is possible.—Mrs. J. J. Gagetown, Mich.

The only significance attached to the blossoming of cherry and apple trees in October is the fact that the weather conditions of late summer after the fruit buds had formed, were dry or otherwise of such character as to cause them to become dormant. The late mild, moist, fall weather has started these dormant buds into growth again, causing them to flower at this time instead of in the spring. Any condition that would cause plants to become dormant as might be expected in last fall, to pass the winter, if followed by moist favorable growing conditions causes fall flowering. This frequently happens with other spring flowering plants such as violets, strawberries, etc.—C. P. Halligan, Horticultural Dept., M. A. C.

(Unfortunately most of the petals had dropped off by the time the blossoms reached this office, so it was not possible to produce a picture of them.—Editor.)

LIABLE FOR TRESPASS

A joins farms with B, the line fence was divided and kept up while B lived. B left part of his land to his son and part to his daughter, except a strip 2 rods wide on the back of his daughter's for the son to get to his wood-lot. They refuse to keep up the line fence. A also has land joining son's wood-lot. A put barbed wire along the line to hold his stock the son cuts the wires, drives through on A's land then cuts them again to get into his wood-lot. Is there any law for A's protection?—E. S. C., Homer, Mich.

A has a right to fence his own land by putting a fence on the line. Any one who cuts the fence is liable for the damage cost and expense of his trespass. He is also liable for the trespass upon A's land if he did not have permission to go thereon.—Legal Editor.

DETROIT FIDELITY AND SURETY COMPANY

Do you know anything of the Detroit Fidelity and Surety Co.? They agents have sold many shares here at one hundred dollars each. Do you think it a good and safe investment?—Subscriber, Brown City, Mich.

This company acts as surety for the bonds which the law requires be furnished by public officials and which others require from employes, contract bonds, etc. It has a capital and surplus of two million dollars. The directors seem to be responsible men, and among them I note such

well-known names as Burt B. Cady, chairman Republican State Central Committee; Senator Roy Clark; Sen. Walter J. Hayes; Sherman T. Handy; John A. Russell, president Detroit Board of Commerce; ex-Gov. Sleeper and many other responsible business men. While the fact that these men own stock in this concern and hold positions on the board does not necessarily guarantee that the firm will succeed and pay dividends, it increases the chances of the firm's success, and gives one greater confidence in the proposition.—Editor.

OWNER OF SWARM OF BEES

A swarm of bees was found on my farm. My neighbor claims he found them first and they are his. Who do the bees belong to?—J. D. M., Au Gres, Mich.

The bees belong to the owner of the land as long as they remain on his premises. Any one who attempts to go upon your premises to cut the tree or in any manner reclaim the bees would be a trespasser unless the bees escaped from him in the first place.—Legal Editor.

LAW ON SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

Is there any law to make children go to school until they are 16 years old, if they have passed the 8th grade and the ninth grade is not taught in the school district?—A. R., Wheeler, Mich.

The compulsory education law, which is found under Section 5979-84 of the compiled laws of 1915, on pages 173-179 of the 1919 school laws, provides that children must attend school until they are sixteen years of age unless granted a labor permit by the county commissioner of schools or the superintendent of schools or granted an excuse to stay

out of school by the county commissioner or city superintendent. However, if the child lives in a district in which there are no grades taught beyond the eighth grade and he has completed the eighth grades receiving a diploma indicating such a promotion, he cannot be required to attend that school any longer even though he is not sixteen years of age. His diploma indicates that he has completed the school.—T. E. Johnson, Supt. of Public Instruction.

WANTS CHILD TO BOARD AND ROOM

I wonder of anyone of the readers knows of a father who has one or two motherless children that he would like to put in a good country home to board. They will be well cared for. Can give the best of references. If anyone is interested, please write this office, care of editor for name and address of party.—Editor.

NO FURTHER CLAIM IF SALE WAS LEGAL

I rented a farm 1 year with the privilege of 5 years. I left after the first year. Had wheat in and was to pay rent for the field when I took the wheat, but sold the field of wheat to the one I rented the farm from. He seeded the wheat without my consent to clover. Had he the right to do so? He hasn't paid me for wheat. What can I do?—C. E. F., Newport, Michigan.

If your sale of the wheat was a legal one you have no further interest in the premises and the purchaser may do what he considers best in managing the property. If he has not paid you for the purchase price you can sue him for it.—Legal Editor.

How to Keep Pork Fresh in Warm Weather

Would you please tell me if there is any way to keep pork in warm weather?—A. F. T., Freeland, Mich.

PORK CAN only be kept fresh in warm weather where one has ice or other refrigeration facilities to keep it fresh and even if your meat is to be salted some means should be provided to thoroughly cool the carcass or pieces of meat before it is placed in a brine or dry salt cure as the meat will not keep if any animal heat remains in it at the time when it is placed in the cure or salt. At this time of the year if one were to kill a moderate-sized hog would cool out during the night provided the leaf lard was removed and the carcass split down the back immediately after slaughtering. Where one is slaughtering in warm weather, however, ice must be provided to thoroughly cool the carcass before it is placed in brine.

Recipe No. 1 would be very satisfactory for keeping meat during the warm weather.

If it is desired to smoke the meat, however, after it has been cured, recipe No. 2 should be used.

Recipe No. 1

If you desire to keep pork in the brine over summer it would be best to use a plain salt pickle. I would first rub each piece of meat carefully with plain salt and lay it on a table or board, flesh side down allowing it to drain for 24 hours, after which pack it carefully in a clean barrel or preferably in an earthenware crock and cover with brine made by the use of 10 pounds of salt, 2 ounces of saltpetre and 4 gallons of water for each 100 pounds of meat. The water should preferably be boiled and the salt added while it is boiling and then allowed to cool before being poured over the meat. It should then be weighted down so that all of the meat will be covered with brine. In salting, extreme care should be taken to see that the meat is thoroughly cured out or cooled out before it is cut up and the container used should be one that is absolutely clean or at least one that has never contained any spoiled

meat. After the meat has been in the brine for 10 days, it should be taken out and re-packed in order to insure the brine getting at all parts of it, after which the brine should be watched very closely to see that it remains clear in color. If it becomes cloudy in color or ropy in texture, make new brine. The pork should be kept in a cold dry place during the summer to insure its keeping and should be watched very closely to see that it does not go wrong.

Recipe No. 2

I believe the more satisfactory method of preserving meat is to sugar cure it, a recipe for which is as follows: For each 100 pounds of meat use: 8 pounds of salt, 2 1-2 pounds of sugar or sirup, 2 ounces of saltpetre; 4 gallons of water. In warm weather 9 or 10 pounds of salt are preferable. Allow four days' cure for each pound in a ham or shoulder and three days for bacon and small pieces. For example, a 15-pound ham will take 60 days; a piece of bacon weighing 10 pounds 30 days.

The brine should be made the day before it is used, so that it will be cool. All the ingredients are poured into the water and boiled until thoroughly mixed. Place ham in the bottom of the container, shoulders next (bacon sides and the smaller cuts on top. Pour in the brine, and be sure it covers the meat thoroughly. In five days pour off the brine and change the meat, placing the top meat on the bottom and the bottom on top, then pour back the brine. Repeat this operation again on the tenth and eighteenth days. If the pickle becomes ropy, take out all the meat and wash it off thoroughly, also the container. Boil the ropy pickle; or, better, make new pickle. When each piece of meat has received the proper cure, take it out of the pickle and wash in lukewarm water, string, and hang in the smokehouse. If it is smoked there is not near the danger of its going wrong when this is done, or if you do not like smoked meat, it may be fried down.—C. A. Brown, Professor Animal Husbandry Department, M. A. C.

LAW REQUIRES LIGHT ON VEHICLES

Do you have to have a light on a wagon or buggy when driving at night, or does the law just apply to automobiles.—Reader.

"Sec. 1. It is hereby declared to be unlawful for any person to drive, or to cause or permit to be driven, upon an incorporated village or city street or a trunk line highway of this state, any vehicle, including wagons, buggies and carriages, drawn by horses or other draft animals, during the period, or any part or portion thereof, from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise unless there shall be displayed in a conspicuous place on the left side of such vehicle a light of such an arrangement and character that the same may be plainly seen either from the front or rear at a distance of not less than three hundred feet.

"Sec. 2. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be liable to a fine of not more than five dollars."—A. B. Dougherty, Deputy Attorney General.

LARGEST BREED OF GEESSE

Please give me the name of the largest breed of geese.—A. E. C., Lincoln, Mich.

There are two varieties of geese in this country, both of which are of the same standard weight. There are the Embden and the Toulouse. The mature gander weighs twenty pounds each and the old geese, eighteen pounds.—W. E. Newton, Acting Head of Poultry Husbandry, Department, M. A. C.

WILL NOT RETURN CHICKENS

I raised quite a few chickens this year and some of them wandered over to one of my neighbors and he will not return them. He has all pure-breeds and I can tell the ones that belong to me. He declares they are all his own. What can I do about it?—Mrs. H. G., Richland, Michigan.

You may regain the chickens by replevin or you may bring suit for their value in conversion. In each case you will test the value and title to the chickens. If they have done any damage, if your neighbor has complied with the law, or, if you have waived a strict compliance with the law, he may claim a lien for that damage.—Legal Editor.

DIVISION OF PUBLICATIONS

I want to get the Department Bulletin 958 and will you please let me know if this address is correct: Division of Publications, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture?—Reader.

The address you give is correct.—Editor.

SETTLERS ON CUT-OVER LANDS

Can you give me any information in regards to the law relative to allowing a settler on cut-over lands exemption from taxation? Where application is to be made? When? And how, in person or letter, and when this law went into effect?—J. F. W., Kenton, Michigan.

For the regulations concerning the exemption of cut-over lands from taxation see sections 4192 of the compiled laws of 1915. For instruction you should apply to the supervisor of your township. The law was passed in 1913.—Legal Editor.

THE LIQUOR LAW

Is it against the law to make wine for yourself?—M. K., Hillman, Mich.

It is against the federal enforcement law to manufacture or sell wine, cider, or other beverage which contains or is likely to acquire before it is consumed, more than one-half of one per cent of alcohol. Lovers of pure fruit juices are in hopes there may be some modification of the law in these respects when the government has found a way to stamp out the more serious evils of law violations.—Editor.

POLISH NEWSPAPER IN JACKSON

Will you please tell me if there is a Polish newspaper published in Jackson or if there is any Polish publication in that city?—V. L. N., White Cloud, Michigan.

We have been unsuccessful in trying to locate a Polish publication in Jackson.—Managing Editor.

ASK PROTECTION FROM CHINESE EGGS

(Continued from page 2)

fault with Mrs. Biddy, because she "carries on" only about nine months out of the year, spending the other three months in more or less idleness and in a characteristic feminine manner of growing an entirely new suit of feathers, and for no particular scientific reason, other than the vagaries of feminine nature, she joins in the Thanksgiving and Christmas holiday festivities much to the chagrin and financial embarrassment of her caretaker.

Despite the tremendous production of eggs in this country with its almost inconceivable value the poultryman are displeased because they are not able to market these eggs without the competition from eggs produced in China which can be laid down at our ports at a price less than the cost of production here. It may seem odd that producers are asking for protection against the importation of eggs when in late years we have exported from 20,000,000 to 40,000,000 dozens. It must be remembered, however, that we store eggs in periods of plenty to be sold during times of paucity and that the foreign eggs are used at opportune times to break the market.

China is said to have the largest potential egg supply in the world and outside capital is arranging to ship these eggs in unlimited quantities to our markets. Ocean freight seems to be only a slight deterrent. The total importation of eggs in 1920 were 1,700,000 dozens. In the first six months of 1921 the importations were 2,500,000 dozens, an increase of 1,600,000 dozens over the same period for 1920. Back as far as 1914, 5,600,000 dozens were imported in one year and at that time China and Hongkong sent to this country 1,500,000 dozens.

The Chinese egg it is claimed does not decrease the price except at a time when eggs are high. But the poultry producer needs a high price in order to make the average of his year's returns profitable. An eight cent differential or compensatory duty will permit Chinese eggs costing ten or fifteen cents a dozen at Shanghai, with freight at five cents a dozen added, to enter our ports and be sold at a handsome profit whenever the price of eggs in America rises to 40 cents a dozen. As a matter of fact it is questionable whether an 8-cent duty is sufficient to protect the American producer from an influx of Chinese eggs when market prices here are at a high level.

MANY LOANS TO FARMERS

SCARCELY a day goes by that the War Finance Corporation does not announce the completion of from one to a dozen loans to as many different banks or co-operative associations for agricultural purposes. Nearly all states of the middle and far west with the exception of Michigan seem to be taking advantage of the exceptional opportunities offered by the War Finance Corporation. Either through ignorance of the law or else due to an absence of any great credit need in rural Michigan the demand for loans from this state is virtually negligible.

From Nov. 9th to 14th the War Finance Corporation made over fifty loans running from \$5,000 to \$700,000 and aggregating nearly \$5,000,000. The states in which loans were made for this period were Montana, Indiana, Wisconsin, Nebraska, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Georgia, California, New Mexico, Missouri, Nebraska, South Carolina, Colorado, Illinois, Oregon, Kansas, Texas, Virginia.

CORN AS FUEL

SECRETARY Wallace, of the Department of Agriculture, has made the following statement: "Ear corn at twenty cents a bushel is equal in fuel value to a fair grade of western soft coal at approximately \$10 a ton. In districts where corn is very cheap now the coal is usually of a rather poor grade and is selling at high prices. Under such conditions it will pay both farmers and people in country towns to use corn instead of coal.

"Because of the variation in quality of both corn and coal it is difficult to make scientific experiments the results of which are applicable everywhere, but, speaking generally, the relative heating values of corn and coal are about as follows:

Corn at 10c bu., equals coal at \$5.00 ton
Corn at 11c bu., equals coal at 5.50 ton
Corn at 12c bu., equals coal at 6.00 ton
Corn at 13c bu., equals coal at 6.50 ton
Corn at 14c bu., equals coal at 7.00 ton
Corn at 15c bu., equals coal at 7.50 ton
Corn at 16c bu., equals coal at 8.00 ton
Corn at 17c bu., equals coal at 8.50 ton
Corn at 18c bu., equals coal at 9.00 ton
Corn at 19c bu., equals coal at 9.50 ton
Corn at 20c bu., equals coal at 10.00 ton
Corn at 21c bu., equals coal at 10.50 ton
Corn at 22c bu., equals coal at 11.00 ton
Corn at 23c bu., equals coal at 11.50 ton
Corn at 24c bu., equals coal at 12.00 ton
Corn at 25c bu., equals coal at 12.50 ton
Corn at 26c bu., equals coal at 13.00 ton
Corn at 27c bu., equals coal at 13.50 ton
Corn at 28c bu., equals coal at 14.00 ton
Corn at 29c bu., equals coal at 14.50 ton
Corn at 30c bu., equals coal at 15.00 ton
Corn at 31c bu., equals coal at 15.50 ton
Corn at 32c bu., equals coal at 16.00 ton

"The drier the corn the higher its fuel value. It can be burned either on the ear or shelled, but better on the ear.

"In times past, when corn was very cheap, it has been burned as fuel in the United States, but mostly on the farms. In Argentina both corn and small grain are sometimes burned as fuel, not alone on the farms but in power plants. Undoubtedly large quantities of corn will be burned on western farms this winter unless the prices should materially advance. The farmer will find the corn cheaper fuel than coal, and in addition will save the cost of hauling the corn to town and hauling the coal

back. People in the country towns in the sections of cheap corn will probably find it will pay them to buy ear corn for their furnaces and heating stoves unless coal should decrease considerably in price or corn should advance."

MICHIGAN STATE HOLSTEIN CHAMPIONS ANNOUNCED

THE HOLSTEIN-Friesian Association of America has announced the following official champions for butter fat and milk production in the state of Michigan. The list is corrected up to October 15th:

7-DAY CLASS

Full Aged—Northern Fobes Denver, 139,835; 563.1 M.; 5.66 per cent; 31,899 F. Emblagaard Dairy, Marquette, Mich.
Sr. 4—Traverse Colantha Walker 361,604; 525.6 M.; 5.47 per cent; 29,320 F. State Hospital, Traverse City, Mich.
Jr. 4—Wandermeere Belle Hengerveld 193,784; 577.8 M.; 5.91 per cent; 34,120 F. E. LeRoy Pelletier, Pontiac, Mich.
Sr. 3—Crest Farm Johan Pauline 423,898; 512.9 M.; 5.44 per cent; 27,886 F. W. T. Hill, Davison, Mich.
Jr. 3—Emblagaard Colantha Bakker 279,874; 528.6 M.; 4.66 per cent; 24,634 F. Emblagaard Dairy, Marquette, Mich.
Sr. 2—Traverse Colantha Walker 361,604; 547.4 M.; 4.50 per cent; 24,615 F. State Hospital, Traverse City, Mich.
Jr. 2—Pauline De Nijlander 266,731; 437.2 M.; 4.78 per cent; 20,901 F. G. L. Spillane & Son, Flint, Mich.

305 DAY CLASS

Full Aged—Traverse Segis Houwtje 287,739; 21685.2 M.; 3.44 per cent; 746.44 F. State Hospital, Traverse City, Mich.
Sr. 4—Traverse Colantha 331,903; 19,869.4 M.; 3.62 per cent; 717.93 F. State Hospital, Traverse City, Mich.
Jr. 4—Flint Maple Crest Lady Lavera 304,381; 14587.8 M.; 3.11 per cent; 453.60 F. Loeb Farm, Charlevoix, Mich.
Sr. 3—Traverse Colantha Walker 361,604; 19,031.2 M.; 3.88 per cent;

738.94 F. State Hospital, Traverse City, Mich.

Jr. 3—Flint Maple Crest Crown De Kol 329,428; 17,849.1 M.; 3.33 per cent; 594.82 F. D. D. Aitken, Flint, Mich.

Sr. 2—Traverse Colantha Walker 361,604; 19,060.8 M.; 3.84 per cent; 731.35 F. State Hospital, Traverse City, Mich.

Jr. 2—Traverse Homestead De Kol 440,594; 17,746.2 M.; 3.33 per cent; 591.66 F. State Hospital, Traverse City, Mich.

365 DAY CLASS

Full Aged—Traverse Walker Maid Lass 215,231; 25,751.6 M.; 3.90 per cent; 1003.92 F. State Hospital, Traverse City, Mich.

Sr. 4—Flint Bertjusca Pauline, 175,817; 24419.0 M.; 3.76 per cent; 806.21 F. G. L. Spillane & Son, Flint, Mich.

Jr. 4—Pontiac Heba 351700; 27,913.3 M.; 3.23 per cent; 900.52 F. State Hospital, Pontiac, Mich.

Sr. 3—Duchess Hengerveld Korndyke 131,752; 22,897.0 M.; 3.95 per cent; 903.38 F. Emblagaard Dairy, Marquette, Mich.

Jr. 3—Pontiac Onetta 304,319; 22088.1 M.; 3.29 per cent; 726.10 F. Pontiac State Hospital, Pontiac, Mich.

Sr. 2—Pontiac Irene 351,698; 25324.6 M.; 3.48 per cent; 682.15 F. Pontiac State Hospital, Pontiac, Mich.

Jr. 2—Emblagaard Colantha Bakker, 279,874; 19,489.5 M.; 3.48 per cent; 677.93 F. Emblagaard Dairy, Marquette, Mich.

CORRECTED ADDRESS

THE ADDRESS of the Wolverine Co-operative Marketing Ass'n, which won the potato cup at the Duluth Potato exhibition has been erroneously given in this and other publications, as Cheboygan. The correct address is Wolverine, Mich. We make this correction at the request of Mr. Sowton, Manager of the Association, who says that inquiries addressed to his firm for seed from some of the prize stock have been sent to Cheboygan.

a weekly home and farm newspaper essentially differing from magazine and farm publications

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Toledo Weekly Blade

Toledo, Ohio.

Nomads of the North

A STORY OF THE GREAT OUTDOORS

By JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD

Michigan's Own and America's Foremost Author of Wild Life Romance

SYNOPSIS

IT IS SPRING and in the northland Neewa, a black bear-cub, and his mother, Noozak, are starting on a journey to their feeding grounds. One evening after his mother is asleep Neewa wanders through the woods by himself. He has an exciting adventure with an old bear and his mother appears just in time to save his life. In the meantime, Challoner, a Hudson Bay Co. factor, discovers the tracks of the bears. He has a pup, Miki, with him, which he is taking to his sister, and he decides he would like to secure the cub to give to her also. He meets up with the bears, kills Noozak and secures Neewa. Challoner returns to his camp with Neewa and the cub and Miki become fairly good friends. The next morning Challoner ties Neewa and starts down the river, of a leash, puts them in the front end of his canoe and starts down the river. As they are nearing a waterfall the pup and the cub get into a fight and roll out of the canoe. Challoner, who rows to the shore, thinks the two will be killed but, unknown to him they arrive at the foot of the falls much bruised but still alive. Coming out on the shore they start off through the woods. They become lost. Neewa discovers a wasp's nest and proceeds to tear it down. Neewa and Miki turn and flee with the wasps in close pursuit.

(Continued from last week)

NOW that their foes were in disorderly flight, the wasps, would have returned to their upset fortress, had not Miki, in his flight, chosen one side of a small sapling and Neewa the other—a misadventure that stopped them with a force almost sufficient to break their necks. Thereupon a few dozen of Ahmoo's rear guard started in afresh. With his fighting blood at last aroused, Neewa swung out and caught Miki where there was almost no hair on his rump. Already half blinded, and so wrought up with pain and terror that he had lost all sense of judgment or understanding, Miki believed that the sharp dig of Neewa's razor-like claws was a deeper thrust than usual of the buzzing horrors that overwhelmed him and with a final shriek he proceeded to throw a fit.

It was the fit that saved them. In his maniacal contortions he swung around to Neewa's side of the sapling, when, with their halter once more free from impediment, Neewa bolted for safety. Miki followed, yelping at every jump. No longer did Neewa feel a horror of the river. The instinct of his kind told him that he wanted water, and wanted it badly. As straight as Challoner might have set his course by a compass he headed for the stream, but he had proceeded only a few hundred feet when they came upon a tiny creek across which either of them could have jumped. Neewa jumped into the water, which was four or five inches deep, and for the first time in his life Miki voluntarily took a plunge. For a long time they lay in the cooling rill.

The light of day was dim and hazy before Miki's eyes, and he was beginning to swell from the tip of his nose to the end of his bony tail. Neewa, being so much fat, suffered less. He could still see, and, as the painful hours passed, a number of things were adjusting themselves in his brain. All this had begun with the man-beast. It was the man-beast who had taken his mother from him. It was the man-beast who had chucked him into the dark sack, and it was the man-beast who had fastened the rope around his neck. Slowly the fact was beginning to impinge itself upon him that the rope was to blame for everything.

After a long time they dragged themselves out of the rivulet and found a soft, dry hollow at the foot of a big tree. Even to Neewa who had the use of his eyes, it was growing dark in the deep forest. The sun was far in the west. And the air was growing chilly. Flat on his belly, with his swollen head between his fore paws, Miki whined plaintively.

