

MICHIGAN FARMER

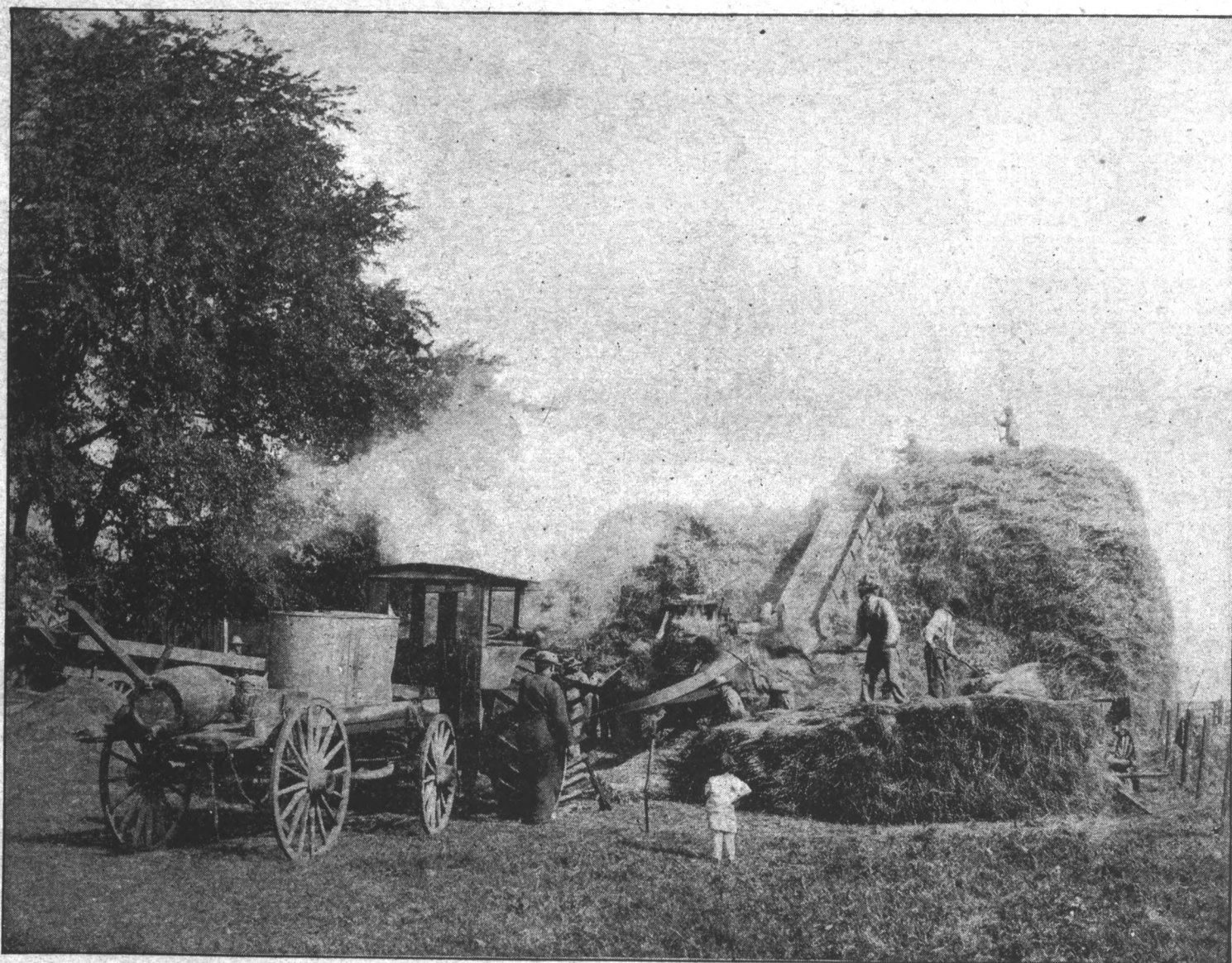
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A TRIBUTE TO A FARM MACHINE

STANDING before a beautiful farm machine, it seems to me I see something more in it than a silent, motionless collection of wood, iron and steel. I see first of all, the spirit of the man who thought it out, and made it, to be the helper of humanity it is. And I think: You are a part of that man's very being. Into your construction he put, not simply a few pieces of wood and metal, but his very self, his inventive genius, his God-given powers of mind and body. You are what you are because he dreamed and thought and worked to bring a great hope to the realization. I love you, splendid machine, but I love the man who made you more!

And then, in you I see an instrument for the betterment of the men and women of the farm. You take man and lift him up out of the realm of a servant to be a real man. With bend-

ed back he used to toil from early dawn till late at night and came in with many a task still undone. But you came, and now the day is shortened, the burden lightened. You give men time to think. You bring ampler reward for service done. You help the tired horses and make their lives more tolerable. You lengthen life. You make home more beautiful. You bring education within the reach of the humblest. You make the world to bud and blossom and bring forth as it never did before. You carry food and comfort to thousands who are hungry. You stand between mankind and sorrow; want and unrequited toil.