Again and again Neewa's eyes went to the rope as the big thought developed itself in his head. He whined. It was partly a yearning for his mother, partly a response to Miki. He drew closer to the pup, filled with the irresistible desire for comradeship. After all it was not Miki who was to blame. It was the man-beast—and the rope!

The gloom of evening settled more darkly about them, and snuggling

himself still closer to the pup, Neewa drew the rope between his fore paws. With a little snarl he set his teeth in it. And then, steadily, he began to chew. Now and then he growled, and in the growl there was a peculiarly communicative note, as if he wished to say to Miki:

"Don't you see?—I'm chewing this thing in two. I'll have it done by morning. Cheer up! There's surely a better day coming."

CHAPTER SEVEN

THE MORNING after their painful experience with the wasp's nest, Neewa and Miki rose on four pairs of stiff and swollen legs to greet a new day in the deep and mysterious forest into which the accident of the previous day had thrown them. The spirit of irrepressible youth was upon them, and, though Miki was so swollen from the stings of the wasps that his lank body and overgrown legs were more grotesque than ever, he was in no way daunted from the quest of further adventure.

The pup's face was as round as a moon, and his head was puffed up until Neewa might reasonably have a suspicion that it was on the point of exploding. But Miki's eyes—as much as could be seen of them—were as bright as ever, and his one good ear and his one half ear stood up hopefully as he waited for the cub to give some sign of what they were going to do. The poison in his system no longer gave him discomfort. He felt several sizes too large—but, otherwise, quite well.

Neewa, because of his fat, exhibited fewer effects of his battle with the wasps. His one outstanding defect was an entirely closed eye. With the other, wide open and alert, he looked about him. In spite of his one bad eye and his stiff legs he was inspired with the optimism of one who at last sees fortune turning his way. He was rid of the man-beast, who had killed his mother; the forests were before him again, open and inviting, and the rope with which Challoner had tied him and Miki together he had successfully gnawed in two during the night. Having dispossessed himself of at least two evils it would not have surprised him much if he had seen Noozak, his mother, coming up from out of the shadows of the trees. Thought of her made him whine. And Miki, facing the vast loneliness of his new world, and thinking of his master, whined in reply.

Both were hungry. The amazing swiftness with which their misfortunes had descended upon them had given them no time in which to eat. To Miki the change was more than astonishing; it was overwhelming and he held his breath in anticipation of some new evil while Neewa scanned the forest about them.

As if assured by this survey that everything was right, Neewa turned his back to the sun, which had been his mother's custom, and set out.

Miki followed. Not until then did he discovered that every joint in his body had apparently disappeared. His neck was stiff, his legs were like stilts, and five times in as many minutes he stubbed his clumsy toes and fell down in his efforts to keep

up with the cub. On top of that his eyes were so nearly closed that his vision was bad, and the fifth time he stumbled he lost sight of Neewa entirely, and sent out a protesting wail. Neewa stopped and began prodding with his nose under a rotten log. When Miki came up Neewa was flat on his belly, licking up a colony of big red vinegar ants as fast as he could catch them. Miki studied the proceeding for some moments. It soon dawned upon him that Neewa was eating something, but for the life of him he couldn't make out what it was. Hungrily he nosed close to Neewa's foraging snout. He licked with his tongue where Neewa licked, and he got only dirt. And all the time Neewa was giving his jolly little grunts of satisfaction. It was ten minutes before he hunted out the last ant and went on.

A little later they came to an open space where the ground was wet, and after sniffing about a bit, and focussing his one good eye here and there, Neewa suddenly began digging. Very shortly he drew out of the ground a white object about the size of a man's thumb and began crunching it ravenously between his jaws. Miki succeeded in capturing a fair sized bit of it. Disappointment followed fast. The thing was like wood; after rolling it in his mouth a few times he dropped it in disgust, and Neewa finished the remnant of the root with a thankful grunt.

They proceeded. For two heart-breaking hours Miki followed at Neewa's heels, the void in his stomach increasing as the swelling in his body diminished. His hunger was becoming a torture. Yet not a bite to eat could he find, while Neewa at every few steps apparently discovered something to devour. At the end of the two hours the cub's bill of fare had grown to considerable proportions. It included, among other things, half a dozen green and black beetles; numberless bugs, both hard and soft; whole colonies of red and black ants; several white grubs dug out of the heart of decaying logs; a handful of snails; a young frog; the egg of a ground-plover that had failed to hatch; and in the vegetable line, the roots of two camas and one skunk cabbage. Now and then he pulled down tender poplar shoots and nipped the ends off. Likewise he nibbled spruce and balsam gum whenever he found it, and occasionally added to his breakfast a bit of tender grass.

A number of these things Miki tried. He would have eaten the frog, but Neewa was ahead of him there. The spruce and balsam clogged up his teeth and almost made him vomit because of its bitterness. Between a snail and a stone he could find little difference and as the one bug he tried happened to be that asafetida-like creature known as a stink bug he made no further efforts in that direction. He also bit off a tender tip from a ground-shoot, but instead of a young poplar it was Fox-bite and shriveled up his tongue for a quarter of an hour. At last he arrived at the conclusion that, up to date, the one thing in Neewa's menu that he could eat was grass.

In the face of his own starva-

tion his companion grew happier as he added to the strange collection in his stomach. In fact, Neewa considered himself in clover and was grunting his satisfaction continually, especially as his bad eye was beginning to open and he could see things better. Half a dozen times when he found fresh ant nests he invited Miki to the feast with excited little squeals. Until noon Miki followed like a faithful satellite at his heels. The end came when Neewa deliberately dug into a nest inhabited by four huge bumble-bees, smashed them all, and ate them.

From that moment something impressed upon Miki that he must do his own hunting. With the thought came a new thrill. His eyes were fairly open now, and much of the stiffness had gone from his legs. The blood of his Mackenzie father and of his half Spitz and half Airedale mother rose up in him in swift and immediate demand, and he began to quest about for himself. He found a warm scent, and poked about until a partridge went up with a tremendous thunder of wings. It startled him, but added to the thrill. A few minutes later, nosing under a pile of brush, he came face to face with his dinner.

It was Wahboo, the baby rabbit. Instantly Miki was at him, and had a firm hold at the back of Wahboo's back. Neewa, hearing the smashing of the brush and the squealing of the rabbit, stopped catching ants and hustled toward the scene of action. The squealing ceased quickly and Miki backed himself out and faced Neewa with Wahboo held triumphantly in his jaws. The young rabbit had already given his last kick, and with a fierce show of growling Miki began tearing the fur off. Neewa edged in grunting affably. Miki snarled more fiercely. Neewa, undaunted, continued to express his overwhelming regard for Miki in low and supplicating grunts—and smelled the rabbit. The snarl in Miki's throat died away. He may have remembered that Neewa had invited him more than once to partake of his ants and bugs. Together they ate the rabbit. Not until the last bit of flesh and the last tender bone were gone did the feast end, and then Neewa sat back on his round bottom and struck out his little red tongue for the first time since he had lost his mother. It was the cub sign of a full stomach and a blissful mind. He could see noth-



"Where Neewa and Miki stood, a grown wolf would have paused and turned back . . . For here, in spite of the stillness and the gloom, there was life . . . Like the imps of *muhnedoo*, the monster owls looked down, gathering their slow wits—and waiting."

ing to be more desired at the present time than a nap, and stretching himself languidly he began looking about for a tree.

Miki, on the other hand, was inspired to new action by the pleasurable sensation of being comfortably filled. Inasmuch as Neewa chewed his food very carefully, while Miki, paying small attention to mastication, swallowed it in chunks, the pup had succeeded in getting away with about four-fifths of the rabbit. So he was no longer hungry. But he was more keenly alive to his changed environment than at any time since he and Neewa had fallen out of Challoner's canoe into the rapids. For the first time he had killed, and for the first time he had tasted warm blood, and the combination added to his existence an excitement that was greater than any desire he might have possessed to lie down in a sunny spot and sleep. Now that he had learned the game, the hunting instinct trembled in every fibre of his small being. He would have gone on hunting until his legs gave way under him if Neewa had not found a napping place.

Astonished half out of his wits he watched Neewa as he leisurely climbed the trunk of a big poplar. He had seen squirrels climb trees—just as he had seen birds fly—but Neewa's performance held him breathless; and not until the cub had stretched himself out comfortably in a crotch did Miki express himself. Then he gave an incredulous yelp, sniffed at the butt of the tree, and made a half hearted experiment at the thing himself. One flop on his back convinced him that Neewa was the tree-climber of the partnership. Chagrined, he wandered back fifteen or twenty feet and sat down to study the situation. He could not perceive that Neewa had any special business up the tree. Certainly he was not hunting for bugs. He yelped half a dozen times, but Neewa made no answer. At last he gave it up and flopped himself down with a disconsolate whine.

But it was not to sleep. He was ready and anxious to go on. He wanted to explore still further the mysterious and fascinating depths of the forest. He no longer felt the strange fear that had been upon him before he killed the rabbit. In two minutes under the brush-heap Nature had performed one of her miracles of education. In those two minutes Miki had risen out of whimpering puppyhood to new power and understanding. He had passed that elemental stage which his companionship with Challoner had prolonged. He had killed, and the hot thrill of it set fire to every instinct that was in him. In the half hour during which he lay flat on his belly, his head alert and listening, while Neewa slept, he passed half way from puppyhood to dogdom. He would never know that Hela, his Mackenzie hound father, was the mightiest hunter in all the reaches of the Little Fox country, and that alone he had torn down a bull caribou. But he felt it. There was something insistent and demanding in the call. And because he was answering that call, and listening eagerly to the whispering voices of the forest, his quick ears caught the low, chuckling monotone of Kawook, the porcupine.

Miki lay very still. A moment later he heard the soft clicking of quills, and then Kawook came out in the open and stood up on his hind feet in a patch of sunlight.

For thirteen years Kawook had lived undisturbed in this particular part of the wilderness, and in his old age he weighed thirty pounds if he weighed an ounce. On this afternoon, coming for his late dinner, he was feeling even more than usually happy. His eyesight at best was dim. Nature had never intended him to see very far, and had therefore quilted him heavily with the barbed shafts of his protecting armor. Thirty feet away he was entirely oblivious of Miki, at least apparently so; and Miki hugged the ground closer, warned by the swiftly developing instinct within him that here was a creature it would be unwise to attack.

For perhaps a minute Kawook stood up, chuckling his tribal song without any visible movement of his body. He stood profile to Miki, like

a fat alderman. He was so fat that his stomach bulged out in front like the half of a balloon, and over this stomach his hands were folded in a peculiarly human way, so that he looked more like an old she-porcupine than a master in his tribe.

It was not until then, that Miki observed Iskwas, the young female porcupine, who had poked herself slyly out from under a bush near Kawook. In spite of his years the red thrill of romance was not yet gone from the old fellow's bones, and he immediately started to give an exhibition of his good breeding and elegance. He began with his ludicrous love-making dance, hopping from one foot to the other until his fat stomach shook, and chuckling louder than ever. The charms of Iskwas were indeed sufficient to turn the head of an older beau than Kawook. She was a distinctive blonde; in other words, one of those unusual creatures of her kind, an albino. Her nose was pink, the palms of her little feet were pink and each of her pretty pink eyes was set in an iris of sky-blue. It was evident that she did not regard old Kawook's passion-dance with favor and sensing this fact Kawook changed his tactics and falling on all four feet began to chase his spiky tail as if he had suddenly gone mad. When he stopped, and looked to see what effect he had made he was clearly knocked out by the fact that Iskwas had disappeared.

For another minute he sat stupidly, without making a sound. Then to Miki's consternation he started straight for the tree in which Neewa was sleeping. As a matter of fact, it was Kawook's dinner-tree, and he began climbing it, talking to himself all the time. Miki's hair began to stand on end. He did not know that Kawook, like all his kind, was the best-natured fellow in the world, and had never harmed anything in his life unless assaulted first. Lacking this knowledge he set up a sudden frenzy of barking to warn Neewa.

Neewa roused himself slowly, and when he opened his eyes he was looking into a spiky face that sent him into a convulsion of alarm. With a suddenness that came within an ace of toppling him from his crotch he swung over and scurried higher up the tree. Kawook was not at all excited. Now that Iskwas was gone he was entirely absorbed in the anticipation of his dinner. He continued to clamber slowly upward, and at this the horrified Neewa backed himself out on a limb in order that Kawook might have an unobstructed trail up the tree.

Unfortunately for Neewa it was on this limb that Kawook had eaten his last meal, and he began working himself out on it, still apparently oblivious of the fact that the cub was on the same branch. At this Miki sent up such a series of shrieking yelps from below that Kawook seemed at last to realize that something unusual was going on. He peered down at Miki who was making vain efforts to jump up the trunk of the tree; then he turned and, for the first time, contemplated Neewa with some sign of interest. Neewa was hugging the limb with both forearms and both hind legs. To retreat another foot on the branch that was already bending dangerously under his weight seemed impossible.

It was at this point that Kawook began to scold fiercely. With a final frantic yelp Miki sat back on his haunches and watched the thrilling drama above him. A little at a time Kawook advanced, and inch by inch Neewa retreated, until at last he rolled clean over and was hanging with his back toward the ground. It was then that Kawook ceased his scolding and calmly began eating his dinner. For two or three minutes Neewa kept his hold. Twice he made efforts to pull himself up so that he could get the branch under him. Then his hind feet slipped. For a dozen seconds he hung with his two front paws—then shot down through fifteen feet of space to the ground. Close to Miki he landed with a thud that knocked the wind out of him. He rose with a grunt, took one dazed look up the tree, and without further explanation to Miki began to leg it deeper into the forest.

(Continued next week)



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Thanksgiving

IT'S A GOOD idea for farm folks along about this time of the year to reflect a little and ask themselves whether they have anything to be thankful for. Lives there a man who can look back over the events of the past and say honestly to himself, "no, I have nothing to be thankful for"? We doubt it. Of course, the individual who believes that the world owes him something for having favored it with his presence may find scant comforts in thoughts of how he has fared, but the humble man who believes that he lives by the grace of God and is thankful for the privilege, will look back upon a pathway strewn with blessings.

It is time to get away from that old fatalism that "luck is against us". God has no chosen few whom He favors with special dispensations. All are His children and all share alike in the fortunes and misfortunes of life according to each one's deserts and God's mysterious scheme. A family favored in one respect may be cursed in another. One may be rich and another poor, but the rich may sorrow while the poor rejoice. Every life has had its moments of grief and pain. So, too, has it been enriched and enraptured by good fortune and hours of happiness.

Yes, the old saying is as true today as when the Pilgrim fathers offered thanks to God under circumstances as discouraging as could be imagined, "every man has something to be thankful for". And so as we gather around the Thanksgiving table this year, let us not forget to remember Him above, and whether we say it aloud or in the silent recesses of the heart, send up a prayer of thanks for His many mercies.

Don't Talk So Loud

WAS READING your recent article in regard to the milk question. We agree with the M. B. F. that the farmers are not getting enough for their milk. I notice one man says through the M. B. F. that he thinks farmers are getting enough. Now I think a dollar and some times less is pretty small for a 16-gallon can of milk.—L. H. Vassar, Mich.

Sh-h-h! Don't talk so loud. Somebody might hear you, and then you'd be called a Red or a Socialist or an Agitator or Something! Don't you know, my good man, that milk is the only thing you are making any money out of nowadays. If it weren't for your cows and the philanthropic milk dealer who stands ready to buy their products you'd soon be on your way "over the hills to the poor house". Be grateful for small favors, can't you? Have pity on the man who buys your milk. Remember the only reason he doesn't pay you more than two and a half cents a quart is because he can't sell that milk for more'n eight or ten cents a quart. Understand! If he could get fourteen or

fifteen cents a quart like some of the milk dealers do he might be able to stretch a point and pay you four or mebbe five. Remember, you only produce the milk. He has to boil it, bottle it, sell, 'an everything! Please forgive us for this rebuke. We are sure you meant no harm and will be more careful what you say the next time.

Leadership.

THERE IS a new man at the M. A. C. who has the right slant on the needs of agriculture and the proper functions of an agricultural college. He has recently arrived at East Lansing to teach the science of farm economics.

Seldom have we seen more wisdom wrapped up in so small a parcel as in this professor's following words:

"The agricultural colleges must educate leaders for agriculture. The stream of able young men which has been going from the country into the commercial and industrial life must be turned back to the rural communities and serve as leaders. Agriculture needs men who have a thorough foundation in economics and the essentials of business and are able to meet the leaders of industry on a parity. Permanent agriculture is going to be established only when leadership is established."

Many there are who aspire to leadership, but ah, how few are fitted for the task! Zeal, enthusiasm, energy,—all are necessary requirements of leadership but unless intelligently directed they lead to demagoguery. It is intelligent leadership which the farmers need today more than any other one single thing.

When the writer was in Denmark he discussed co-operation with the head of one of the largest co-operative purchasing organizations in the world. I said to him: "Some of our people believe that co-operation among farmers will never succeed because of lack of men who have both the ability to lead and the willingness to serve for a moderate wage. Do you not have the same problem here?"

"No", he said, "our young men are taught that the highest duty of life is to serve. Those who show any natural talents for leadership are trained for leadership and when they leave their schools they are ready to step into positions of leadership where they are willing to serve for modest pay. Co-operation succeeds in Denmark because our people are co-operators at heart, and our leaders are willing to sacrifice their own selfish interests for the good of the many."

Here's to you, friend professor. May you, with the help of your fellow instructors at M. A. C., instill into the hearts and the minds of your students that age-old prophecy, "he profits most who serves best", and fit them for the leadership which our farmers so sorely need.

Housing for the Hired Man

THE DEPARTMENT of Agriculture has just issued plans for a nifty farm bungalow, with bath, refrigerator, laundry chute, and other refinements,—for the hired man. The plans do not call for a sun parlor, outside sleeping porch or French doors. An oversight, probably.

It is true that some farmers like some industrial employers treat their men more like animals than human beings and force them to live in unnecessarily filthy and uncomfortable quarters. It is quite true that with very little expense on the part of the employer the lot of the farm hand can be made more livable. Every farmer should, we grant, provide as clean and convenient quarters as he possibly can for the men who work for him, but we draw the line when it comes to handing the hired man a silver platter while the farmer still has to eat from pewter. When the Department of Agriculture has shown the farmer how he can make enough money from farming to provide the ordinary comforts of life for his own family, he will not we are sure, be averse to spending a little for the comfort of his hired man's family.

Avant Diplomacy

SECRETARY of State Hughes left his gloves at home last Saturday when he dressed for the disarmament conference, and was obliged to handle his subject with bare hands. This breach of etiquette shocked the astute foreign delegates beyond expression. Accustomed as they were to kid-glove diplomacy they were quite unprepared for the bold, outspoken, straight-from-the-shoulder proposals launched by the American Secretary of State. "The United States proposes that the three great powers agree upon a naval holiday to last not less than ten years during which time no capital ships shall be built", said Mr. Hughes. The delegates gasped, and a feeble "oh, I say now, old chap" expression came over their features. But there was no remonstrance. Upset for the moment by this unusual disregard of the "you first, my dear Gaston", and "after you, my dear Alphonse" niceties of approved diplomacy, the delegates got their breath and agreed that the Hughes proposals might form a "basis for discussion".

The Hughes method of handling the disarmament question will appeal to the great masses of people everywhere. For it is the obvious method which the average mind is quick to grasp. Some of the skepticism concerning the results of the disarmament conference has been due without a doubt to the failure of previous conferences between nations to get anywhere. Not once but many times in the history of nations their representatives have come together with representatives of other nations to discuss specific questions. On those occasions the hopes of people have arisen high, only to be dashed again to the ground when the real purposes became obscured in the bartering for advantage which secret diplomacy seems to encourage. Mr. Hughes has courageously set aside all precedence and has shown to the world that there is no fundamental reason why in discussing a question involving the lives and happiness of the human race, a spade should not be called a spade, and a fact which is perfectly obvious to all discussed right out in meeting where all may hear.

Horse Shoe Pitchin'

LIFE ON the farm ought not to mean a succession of the monotonous "chores" that make each day like the one before. There ought to be a national game for farm folks and it looks very much as if "horse-shoe pitching" was going to be the base ball or golf of the ruralites.

We read now in papers which come from Illinois and other prairie states of the county and state-wide championship games which are played by picked teams, carefully judged and enthusiastically followed. Last winter, we understand the champions played an international championship game in Florida and the belt, cup, medal or whatever they played for is now held by a mid-west farmer.

The Business Farmer has a hunch that there are in the making some of the best horse-shoe pitchers in the whole world, including Illinois, right here in old Michigan. We want to help organize a league this winter by townships and counties which can send a state champion to meet the best in the country next year.

So, come along, you horse-shoe pitchers or would-be, write the "Horse-Shoe" editor and tell him what you and your neighbors can do as fancy pitchers. We will mail you a copy of the national rules and you can organize a club right in your township. There will be no dues or initiation cost. The only object is to have a little fun as we go along and after all, isn't happiness just about the biggest thing we can get out of this life? What do you say?—G. M. S.

The magazine writer who says a dog fills an empty space in a man's life must have been referring to a hot dog.—Greenville (S. C.) Piedmont.

Lincoln was right, of course; you can't fool all of the people all of the time; but you only have to fool a majority.—Columbia (S. C.) Record.



What the Neighbors Say



LIVE STOCK LOANS

I HAVE READ your "Live Stock Loans" note in the Nov. 5th issue and wish to bring to your attention the condition here in financing live stock loans.

To begin with I must say it is rotten. We can't borrow anything at the bank to speak of and we have to buy feeders on time and pay enough bonus to get them so that when the interest, bonus and labor and feed are paid we have nothing left and sometimes we are in the hole.

If we could pay cash we could pick up stockers and feeders cheap enough to make some profit but this way we give nearly all the profit to the man who finances the cattle feeding. I tried to borrow a thousand dollars of a loan agency and they offered me a loan of \$700 for three years at 7 per cent but they would take \$100 of the \$700 at the time the loan was made and I would get only \$600 and pay 7 per cent interest on \$700 or \$49 a year and \$147 for three years plus bonus of \$100 making a total of \$247, cost to get the use of \$600 for 3 years or 12.72 per cent interest on a 3 year 2nd mortgage loan which is good as gold.

I think that is outrageous and the government should be aroused to the crushing load the farmers are forced to bear. I asked my banker here to get me a cattle loan through the War Finance Corporation and he said it is wrapped up so in red tape that he can't do anything. I asked him about the War Finance loan agency at Detroit and he said he knew nothing about it. I showed him some clippings out of your paper and he said that his bank would have to borrow the money and loan it to me and that the bank was borrowing too much now.—Carl C. DeW., Gratiot County, Mich.

Your banker, may I say, has little regard for the welfare of his community if this is the attitude he takes. The progressive banker, who believes his right to exist is based upon an actual service to the public takes the time to inform himself upon financial questions of the day so that he may render in intelligent service. When he says the War Finance Corporation is wound up in red tape he doesn't know what he is talking about. He is merely taking the easy way of telling you that he doesn't want to be of assistance to you. Within forty-eight hours after the law was passed loans were actually made and they are now being made at the rate of one to a dozen a day. If your banker wants to borrow from this Corporation to help you in your feeding operations he can do so, without any trouble whatever. But the funds of the Corporation are not for those who do not wish to help their customers.—Editor.

OUR CRITIC COMES BACK

THANK YOU, Mr. Editor, for your farewell greeting of October 15th referring to that 18th amendment. Why are you not fair in telling your readers that I discontinued the M. B. F. on account of the insane amendment. Did you see no more reason?

The scripture always proves true, "when the blind leads the blind, will they not both fall in the ditch," and Jesus said unto the Pharisees and the Scribes, "woe ye, ye hypocrites, you make laws of your own and are so painstaking to fulfill them. Your condemnation shall be that much greater," and again he says, "what ye eat and drink will not condemn you, but what you say and what you do will condemn you."

"And a drunkard shall not enter the kingdom of heaven," and God saw all he had made and found it good, and Jesus made wine out of water and it was good. Are ye wiser than God? What do the scriptures say, "Whosoever consider himself wise becomes a fool." God has given man common sense to use all he has made right, and He also tells man what awaits him if he does wrong. Follow the scripture and you will not deceive yourself or mislead others.

What does our Declaration of Independence say, "We hold these

truths to be self-evident: that all men are born equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights."

The prohibition movement is supported by three different class of men: (1) The liberal and sane-minded who does not use liquors. That is his inalienable right and he stops there. (2) Comes the hypocrite who preaches prohibition from the house-top and in his basement he has in store liquor by the gallon not by the quart. (3) Comes the radical and fanatical class who knows no limit.

In your October 23rd issue you say England is our friend. Would you kindly tell that good friend that our country is dry, very dry, a million gallons per day contains quite a few drinks. Prohibition closed the American saloon in favor of the British saloon. Is that your conviction you are going to stand by. Good-bye, my dear editor.—C. H. Anschutz, Iosco county, Mich.

My dear friend Anschutz, I don't doubt your sincerity in the very least. If you believe in the saloon, stand up for your convictions and fight for its return. And surely you won't deny me the same right. You can quote scripture till doomsday and you can't prove to me and a few million other people that if Christ were on earth today he would be an anti-prohibitionist. Between the old and the new testament you can prove almost any case. And I say it with all due reverence for the Good Book and the inspired men who wrote it. Even the saintliest of men in those days indulged openly in practices which today would land them behind the prison bars. Because the writers in the old Testament and even some in the new approved of concubinage and a score of other practices which are outlawed today, will you attempt to argue that we should do away with our twentieth century standard of morals and go back to those approved three thousand years ago. I expect our militarists will be quoting the Bible next to prove that God and Christ sanctioned warfare, and the right to fight is one of the "inalienable rights" of the Constitution, therefore we are going against the Bible and the Constitution when we talk of doing away with war. Yes, Britain ought to be ashamed of herself, I'll admit, but I'm her friend just the same. Some day England is going dry. A Liverpool business man who is neither a total abstainer nor an ardent prohibitionist told me it would come about in the next ten years. Hard drink is the curse of England, and the masses live in the direst poverty because of it. To save her national existence Britain must very soon put a ban on liquors. Am truly sorry, Anschutz, that you don't find enough good things in M. B. F. to make up for your disapproval of our prohibition policy. Come down and see me, and let's talk it over. You can help me drink up some of the finest sweet cider that ever came from the press before it gets hard!—Editor.

RAISING FOOD FOR EXPORT

NOW I MAY be "butting in," but if we don't "butt in," we might not learn so much as if we did "butt in." So I will say a word in favor of J. E. Taylor of Ionia county. Now I absolutely think myself that a lot of stuff is shipped out of the country that the farmers doesn't receive hardly a living out of and a

few middlemen get the haul. Look at the 6,000,000 unemployed in the United States. There are hundreds and thousands of bushels of grain of all kinds raised in this country; plenty to feed every man, woman and child. No one should go for want. But, there are hundreds who are in want, not for eatables alone, but for clothing and we are supposed to be the land of the free and home of the brave. But it is a long ways from being a land of the free; a good many thought by changing the administration that they would help things, but it looks as though things weren't bettered much.

The country never was in such a shape since the foundation of the universe unless at the time Noah landed the Ark. Instead of times getting better they are getting worse. The world's war was brought to a close to make the world safe for democracy. But, they made a mistake, it made the world safe for monopoly. If there was ever a time for Reuben Hayseed and Henry Dubb to get together and stick together and fight together and vote together, it is now. They have been sheared and skinned and squashed and swatted if they dared to squeal by Big Bis, his head butler, W. Gamiel Normalcy, until its a case of fight or be eternally flattened. Such is life I suppose, but we want life worth living, do as we wished to be done by, not do others before they do you. But we have been done to a frazzle already.—S. H. Slagle, Wexford County, Mich.

What you say may be true, but you offer no remedy for the situation. Shutting off exports would be like cutting off the nose to spite the face. Until farmers are so organized that they can control production we must have the export channel to relieve the market of surplus. Otherwise we will have confusion and chaos and bankruptcy for agriculture.—Editor.

THE COUNTY AGENT

JUST A few words about the County Agent, using your editorial concerning "The Extension Worker," on page 12 of November 5th issue as a "starter."

As representative of the Business Farmer I perhaps talk with more farmers in Michigan this fall than most people do. What do I find in the minds of the majority of farmers concerning the county agent and the Farm Bureau? Most of them think the county agent a joke and the Farm Bureau a bunch of fellow farmers who turned to be grafters, looking out for number one, instead of his neighbors as well.

I know some of the farmers of Michigan are having a difficult time to meet their taxes, etc.—but—did they ever invite the county agent out to their farms to stay a day or maybe

overnight and try to make up some better plan to make more money off their farms? Are they so narrow that they think they know it all? Even though the county agents are college boys, they are generally farm bred and place common sense ahead of books.

I'm from Ohio! I'm mighty proud of the county agents down there too. I was raised on a farm and I'm going back to one, too, when I get a little more insight as to how the most progressive farmers "get along."

The county agents down in the Buckeye State go out and try to form clubs among the farm boys and girls. These are corn, potato, calf and pig clubs. They also go out and visit the farmers in their homes; they eat and sleep with them; the farmers troubles are theirs. The number of working hours are forgotten. Working for their fellowmen is their pleasure. They talk over soil conditions, crop rotations, marketing problems and such things as farmers institutes.

These kind of agents may be here in Michigan but I've got to see them yet. Farmers themselves are partly to blame for not having better county agents. They should invite him out and show him that they are interested in their own welfare in seeking expert advice. He should be the farmers chief counsellor concerning all farm and community problems. If a farmer cannot take a county agent into his confidence as a physician should be taken, he cannot expect to have his financial difficulties doctored with the greatest results.

"Farmers won't stick together," many a farmer has told me. Why don't they? Because they haven't faith in "friend neighbor" or the county agent. County Agent, show your colors! Farmers, fall in! If you do Michigan can boast of such progressive farmers as "Beautiful Ohio" does—V. N. B., Arenac County, Michigan.

Here, here, quit your knocking our farmers and county agents. I'll wager we've got just as live county agents and just as progressive farmers in Michigan as you'll find anywhere. It may be that some of our agents have the wrong conception of their duties, and perhaps they aren't as "neighborly" as they might be, but some of them I know are held in high esteem by the farmers whom they serve. It isn't always the county agent's fault if he fails to make good with the farmers. It's sometimes theirs, as you suggest. The best county agent living couldn't satisfy farmers who have no faith in their neighbors and are not true co-operators at heart.—Editor.

FARMERS GENEROUS IN GRAIN APPEAL

IN ITS EFFORTS to answer the hunger appeal of hundreds of thousands in Armenia, Saginaw county has just sent its third carload of grain to Detroit to be routed to the seaboard. These contributions are the result of untiring efforts of farmers in Saginaw county, to do their share in raising the 100,000 bushels of grain which Michigan has been called upon to give in this cause.

Monroe county farmers have sent \$400 in cash to Near East Relief headquarters in Detroit as a first payment on their quota, together with assurance that the entire quota will be raised in the near future. The \$400 was obtained by the re-sale of farm products contributed in the county. The money is used to buy flour for shipment to the Near East.

Realization that a let-up at this time would mean failure, is resulting in a continuation of the grain campaign in many counties, and a total of nearly \$5,000 in cash was added during the past week by eighteen active counties, to results previously obtained. This total included \$320 from Alpena; \$742 from Barry; \$200 from Emmet; \$794 from Jackson; \$300 from Ottawa and various lesser amounts.

GLIMPING PARADISE

Yes'day I told you
'Bout Ma
Makin' crabapple jelly.
Well, sir, there's suthin' else doin',
'Cause I been turnin' th' ol' grind-
stone for
Dad all mornin',
'Til my back aches,
Sharpenin' th' knife of th'
Cabbage cutter.
An' now Dad's cleanin'
Out a barrel with scaldin' water
An' a brush.
Know what that means?
You don't!
Why, sauerkraut.

Tomorrer
Dad'll make me wash my feet
'Til they're clean as a woman's
hands.
I'll roll up my pants an'
Tromp cabbage
'Til that barrel's packed full,
An' while I'm trompin'
He'll sprinkle on fine salt,

Quart to a barrel,
That's all.
Wassat!
Vinegar!
Naw! Folks don't put vinegar on
sauerkraut
'Cept when it's made to sell,
Not to eat.

When that barrel's full
Dad'll put a big stone on top,
Kiver it so flies won't git in,
Let her stand for about six weeks;
Or 'til you kin smell it upstairs.
Then, when he kills th' shoat,
He'll cut th' spare ribs thick,
An' Ma'll put kraut
'Tween two sets o' ribs
An' bake 'em.
An' th' gravy'll run through th'
kraut,
An' the kraut juice'll perkilate
through th' meat;
An' say,
You talk about eats,
That's some fodder,
Believe me.

THANKSGIVING

THE BLESSINGS we are used to become so much a habit of our lives that we are apt to take them for granted and to fail to be stirred by them to any positive emotion of thankfulness.

There are those who ever mindful of the unequal measure in which privilege, opportunity and all material goods are distributed in this world, are always consciously grateful for the ordinary, every day comforts; for food and shelter and decent surroundings and a peaceful life.—E. C. M.

WHAT SHALL WE EAT?

WITH THE Thanksgiving turkey, gobbling outside of the window, the farmer's wife begins to count the noses of her prospective Thanksgiving guests and to ponder that greatest of questions: "What shall we eat?" Nowadays it isn't necessary to load the table with so much food that half of it is left over. A well balanced Thanksgiving meal is better for the digestion of the guest and for the good temper of the cook. Instead of making the guests feel stuffed as the turkey himself, the sensible cook will prepare a few well chosen things and serve them carefully.

The turkey would be insulted without some preparation of cranberries, as would the chicken, duck or whatever fowl happens to be in line for the big day. Here are some hints for fixing up cranberries.

Cranberry Sauce

Pick over and wash three cups of cranberries. Put into a stew pan, add one and one-fourth cups of sugar (granulated) one cup boiling water. Boil ten minutes with the pan closely covered. Remove the scum and cool.

For those who prefer a richer, sweeter sauce, this recipe is delicious. Use equal measure of berries and sugar. Wash, drain, and put the berries in a porcelain kettle with cold water just enough to show when the berries are pressed down in the pan. When they boil add a quarter of the sugar. Sprinkle over the berries without stirring. Let it boil a minute, add another quarter, etc., until all the sugar is used. Boil up once more and turn out. Boil slowly and do not stir.

Cranberry Jelly

Pick over and wash four cups of berries. Boil twenty minutes with two cups of boiling water. Rub through a sieve, add two cups granulated sugar and cook five minutes. Turn into molds or glasses.

Candied Cranberry

Make a sirup of two-thirds cup water, and one and three-fourths cup sugar, by boiling them together for five minutes. Then add one pint cranberries and let them stand for a few hours. Cook them gently until clear, drain, put on a large pan dusted with granulated sugar, sprinkle a little more sugar over them and dry very slowly in a medium oven.

Suggested Centerpieces

For the Thanksgiving table centerpiece hollow out a large pumpkin and fill it with fruit, pine cones or evergreens. A woody touch can be added by placing any kind of leaves around the base of the pumpkin. The pumpkin may be shaped into a basket by leaving space for the handle and hollowing out the rest.—May Ann Gray, So. Dakota College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts.

WHAT CHESTERTON THINKS

C. K. CHESTERTON the English writer and lecturer who visited this country this last summer has a rather novel viewpoint of women and her work which he expresses in his book, "What's Wrong With the World."

He first sets forth this theory that man is the great specialist and woman the great amateur, meaning that while man has his special work to do, woman tries her hand at many different occupations, in plain parlance, a Jack of all trades.

He would keep her out of the polling booth not that the vote is too good for her but because it is not good enough. He wants her to stay in her home for the reason that



Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENNEY

DEAR FRIENDS: With Thanksgiving soon over, will it not be well for us to make plans for our Christmas giving? You may notice that your editor never spells Christmas with an X, it surely takes away from the significance of the word, for certainly it is a holy day as well as a holiday.

I am going to publish for the benefit of those who do not have our catalog a number of designs of articles that will make appropriate and attractive gifts. Canning stuffed animals for the children, one sees so many in the big city stores, a dainty negligee, and a comfortable house coat for father or big brother. Later will come lacy underwear run with delicate ribbons; these always find a warm welcome in the Christmas package.

We can also supply you with books of directions for the latest knitting designs—The books will cost you 25c for mailing and postage.

she is capable of more varied work than man, that her home work is big and broad.

"How can it be a large career to tell other people's children about the Rule of Three and a narrow career to tell one's own children about the universe?"

He presupposes a knowledge of the universe. Is it broad to be the same thing to everyone, (for instance a private secretary or book-keeper?) and narrow to be everything to some one or to a whole family?

No, a woman's function is laborious because it is gigantic, not because it is minute. I will pity Mrs. Jones for the largeness of her task, never for its smallness.

Is this a new viewpoint dear reader? To me it seems to largely depend upon what is in Mrs. Jones' mind whether her life is big and broad or narrow and it depends somewhat upon her associates and what lies upon her reading table.

FLOORS

STAINS ARE used on floors to bring out the grain of the wood, or to make them harmonize in color with other woodwork or with furnishings or to give certain softwoods tones similar to hardwoods.

Oil and water stains, so called because of the solvent used, are the common kinds. Oil stains are easy to apply evenly and do not raise the grain of the wood, but they do not penetrate very deeply and are likely to give a muddy effect. Water stains, on the other hand, soak in readily, give a clear color and are cheaper than oil stains, but raise the grain of the wood so that sandpapering a second time may be necessary. Water stains may be used on either hardwoods or softwoods, but as a rule oil stains are not so successful on hardwoods.

Both water and oil stains may be bought ready mixed, or some of the simple ones can be made at home. In any case before using, the stain should be tested on an inconspicuous part of the floor or on a sample of the same kind of wood. If the color is too intense, the stain should be diluted with the kind of solvent with which it is mixed or other suitable liquid. For example, an oil stain may be diluted with turpentine, and a water stain with water.

The following formulas have been tested by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department:

Home made floor stain No. 1—1 ounce permanganate of potash; 1 quart warm water. The solution made by dissolving the permanganate

ate of potash in the water is violet colored, but when it is applied to wood a chemical action results and the wood is stained brown. This stain gives better results on pine than on oak flooring.

Home made floor stain No. 2—1 1-4 ounces pulverized gilsonite; 1 quart turpentine. This is a brown stain that can be used on either softwoods or hardwoods.

Home made floor stain No. 3.—1-2 pound raw sienna (ground in oil); 2 ounces raw umber (ground in oil); 1 pint boiled linseed oil; 1-2 pint ground Japan drier; 1 pint turpentine. Putting these materials into a bottle and shaking vigorously is perhaps the best way of mixing this stain. It has been found to give excellent results on oak.

"WE HAVE TO OVERCOME EVIL WITH GOOD"

Read this letter and you will realize how pleased I was to receive it. It will do us all good.

I WAS SO glad you stood for Christ against rationalism. To Him every knee shall bow, and every tongue confess to the glory of God, the Father.

There is no other name given under heaven among men whereby we must be saved. He told Nicodemus, "God so loved the world that he gave His only begotten son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish but have everlasting life." In John 10:11 He says: "I am the good shepherd; the good shepherd giveth his life for the sheep." In the 15 vs., "I lay down my life for the sheep."

In the 18 verse: "I have power to lay it down and power to make it again. This commandment have I received of my Father. This He did and proved himself the Son of God with power by the resurrection from the dead."

This fact is the best attested of any in history. "Come now, and let us reason together saith the Lord. Though your sins be as scarlet they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool."

I have presumed to write a few quotations from Scripture for publication, hoping they may help some who are away from God, who reads the paper, but not the word. We are to overcome evil with good and there is nothing better. I began to commit the Scriptures to memory when a little past six; learned a verse daily. I learned of Christ as God manifest in the flesh, in whom dwelt all the fullness of the Godhead bodily and who ever lived to make intercession for us, so able and willing to forgive sins and I trusted in

Him for salvation in my childhood, so through youth the word was my guide and counsellor, my companion, strength and helper through middle life and I found it profitable for correction and instruction and now at eighty-four it is my stay and staff. I love it and am trying to live by it and proclaim it. May God bless you in your work on the paper.—Mrs. Valeria L. Nelson.

CORRESPONDENT'S COLUMN

Please send me pattern for letter T quilt block or advise how I can obtain it and oblige.—Mrs. L. E. P., Howard City, Michigan.

Has any reader such a pattern?

Home Made Baking Powder

Good and also cheap: 8 oz. cream of tartar, 8 oz. corn starch, 4 oz. soda, weigh carefully then sift 6 or 8 times. Box in tin box with tight cover.

Rust in Sink

I have been getting some good recipes from your page in our Michigan Business Farmer. Could some one tell me what will take rust off or out of a sink that is caused by the water? And if anyone knows a recipe for fixing chickens in a casserole I would like to get it. I ate some chicken once that was cooked in a casserole but have never been able to get the recipe. Thanking you I am.—A Rose City Subscriber.

Mince Meat Recipe

I saw a request in the paper for recipe for mince meat will send the once I have always used, it is very good.

To one quarter of cooked chopped lean beef, add three quarters of tart chopped apples. (Too much meat is a common fault of mince pies.) One third as much finely chopped suet as beef. To four quarts of this mixture add 2 cups of molasses and 2 of brown sugar, the broth in which the meat is boiled, (if not too much). One teaspoon each of salt, cinnamon and nutmeg, one-half teaspoon each of black pepper and cloves, a little ginger if liked, 1-2 cup of thick boiled cider. Moisten all with a little hard cider, sweet pickle vinegar, a little cold tea and coffee. Add a cup of sweet butter and simmer all slowly about 2 hours. When thick enough place in jars or cans and seal. Make a rich crust when ready to bake and add plenty of raisins to each pie. Other fruit can be added if desired. I make it without the boiled and hard cider, but frequently add sour plums or cherries that we do not care for in other ways. Hope this will help someone as other recipes in the paper has helped me greatly.—R. A.

Information on Author Wanted

Will you please send me a sketch of Cora Harris, her birth place and some of her books, titles, etc. We have a club and discuss authors. To me was given Cora Harris. Please send as soon as possible and oblige.—Mrs. G. S., Memphis, Michigan.

In my biographical dictionary, I find no Cora Harris—there is mentioned Miriam Coles Harris, American novelist who was born 1834 on Dosoris Island, N. Y. Her principal works are: Rutledge, the Sutherlands, Frank Warrington, Saint Phillips and Happy-go-Lucky. She published two religious works: Dean Feast of Lent and a Rosary of Lent; also some books for children.

Brown Velvet Cake

Am sending recipe for Brown Velvet Cake: 1 cup white sugar, 1-2 cup of butter, yolks of 2 eggs, 1 large tablespoon of cocoa, 1 large tablespoon of molasses, 1 teaspoon of cinnamon, 1-2 teaspoon cloves, 1 teaspoon soda dissolved in one cup of buttermilk or sour milk. Flour same as for white cake. Thanking you for favors.—M. W.

Mince Meat

2 lbs. lean meat, 6 lbs. apples, 1 lb. suet, 4 lbs. brown sugar, 1 lb. mixed peel (orange and lemon) 2 lbs. raisins, 2 lbs. currants, 3 tablespoons ground cloves, 4 tablespoons ground cinnamon. Juice and grated rind of one lemon, cider enough to make right for pies. Put meat, apples, suet and peels through a grinder, then add other ingredients, mix well. Boil about one-half hour.

Old-fashioned Apple Butter

20 gallons fresh cider, 4 large pails full of quartered apples, 20 pounds sugar, spice to suit the taste. Boil in a large copper kettle until you have a thick, smooth sauce. Stir constantly to keep from burning.—Mrs. F. B.

Graham Bread

One quart of graham flour, 1 pint of sour milk, 2 level teaspoons of baking soda, a pinch of salt, 3 tablespoons of black strap, 3-4 cup of raisins, with boiling water poured over or onto it. Pour through the grinder, put in round tin coffee cans. Be sure to put the cover on. Bake an hour and a half; sometimes it takes a little longer on account of the fire, but an hour and a half anyway. This makes two loaves.—Mrs. C. H., Huron County.

STEPS IN CANNING

Published on Request

AFTER THE materials have been cleaned and put into the shape in which they are to be canned, and containers have been cleaned and tested, the canning procedure for most products by the one-period cold-pack method consists of five

THANKSGIVING

THO' SHRILL-VOICED winds go bawling by,

And sober skies look grim and murky
Men keep the feast of pumpkin pie
And stay the pompous bird of Turkey.
The crop-haired saints of Plymouth Rock
Exiled, the Mayflower's sacred wood in,
At every other feast could mock,
But they were human, loved their puddin'
With sermon prayer and psalmody they
rendered thanks in meeting
Then homeward solemn, v. truged and
rendered thanks by eating.

Happy whose hearth is spared by fate,
Whose calmer pulses do not tingle.
As musing by his lonely grate
Reminds him of a dearer ingle,
Around whose fires with glowing hearts

His blood and name were won't to cluster
Oh, well that kind of wound still smarts
Beneath the balm of many a lustre!
Shall we give thanks that strangers sit
within our hallowed places
Or praise that now the dust of death en-
shrouds the dear lost faces?

Go buy a turkey for the poor,
And make an end of silly questions.
Thank God, for once, that you are sure
To 'scape Thanksgiving indignations.
Tho' dark November knows no ruth
For flower or song the frolic May had—
Yet for the golden hopes of youth
As for the memories of the grey head
For the long peace of all the dead,
For the brief days of all men living,
May even homeless, wondering hearts
make glad Thanksgiving.

steps—scalding or blanching, cold dipping, packing, processing, and sealing. In canning berries and all soft fruits the blanching is dispensed with.