And, best of all, you do this that the world may be a better place in which to live, a place where human hearts may rise to a fuller realization of what it really means to live. Beautiful machine, you are my friend, the friend of the world! God bless you and the man who made you!

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DETROIT, OCTOBER 11, 1919

CURRENT COMMENT

Farmers at Industrial Conference

THE industrial conference, called by President Wilson, is holding its early sessions as we go to press. There seems to be every evidence that the delegates are approaching their task with a full realization of the responsibilities which devolve upon them as members of an extra-constitutional body which is called together for the purpose of attempting to find a solution for the present condition of industrial unrest, and a way to settle the points at issue between labor and capital in an amicable manner which is fair to the public as well as to the principal interests above mentioned.

At this writing the method of procedure has not been determined, but the opinion prevails that the conference will be organized for action, rather than as a debating ring, in which case the important work will be done in committees, rather than in open sessions, which, even in a small body such as this conference, will tend to make a definite result from its deliberations more possible. In any event there will be sufficient open discussion of the various plans which are certain to be advanced for the solution of the vexed industrial problem, to insure that the public will become well informed regarding them, which should make for a crystallization of public sentiment regarding them, thus bringing a practical solution of the industrial problem nearer, even if nothing definite is accomplished by the conference itself.

Early reports from the conference seem to indicate that the labor delegates have a more definite program than is the case with delegates representing other interests, while the delegates representing the public may be supposed to approach the problems involved with an open mind, although it is certain that any man of sufficient caliber to be appointed to a seat in this conference has thought much on the problems involved and has more or less definite ideas on the best method of their solution. In any event the responsibilities for the future weal or woe of the nation rest heavily on the members of this conference, since its recommendations are certain to have an important relation to the future industrial history of the nation, whether they contribute to the present solution of the industrial problem or not.

This responsibility has been definitely recognized by certain of the representatives of agriculture who have been named on the conference. Mr.

O. E. Bradfute, of Ohio, who directly represents the new farm bureau movement, has asked that farm bureau representatives from other states be appointed to counsel with him during the conference, and representatives have been designated by the State Farm Bureau organizations of Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri. President Roland Morrill, of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, who will represent the organization in this capacity, left for Washington last Sunday, so as to be on the ground at the opening of the sessions. It is probable that delegates representing other agricultural organizations will fortify themselves with similar counsel, to the end that the interests of agriculture may be as adequately safeguarded as possible with the limited representation which the industry has been given in the membership of the conference. In this connection Michigan agriculture is to be congratulated in having at its disposal the services of a man of Mr. Morrill's caliber to act in this capacity.

Federal Farm Loan Banks

THERE is a persistent movement on foot to manufacture sentiment favoring the taxation of federal farm loan bonds. These bonds are the securities sold to the investing public as a means of supplying funds for the loans made to farmers by the federal farm loan banks, through local farm loan associations or through designated agents of the federal banks as the case may be. The arguments used are calculated to appeal to farmers as a class if they are not carefully analyzed. Briefly, the main arguments employed in this propaganda are that the non-taxable feature of these bonds has been a factor in lowering the market for liberty bonds and has provided a choice tax-free investment for the wealthy class, to the general detriment of the public. The claim is also made that the main beneficiaries of the federal farm loan system are a comparatively few well-to-do farmers. Specific cases are also cited in which applicants for loans are charged with having successfully conspired to evade the legal limit of credit by irregular means, thus intimating that the system is inefficiently operated.

If changes are needed in the federal farm loan law to make the system more efficient or better adapted to the purpose for which it was created they should be easily made. But the system has justified itself as a beneficial factor in the country's prosperity, and the arguments of its enemies will be looked on with suspicion by the average farmer who would prefer to see the plan "doctored" by its friends, whenever it needs "first aid."

The Industrial Balance Wheel

WITH the war restraint removed the industrial machinery of the country is inclined to run wild. Radicalism is the trend of the times. Its outcroppings are many and varied. It affects, to some extent, all classes of citizens, the wage-earning classes most of all, for the apparent reason that a considerable element of them believe they have little to lose and much to gain by any sort of change in industrial organization and conditions. Capital, on the other hand, is conservative, because it has much to lose, and readjustment to industrial changes is difficult and fraught with peril to the industries in which it has made investments. Hence the industrial strife, which in some measure affects every industry and all classes of people, and which from its very nature is so difficult of pacific solution.

In this situation the country needs an industrial balance wheel, wherein lies the opportunity of the home-own-

ing farmers of the country, who are at once workers and capitalists. These men, who own and operate their own business cannot afford to be radical in their views or affiliations. Neither can they afford to be ultra conservative. What they require for business success and prosperity is stable conditions, which will permit them to earn a fair wage for their work and a fair return on their investment of capital. They could not, as a class, afford to be profiteers even from the standpoint of selfish interest, since this would destroy the very stability of the industry which is essential to their prosperity.