The products to be canned are blanched or scalded, usually by being placed in a cheese cloth bag or dipping basket and dipped into boiling water and allowed to remain there from 1 to 15 minutes, depending on the kind of product. In the case of greens and green vegetables, however, the scalding is accomplished most satisfactorily in steam, as volatile oils and other substances remain in the food under this treatment. Such products may be put into a colander, set over a vessel of boiling water and covered as tightly as possible. Better results may be obtained, however, by the use of a steam cooker.

As soon as the product is removed from the boiling water or steam it should be dipped into cold, clean water and immediately removed and drained for a few moments. The temperature of the water used for cold-dipping should be as low as possible.

The product should be packed carefully into hot jars as soon as removed. In the case of fruits, boiling hot sirup or hot water is then added. In the case of vegetables, hot water usually is used and salt is added for seasoning. The scalded rubbers and tops of jars are put into place, the tops of cans sealed, and the containers are placed in a hot-water bath, pressure cooker, or other similar device for processing.

Processing is the final application of heat to sterilize the product and is continued for a period determined by the character of the product and the kind of apparatus used. The containers should be placed in the processing vessel as soon as they are filled.

Immediately after the termination of the processing period while the products are still hot, glass and similar containers must be sealed.

Jars should then be placed in a tray upside down to cool and closely examined for leaks. If leakage occurs, the covers should be tightened until they are completely closed.

Pumpkin, squash, hominy and sauerkraut—Prepare and cut into convenient sections. Blanch 3 minutes. Cold-dip; pack closely in hot jars or cans. Fill with boiling water. Add level teaspoonful salt per quart. Put rubbers and caps of jars into position, not tight. Seal tin cans completely. Sterilize for the length of time given below for the particular type of outfit used:

Water bath, home made or commercial, minutes 120; water seal, 214 degrees, 90 minutes; 5 pounds

steam pressure, 60 minutes; 10 lbs. steam pressure, 40 minutes.

A DROUGHT IN THE WET PARADE

A TREMENDOUS "wet" parade was ostentatiously announced for New York City on the Fourth of July. The promised quarter million, more or less, of marchers did not appear; but there were actually 15,000 people in the parade. The spirit of the protest against prohibition was far from being impressive; and somehow the floats and the banners and the whole performance had rather the effect of making the metropolitan public ashamed of the wet crowd and glad of the marvelous improvement of New York City during recent years, in everything that makes for outward aspects of good order and good conduct.

(Editor's Note: The above item amuses me. I was in Paris on July 4th and the front pages of the Paris papers were divided between the accounts of the Dempsey-Carpentier fight and the "huge" anti-prohibition parade. I have before me a copy of the Paris Evening Telegram, which reads: "New York saw two great demonstrations yesterday, Independence Day, each made in the name of liberty. One was the march of the anti-prohibitionists * * * estimated at 100,000, and the other was a parade of 25,000 men and women claiming allegiance to the United States but with a large section of their hearts still leaning toward Ireland."

"THE BLACK BOOK"

Sometimes there is put forward in novels a central character who becomes so well known and universally admired that, in vouching for the interest of each new tale, it is necessary only to say, "It is a so-and-so story you know."

That is how it is with Bronson Howard's "The Black Book." It is necessary only to say it is a Norroy story, you know and hands in a hundred cities will stretch eagerly for this newest, and in many respects, most exciting and swift-moving narrative of the very latest exploits of Yorke Norroy, the man of a thousand aliases; the man who knows no fear; the top; the chief reliance of that great secret service which has vigilance for its watch word and is guarding the interests of the old U. S. A. right now, day and night, as it has in years past and will continue so to do with all its romance and intriguing for the years to come.

To the reader of mystery or secret service stories, this bland, competent, feared, yet beloved Yorke Norroy needs no introduction. He has already appeared in other of the author's most widely read books. To those who may be looking for a tale which will keep nerves tingling and is guaranteed to make them forget any troubles of their own while they spy-seeking with the government's chosen man, this is advice. Read "The Black Book," with its pages sizzling with excitement and get all you're looking for—and more. Ask anyone who has made Yorke Norroy's acquaintance. They know!

The Michigan Business Farmer is sure a welcome visitor here, and am thanking you for your kind favors.—S. M.

Christmas Suggestions



A Popular Comfortable Garment

2264. House Coat for men. This model has fronts and collar cut in one. It is suitable for serge, cheviot double faced mixtures, broadcloth, drill and alpaca. The pattern is cut in 7 sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches breast measure. Size 38 requires 3 1-8 yards of 36-inch material. A pattern of

this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 12 cents in silver or stamps.

A Dainty Boudoir Set



Pattern 3194 supplies the style here illustrated. It is cut in 4 sizes: Small, 32-34; medium, 36-38; large, 40-42; and extra large 44-46 inches bust measure. A medium size will require 2 7-8 yards of 36-inch material for the sack and 3-4 yard of 22-in. material for the cap. Lawn, batiste, handkerchief linen, crepe, silk, satin, crepe de chine, cretonne, and flannel are suitable for this style. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

A Set of Pleasing Toys for the Nursery



2970. Here is a comfortable roly poly doll and a cunning cat. Toweling stuffed with cork would make these models floating toys. Plush, felt, flannel, outing flannel, velvet, drill and crash could also be used. The doll could be made of different material below the arms. The pattern is cut in one size, either style requires 3-4 yard of 27-inch material. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or 1c and 2c stamps.

An Attractive Set of Toy Animals



2300. These models make fine toys for little children. Made of flannel, plush, toweling, eiderdown or flannelette they are of course soft and unbreakable. The set includes a sheep, dog and pig. The patterns are cut in one size only. It will require 1-2 yard of flannel for the sheep, 3-4 yard for the dog, and 3-8 yard for the pig. A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 12c in silver or stamps.

Goes Farther

A can of Calumet Baking Powder will make more pies, cakes, biscuits, muffins, etc. than a can of most other brands.

It lasts longer—goes farther because it contains more than the ordinary leavening strength—therefore you use less.

When a recipe calls for two teaspoons of baking powder, use two level teaspoons of Calumet, the results will always be the same—perfectly raised bakings—remember this when you buy baking powder and don't forget that Calumet is the economic buy because it goes farther.

A pound can of Calumet contains full 16 oz. Some baking powders come in 12 oz. instead of 16 oz. cans. Be sure you get a pound when you want it.

Genuine

Aspirin

Always say "Bayer"

Unless you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for 12 years and proved safe by millions. Directions in package. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylic acid

Lakeland Fur Exchange

If you want manufacturer's prices for your furs, write for list. Specializing in shipments and local dealer's lots. Will call for lots of \$1,000 or over. My outlet gives you the key to a world-wide market.

OLIVER DIX, Salem, Mich.

FURS Greatly increase your profits by reading illustrated instructive books on "Trapping, Buying Raising, Tanning. A 32 page booklet Free.

Insist! Insist! Insist!

on it by name

PISO'S

SAFE AND SANE

for Coughs and Colds

This syrup is different from all others. Pleasant—gives quick relief. Contains no opiates—good for young and old.

35¢ per bottle everywhere

IT SELDOM FAILS

Many boys and girls as they progress in their teens, outgrow strength.

Scott's Emulsion

should be given generously and regularly to most children of school-age. **Scott's Emulsion is tonic-nourishment that seldom fails.**

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J. 20-47

WANT TO SELL LIVESTOCK? AN AD IN M. B. F. WILL DO IT!

DEAR CHILDREN: How time does fly. Only a few more days and it will be Thanksgiving. And the way it looks at present we will have plenty of snow. I always enjoy Thanksgiving more when the ground is covered with snow, don't you? Everything out-of-doors looks so much prettier when they are covered with the white mantle of snow. I always await the first snowfall with pleasure because in late fall the trees look so bare and with the crops all harvested and the fields stretching out as far as you can see with nothing growing on them the world to me takes on a very lonesome appearance. Then when the snow comes and covers everything with white feathery flakes, carpeting the fields and decorating the branches of trees, it seems to me that I am living in a fairyland. And I like to see how many different shaped flakes I can see. Did you every try to do that? When I attended school in the country one of the books I studied contained a story about snowflakes and the different shapes and ever since then when snow fell I have looked to see what new shapes I could find. If you have never tried you will find it lots of fun.

I am a little sorry the snow came so early this year because we had a flower bed under our kitchen window at home and the flowers did not bloom until after the first frost this fall. Then they began blooming and they were covered with blossoms and buds when the snow came the other day and covered them up. I was very interested in those flowers. Frost after frost came but they withstood them all. They reminded me of many of our successful men and women of today. These people fought their way over many obstacles from childhood up and all the time gave the world the best they had. We all should do that. Many times our efforts do not appear to be appreciated but we can have the satisfaction of saying to ourselves, "I tried hard to do my best." And that is all that any of us can do. Be sure to have a good time next Thursday.

—UNCLE NED.



A FEW PARTY STUNTS

WHETHER OR not you are going to have a Thanksgiving party, remember that the day is a party for the whole family. The table should be full, but it should look pretty too.

Candy Pumpkins

Wrap some sugar almonds in tissue paper and then bunch them in cotton batting so that this package of sweets is pumpkin shape. Cover the whole with orange crepe paper, winding it at the top with green sewing silk to make the pumpkin stem. Cut a leaf from green crepe paper and paste it near the stem. Stand one at each guest's place.

A Thanksgiving Indian

His body is a fig and his head is a prune fastened to the fig with a toothpick. His legs and arms are made of raisins on toothpicks thrust into his body. Fringe a bit of bright crepe paper to make a feather that you stick in his head with a pin. His face is carved in the wrinkled prune with a sharp pen knife.

The Pilgrim Pale-Face

The Pilgrim may stand beside the Indian at each Thanksgiving place. His head is a marshmallow fastened by a toothpick to two or three other marshmallows that make his body. Pop some corn and string the kernels on fine wire to make his arms and legs. Drops of melted chocolate will do for his features. Make him a tall hat and a long cape of black crepe paper.



OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

Dear Uncle Ned—I am twelve years old and go to the McNitt school and I am in the 8th grade. I have a dog and two kittens for pets. I picked up potatoes this year and earned \$8.40. I am writing to Bernice McKlein. I had a little cousin die with infantile paralysis. —Sylvia Nostrant, Conklin, R. 2, Mich.



Dear Uncle Ned—I am another farmer girl who would like to join your merry circle of girls and boys. I live on a farm of 110 acres. We have 11 cows and 5 horses. I am 11 years old and in the 6th grade at school. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine and I like to read the Children's Hour very much. I have started to read the story "Nomads of the North." I think it is a very nice story. —Alma Linn, Kawkawlin, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 12 years old and in the 7-8th grade at school. I will write on the 8th grade this year. I live on 160-acre farm. We take the M. B. F. and we are pleased with it. I like to read the Doo Dads. I have three sisters but no brothers. I will close with a riddle: Why is a kiss through a telephone like a straw hat? Answer: Because it isn't felt. —Mabel Osantoske, R. 1, Tyre, Michigan.

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THE LEGEND OF THE MORNING STAR

A CHIPPEWA INDIAN LEGEND

IN THE long ago time before the Indian braves lived in the forest and hunted and fished for their food, the Manitou or "spirits of the woods" made their homes among the trees and there raised their families.

On the bank of the shining Big Sea Water lived a very good Manitou and his wife and his son and daughter. Every day when the sun shone warmly the son and daughter played by the side of the Big Sea Water; played with boats of bark and with the gaily colored stones which they tossed into the water and with the flowers that grew along the bank. And every day when the dark clouds piled up and the rain came down, they played together in the wigwam; played with stones and mosses and sticks, which the brother was skillful at carving.

And always as they played, they talked of the day when they should be big enough to help in the work of the world. For above all things else, the Manitou children long to help their fathers and mothers do the work that is theirs.

Finally the day came when the father stood his son up by the side of the wigwam and measured him and tested his strength and decided that at last the son was old enough to help in the work all good Manitou's do. And that same day the mother gave her daughter a test of skill and strength and measured her hair and found that it was long and beautiful and announced that the daughter was now ready to do the work of a woman Manitou.

So the father and mother took their children and presented them to the King of the Manitou that he might assign to them their work.

"I will give to your children," he announced quickly, "the very best work that a good Manitou may do. You, son, may be a pudwujinnie, and keeper of the trees of the forest. Guard you well all travelers who pass your way and care for every growing thing." Then he turned to the daughter. "You, beautiful maiden, shall be honored above all Manitou. You shall be carried up into

the heavens and shall brighten the dawn of day."

The brother and sister Manitou were very happy till they happened to think that their duties were so far apart—as far apart as the earth and the sky—and that probably they would never again play together.

They walked slowly back to their home by the Big Sea Water and there they sat down and talked over all the good times they had ever had. And the more they talked, the sadder and sadder they became at the thought of parting; till the sister saw that, if they were to part in happiness, they must talk of something else.

"Oh, my brother," she said with a quick smile, "think of the honor that has been done me! Never before has a Manitou been sent up to the heavens. I will live in a beautiful cloud, the color of the morning sky—are you not glad and proud for me?"

"That I am," replied the brother, "but alas! I know that just because you will live in such a beautiful cloud, you will soon forget me—your earthly brother and playmate?"

"How can you say that!" exclaimed the sister. "You know I shall always love you! And to show you that I never forget you, each morning I will smile at you just before the dawn. And I will watch you work, here among the trees and each day that your work is well done I will smile and send you my blessing just before the sun comes over the rim of the world."

So the brother was much comforted and played with his sister all that last day. Just at nightfall, the four winds of the heavens carried the sister to the sky and there she has lived ever since. Her brother waited, by the Big Sea Water till morning; and when he saw his sister safely shining in the sky, he set right about his own duties so that he might earn the smile she promised him.

And the little Indian boys and girls, to this day, like to get up early in the morning to see by the Morning Star's bright smile whether the little pudwujinnie has done his day's work well.

and can do any kind of farm work. I go to school yet and am going to try and pass the eighth grade this year. I wish some of the cousins would write to me, I will answer all I can. Wishing you all success I remain—Annie Teumann, Harrison, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—Hello cousins and everybody. How are all of you? And Uncle Ned too? I am a newcomer in your circle. I read the letters in the M. B. F. every week and they are so interesting. I could not help writing myself. I will be 15 years old next Sunday, Nov. 13th. Who is my twin sister or brother? Will you please write to me? My brother takes the M. B. F. and I like it just fine. My favorite pastime is reading and writing. So please cousins all of you write to me. I will close wishing success to the M. B. F. and Uncle Ned. —Mildred Malbury, Carleton, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 15 years old and in the 8th grade. We have hot lunches and a sewing club. I live on a farm of 40 acres. We have four cows, two pigs, a team of horses and a driving horse, also 75 chickens. I have two brothers and one sister. My sister works in the Pontiac State Hospital. —Essel Peters, Star Route, Gladwin, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—Here is another farmer girl who would like to join your merry circle, may I? I am thirteen years of age and am in the 8th grade at school. My birthday is June 10th. Wonder if I have a twin? If I have will she or he please write to me. My father takes the Michigan Business Farmer and we all like it fine. I read Orville Trueblood's letter in the M. B. F. and sent him a birthday card. The Doo Dads are very funny little people. —Leona Cogswell, R. 1, Box 54, LeRoy, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am 13 years old and I am in the seventh grade at school. I have a mile and a half to go to school. We have a very nice teacher. We had a box social October 28. —Edna Albright, R. 2, Lenox, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a boy 13 years old. I have 4 brothers, one sister, a brother-in-law and one sister-in-law and a little nephew that is just beginning to walk, say but he is cute! My father lives on a farm of 160 acres. We have 13 cows and 5 calves. For pets I have some cats. I am in the eighth grade at school. —Morton Edgerton, Allenton, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—Here are two farm girls that wish to join your merry circle. Our fathers take the M. B. F. and like it very well. We live a mile apart but are together half of the time. We like the Doo Dads and think they are very funny people. We are both in the eighth grade and like our teacher very much. Last Sunday we went to Croton Dam, it is a very pretty place. It rained all the way home. We go to school every day and also to Sunday school on Sunday. We are both five foot two and one-half inches tall. —Two Chums, Mary Lutes and Mary Garfield, R. 1, White Cloud, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a farm girl and I love on a 280-acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I am 9 years old and in the 5th grade at school. I have a mile and a quarter to go to school. My brother has a Fordson tractor. We have six horses, about 30 head of cattle and about 200 chickens. We have a very large orchard. For pets I have two rabbits, one is black the other is white. I have 3 guinea pigs, some are red and black. —Marie Zmich, Box 63, R. 1, Tyre, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 13 years of age. I am 5 feet 3 inches tall and weigh 106 pounds. I have brown eyes and brown hair. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like it fine. I like to read the letters in the Children's Hour and I also like to read about the Doo Dads. I live on a 120-acre farm. We have 8 cows, 9 calves and 6 pigs and about 50 chickens. We have a Ford car and also a Fordson tractor. We live in a large brick house which has about 9 large rooms. I have about three-quarters of a mile to walk to school. We have 35 pupils in our school and in summer we play base ball and in winter we skate. I won two prizes at the fair, one in drawing the American flag and one in drawing the map of Michigan. I went to a party Halloween night and I had a very nice time. I have one brother and three sisters. —Dorothy Scofield, R. 1, Rodney, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I live on an 80-acre farm. I weigh 98 pounds and am 5 ft. and 2 inches high. I went to a Halloween party the night before Halloween. I had a fine time. I have one sister. I have no brothers. My birthday is the 5th of June. My sister's is the 13th. She is 9 years of age. I love to see the snow for I love winter. We live on a hill so I have a good place to slide. I love all out-door sports such as fishing and hunting. I love to study nature. —Lunell Long, R. 1, Rodney, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I just got through reading the other letters and thought I would write again. I live on a farm two miles and a quarter from Breckenridge. For pets I have four old rabbits and seven young ones, about 5 or 6 weeks old. I have one sister and no brothers. My birthday is the 25th of June. I am sending you a birthday card. —Kenneth E. Morey, R. 3, Breckenridge, Mich.

Thanks for the card, Kenneth, it is very pretty.

OTHER LETTERS RECEIVED

Maryon Curtiss, Saranac; Leota Walker, Uby; Leota Luttrell, Pentwater, R. 1; Katherine Berg, Grindstone City; Arline D'Al, Oshtemo, R. 1; Doris Louck, Morley, R. 14.



POULTRY

TEN TEAMS ENTER POULTRY CONTEST

ONE OF THE features of the Chicago Poultry Show to be held at the Coliseum Dec. 6 to 11, this year, will be the intercollegiate judging contest.

Entries have been promised at this early date by the agricultural colleges of Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Purdue and by the agricultural colleges at Winnipeg, Manitoba. A valuable silver loving cup, given by produce shippers of the middle west, will be awarded to winning team. Medals will go to the individual winners. Only three teams competed in the first contest last year, larger number of entries for the coming show indicating the interest in this work.

POWLS WITH FINE FEATHERS INTEREST MANY FANCIERS

THE ORNAMENTAL breeds and varieties of chickens often have an unusual appeal. A breeder who may be first attracted to such fowls by their unusual plumage may develop a flock later which has decided utility value, an activity which thus responds to the desire for something exceptional, and at the same time profitable. Farmers' Bulletin 1221, issued recently by the United States Department of Agriculture, on Standard Varieties of Chickens, is the fourth in a series from the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The present bulletin treats of the principal reasons for keeping chickens, and goes into particular detail regarding the fowls in these classes: Polish, Hamburg, Game, Oriental, in which are the Sumatra and the Malay; and two miscellaneous breeds, the Sultan and the Frizzles.

The poultry industry of the United States is concerned mainly with the production of food, but in addition to this there are fowls of much beauty of plumage of form, kept merely for pleasure, because of their rarity or unusual appearance. It is this latter interest which accounts for a large number of the breeds and varieties and for the variation in type, color and color patterns. The bulletin may be had, free, upon application to the Division of Publications.

WINTER RATIONS

THE FOLLOWING ration for winter egg production recommended by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, satisfies the needs of the hens and is economical and practical for most sections of Michigan. During the past year it has been fed on a number of Michigan farms with good results.

Daily Rations for Hens

Scratch grain, 10 pounds shelled corn, 5 pounds dry threshed oats.

Dry mash, 3 pounds wheat bran, 3 pounds wheat shorts, 1 1-2 pounds commercial meat scrap.

Where milk is plentiful three

OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GAS

BURNS 94 % AIR

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94 per cent air and 6 per cent common kerosene (coal-oil.)

The inventor, A. R. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency and without experience or money, make \$250 to \$500 per month. (Adv.)

gallons of skimmed milk or butter-milk furnished each one hundred hens daily will take the place of meat. Either milk or some form of lean meat must be supplied in every ration for successful winter egg production. Commercial meat scrap can be obtained from most feed dealers in one hundred pound sacks. One sack will supply protein needed by one hundred hens for more than two months. Barley or feed wheat may be used instead of oats. Corn meal is ground oats may be substituted for shorts in the mash. Alfalfa meal or clover leaves may take the place of the bran. A good grade of tankage may be used instead of the meat scrap. In feeding this ration all grain should be fed in deep straw to compel the birds to exercise. The mash should be fed in self-feeding hoppers or troughs and a supply kept before the birds. In addition to this ration, hens should have an abundance of water, a supply of green food and free access to sharp grit and crushed oyster shells or soft limestone grit. With early hatched pullets, housed comfortably, and fed this ration, winter eggs are assured.

FUR DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY A. R. HARDING

America's Foremost Author and Trapper

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

THE TRAPPING INDUSTRY

(Continued from last week)

TO become a successful trapper does not require the skill some think. True, wolf and coyote are hard to catch while most red fox and some mink are rather hard to capture. Skunk, coon, muskrat and weasel are generally easy to catch. Skunk and coon, however, den up during severe weather. Skunk are caught mostly at den sets; coon and mink at dens and cubby sets; fox in blind sets; muskrat in about three inches of water where signs are most numerous. If set shallower apt to catch by front leg which being small and tender bone more apt to break so that the catch often twists out.

Bait and blind sets, about which trappers talk, simply mean a set where bait is used and the other a blind set—no bait. In both instances traps should be covered with leaves, moss, grass or whatever substance is at hand. In other words make the set and leave as little disturbance as possible, so that to all appearances the spot where the trap is set has not been disturbed. More detailed instructions about the various sets will appear in future issues.

About two years ago a farmer in Genesee county bought eighteen traps. This farmer had never trapped any animal larger than barn rats (which are often more difficult to catch than some of the fur bearers) but during the season his catch was 36 muskrat, 3 mink and one coon for which he received \$145. This was the year of high prices. The furs were caught in and around a small lake on his farm. There were no doubt many others who did as well or even better while hundreds of boys caught furs for which they received from a few dollars up to more than one hundred without previous experience.

Now that nearly all kinds of fur pelts are valuable the old time (professional) trapper in the farming localities are losing out. These old timers find it harder each year to secure trapping locations where others are not operating. Land owners, for some years, have realized that the fur crop was one worth protecting and harvesting. Not only are strangers now forbidden trapping privileges but the killing by the land owner when fur is not prime is no longer being done.

We want to thank you for your splendid paper because you dare to speak the truth in favor of the farmer and it is so helpful to not only the farmers, but the whole family. Every week we feel grateful for the help.—J. J. Griebel, Delta County, Michigan.

Enclosed find check for the best business paper on earth—the farmer's friend. Wishing you success in the future as well as in the past, I am—Allen E. Kenaga, Oakland County, Mich.

SIGN OF QUALITY



Baking Powder Biscuit

1 cup Lily White Flour. 2 level teaspoons baking powder. 1 tablespoon fat. 1 teaspoon salt. Sift dry material together. Mix fat into flour with fork or knife. Make into soft dough with sweet milk. Use hand to mould in shape; cut with biscuit cutter or knife and bake in quick oven.

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

You can make such bread easily. LILY WHITE has just the proper volume and texture to produce beautiful, fluffy biscuits, and the home baker is assured equally satisfactory breads, rolls and pastry. For three generations women of Michigan have found LILY WHITE continually superior, and it is guaranteed now to give YOU more success than any flour you ever used.

Light, Tender

Look for the ROWENA trade-mark on the sack

There is a reason for LILY WHITE excellence—a reason everything baked with it is light, tender, and delicious. Only the best portions of the wheat kernels are used. Before the grain goes to the mills for the first break it is cleaned four times, scoured three times and actually washed. The six-break system produces a flour of uniform granulation—an aid to perfect baking.

Your Grocer has LILY WHITE—Ask Him

VALLEY CITY MILLING CO.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

"Millers for Sixty Years"

FOUKE
WANTS
\$10,000,000⁰⁰
WORTH
OF
FURS

and will pay higher prices than any house in America to get them.

We have such a big demand we must have more furs quick. Write for new book—'Trappers' Partner, regular price lists and tags—all free. Don't sell your furs until you get Fouke's prices. Write today.

FOUKE FUR CO., 30 sFouke Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.



CUSTOM FUR TANNER

Dresser and Manufacturer of Coats & Robes, Latest styles in Ladies' Furs. Rug Work on Floor Rugs. Get our Catalog. W. W. WEAVER, Reading, Michigan. Established 1891.



For Highest Prices

Ship your furs to me. Highest prices paid for all furs. Write for latest price lists.

Vreeland Fur Company

443 Jefferson Ave., West Detroit, Michigan

Wanted:

Raw Fur Buyer

We want a country raw fur buyer in every county of your state, to represent us this season. A big opportunity for those who qualify. Write at once for our proposition.

CHARLES S. PORTER INC.

129 W. 27th St., New York City

DEAR CHILDREN: How time does fly. Only a few more days and it will be Thanksgiving. And the way it looks at present we will have plenty of snow. I always enjoy Thanksgiving more when the ground is covered with snow, don't you? Everything out-of-doors looks so much prettier when they are covered with the white mantle of snow. I always await the first snowfall with pleasure because in late fall the trees look so bare and with the crops all harvested and the fields stretching out as far as you can see with nothing growing on them the world to me takes on a very lonesome appearance. Then when the snow comes and covers everything with white feathery flakes, carpeting the fields and decorating the branches of trees, it seems to me that I am living in a fairyland. And I like to see how many different shaped flakes I can see. Did you every try to do that? When I attended school in the country one of the books I studied contained a story about snowflakes and the different shapes and ever since then when snow fell I have looked to see what new shapes I could find. If you have never tried you will find it lots of fun.

I am a little sorry the snow came so early this year because we had a flower bed under our kitchen window at home and the flowers did not bloom until after the first frost this fall. Then they began blooming and they were covered with blossoms and buds when the snow came the other day and covered them up. I was very interested in those flowers. Frost after frost came but they withstood them all. They reminded me of many of our successful men and women of today. These people fought their way over many obstacles from childhood up and all the time gave the world the best they had. We all should do that. Many times our efforts do not appear to be appreciated but we can have the satisfaction of saying to ourselves, "I tried hard to do my best." And that is all that any of us can do. Be sure to have a good time next Thursday. —UNCLE NED.



A FEW PARTY STUNTS

WHETHER OR not you are going to have a Thanksgiving party, remember that the day is a party for the whole family. The table should be full, but it should look pretty too.

Candy Pumpkins

Wrap some sugar almonds in tissue paper and then bunch them in cotton batting so that this package of sweets is pumpkin shape. Cover the whole with orange crepe paper, winding it at the top with green sewing silk to make the pumpkin stem. Cut a leaf from green crepe paper and paste it near the stem. Stand one at each guest's place.

A Thanksgiving Indian

His body is a fig and his head is a prune fastened to the fig with a toothpick. His legs and arms are made of raisins on toothpicks thrust into his body. Fringe a bit of bright crepe paper to make a feather that you stick in his head with a pin. His face is carved in the wrinkled prune with a sharp pen knife.

The Pilgrim Pale-Face

The Pilgrim may stand beside the Indian at each Thanksgiving place. His head is a marshmallow fastened by a toothpick to two or three other marshmallows that make his body. Pop some corn and string the kernels on fine wire to make his arms and legs. Drops of melted chocolate will do for his features. Make him a tall hat and a long cape of black crepe paper.



OUR GIRLS AND BOYS

Dear Uncle Ned—I am twelve years old and go to the McNitt school and I am in the 8th grade. I have a dog and two kittens for pets. I picked up potatoes this year and earned \$8.40. I am writing to Bernice McKlein. I had a little cousin die with infantile paralysis. —Sylvia Nostrand, Conklin, R. 2, Mich.

The Children's Hour

Dear Uncle Ned—I am another farmer girl who would like to join your merry circle of girls and boys. I live on a farm of 110 acres. We have 11 cows and 5 horses. I am 11 years old and in the 6th grade at school. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it fine and I like to read the Children's Hour very much. I have started to read the story "Nomads of the North." I think it is a very nice story. —Alma Linn, Kawkawlin, Mich.

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A CHIPPEWA INDIAN LEGEND

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And always, as they played, they talked of the day when they should be big enough to help in the work of the world. For above all things else, the Manitou children long to help their fathers and mothers do the work that is theirs.

Finally the day came when the father stood his son up by the side of the wigwam and measured him and tested his strength and decided that at last the son was old enough to help in the work all good Manitou's do. And that same day the mother gave her daughter a test of skill and strength and measured her hair and found that it was long and beautiful and announced that the daughter was now ready to do the work of a woman Manitou.

So the father and mother took their children and presented them to the King of the Manitou that he might assign to them their work.

"I will give to your children," he announced quickly, "the very best work that a good Manitou may do. You, son, may be a pudwujinnie, and keeper of the trees of the forest. Guard you well all travelers who pass your way and care for every growing thing." Then he turned to the daughter. "You, beautiful maiden, shall be honored above all Manitou. You shall be carried up into

the heavens and shall brighten the dawn of day."

The brother and sister Manitou were very happy till they happened to think that their duties were so far apart—as far apart as the earth and the sky—and that probably they would never again play together.

They walked slowly back to their home by the Big Sea Water and there they sat down and talked over all the good times they had ever had. And the more they talked, the sadder and sadder they became at the thought of parting; till the sister saw that, if they were to part in happiness, they must talk of something else.

"Oh, my brother," she said with a quick smile, "think of the honor that has been done me! Never before has a Manitou been sent up to the heavens. I will live in a beautiful cloud, the color of the morning sky—are you not glad and proud for me?"

"That I am," replied the brother, "but alas! I know that just because you will live in such a beautiful cloud, you will soon forget me—your earthly brother and playmate?"

"How can you say that!" exclaimed the sister. "You know I shall always love you! And to show you that I never forget you, each morning I will smile at you just before the dawn. And I will watch you work, here among the trees and each day that your work is well done I will smile and send you my blessing just before the sun comes over the rim of the world."

So the brother was much comforted and played with his sister all that last day. Just at nightfall, the four winds of the heavens carried the sister to the sky and there she has lived ever since. Her brother waited, by the Big Sea Water till morning; and when he saw his sister safely shining in the sky, he set right about his own duties so that he might earn the smile she promised him.

And the little Indian boys and girls, to this day, like to get up early in the morning to see by the Morning Star's bright smile whether the little pudwujinnie has done his day's work well.

and can do any kind of farm work. I go to school yet and am going to try and pass the eighth grade this year. I wish some of the cousins would write to me, I will answer all I can. Wishing you all success I remain—Annie Teumann, Harrison, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—Hello cousins and everybody. How are all of you? And Uncle Ned too? I am a newcomer in your circle. I read the letters in the M. B. F. every week and they are so interesting, I could not help writing myself. I will be 15 years old next Sunday, Nov. 13th. Who is my twin sister or brother? Will you please write to me? My brother takes the M. B. F. and I like it just fine. My favorite pastime is reading and writing. So please cousins all of you write to me. I will close wishing success to the M. B. F. and Uncle Ned. —Mildred Malbury, Carleton, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 15 years old and in the 8th grade. We have hot lunches and a sewing club. I live on a farm of 40 acres. We have four cows, two pigs, a team of horses and a driving horse, also 75 chickens. I have two brothers and one sister. My sister works in the Pontiac State Hospital. —Essel Peters, Star Route, Gladwin, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—Here is another farmer girl who would like to join your merry circle, may I? I am thirteen years of age and am in the 8th grade at school. My birthday is June 10th. Wonder if I have a twin? If I have will she or he please write to me. My father takes the Michigan Business Farmer and we all like it fine. I read Orville Trueblood's letter in the M. B. F. and sent him a birthday card. The Doo Dads are very funny little people. —Leona Cogswell, R. 1, Box 54, LeRoy, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am 13 years old and I am in the seventh grade at school. I have a mile and a half to go to school. We have a very nice teacher. We had a box social October 28. —Edna Albright, R. 2, Lenox, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a boy 13 years old. I have 4 brothers, one sister, a brother-in-law and one sister-in-law and a little nephew that is just beginning to walk, say but he is cute! My father lives on a farm of 160 acres. We have 13 cows and 5 calves. For pets I have some cats. I am in the eighth grade at school. —Morton Edgerton, Allenton, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—Here are two farm girls that wish to join your merry circle. Our fathers take the M. B. F. and like it very well. We live a mile apart but are together half of the time. We like the Doo Dads and think they are very funny people. We are both in the eighth grade and like our teacher very much. Last Sunday we went to Croton Dam, it is a very pretty place. It rained all the way home. We go to school every day and also to Sunday school on Sunday. We are both five foot two and one-half inches tall. —Two Chums, Mary Lutes and Mary Garfield, R. 1, White Cloud, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a farm girl and I live on a 280-acre farm. My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I am 9 years old and in the 5th grade at school. I have a mile and a quarter to go to school. My brother has a Fordson tractor. We have six horses, about 30 head of cattle and about 200 chickens. We have a very large orchard. For pets I have two rabbits, one is black the other is white. I have 3 guinea pigs, some are red and black. —Marie Zmich, Box 63, R. 1, Tyre, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 13 years of age. I am 5 feet 3 inches tall and weigh 106 pounds. I have brown eyes and brown hair. My father takes the M. B. F. and I like it fine. I like to read the letters in the Children's Hour and I also like to read about the Doo Dads. I live on a 120-acre farm. We have 8 cows, 9 calves and 6 pigs and about 50 chickens. We have a Ford car and also a Fordson tractor. We live in a large brick house which has about 9 large rooms. I have about three-quarters of a mile to walk to school. We have 35 pupils in our school and in summer we play base ball and in winter we skate. I won two prizes at the fair, one in drawing the American flag and one in drawing the map of Michigan. I went to a party Hallowe'en night and I had a very nice time. I have one brother and three sisters. —Dorothy Scofield, R. 1, Rodney, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Ned—I am a girl 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I live on an 80-acre farm. I weigh 98 pounds and am 5 ft. and 2 inches high. I went to a Hallowe'en party the night before Hallowe'en. I had a fine time. I have one sister. I have no brothers. My birthday is the 5th of June. My sister's is the 13th. She is 9 years of age. I love to see the snow for I love winter. We live on a hill so I have a good place to slide. I love all out-door sports such as fishing and hunting. I love to study nature. —Lunell Long, R. 1, Rodney, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—I just got through reading the other letters and thought I would write again. I live on a farm two miles and a quarter from Breckenridge. For pets I have four old rabbits and seven young ones, about 5 or 6 weeks old. I have one sister and no brothers. My birthday is the 25th of June. I am sending you a birthday card. —Kenneth E. Morey, R. 3, Breckenridge, Mich.

Thanks for the card, Kenneth, it is very pretty.

OTHER LETTERS RECEIVED

Maryon Curtiss, Saranac; Leota Walker, Uby; Leora Luttride, Pentwater, R. 1; Katherine Berg, Grindstone City; Arline D. Oshemo, R. 1; Doris Louck, Morley, R. 14.



POULTRY

TEN TEAMS ENTER POULTRY CONTEST

ONE OF THE features of the Chicago Poultry Show to be held at the Coliseum Dec. 6 to 11, this year, will be the intercollegiate judging contest.

Entries have been promised at this early date by the agricultural colleges of Pennsylvania, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri and Purdue and by the agricultural colleges at Winnipeg, Manitoba. A valuable silver loving cup, given by produce shippers of the middle west, will be awarded to winning team. Medals will go to the individual winners. Only three teams competed in the first contest last year, larger number of entries for the coming show indicating the interest in this work.

FOWLS WITH FINE FEATHERS INTEREST MANY FANCIERS

THE ORNAMENTAL breeds and varieties of chickens often have an unusual appeal. A breeder who may be first attracted to such fowls by their unusual plumage may develop a flock later which has decided utility value, an activity which thus responds to the desire for something exceptional, and at the same time profitable. Farmers' Bulletin 1221, issued recently by the United States Department of Agriculture, on Standard Varieties of Chickens, is the fourth in a series from the Bureau of Animal Industry.

The present bulletin treats of the principal reasons for keeping chickens, and goes into particular detail regarding the fowls in these classes: Polish, Hamburg, Game, Oriental, in which are the Sumatra and the Malay; and two miscellaneous breeds, the Sultan and the Frizzles.

The poultry industry of the United States is concerned mainly with the production of food, but in addition to this there are fowls of much beauty of plumage of form kept merely for pleasure, because of their rarity or unusual appearance. It is this latter interest which accounts for a large number of the breeds and varieties and for the variation in type, color and color patterns. The bulletin may be had, free, upon application to the Division of Publications.

WINTER RATIONS

THE FOLLOWING ration for winter egg production recommended by the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, satisfies the needs of the hens and is economical and practical for most sections of Michigan. During the past year it has been fed on a number of Michigan farms with good results.

Daily Rations for Hens

Scratch grain, 10 pounds shelled corn, 5 pounds dry threshed oats.

Dry mash, 3 pounds wheat bran, 3 pounds wheat shorts, 1 1-2 pounds commercial meat scrap.

Where milk is plentiful three

OIL LIGHT BEATS ELECTRIC OR GAS

BURNS 94% AIR

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94 per cent air and 6 per cent common kerosene (coal-oil.)

The inventor, A. R. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency and without experience or money, make \$250 to \$500 per month. (Adv.)

gallons of skimmed milk or butter-milk furnished each one hundred hens daily will take the place of meat. Either milk or some form of lean meat must be supplied in every ration for successful winter egg production. Commercial meat scrap can be obtained from most feed dealers in one hundred pound sacks. One sack will supply protein needed by one hundred hens for more than two months. Barley or feed wheat may be used instead of oats. Corn meal is ground oats may be substituted for shorts in the mash. Alfalfa meal or clover leaves may take the place of the bran. A good grade of tankage may be used instead of the meat scrap. In feeding this ration all grain should be fed in deep straw to compel the birds to exercise. The mash should be fed in self-feeding hoppers or troughs and a supply kept before the birds. In addition to this ration, hens should have an abundance of water, a supply of green food and free access to sharp grit and crushed oyster shells or soft limestone grit. With early hatched pullets, housed comfortably, and fed this ration, winter eggs are assured.

FUR DEPARTMENT

EDITED BY A. R. HARDING

America's Foremost Author and Trapper

QUESTIONS ANSWERED

THE TRAPPING INDUSTRY

(Continued from last week)

TO become a successful trapper does not require the skill some think. True, wolf and coyote are hard to catch while most red fox and some mink are rather hard to capture. Skunk, coon, muskrat and weasel are generally easy to catch. Skunk and coon, however, den up during severe weather. Skunk are caught mostly at den sets; coon and mink at dens and cubby sets; fox in blind sets; muskrat in about three inches of water where signs are most numerous. If set shallower apt to catch by front leg which being small and tender bone more apt to break so that the catch often twists out.

Bait and blind sets, about which trappers talk, simply mean a set where bait is used and the other a blind set—no bait. In both instances traps should be covered with leaves, moss, grass or whatever substance is at hand. In other words make the set and leave as little disturbance as possible, so that to all appearances the spot where the trap is set has not been disturbed. More detailed instructions about the various sets will appear in future issues.

About two years ago a farmer in Genesee county bought eighteen traps. This farmer had never trapped any animal larger than barn rats (which are often more difficult to catch than some of the fur bearers) but during the season his catch was 36 muskrat, 3 mink and one coon for which he received \$145. This was the year of high prices. The furs were caught in and around a small lake on his farm. There were no doubt many others who did as well or even better while hundreds of boys caught furs for which they received from a few dollars up to more than one hundred without previous experience.

Now that nearly all kinds of fur pelts are valuable the old time (professional) trapper in the farming localities are losing out. These old timers find it harder each year to secure trapping locations where others are not operating. Land owners, for some years, have realized that the fur crop was one worth protecting and harvesting. Not only are strangers now forbidden trapping privileges but the killing by the land owner when fur is not prime is no longer being done.

We want to thank you for your splendid paper because you dare to speak the truth in favor of the farmer and it is so helpful to not only the farmers, but the whole family. Every week we feel grateful for the help.—J. J. Griebel, Delta County, Michigan.

Enclosed find check for the best business paper on earth—the farmer's friend. Wishing you success in the future as well as in the past, I am—Allen E. Kenaga, Oakland County, Mich.

SIGN OF QUALITY



Baking Powder Biscuit

1 cup Lily White Flour. 2 level teaspoons baking powder. 1 tablespoon fat. 1 teaspoon salt. Sift dry material together. Mix fat into flour with fork or knife. Make into soft dough with sweet milk. Use hand to mould in shape; cut with biscuit cutter or knife and bake in quick oven.

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

You can make such bread easily. LILY WHITE has just the proper volume and texture to produce beautiful, fluffy biscuits, and the home baker is assured equally satisfactory breads, rolls and pastry. For three generations women of Michigan have found LILY WHITE continually superior, and it is guaranteed now to give YOU more success than any flour you ever used.

Light, Tender

Look for the ROWENA trade-mark on the sack

There is a reason for LILY WHITE excellence—a reason everything baked with it is light, tender, and delicious. Only the best portions of the wheat kernels are used. Before the grain goes to the mills for the first break it is cleaned four times, scoured three times and actually washed. The six-break system produces a flour of uniform granulation—an aid to perfect baking.

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(SPECIAL ADVERTISING RATES under this heading to honest breeders of live stock and poultry will be sent on request. Better still, write out what you have to offer, let us put it in type, show you a proof and tell you what it will cost for 13, 26 or 52 times. You can change size of ad. or copy as often as you wish. Copy or changes must be received one week before date of issue. Breeders' Auction Sales advertised here at special low rates; ask for them. Write today!)

BREEDERS DIRECTORY, THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

CLAIM YOUR SALE DATE

To avoid conflicting dates we will without cost, list the date of any live stock sale in Michigan. If you are considering a sale advise us at once and we will claim the date for you. Address, Live Stock Editor, M. B. F., Mt. Clemens.

Nov. 19—Holsteins. Southern Michigan Breeders' Ass'n, Fair Grounds, Jackson, Mich.
December 16—Holsteins. Lakeside Dairy Dispersal, Lake Odessa, Mich.
Jan. 18—Horses—Mich. Horse Breeders' Ass'n, M. A. C., East Lansing, Mich.
Feb. 2—Hampshire Swine, Lenawee County Hampshire Swine Breeders' Ass'n, Adrian, Mich.

LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEERS

Andy Adams, Litchfield, Mich.
Ed. Bowers, South Whitley, Ind.
Porter Colestock, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich.
John P. Hutton, Lansing, Mich.
August Miller, St. Johns, Mich.
L. W. Lovewell, So. Lyons, Mich.
D. L. Perry, Columbus, Ohio.
J. I. Post, Hillsdale, Mich.
O. A. Rasmussen, Greenville, Mich.
J. E. Ruppert, Perry, Mich.
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Harry Robinson, Plymouth, Mich.
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HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN

SHOW BULL

Sired by a Pontiac Aagie Korndyke-Hengerveld DeKol bull from a nearly 19 lb. show cow. First prize junior calf, Jackson Fair, 1920. Light in color and good individual. Seven months old. Price \$125 to make room. Hurry!
Herd under Federal Supervision.

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JACKSON, MICH.
Holstein Breeders Since 1906

I AM OFFERING LIGHT COLORED HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN bull 1 year old from 21.51 lb. dam and sire whose six nearest dams are 33.34 lbs. butter. Herd under state and federal supervision.
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Breeders of Registered Holstein cattle and Berkshire Hogs.

Everything guaranteed, write me your wants or come and see them.

ROY F. FICKIES
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BIG, HUSKY, HEALTHY, HOLSTEIN BULLS from Traverse State Hospital stock. Registered and ready for service.
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HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN PURE-BRED BULL calves, also good grade heifers; tuberculin tested herd. Prices are right.
LARRO RESEARCH FARM, Box A North End, Detroit, Michigan.

SOME GOOD YOUNG REGISTERED HOLSTEIN cows. Fair size, good color, bred to good bulls and due from July to December. Mostly from A. R. O. stock, prices reasonable and every one guaranteed to be exactly as represented.
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Pinckney, Mich.

SOLD AGAIN

Bull calf last advertised sold but have 2 more that are mostly white. They are nice straight fellows, sired by a son of King Ona. One is from a 17 lb. 2 yr. old dam and the other is from a 20 lb. Jr. 3 yr. old dam, she is by a son of Friend Hengerveld De Kol Butter Boy, one of the great bulls.
JAMES HOPSON JR., Owosso, Mich., R. 2.

FOR SALE—TWO BULL CALVES, A HOLSTEIN and Durham about 3 months old. Both have heavy milking dams. Not registered. \$50 each if taken at once.
CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

7 YEARLING BULL BARGAINS

Sired by Segs Korndyke De Nilander, a 32 lb. son of a twice Michigan champion winner, her dam, 29 1/2 lbs. Dams are daughters of King Segs Pontiac, a 37 lb. son of King Segs. Records 16 lbs. to 30 lbs. Priced at half value, \$100 up. Federally tested June 10. Write for list.
ALBERT G. WADE, White Pigeon, Mich.

BULL CALF, BORN APRIL 20, 1921, WELL grown, well marked, very straight, and sure to please you. Sire Segs Flint Hengerveld Lad whose two nearest tested dams average 31.93. The dam is a 21 lb. three year old grand daughter of King Segs, she has a 30 lb. daughter. Price \$125.00 f. o. b. Flint. Write for extended pedigree.
L. C. KETZLER, Flint, Michigan.

Fairlawn Herd—Holsteins

Hire Sire, Emblaggard Lillith Champion 108073 His sire's dam Colantha 4th's Johanna, world's first 85 lb. cow, and world's first 1,200 lb. cow. The only cow that ever held all world's butter records from one day to one year, and the world's yearly milk record at the same time. His dam Lillith Piebe De Kol No. 93710, over 1,150 lbs. of butter from 20,599.4 pounds of milk in a year. World's 2nd highest milk record when made and Michigan state record for 6 years. Only one Michigan cow with higher milk record today. His two nearest dams average:
Butter, one year 1,199.22
Milk 28,515.9
Champ's sons from choice A. R. O. dams will add prestige to your herd and money to your purse.

J. F. RIEMAN

Owner
Flint, Mich.

NICE YOUNG BULL

sired by 35 lb. son of King of the Pontiacs. Dam over 20 lbs. First check \$100 gets him. Also a few heifers by same sire.

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on the 1921 Show Circuit. For sale at a low price. Out of an A. R. O. granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke.
Sired by our SENIOR SHOW BULL Model King Segs Gilsta 32.37 lbs.

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EDGEWOOD FARMS,
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Two Holstein Bull Calves

Nearly ready for service.

A. R. O. dams. Sire one of Michigan's best bulls.

Dam of No. 1 has 512 lbs milk, 23.5 lbs. butter in 7 days at 4 yrs. Dam of No. 2 has 507 lbs. milk, 25 lbs. butter at 5 years.

They are both extra good, well marked and guaranteed right in every way. \$100 each. I cannot buy their equal for twice that amount.

A postal will bring particulars.

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WOLVERINE STOCK FARM REPORTS GOOD sales from their herd. We are well pleased with the calves from our Junior Herd Sire "King Pontiac Lunde Korndyke Segs" who is a son of "King of the Pontiacs" from a daughter of Pontiac Clothilde De Kol 2nd. A few bull calves for sale. T. W. Soraxne, R. 2, Battle Creek, Mich.

TWO PURE BRED HOLSTEIN BULLS

whose sire and dams represents a combination of the best Holstein blood—6 and 8 months. Write for further description. Price very reasonable.
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REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS

Sired by a son of King Ona and from good producing cows. Write for photos and prices.
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A place to buy good breeding stock at reasonable prices.
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REGISTERED SHORTHORN CATTLE, Duroc Jersey Hogs and Percheron Horses. Quality at the right price.
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FOR SALE MILK STRAIN DOUBLE STANDARD Polled Shorthorn Calves either sex, by Yorks Polled Duke No. 16834-545109 from accredited herd.
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Sault Ste Marie, R. 2, Mich.

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We are now offering two splendid bulls, ten months old, the kind that is hard to find, out of our great breeding bull Perfection Heir; also a few heifers, some of them well along in calf. Will be priced worth the money. Write your wants or better come and pick them out. Will guarantee breeders.

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3 Miles East. Bad Axe, Mich.

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Registered stock of all ages and both sex. Herd headed by the imported bull, Kelmecott Viscount 25th, 648.563. Prices reasonable.
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FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHORTHORNS and Duroc Jersey spring pigs, either sex; two red bulls, one 11 months and one 5 months old. Several heifers from 6 months to 2 years old. Scotch Top and Bates bred. Address
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SHORTHORNS COWS, HEIFERS, BULLS offered at attractive prices before January first. Will trade for good land.
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THE VAN BUREN CO. SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Association have stock for sale, both milk and beef breeding.
Write the secretary,
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3 EXTRA GOOD BULL CALVES FOR SALE, From the Maple Ridge herd of Bates Shorthorns. Calved in September 1920.
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Shropshire, Southdown and Cheviot rams write to
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CENTRAL MICHIGAN SHORTHORN BREEDERS' Association offer for sale 75 head; all ages, both milk and beef breeding. Send for new list.
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MILKING SHORTHORNS Bulls old enough for service, tuberculin tested and at bargain prices.
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Herd bulls for quick sale. Fair Acres Goods and Collynie Cullen 5th. Both roan five year olds and tried sires.
Best of blood lines and show prospects.
Both quiet to handle.
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BUY SHORTHORNS NOW, 4TH ANNUAL herd test without a reactor. Some bargains in bulls.
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TWO REAL SHORTHORN HERD BULLS FOR SALE
15 mo. old and sired by Imp. Dainty Prince.
W. W. KNAPP, Howell, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

GUERNSEY BULL

Flossie S Sir Thomas of Missaukee 67610, born July 9th, 1920. His dam now on test in 99 days made 3965 lbs. milk 201.8 b. fat as a junior 3 year old. He has over 7-8 blood of Norman's Missaukee Red Rose 89724 now on test, finishing her 9th month with about 12000 milk and 590 b. fat, as a junior 2 year old. She begins her 10th month with over 2 lbs. b. f. per day. Sir Thomas has clear nose, straight top line, is light fawn, very masculine, well grown and large. Ready for service. Sheet Anchor, Glenwood and Gov. Chene breeding. Reduced price, \$150.00 for 30 days. Bull calves for sale. Write for particulars. Accredited herd.
A. M. SMITH, Lake City, Mich.

GUERNSEY BULLS FOR SALE—1 two-year old, 1 yearling, 1 five months old; 1 three months old, all the May Rose strain, advanced registry. Write
G. T. BRYCE, Romeo, Mich.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS 2 CHOICE calves \$250. A choice bull calf very cheap.
J. M. WILLIAMS
No. Adams, Mich.

GUERNSEY BULL CALF 7 MONTHS OLD, SIRE, Langwater Prince Charmante, A. R. 4 A. R. daughters average 416 lbs. fat 2 1/2 yrs. Dam: Lawton's Lady Lu, A. R. 416 lb. fat class A. A. (farmers class) 1 A. R. daughter, 400 lbs. fat D. D. Write
MORGAN BROS.,
Allegan, R. 1, Michigan

GUERNSEYS

OF MAY ROSE AND GLENWOOD BREEDING. No abortion, clean federal inspected. Their sires dam made 19,460.20 milk, 909.05 fat. Their mother's sire's dam made 15,109.10 milk 778.80 fat. Can spare 3 cows, 2 heifers and a beautiful lot of young bulls.
T. V. HICKS, R. 1, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE, GUERNSEY BULL, 1 YEAR OLD. Write for particulars to
ECHO LODGE FARM
R. F. D. 2, Watervliet, Mich.

REGISTERED GUERNSEY HEIFER CALVES for \$125 each delivered. Bull calves for \$50. Sires 5, nearest dams average 725 lbs. fat.
PINE HILL FARM, R.3, Howard City, Mich.

JERSEYS

JERSEY BULL CALVES. Show type. From producers. \$50 and up according to age.
MILTON H. EDISON & SON, R.2, Grand Rapids, Mich.

ONE OF OUR MAJESTY BULLS WOULD IMPROVE your herd.
FRANK P. NORMINGTON, Ionia, Mich.

Read the Classified Ads

—IN—
M. B. F.'s Business Farmers' Exchange

DAYS OF "LITTLE RED SCHOOL-HOUSE" ARE NUMBERED

(Continued from page 4)

demand that preparation. I have often heard women rather boastfully remark that when they were married they had never prepared a meal nor made a single garment. It is more than barely possible that the records of our divorce courts naturally result from this lack of training. Many people insist that our vocational work should be given in the home but unfortunately the average mother would prefer to do the work herself rather than to bother with the instruction of her daughter. As a result of these conditions the curriculum of the school has been expanded to include manual training, shop and other industrial work, home economics, and the commercial branches. This, of course, applies to the larger villages and city schools and now we come to a situation where the boy and girl in the country may have a few of these advantages.

It is obviously impossible for the rural school with one teacher and all the grades or even five or six grades to present even the rudiments of these subjects although we know today that it is essential that the cultured person should have not only a share of the knowledge which has been accumulated by the past and ability to earn a living, but that he must also have aesthetic standards if he is to meet his fellows successfully in competition. In other words we must in our school work pay attention to the arts. Music and drawing in the broad sense must have places in the curriculum and there is no question but that the future will see still further additions to the demands made upon the school.

Moral education will undoubtedly prove to be a subject which the schools must handle. The American idea of the educated person is that he or she should be able to sustain himself or herself in the station of life which he or she deliberately chooses. In other words, America means first, freedom of choice, and second, it means that every boy and girl should be sufficiently trained to meet his or her fellows in competition in that station so chosen. For the welfare of the nation it is obvious that it is just as essential that the boy or girl born in the most inaccessible spots in the state should be as well trained for the duties of life as the one born in the community where all the advantages of the present school system are obtainable.

It has rapidly come to the attention of citizens of rural communities that their children are entitled to more than they have been getting so far as education is concerned. Other states met the problem before Michigan did, and the solution was the consolidated school formed by uniting a number of small districts into a district with an assessed valuation sufficient to support the expense of a complete school system including a modern high school. The idea gained ground slowly in Michigan probably because the laws under which such consolidation could take place were cumbersome in the extreme. In 1917 an act was passed but this act was not very workable and no consolidations took place under it. This act was amended in 1919 and again in 1921 with the result that a goodly number have been established and that number is increasing continually. The consolidated school costs more than the one-room school. The modern motor car costs more than did the old horse and buggy. They are both worth more. A number of counties, notably Genesee, Wexford and Oakland have been particularly active in establishing these new organizations. The following gives the list to date:

Otter Lake, Houghton county; Buckley, Wexford county; Hoxeyville, Wexford county; Manton, Wexford county; Harlan, Wexford county; Mesick, Wexford county; Gaines, Genesee county; Grand Blanc, Genesee Co.; Goodrich, Genesee county; Swartz Creek, Genesee county; Perry, Shiawassee county; Bennington, Shiawassee county; Byron, Shiawassee county; Maurice, Shiawassee county; Haslett, Ingham county; Dansville, Ingham county; Bath,

Clinton county; Harrisville, Alcona county; Napoleon, Jackson county; Battle Creek, Calhoun county; Albion, Calhoun county; Dimondale, at-on county; Olivet, Eaton county; Sand Creek, Lenawee county; Hartland, Livingston county; Unadilla, Livingston county; Brighton, Livingston county; Bear Lake, Manistee county; Brethren, Manistee county; Mio, Oscoda county; Novi, Oakland county; Highland, Oakland county; Walled Lake, Oakland county; New Hudson, Oakland county; Milford, Oakland county; Luther Lake, Oakland county; Williamsburg, Grand Traverse county; Northport, Leelanau county; Marquette, Marquette county; Mattawan, Van Buren county; Galien, Berrien county; Moline, Allegan county; Montague, Muskegon county; Bentley, Bay county; Boyne Falls, Charlevoix county.

MACK'S NOTES

The Ramsdell Sale

The second auction sale of Large Type Poland China hogs made by W. B. Ramsdell, Hanover, Mich., was held at Farewell Farm on the afternoon of Wednesday, November 9. There were 40 hogs in the offering, nearly all spring boars and gilts. The average which was a little less than \$33 would have been much higher had it not been for the large number of young boars in the offerings; they were really very fine animals but they were too young to sell well. The highest priced animal in the offering was a sow which sold for \$73 to Henry McGill, Moscow, Mich. Besides Mr. McGill, the names and addresses of the men who bought hogs at the sale were as follows: J. I. Post, Hillsdale; H. A. Goudy, Quincy; John Butcher, Jonesville; Elmer Parks, Hanover; Fred Reed, Horton; I. V. Maystead, Hillsdale; Frank A. Baker, Quincy; Floyd Marrison, Moscow; W. A. Reed, Hanover; Charles Wetzel, Ithaca; M. E. Kennedy, Jonesville; George Masger, Hanover; Cotton Fisher, Clark's Lake; Clark Roberts, Bronson; M. D. Durvea, Osseo; George Church, Hudson; Charles Bynex, Moscow.

In spite of the fact the state had just had the heaviest fall of snow ever known so early in the year, the attendance on this sale was fairly good and nearly every man present was a prospective buyer. The Brewbaker Bros., Leonard, Wetzel and Hille were on hand from the north and from the south, Livingston, Haynes, Feldkamp and the Caledonia firm of Loughlin, Sherk & Adams. The auctioneers were the same as last year, Waffle, Post and Hoffman; three men never worked harder than they did last Wednesday, to sell the hogs for the high dollar but the weather seemed to have rotten into men's noses and it was hard to make them "loosen up."

W. B. Ramsdell's wonderful boar, Clansman's Image, which was injured during the show season, last fall, is still in bad condition and it is more than likely that he may never see service again. Predictions are of little value in a case like this, as witness, the fact that another great boar, Smooth Wonder, was dead lame when last year's sale was held but he was on deck at this year's sale "hitting on four" alright.

Forest E. Haynes, Hillsdale, acted as clerk and booster at the Ramsdell sale and he certainly did his full share toward making the sale go along. Mr. Haynes held the first auction sale of Poles for the current season on the fair grounds at Hillsdale; he also had the honor of making the best average of the season, \$48 for 38 spring pigs out of the great herd boar, Peace and Plenty. Waffle and Hoffman were the auctioneers at the Haynes sale.

The great boar, Outpost, bred by Chas. R. Reish and sold to the White Bros., for a boar, has been sold again, this time \$10,000, the highest price ever paid for \$4,000 to McDermid of Iowa City, Iowa. The Outpost has already made a wonderful record as a stock getter and it is believed, that in the hands of his new owner he will add many others to the list of his achievements.

Crop Reports

Hillsdale—We are having regular winter weather this week. Our first snow for the season came Tuesday and quite a lot fell. About fifteen thousand, seven hundred seventy-three cattle were tested in this county during the campaign for the eradication of tuberculosis and out of this number three hundred seventy-five were reactors. Two barns, a shed, an old house, silo and the contents of same were burned to the ground last Friday, south of Hillsdale. A loss of \$6,000 or more.—Reno J. East, Nov. 11.

Montcalm—The farmers in this vicinity are threshing beans and buckwheat. The yields are fair. The weather is fair to today, but has been quite cold.—G. B. W., Nov. 11.

Kalkaska—Fine fall weather and have had just enough snow to make the ground look white. The woods are full of hunters and not very much game. Some of the lumber camps have started with wages from twenty-six to thirty dollars per month. A great many of the farmers are drawing potatoes. There has not been very many sales, this fall. The farmers have sold quite a lot of stock in

the last two weeks; the prices are very low. Nearly everyone is ready or nearly ready for winter. Fall grain is not looking very good.—W. A. B., Nov. 11.

Genesee—Heavy snow in Genesee county, at Hale no snow at all, but as come nearer Bay City snow increases until Detroit and Milford are reached in south part of state, there the fall was lighter. Ground frozen today and real winter weather prevails.—A. R. Graham, Nov. 11th.

Shiawassee—The late snowstorm fell upon a great many acres of corn in the shock. Not much fall plowing has been done in this section. Two disastrous farm fires occurred in this county during the past week, both of them in adjoining townships. Both losses were caused by spontaneous combustion of shredded corn fodder. A small acreage of sugar beets in this part of the county this year owing to a disagreement between the growers and the sugar companies. An unusual amount of wheat was sown here this fall as farmers as a rule sowed their bean ground to wheat in order to get their land seeded to clover. According to reports from farmers that has been husking their corn the ear worm has not done as much damage as was predicted in the earlier part of the season. There is some complaint of his weevil, more especially in the poorer qualities of wheat. This weevil is working in the grain that has been stored in bins for some length of time. Real estate transfers are not very numerous but a great many farmers are disposing of their personal property and renting their land for money rent to the foreign element that has drifted into this county during the past two years.—D. H. M., Nov. 11.

Sanilac (C.)—Farmers are still plowing and getting their fall work done. Have had some snow come the first of the week and is still on the ground. The farmers have most of their sugar beets and chickory out to the weighing stations. Most of both crops turning out very good to the acre. Not much hay moving at present. Bean threshing about over around here. Some of the farmers are fixing up their buildings for winter, some are taking out their old plank floors and putting in cement floors, others are building larger hen houses, etc. It has been a nice fall so far to get the fall work done. The ground is still good for plowing, not too wet nor too dry, the sod turning nicely.—Aaron Bentley, Nov. 11.

WINTER COVERING OF ORNAMENTALS

UPON THE approach of winter, protection should be provided for our tender roses, shrubs, perennials, etc. Use coarse strawy manure, marsh grass, evergreen boughs or any waste around the home that will serve the purpose. Lay upon this some pieces of lumber, or limbs to prevent the wind blowing the covering off. Nearly everything sold by nursery companies in this region is perfectly hardy and yet some protection against repeated freezing and thawing is beneficial to the most hardy shrubs and perennials.

Do not, however, put the protection on until real winter sets in. If it is put on before the mice have found their winter quarters they will move in and may gnaw your ornamentals before spring.

If you can secure fine well rotted manure, scatter a layer over the lawn. Growth will be more luxuriant the coming summer as a consequence.—Rev. Hills, Macomb County.

WILL SEND BARN PLAN FREE

In this issue the manufacturers of Natco Hollow Tile offer to send our readers Plan No. 7, General Barn, to house 12 cows and 6 horses, free, if you'll send them the name of your building supply dealer. As the stock of plans is limited better write today.—Advt.

I do not think Mr. B.—is a subscriber to your paper and would like to have him get it as it is the best farm paper ever printed and I wish every farmer in Michigan would take it and read it. It would also be a benefit to the town people if they would take it and get better ideas of the farmers real problems.—Dan Gibbs, Ionia County, Mich.

I am renewing my subscription for five years as I hate to miss a copy and consider it one of the best, brightest, right to the point, up-to-date farm paper I have ever read.—Chas. Severance, Sanilac County, Mich.



HILLS' HANDI-CASARA QUININE

ALWAYS keep C. B. Q. Tablets in the medicine cabinet. They cure Colds in 24 hours and relieve the Grippe in 3 days. At All Drugstores—30 Cents. W. H. HILL COMPANY, DETROIT

BREAKS COLD IN 24 HOURS

REG JERSEYS HEIFERS 1 YR. OLD—Young cows in milk sired by Majesty's Oxford Shyluck 156,692 also young bulls sired by Frolie's Master Pops 177683, a grandson of Pops 99th and Sophie 19th's Tormentor, two great bulls of the breed. Write for prices and pedigree.

GUY C. WILBUR, R 1, Redding, Mich.

JERSEY BULLS AND BULL CALVES sired by a son of Sophie 19th Tormentor. J. E. MORRIS & SON, Farmington, Mich.

IF THE BULL IS HALF THE HERD, HOW much would a son of Pops 99th's Duke 8th, who has 60 per cent blood of Sophie 19th, be worth to your herd?

Let me send you pedigrees and prices on bull calves from this bull and Sophie Tormentor cows. FRED HAYWARD, Scotts, Mich.

HEREFORDS

HEREFORDS & DUROCS

Yearling bulls and bull calves, Beau Donald breeding. Also Duroc boars and gilts. J. C. THOMSON & SON, Parma, Mich.

LAKEWOOD HEREFORDS Young bulls sold, offering 4 year old Herd Header, a show bull, possessing size, quality and blood. Cannot use longer. E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Mich.

ANGUS

DODDIE FARMS ANGUS of both sex for sale. Herd headed by Bardell 31910, 1920 International Jr. Champion. Dr. G. R. Martin & Son, North Street, Mich.

FOR SALE TWO REGISTERED ABERDEEN—old and the other 3 years. They are from the best herds in the country. Address: GEORGE D. STUCK, Otsego, Mich.

REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS-BULLS, Heifers and cows for sale. Priced to move. Inspection invited. RUSSELL BROS., Merrill, Michigan

The Home of Imp. Edgar of Dalmeny Probably The World's Greatest BREEDING BULL

Blue Bell, Supreme Champion at the Smithfield Show, 1919, and the Birmingham Show, 1920, is a daughter of Edgar of Dalmeny.

The Junior Champion Bull, Junior Champion Female, Champion Calf Herd and First Prize Junior Heifer Calf, Michigan State Fair, 1920, were also the get of Edgar of Dalmeny.

A very choice lot of young bulls—sired by Edgar of Dalmeny—are, at this time, offered for sale.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

WILDWOOD FARMS Orion, Mich.

W. E. Scripps, Prop., Sidney Smith, Supt.

BARTLETT'S PURE BRED ABERDEEN-ANGUS CATTLE AND O.G.O. Swine are right and are priced right. Correspondence solicited and inspection invited. CARL BARTLETT, Lawton, Mich.

PREMIUM BEEF PRODUCERS

Sired by Black Rosegay, third at Mich. State Fair and grand champion at Bay City, 1921. Young stock for sale.

ANGUS HOME FARM, Davison, Mich.

AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows. FINDLAY BROS., R 5, Vassar, Mich.

RED POLLED

25 RED POLLED CATTLE

Registered. All ages. E. S. CARR, Homer, Mich.

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FOR SALE FIVE REGISTERED BROWN Swiss cows and one yearling bull, priced right.

T. H. LOVE, Howell, Mich., R. F. D. 3

GALLOWAY

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS. The best, cream and robe bred. Stock of all ages for sale. JAMES FRANTZ & SONS, Bluffton, Ohio

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POLAND CHINA

FOR SALE, LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA boar pigs. Sired by F's Clansman 391211, Michigan's 1920 Gr. Champion boar, and by Smooth Buster 395823, Michigan's 1920 1st Jr. Yearling Boar. Immune by double treatment. Priced to sell. Write or see them. Free delivery to shippers. A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, R. R. No. 2, Mich.

WALNUT ALLEY

Big Type Poland Chinas. I have a few more of those big boned, high backed, smooth sided boars left. The kind that makes good at one-half price. Come or write and let me tell you what I will do.

A. D. GREGORY, Paris, Michigan

LEONARD'S BIG TYPE P. C. BOAR PIGS at weaning time. From Mich. Champion herd \$25 with pedigree. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write E. R. LEONARD, R 3, St. Louis, Mich.

L. T. P. C. \$15-\$20-\$25

We are offering our 1921 fall crop of pigs at the above prices. They are sired by Hart's Black Price and Right Kind Clam.

F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG BOB MASTODON

Is sired by Caldwell Big Bob, champion of the world. His dam's sire is A's Mastodon, grand champion at Iowa State Fair, some breeding. Peter A. Pan is my new boar sired by Peter Pan, he by Peter the Great, Glover & Frank D. Winn, head, Kansas City, Mo. Some choice boars left sired by Big Bob. Picked low and guaranteed. 30 choice fall pigs, either sex. C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Bred gilts all sold. April farrowed boars and gilts now ready. The kind that suits at farmers' prices. Satisfaction guaranteed, if not tell me, if so tell another.

M. M. PATRICK, Grand Ledge, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Spring pigs all sold. For fall pigs, write W. CALDWELL & SON, Springport, Mich.

BIG TYPE P. C. SPRING PIGS EITHER SEX from large growing dams and sired by choice herd boars. Come and see our stock, price reasonable.

L. W. BARNES & SON, Byron, Mich.

L. S. P. C. BOARS AT FARMERS' PRICES. H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

FRANCISCO FARM POLAND CHINAS

Size—Quality—Popular Breeding. THAT'S US. A square deal—satisfaction. THAT'S OURS.

POPE BROS. CO.

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. Fall pigs for sale sired by the 1200 lb. boar Monster Big Bob 327,623 and of Clansman, Giant Buster and Yankee breeding. Ready to ship now. All hogs double treated. Priced right for quick sale. Write or come and see them. CHAS. WETZEL & SONS, Ithaca, Mich.

BOARS AT HALF PRICE BIG TYPE Poland Chinas bred in the purple, sired by Mich. Buster, A Giant and Butler's Big Bob. No better breeding. A big rugged, big-boned boar ready for service, registered, for \$25.00—\$36.00. JNO. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

L. TYPE P. C. TWO SPRING BOARS, ONE SOW \$25.00 each. Registered if sold this month. PLEASANT HILL FARM, Evart, Mich., Route 3, Box 89.

HIGH CLASS POLAND CHINAS

Anything you want. Choice spring gilts and boars. Auction Sale Nov. 16. HOWLEY BROS., Merrill, Mich.

L. T. POLAND CHINAS. SPRING BOARS, gilts and weanling pigs. Write HAROLD LEONARD, Alma, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Spring pigs of both sex for sale at reasonable prices. Sired by Orange Christmas 2nd, litter brother to Michigan 1920 Gr. Champion. Also fall pigs. Write for prices. Immured by double treatment. MOSE BROS., St. Charles, Mich.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

For sale boars and gilts sired by J's Clansman, grand champion at 1921 Mich. State Fair, and by F's Clansman 1920 grand champion. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Free delivery from Parma. Correspondence cheerfully answered. N. F. FORTNER, R 1, Parma, Mich.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS

Large Type Spotted Poland Chinas

Some spring pigs at right prices. Sired by Pride of Meccosta. Satisfaction guaranteed. All papers with pigs. Phone or write J. B. FULLER, R 2, Reed City, Mich.

SPOTTED POLANDS

Young boar in 1-4 to 1-2 Eng. also bred gilts by Art. McCr's King and Art. Eng. Drummer, bred to Joe M. son of \$7,100 Joe M. All immune. Also Barred Rock chickens and Collie dogs. 1 hound. C. W. Weisenbaum, Altamont, Kansas.

DUROCS

DUROC BOARS at \$20 to \$40. These are good and guaranteed satisfactory. Inspection invited. Sired by Michigan Orion Sensation and by Michigan Demonstrator. Michigan Farm Ltd., Pavilion Mich. Kalamazoo County.

FOR SALE—FINE MARCH AND APRIL PIGS Sired by Gladwin Co. 188995. Write us your wants. HARLEY FOOR & SONS, R 1, Gladwin, Mich.

PEACH HILL FARM

TRIED sows and gilts bred to or sired by Peach Hill Orion King 152489. Satisfaction guaranteed. Come look 'em over. Also a few open gilts. IRWOOD BROTHERS, Romeo, Mich.

AM OFFERING SOME HIGH CLASS

SPRING DUROC BOARS

at reasonable prices. A few gilts bred for September farrow at bargain prices. W. C. TAYLOR, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

FOR SALE—DUROC PIGS, 2 1-2 to 4 months old, either sex, big bone, prolific sires, superior individuals and breeding. Price reg. 12 to 15 dollars. A few March gilts. Satisfaction or money back. WEST VIEW FARM, Hillsdale, Mich. B. E. Kline, Prop.

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Priced to move them quick. VINCE DAVIS, Ashby, Mich.

PURE-BRED DUROC JERSEY HOGS

We usually have good boars and sows of all ages for sale. Reasonable prices.
LARRO RESEARCH FARM, Box A North End
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DUROC JERSEY BOARS. Boars of the large, heavy-boned type, at reasonable prices. Write, or better, come and see.
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FOR SALE—REG. DUROC JERSEY SWINE.
 A few real boar and sow pigs by Michigan Grand Champion Boar and from prize winning dams. Also a few fall pigs either sex, sired by 5th aged boar Detroit and 2nd at Saginaw. All stock double immuned except fall pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed.
F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

Duroc Jersey Bred Stock all Sold. Orders taken for weanling pigs, 1,000 pound herd boar.
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OAKLANDS PREMIER CHIEF

Herd Boar—Reference only—No. 129219

1919 Chicago International**4th Prize Jr. Yearling**

BOOKING ORDERS FALL PIGS AT \$25
BLANK & POTTER
 Potteryville, Mich.

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 old. 3d. West Michigan. Price \$60. Several good spring boars and gilts from prize winning stock at reasonable prices.
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FOR SALE—BROOKWATER PRINCIPAL 33rd
 2% years old, right in every way.
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RICHLY-BRED DUROCS, YOUNG BOARS
 and gilts sired by Brookwater Demonstrator 27, 2nd prize aged boar, State Fair 1921.
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FOR SALE AT BARGAIN DUROC BOAR
 PIGS sired by Uneda Model Orien, Grandson of \$20,000 boar, Defender, Jack Orien, and Taxpayer Orien dams. Those pigs are making of real boars. Will ship for inspection before you pay.
V. LIDGARD, Hesperia, Mich.

DUROCS ANYTHING YOU WANT AT
 Farmer's prices.
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FOR SALE REG. DUROC SPRING BOARS,
 good breeding, prices right.
JESSE BLISS & SON
 Henderson, Mich.

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walt's King 82949
 who has sired more prize winning pigs at the state fairs in the last 2 years than any other Duroc boar. Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

50 DUROC JERSEY PIGS, 10 to 12 weeks old,
 weight 35 to 40 lbs, either sex, all registered \$10 each. We are crowded for room send check with order. Money back if they do not please you.
SCHAFER BROS., Leonard, Mich., R. 1

Durocs, Hill Crest Farms. Bred and open sows and gilts. Boars and spring pigs. 100 head. Farm 4 miles straight S. of Middleton, Mich., Gratiot Co. Newton & Blank, Perrinton, Mich.

WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECT-
 ed spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and gilts in season. Call or write
McNAUGHTON & FORDYCE, St. Louis, Mich.

FOR SALE DUROCS OF QUALITY, Sired
 by Schuller's Orien Wonder. For particulars call or write
CHAS. F. RICHARDSON, Blanchard, Mich.

FOR SALE: ONE DUROC BOAR FROM
 Brookwater breeding stock. Choice spring pigs.
JOHN CRONENWETT, Carleton, Mich.

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swine. Spring boars at reasonable prices. Choice Aug. & Sept. Pigs to be shipped at 8-10 weeks old. Prominent Bloodlines. Write
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O. I. C.'S SERVICE BOARS, SPRING PIGS
 at Farmer's prices.
CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

O. I. C. SWINE—MY HERD CONTAINS THE
 blood lines of the most noted herd. Can furnish you stock at "live and let live" prices.
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HAMPSHIRE**An Opportunity To Buy Hampshire Right**

We are offering some good sows and gilts, bred for March and April farrowing. Also a few choice fall pigs, either sex. Write or call
GUS THOMAS, New Lothrop, Mich.

SEVEN SPRING HAMPSHIRE BOARS, 18
 gilts; best of breeding; \$25 to \$40 each.
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FOR SALE HAMPSHIRE FALL PIGS, BOTH
 sex and two spring boars, at farmer's prices.
HERBERT BROOKS, Lennon, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE PLACE YOUR ORDER NOW
 for bred gilts and fall pigs of the leading blood lines. 9th year.
JOHN W. SNYDER, R-4, St. Johns, Mich.

LA FAYETTE STOCK FARM

We have a large number of HAMPSHIRE HOGS all ages, GILTS, BOARS and SOWS, also 100 HEREFORD CATTLE all ages. Write us—tell us what you want.

J. CROUCH & SON
 La Fayette, Ind.

TAMWORTH**LAKESIDE FARM**

offers Tamworth Boars and Sows for sale at right prices. A few of all ages from best blood lines in the U. S.
FRANK KINCH, Grindstone Cy, Mich.

CHESTER WHITES**FOR SALE**

6 pigs, 3 boars and 3 sows farrowed Sept. 6. Sired by Munger Monarch No. 79401 Dam Gay No. 144930. Chester White. Reference Bank of Munger, Munger, Mich.
H. M. RADEMACHER, Munger, Mich.

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FOR SALE AMERICAN MERINO and Black
 Top Delaine rams. Purebred Berkshire boars, true to type and ready for service.
JOHN W. WORTHINGTON, Howell, Mich.

FOR SALE REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE
 EWES AND RAMS.
GLEN STACKHOUSE, Corunna, Indiana.

SHROPSHIRE OF QUALITY LAMBS
 and Yearling Rams.
DEWITT C. PIER
 Ewart, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE A FEW WOOLY RAM
 LAMBS PRICED TO SELL
DAN BOOHER, R. 4, Ewart, Mich.

FOR SALE REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE
 ewes bred to lamb in March or April.
ARMSTRONG BROS., R. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

WILLOW SHADE SHROPSHIRE
 Ewes and rams of the best breeding. Prices reasonable.
O. W. SOBER,
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60 Head Registered Shropshire Ewe and Ram
 lambs, also yearling rams of a quality that have given satisfaction since 1890. Priced to sell.
O. LEMEN, Dexter, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

A few good yearling rams and some ram lambs left to offer. 25 ewes all ages for sale for fall delivery. Everything guaranteed as represented.

CLARKE U. HAIRE, West Branch, Mich.

REGISTERED RAMBOUILLET RAM

Breeding and individuality. Ranging from one to four years old.
ROBERT J. NOON, Jackson, Mich., R. 9.

EIGHT A NO 1 REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE EWES
 Young and priced at 12 dollars per head. Certificates furnished.
M. E. HESS
 111 N. Johnson Ave., Pontiac, Mich.

TO INCREASE YOUR RETURNS

from sheep, breed Registered Rambouillets.
 For sale by
P. C. FREEMAN & SON
 Phone 54-3 or 240 Lowell, Mich.

REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE RAMS. All ages.
 Bred and priced right. Also registered ewe all ages.
W. W. CASLER, Ovid, Mich.

FOR SALE

BLACK TOP DELAINE RAMS.
FRANK ROHRBACHER, Laingsburg, Mich.

GOATS**GOATS FOR SALE**

Two 7-8 Toggenburg does two years old Registered A. M. G. R. A. These young does from fine milk strains. On basis of past performance they should give four quarts each per day next lactation period. W. D. ALLEN, 2037 Geddes Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.

PET STOCK

FOR SALE, FLEMISH GIANT RABBITS, DOES,
 breeding age, \$6. Three months old pair, \$5. Registered does \$12 each. Stock pedigreed. Quality guaranteed.
E. HIMEBAUGH, Goldwater, Mich.

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We make a specialty of selling pure bred big type Poland Chinas, Spotted Poland Chinas and Duroc Jerseys. Sales. We are experienced. We sell 'em and we get the money. We are expert hog judges. We are booking dates right now for 1922 sales. We would like to sell for you. We have one price for both of us and it's right. Select your date; don't put it off; write today. Address either of us.

CLUB WORK MAKES FOR BETTER MEN AND WOMEN

(Continued from page 5)

20.3 bushels and 13 bushels to the acre with club members securing the high average.

Clubs Especially of Interest to Girls

The clubs that are of great interest to the girls of the farm are those in canning, cooking, hot lunch and clothing. Of these canning clubs have the most members in Michigan with clothing clubs running a close second. Thirty states enrolled canning club members in 1919 and Michigan was third with 1,281.

Last year nearly twenty-three thousand of Michigan farm boys and girls were engaged in club work. The clubs and membership were as follows: Corn, 167; potato, 247; garden, 14,113; pigs, breeding, 438; pig, sow and litter, 181; dairy heifer, 272; sheep, 63; poultry, 248; canning, 1,964; cooking, 88; hot lunch, 1,807; clothing, 1,867; handicraft, 718; bean, 32; rabbit, 55. An idea on the growth of interest in club work can be gleaned by the comparison of the membership of the canning clubs in Michigan in 1919 and one year later. Another interesting fact is that in the northern states there were 23,000 club members in 1915 and in 1920 there were over 216,000.

The Boys' and Girls' Club Work for the winter months in Michigan includes that of clothing, hot lunch and handicraft. Many of these clubs are under way soon after the first of November but new ones are being organized up to the 15th of January. The work of the members is completed by May 15th. Clubs in live stock, crops, poultry, canning, gardening, etc., are started during the spring months and are organized up to June 30th. Work is completed in these projects by November 15th.

Mr. R. A. Turner, state club leader, gives the following examples of what a few of the club members in Michigan have done:

"Edwin Mealoy, Wolverine, age 11 years, made \$39.63 profit from his potatoes. His father said that he would obtain his seed from Edwin's plot.

"Verne Goble, Aloha, age 16, was in the garden and sow and litter projects for 1920 and made a profit of \$116.15 from the garden and \$55.73 from the pigs. Verne is planning to join the garden club this year and will also raise a calf. In addition to his club work, he is helping to clear the farm on which he and his sister will live.

"Joseph Poquette, Alanson, age 16, has four pure-bred pigs which he is raising from his litter of 1920. Joe is helping his father on the farm and said he liked it o. k. as he had a share in the stock.

"Charles Barber, Cheboygan, R. F. D. No. 2, age 14, made \$17.15 from his chickens. Charles is now going to high school and is quite interested in bee keeping. He is planning to go to M. A. C. and take work along that line.

"Robert Inwood of Macomb county realized a profit of \$99.16 from carrying on his pig club project. Allen F. Rush, also from Macomb county, realized \$94.15 due to the carrying out of his project. These boys are now in the breeding business in a professional way. Inwood received over \$200 in premium money by showing his pigs at various fairs in 1920.

"Richard F. Williams of Albion first started in club work by buying a registered Guernsey calf for which he paid \$75. After four months of feeding and care the calf died leaving Williams considerably in the hole. He thought to save himself he would get one of the Albion Bank pigs when possible, hoping to make good his loss. This bank was glad to co-operate with him and he reported the other day that he sold his two litters of pigs and realized sufficient to take care of his loss and care of the pigs up to date.

"He still has the sow and expects another litter soon and he is still a member of the pig club.

"In addition to the profit which he made in his corn club work, Paul Schoenherr of Utica earned \$22 in prize money at the Macomb County Corn Show.

"Two Lenawee County Calf Club members have refused offers of \$300 each for their Holstein calves.

"Don Kline of Genesee county sold \$150 worth of pigs from his litter upon which he made a nice profit.

"Ruth Wilson of Branch county sold two of her lambs for \$72.

"A Burpee Can Sealer, plus a lot of ambition, is what Fannie Moog of Branch county is depending on to put her through M. A. C. She is now finishing her fourth year's work as a club member.

"Theodore Stenson of Baraga county has twice won the State Potato Club Championship. He will enter M. A. C. on a scholarship which he won through his club work.

"Some twenty miles out of Detroit on Michigan avenue is a most attractive log cabin in which Louise Deveres has established a wayside market. Louise has been a canning club member for some years, has won many honors, and is now capitalizing her club experience in this way. She is making good by selling her canned products to tourists and others who visit her cabin."

Parents, talk this matter over with your sons and daughters. Many of you have been approached by them upon this subject, no doubt, and I'll bet some of you will find that your children have given much thought to the matter but did not mention it to you thinking you might not approve. Talk to them and then see your county club leader if you have one, and if you have not go to the county agent. Help raise the standard of the future of agriculture to a higher level.

DRIED BEET PULP AS A SUBSTITUTE FOR HAY

Interesting experiments conducted on the Larro Research Farm have proven conclusively that six pounds of dried beet pulp can be fed as a full substitute for ten pounds of mixed hay producing an increase in milk of from two to five pounds daily.

Assuming (for the sake of illustration) that the retail price of dried beet pulp in eastern markets is \$33 per ton—then six pounds would cost 10c—and on a basis of substituting six pounds of pulp for ten pounds of hay, the hay would be worth \$20 per ton; in other words, dried beet pulp at \$33 per ton is as cheap as hay at \$20 per ton. In addition is the value of the increase in milk of at least two pounds daily—which would almost cut the cost of the pulp in half.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

DR. W. AUSTIN EWALT :: EDITOR

BLOODY MILK

We have a young heifer giving milk since last April. The last few weeks the milk has been bloody. Have been giving her one tablespoon saltper in ground feed, but get no results. Could you give remedy for trouble?—H. L. R., Auburn, Michigan.

Try the following treatment: First give a good cathartic consisting of magnesium sulphate, two pounds, powdered ginger and gentian equal parts one ounce, powdered capsicum and powdered nux vomica each one drachm. Dissolve the entire contents in two quarts of hot water, allow to cool and give slowly at one dose. After bowels become normal, say two or three days, give two drachms of potassium iodide morning and night.

MAMMARY TUMORS

What is the matter with my brood sow? Shortly after I weaned her pigs a swelling came on under between the teats. It has broken and discharges pus. I was careful about weaning the pigs taking them away one at a time.—C. M. P., Charlevoix County.

This is probably a mammary tumor and should be operated on by some good veterinary surgeon, being careful to get it all.

COW FAILS TO GET WITH CALF

Have a seven-year-old Jersey cow that comes in heat every 3 weeks but fails to get with calf. What shall I do with her?—C. T. T., Prescott, Michigan.

I would advise you to dispose of this animal for she will never do you any good. The cost of treatment would be considerable and not at all satisfactory.

POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading at 30 cents per line, per issue. Special rates for 13 times or longer. Write out what you have to offer and send it in, we will put it in type, send proof and quote rates by return mail. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Advertising Department, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

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TOP QUALITY COCKERELS—MINORCAS, Houdans, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Spanish. TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Mich.

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FINE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, FROM prize winning stock at \$3.00. MRS. R. O. SMITH, Oxford, Mich., R-1.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Parks 200-egg strain. From stock direct from Parks best pedigree pens. \$3 each. R. G. KIRBY, Route 1, East Lansing, Mich.

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A few purebred Bourbon Red, early hatched. Write for prices, etc. R. W. ROBTAM, Hesperia, Mich.

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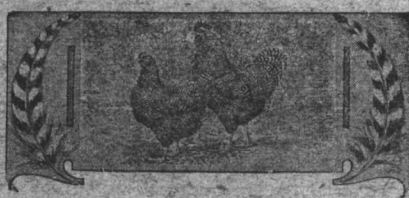
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68 ACRE FARM FOR SALE, MOSTLY ALL cleared. Fair frame house, new barn built last year, 32x46; frame granary 14x20, good well 280 feet deep; well drained, good ditches and fences; clay and black loam land; good road, mail route, schools and churches. Located in Bay County, Garfield township, Section six. With horses, cattle and implements if wanted. MARTIN SMITH, R 1, Rhodes, Mich.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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MARKET FLASHES



TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

WITH THE advent of colder weather has come a decided improvement in retail buying, throughout the northern states; owing to a recent sharp decline in the selling price of cotton, the south is not yet sharing in the increase in the retail movement. There is another important reason for the marked increase in the buying movement, namely, the marked reduction in prices which, until recently, had remained firm at war-time quotations. The retail dealer has, at last, decided to meet his competition and sell his goods at cost plus a fair commission and the result is that would-be buyers are often surprised, these days, at the comparatively low prices asked for goods for which they had expected to be obliged to pay very much more; all the above facts are gradually being noised about and buyers are taking time by the forelock in a determined effort to secure the articles which they need, before the advance in quoted prices which cannot be far away.

No change in general industrial conditions has been reported for several weeks past and nothing of importance is expected to happen until after the holiday season is over. Unemployment conditions continue to be acute, especially, in eastern cities where rent and the necessities of life are still commanding high prices. The situation, in connection with the current steel market is entirely satisfactory to the U. S. Steel Corporation which is reported to be making money enough to assure a dividend on the common stock. The independents in the manufacture of steel are placed at a great disadvantage because of higher operating expenses than those of U. S. Steel and a lack of dependability in the demands for their products. It is predicted that an early amalgamation of many of the leading independents, in steel manufacture, will take place; the best that can be done in this line will leave the U. S. Steel Corporation with the bulk of the desirable business in its grasp.

One of the most important and significant developments, in connection with the demand for manufactured products and one which is taken by many as a good omen for the future is the demand from certain railroads for equipment, consisting mainly of orders for locomotives and freight cars; this has already had a favorable effect upon the stock market and will eventually be noted in connection with the demand for lumber, iron and steel. The cotton market, as noted above, has been declining lately because of the conviction in the minds of the trade that the crop will prove to be much larger than was originally predicted.

The opening of the Arm Conference at Washington, last Saturday, must be regarded as an important epoch in the world's history, dealing as it will with the largest item in the annual expense budget of all nations, the cost of maintaining an adequate military establishment. The tremendous expenditure of money which the military operations of the world war entailed caused many European nations to resort to an inflation of their currency supply which is not only proving to be disastrous to the current progress and development of these countries but is almost completely demoralizing the commerce and trade of the whole world.

In a recent communication to the Wall Street Journal on world finance, Holland gives the following interesting statistics:

"In 1913 the nations of the world owed about \$44,000,000,000. Of this amount the United States was indebted to the rest of the world by about \$4,000,000,000. Five years later the world was in debt by as much as \$206,000,000,000. Since that time interest which has accumulated and other influences have increased the world's indebtedness

Edited by H. H. MACK

MARKET SUMMARY

All grains have an easy tone and further declines for the current week may be expected. Gradual improvement in the grain markets are expected the coming week, but no bull movement of any consequence. Beans are firming up again and higher prices noted. The same is true of potatoes. Shipments of both beans and potatoes have fallen off and price trends are unmistakably upwards. Cattle firm and slightly higher; sheep and hogs steady.

so that according to the best estimate it is now nearly \$383,000,000. In 1913, the interest upon the world's indebtedness was approximately \$1,500,000,000. Today that interest account reaches \$15,000,000,000. This is almost exactly the amount which other nations now owe the United States. We have no world indebtedness to speak of but we have an enormous domestic indebtedness."

As all of the nations of the earth are agreed that the scale of taxation must be lowered, there is fair prospect that something of value will be accomplished by the Arms Conference.

The stock and bond market of the country have been active and firm of late, reflecting an increase in public confidence that a permanent business revival is not far away. Money is becoming more plentiful, the country over, a fact which is amply evidenced by lower interest rates. On the New York Stock Exchange call money is ranging from 5 to 5 1-2 per cent and 60 to 90 day loans are available at 5 to 5 1-4 per cent interest.

WHEAT

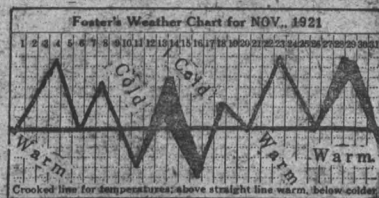
Wheat is up five cents a bushel from the low of last week. The tone

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Red	1.23	1.10	1.17
No. 2 White	1.20		
No. 3 Mixed	1.20		1.04
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Red	2.05	2.03	2.08
No. 2 White			
No. 2 Mixed			

is not strong, however, and there are few reasons for any immediate improvement. The Australian and Argentine harvests are in full blast and a good deal of the southern wheat is going into channels which have formerly depended upon the American market. The wheat movement in this country is rapidly subsiding and the congestion which has had so bearish an effect upon the recent market is slowly clearing up. Canada continues to exert a most depressing influence upon our market.

THE WEATHER FOR NEXT WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for The Michigan Business Farmer



WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 17, 1921.—The week centering on Nov. 23 is expected to bring a mixture of weather events but generally the well known Indian Summer features will prevail. That week will be midway between two severe storm periods, one centering on Nov. 14 the other on Nov. 28 and therefore the first and last part of that week may get touches of these two storms. Temperatures of that week are expected to average below normal. The general prediction for November was warmer, and less precipitation than usual. This forecast for the month indicated poor crop weather for winter grain for this month. These conditions for the week centering on November 23 are expected to cover the northern Rockies near Nov. 20, Michigan near 24, Ohio and eastern sections 25. Unusually warm weather and no severe cold waves are expected.

Export demand has perked up following the new low established last week, but is nowhere near the proportions of September and October. England is the only purchaser of any consequence. In a few words the outlook for wheat is not so discouraging as it was a few weeks ago. Increase in estimated production, continued financial depression and inability of foreign governments to finance their purchases here are all contributing factors in the downward sweep of prices. Unless the situation changes materially for the better soon we must revise our earlier forecasts on wheat prices. For the balance of the year prices will probably rule as low or lower than now prevailing, but the early spring months should see a gradual improvement which may take wheat to new high levels on the 1921 crop, but we cannot see as high prices on this crop as we did sixty days ago.

CORN

The first couple of days last week corn was easy but by the third day

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 Yellow	.50	.48	.65 1/2
No. 3 Yellow	.47		
No. 4 Yellow	.47		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 Yellow	.88		
Detroit			

there was a change in the tone and prices advanced. From that time on the market was strong but prices did not change. The strong tone to the market was due in part to the advance of wheat but the greater factor was increased demand for export business. Dealers report this line of business the best it has been for some time and houses with seaboard connections are playing a prominent part in the trading at present. In fact, all dealers seem to have acquired a desire to stock up with corn and the only obstacle they are confronted with is that the sellers are not inclined to deal. Receipts were larger at Chicago last week being 1,139 cars, compared with 294 cars the same week a year

ago. Sales for shipment aggregated 206,000 bushels. The efforts of the War Finance Corporation to encourage the farmers to hold their corn helped the buying side of the market. On Monday of the current week the market was inclined to be easy owing to the change of conditions in the wheat market. The export demand continues to be of a liberal nature. Receipts are fairly large.

OATS

The oat market has been an indifferent and lifeless affair, due prin-

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
No. 2 White	.38 1/2	.35 1/2	.44 1/2
No. 3 White	.35 1/2	.33 1/2	
No. 4 White	.31 1/2		
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
No. 2 White	.57	.55 1/2	.58 1/2
No. 3 White			
No. 4 White			

cipally to the absence of export demand and the great visible supply. No important changes in this market expected for some weeks. Strength in the other grains would be reflected in higher oat prices, but so long as wheat, corn and rye are inactive little improvement need be expected in oats. We still maintain that an active market for the other grains would mean instantly higher prices for oats, but for the time being there are not likely to be any changes of importance in this market.

RYE

Rye took on a bullish inclined outlook last week due to the rise in wheat and a healthier demand. At Chicago industries were after rye and the market for No. 2 became firm. At Detroit the market advanced to 83c for No. 2 and was steady. With the market in its present condition renewal of export demand would warrant higher prices. The Detroit market went down 1c on the opening day of this week.

BARLEY

The barley market remains unchanged in both tone and price at Detroit while the tone of the Chicago market is the same but prices are somewhat higher. At the close of last week feeding was \$1.10 and \$1.30 per cwt. on the Detroit market and 54@60c per bu., at Chicago.

BEANS

Beans are up again and the market is firm. The declines which

Grade	Detroit	Chicago	N. Y.
C. H. P.	4.35	5.12	5.35
Red Kidneys		7.95	
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO			
C. H. P.			4.60
Detroit			

took place the past two weeks were inevitable and were the results of perfectly natural causes. We told our readers to expect this decline. The crest of the marketing movement in beans is over, and the market has behaved beautifully during that trying period. The strengthening of the market and the upward price trend following so soon after the culmination of the heavy marketing period is certainly an encouraging index of the strength of the bean market this year. We expect this market to rule firm to higher from now on. Do not look for any sudden spurts and don't be discouraged at an occasional decline. Beans will be much higher ninety days hence than they are now.

POTATOES

The November 1st estimate boosts the total potato production to 356

	Sacked	Bulk
Detroit		2.09
Chicago	1.88	1.92
New York		2.07
Pittsburg		2.09
PRICES ONE YEAR AGO		
Detroit		3.65

million bushels, an increase of eleven million bushels over the October 1st

W. T. Foster

estimate, and an increase of over thirty millions over the August 1st estimate. At that, however, the estimated production is 70 million bushels less than last year and 15 millions less than the 1915-1919 average. The estimated increase in production will change our own price forecasts some but not appreciably. The advances we have predicted in this market may not take place quite so soon due to the bearish effect which an increase in the estimated production always has. On the other hand this boost in production has failed to lower prices, indicating general confidence among farmers and dealers in higher price levels. The potato market firmed up considerably at the close of last week, and there has been some speculative buying. The movement has fallen off to a great extent, and the belief in an early and severe winter is contributing a good deal to the strength of the market. The close of the current week may possibly see potato prices down a little from last week, but that is doubtful, and in any event we can see nothing but immediate improvement and slowly advancing prices from now on.

HAY

There was not much change in the tone of the eastern hay market last

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	19.00 @ 20	18.00 @ 19	17.00 @ 18
Chicago	21.00 @ 23		19.00 @ 21
New York	24.00 @ 26		22.00 @ 24
Pittsburg	20.50 @ 21	19.00 @ 20	17.50 @ 18

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	18.00 @ 19	15.00 @ 16	14.00 @ 15
Chicago	20.00 @ 21	18.00 @ 19	16.00 @ 18
New York	24.00 @ 26	21.00 @ 24	
Pittsburg	18.00 @ 19	15.50 @ 16	

HAY PRICES A YEAR AGO

	No. 1 Tim.	Stan. Tim.	No. 2 Tim.
Detroit	29.00 @ 30	28.00 @ 29	27.00 @ 28

	No. 1 Light Mix.	No. 1 Clover Mix.	No. 1 Clover
Detroit	28.00 @ 29	27.00 @ 28	26.00 @ 27

week but at western points there were signs of a firmer feeling although prices did not change in either section. Receipts were liberal although reports came of smaller country loadings.

WOOL

The wool markets of the midwest are in fine condition and all grades of wool are firm. There has been no changes in prices but last week there were more sales made at prices near the top of price ranges that for some time past. All grades are active. It is said that the tone and movement is the best it has been for over a year and a half. The market was not quite so active at Boston but there was a firm market for all grades. The fact that the demand from the clothing manufacturers showed a slump was a handicap to the Boston market. The Commercial Bulletin quotes prices as follows:

Domestic—Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces: Delaine unwashed, 35@36c; fine unwashed, 28@29c; 1-2 blood combing, 30@31c; 3-8 blood combing, 27@28c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Delaine unwashed, 33@34c; fine unwashed, 26@27c; 1-2 blood unwashed, 29@30c; 3-8 blood unwashed, 26@27c; 1-4 blood, unwashed, 25@26c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—1-2 blood, 25c; 3-8 blood, 25@26c; 1-4 blood, 24@25c. Kentucky, West Virginia and similar—3-8 blood, unwashed, 28@29c; 1-4 blood, unwashed, 26@27c. Scoured basis—Texas, fine 12 months, 65@75c; fine 8 months, 60@65c. Territory—Fine staple, choice, 80@85c; 1-2 blood combing, 68@72c; 3-8 blood combing, 50@55c; 1-4 blood combing, 38@42c; fine and fine medium combing, 60@65c; fine and fine medium French combing, 65@72c. Pulled—Delaine, 80@85c; AA, 75@80c; A supers, 60@70c; Mohair, best combing, 27@30c; best carding, 22@25c.

ONIONS

Carlot demand for onions at Chicago was rather limited last week, buyers appearing to be well stocked. Dealers anticipate a better business in this line this week. Carlots are being quoted at \$4.75@5 per cwt. for good Indiana stock out of storage, reds or yellows. The market has been flooded with onions unfit for storage and the tone is rather easy at present as consumptive demand is only moderate. Indiana yellows are selling at \$4@4.50 per 100 pound bag and home grown white stock in 70-pound bags is bringing \$2.50@2.75.

APPLES

There was not much change in the Chicago apple market the fore part of last week. Offerings were quite plentiful with the medium quality stock in the majority. However, the better grades are rapidly increasing. The cooler weather toward the end of the week caused the tone of the market to become steadier and trading increased some.

Quotations on the different barreled varieties follow: Standard "A" grade, 2 1-2 inch Greenings, \$8.50@9.50; Jonathans \$8@9; Kings \$7@8; Spies \$6.50@7; Baldwins \$6@7; Grimes Golden \$8@9; Wageners \$6@6.50; Snows \$7@8; McIntosh, 7.50@8; Spitzbergen \$7.50@8; Hubbardston \$6.50@7; 2-4 inch, all varieties \$2@3 per barrel less.

Quotations on western boxes, extra fancy were: Jonathans \$2.25@2.65; Delicious \$3.25@3.75; King David \$2; Winter Bananas \$2.25@2.50; Rome Beauties \$2@3; Baldwins \$1.75; Bellflowers \$1.75; Greenings \$1.75@2; Spitzbergen, \$2.25@3; Wageners \$1.75@2; Lanver \$1.75.

Quotations on bushel baskets, all varieties, 2 1-2 inch, "A" grade \$1.75@2.25; unclassified stock, all varieties 75c@1.25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

The cattle markets of the country had a bad time of it last week, everything on the list selling off in price, very unevenly. The run in Chicago last week, was 16,000 head larger than that of the preceding week but fully 12,000 smaller than for the corresponding week, last year. During the entire week, the supply of good desirable killing cattle was larger at the Chicago stock yards than the demands of the trade required. Dressed beef was dull and somewhat lower in eastern markets but in Chicago prices were unchanged, the advent of colder weather giving some life and action to the retail end of the business.

It would seem that the prices paid for common grass beef were low enough on the closing days of October but values have been slipping all this month, so far, until the present scale of prices for live animals is completely out of line with the prices being paid for fresh beef, both at wholesale and at retail. One of the leading features in the recent decline in live stock values is the slump in the prices being paid for common to good cows and heifers.

Cows were called low, week before last when a fairly good kind only brought \$4 per cwt.; a further decline of at least 50 cents per cwt. has taken place and the market is decidedly weak at the decline. The trade in feeding cattle is dull and slow at the lowest prices that have been known in many years. Bought on a basis of present values, thrifty well-bred steers, of solid colors, can hardly help but make money.

The market for mature sheep was down and up last week, in all markets; all other grades of sheep and lambs were fairly steady. Last week's Chicago receipts were almost 10,000 head smaller than for the week before and many buyers of lambs left the market without having their wants satisfied. Feeding lambs scored a gain of 25 cents per cwt. with a new top of \$8.40 and the bulk of the offerings in this branch of the trade going for \$8.25; it might be well for feeders to remember that some extra fine feeding lambs sold in Chicago, about this time, last year, for \$12.40 per cwt. Chicago is getting plenty of fed lambs just now; last week's top in this division of the trade being \$9.40. The wool market is gaining in strength every day; there is a well-defined anxiety among buyers as to whether there will be wool enough to go around.

The live hog market made several new "lows" last week and the summing-up at the close of that period showed an average for the week of \$7 per cwt. which was 70 cents per cwt. lower than that of the week before. The decline in hog prices is clearly the result of burdensome supplies at all of the leading market points. Chicago got 180,000 hogs, the largest week's supply since last March. The average quality of the

hogs that are coming, just now, is exceptionally good, the light weights showing much better finish than on this date, last month. Pigs and light lights have sold at a premium, for more than a week now because of an especially pressing demand from foreign sources for frozen pigs. If arrivals continue to increase in volume still lower prices will surely be registered.

Live Stock Prices

The following prices were paid at the Detroit Stockyard, Tuesday, Nov. 15th.

Cattle	
Best heavy steers	\$6.00@6.75
Best handywt butchers steers	6.25@7.00
Mixed steers and heifers	5.25@5.75
Handy light butchers	4.50@5.25
Light butchers	3.00@4.00
Cutters	2.50@2.75
Best cows	4.50@5.50
Canners	2.00@2.25
Choice bulls	4.50@5.00
Bologna bulls	4.00@4.25
Stock bulls	3.00@3.75
Feeders	5.50@6.00
Stockers	4.00@5.50
Milkers and springers	40.00@80.00
Calves	
Best	11.00@12.00
Common	7.00@10.50
Heavy	4.00@6.50
Sheep	
Best lambs	8.75@9.00
Fair lambs	7.50@8.00
Light to common lambs	3.00@6.50
Fair to good sheep	3.00@3.75
Culls and common	1.00@2.00
Hogs	
Mixed hogs	\$7.25
Extreme heavy	7.00
Roughs	6.10
Stags	5.00
Boars	3.00
Pigs and yorkers	7.50

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET QUOTATIONS

Detroit, November 14th

Butter—Best creamery in tubs, 37@38 1-2c per pound.
Eggs—Fresh, candled and graded, 45@58c; storage, 32@36c per dozen.
Apples—Greening, \$2.50@3; Baldwins, \$2.25@2.50; Spy, \$2.50@3; Jonathans, \$3@3.25; Snow, \$3.50@4 per bu.; western boxes, \$2.25@3.25.
Cabbage—\$1@1.25 per bu.
Celery—Michigan, 25@30c per doz.; \$1@1.25 per box.
Onions—Eastern, \$5@5.25; Indiana, \$5@5.25 per 100 pounds.
Dressed hogs—Small to medium, 11@12c; heavy, 9@10c per lb.
Dressed calves—Choice, 14@15c; medium, 11@13c; large, coarse, 5@10c per pound.
Live Poultry—Best spring chickens, 20c; Leghorn springs, 17c; large fat hens 22c; medium hens, 18@20c; small hens, 14c; old roosters, 14c; ducks, 20@23c; geese, 20@22c; large turkeys, 33c per pound.
Sugars—Eastern granulated, \$6.80; non-caking mixture, \$8.10; XXXX powdered, \$8; No. 2 soft, \$6.50; Michigan granulated, \$6.50 per cwt.
Hides—No. 1 cured, 6c; No. 1 green, 5c; No. 1 cured bulls, 4c; No. 1 green bulls, 3c; No. 1 cured calf, 14c; No. 1 green calf, 13c; No. 1 cured kip, 9c; No. 1 green kip, 8c; No. 1 horsehides, \$2.50; No. 2 horsehides, \$1.50; sheep pelts, 25c@31; grubby hides, 2c under No. 2; No. 2 hides 1c and No. 2 calf and kip 1 1-2c under No. 1.

WEEKLY MARKETGRAM

U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates

Washington, D. C., for the week ending November 12, 1921.

FEED: Wheat feeds stronger in west because of light production and improved demand. Strength not generally reflected in eastern markets. Cottonseed meal slightly weaker. But little export demand reported. Linseed meal and corn feeds dull but practically unchanged. Quoted November 12 spring bran New York \$21.90; Philadelphia \$21.50; Minneapolis \$13; standard middlings Minneapolis \$14; Philadelphia \$21.50; 36 per cent cottonseed meal, Chicago \$38.75; Memphis \$33; Cincinnati \$39; linseed meal Minneapolis \$35; New York \$43; white hominy feed Atlanta \$29; Cincinnati \$22; gluten Chicago \$26.65; alfalfa meal Kansas City \$16.50.

DAIRY PRODUCTS: Butter markets unsettled and irregular during the week and gaining strength at close. Buying has been inactive on most grades although demand is improved following price declines. Fresh production continues heavy for season. Closing prices 922 score; New York 45; Chicago 44; Philadelphia

46; Boston 44 cents. Cheese markets quiet; trading irregular following slight declines on Wisconsin cheese boards on Monday. Most of business being transacted in small orders. Held cheese moving slowly at about half cent over wholesale prices in distributing markets. Prices at Wisconsin primary markets November 11: Twins 19 1-2; daisies 20 1-2; double daisies and Young Americas 20; Longhorns 20 1-4 cents.

NOVEMBER 1ST ESTIMATE

The November 1st crop estimate shows some important changes from the October estimate in most of the principal crops. As stated elsewhere the potato estimate is for 356 million bushels, an increase of 10 million over the Oct. estimate. Corn showed a loss of 11 million bushels, the forecast for November 1st being 3,152,000,000 bushels. No changes are indicated from the October 1st estimate of wheat, oats, rye, barley and beans. There will be no further reports on grains until the final in December. Apples showed a decrease of over a million barrels and sugar beets a decrease of over a million tons.

Easy Now to Rid Your Farm of Rats

Wonderful Discovery by Noted Scientist
Kills Every Rat Within a Week's Time—Not a Poison

Rats cost farmers over two hundred millions of dollars a year, through the destruction of grain, poultry and buildings. Farmers need no longer suffer this loss because they can now kill off all the rats on their farm in less than a week's time. This is possible through the remarkable discovery of E. R. Alexander, a Kansas City chemist, who has perfected a virus which kills rats, mice and gophers as though by magic. This product is not a poison—it can be eaten by human beings or any animal on the farm as safely as their regular food, but means quick, sure death to rats.



This wonderful rat virus which is known as Alexander Rat-Killer, is merely mixed with bread or meat scraps and placed where rats, mice or gophers can get to it. Within a few hours after a rat has eaten Alexander Rat-Killer he gets a high fever and suffers a terrible thirst. He leaves the barns and nesting holes and goes to the open fields in search of pure air and running water. Rats and mice affected always die away from the barns and houses, so there is no odor.

It is a scientific fact that one rat affects others and soon the whole colony leaves the buildings and dies. And though this virus is absolutely deadly to rats—chickens, hogs, cattle or any farm animal can eat it and not be affected at all.

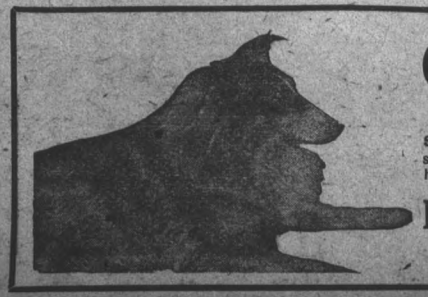
So confident is Mr. Alexander that Alexander Rat-Killer will kill every rat on your farm in less than a week's time that he offers to send, as an introductory offer, a regular \$2.00 tube for only \$1.00. Give it according to directions and if at the end of a week's time you are able to discover any rats, mice or gophers on your farm, your money will be refunded. A big Kansas City bank guarantees that Mr. Alexander is reliable and will do as he says.

Send NO MONEY. Just write to E. R. Alexander, Alexander Laboratories, 263 Gateway Station, Kansas City, Mo., and the tube will be mailed at once. When it arrives pay the postman only one dollar and postage on the guarantee, that if not absolutely satisfactory your money will be returned without question. Write today—a postcard will do—and stop your rat losses now.

Collie Puppy Sale

Last week to get a thoroughbred for \$15.00. Sable and White, natural heelers from trained stock. Send check in first letter. A few Shoppers for ten dollars.

Dr. Ewalt's Collie Farms
Mt. Clemens, Michigan





Get It from the Factory Yourself

The Factory Price Is Always the Lowest Price

The man you buy your stoves and ranges and furnaces from—where does *he* get them? He orders from the factory, from a manufacturer's price list. Why don't *you* order from the factory, from a manufacturer's price list?

You can. No trouble at all. You go to town after your stoves and ranges and furnaces anyway. Just as well get them from the factory *yourself*. Write us and we ship from the factory here direct to your town. You'll get unbeaten quality and think of the saving you'll make by dealing with the Kalamazoo factory.

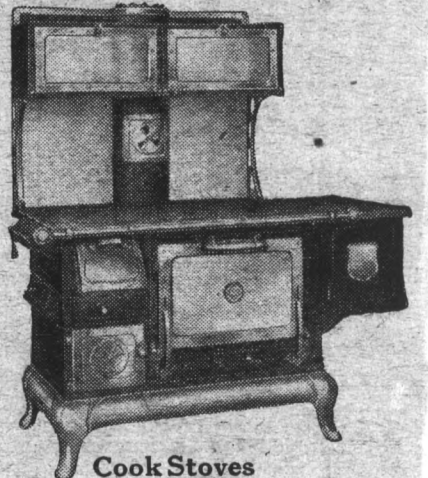
Suppose we send you a manufacturer's price list so you can see for yourself how low stoves and ranges and furnaces sell at factory prices. Look through our large assortment of stoves, ranges and furnaces. Find what you like. Look at the prices. Then put the quality up alongside similar designs in your locality and note the difference in price—the saving to you.

Save money on these Kalamazoo articles

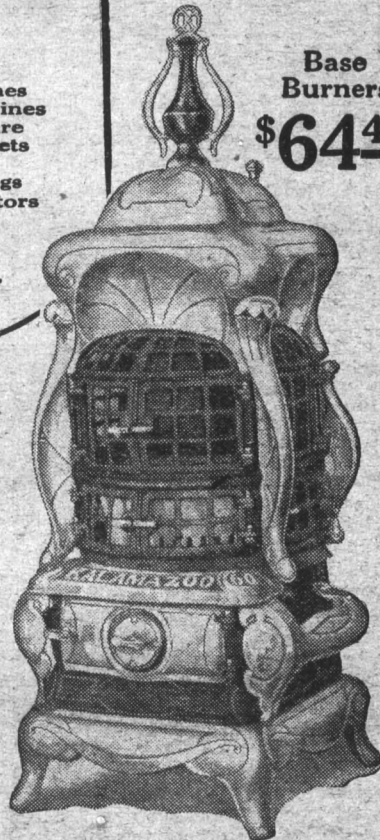
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Paint
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Kitchen Cabinets
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Congoleum Rugs
Cream Separators
Dishes
Phonographs
Furniture

and other products

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Heaters
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Pipeless
Furnace
\$69⁹⁵
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Hundreds of Thousands Buy This Way

and remain our satisfied customers. Once they learn how easy it is to buy from the manufacturer's price list, how much they save on one article alone, it's little wonder that they send for more articles and tell their neighbors, too. That's largely the way we have built up such an enormous "Kalamazoo Direct To You" business—by word of mouth advertising among our customers.

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Kitchen Cabinets, Paints, Shoes, Sanitary Indoor Closets, Washing Machines, Fireless Cookers, Sewing Machines and many other articles all sold at a saving to you. Pay cash or use our easy installment plan. Everything sold on thirty days' trial and money back guarantee.

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