But the farmers of the country are not profiteers, either in fact or in spirit, notwithstanding the attempt of the city press and other influences to charge the high cost of living directly to them. And they will rise to their opportunity to become an efficient balance wheel to the industrial machine of the country in the present crisis. The declarations submitted by representatives of organized farmers from five great agricultural states, which appear on another page of this issue, are in line with this opportunity and this program. They are a sane expression of a sane purpose.

England's Railway Strike

THE settlement of the British railway strike, which was effected early this week is a matter for sincere congratulation, not only to the British people, but to the people of America as well, since any disturbance in international trade relations has an immediate effect on the business of great exporting countries, like the United States. This fact is well illustrated by a review of statistical reports relating to our exports to the United Kingdom, which at present aggregate nearly \$300,000,000 per month, of which far the larger items consist of farm products, including products from the live stock grown on American farms.

Without doubt the tie-up of British railways resulting from this strike has had a bearish effect on the market for farm products in this country, as indicated by the reaction of the corn market on the receipt of news of its settlement. But this may have served a good purpose in stabilizing future market values, since this reaction, in the face of the critical industrial situation in this country, is an indication of the judgment of the trade that this staple cereal, which is considered the barometer of the foodstuffs market when wheat is selling at a controlled price, has reached its probable low level.

The terms of this strike settlement seem from published reports to have been of a fortunate character. While both sides to the controversy claim a victory, it would appear that the concessions granted the strikers were not greater than they probably could have secured without such drastic action as a strike which threatened the very life of the nation and which cost the workers themselves millions of dollars in lost income, as well as contributing further to the already burdensome cost of living, greater by far than prevails in this country.

To the detached observer, it would appear that this was a case in which the strikers were certain to lose, even if they were successful in carrying out their program. To some extent, at least, this same principle would appear to hold good in all similar controversies under present industrial conditions. Stocks of goods of all kinds are abnormally low. Increased production and more economic distribution is the real remedy for present conditions. Industrial strikes, which are everywhere so prevalent, defeat these necessary ends to a return to more normal conditions.

A settlement of the vexed industrial problem would be most desirable at

the present time. Lacking that Utopian adjustment, an industrial truce which would enable the world to repair the waste of war would be the next best thing. Let us hope that the Industrial Conference now in session at Washington may contribute in a constructive way to some such result.

News of the Week

Wednesday, October 1.

THE supreme council of the allies will place economic pressure on Germany until all German troops are removed from the Baltic region. State Farm Bureau representatives in conference at Indianapolis demand a ten-hour work day for all productive industries. The King and Queen of Belgium arrive in New York. Both sides in the steel strike controversy are endeavoring to hold their ground until the industrial conference called by President Wilson meets in Washington, Monday. Union chiefs declare that 375,000 men are out.

Thursday, October 2.

TEN men, three whites and seven negroes, are killed in a race riot at Elaine, Arkansas. President Wilson's improvement is slow. Strikes are again spreading in Germany. Senator Reed, of Missouri, is egged as he attempts to speak against the peace treaty and the league of nations, in Andmore, Okla. A strike of printers in New York will prevent many publishers putting out their regular issues until the strike is settled. The pork packers of Canada form an organization to place their cause before the public. Senate and house conferee committees reach an agreement on the prohibition enforcement bill. The volcano Mauna Loa is pouring forth a stream of lava nearly a mile wide and thirty miles long.

Friday, October 3.

DOCTORS announce President Wilson's condition as unsatisfactory. One section of the bankers' association in session at St. Louis disapproves further extension of the federal farm loan system under the tax exemption provision. The United States Senate votes to eliminate thirty-six of the forty-five amendments written into the peace treaty. Protestant clergymen from all parts of the world are in session at The Hague considering plans for promoting international fellowship through the agency of the church.

Saturday, October 4.

A GRAVE situation develops in Great Britain where the government unanimously votes to enter into no further negotiations with the national union of railway men until the men return to work. Federal employment offices are ordered closed October 10 because of lack of funds. Economic relations between Luxemburg and Belgium are broken off, due to the recent referendum under which France becomes the financial ally of Luxemburg. The Bolshevik government announces that it is ready to make peace at any moment.

Sunday, October 5.

THE entente inquiry is favorable to Belgium in the controversy with Holland over the Scheldt river. Massachusetts republicans urge the ratification of the peace treaty without amendment. Serious rioting occurs at Gary, Ind., between strikers and a local company of militia. An investigation into the costs of producing condensed milk will be started Tuesday at Lansing under Judge Wiest.

Monday, October 6.

THE British railway strike ends suddenly and the men resume work, while labor leaders enter conference with government officials to settle the questions of dispute. The national industrial conference called by President Wilson opens in Washington. The steel companies of the Pittsburgh district prepare to make an attempt to reopen. Colonel House, of the peace delegation sails for the United States.

Tuesday, October 7.

IT is reported from Rome that the United States navy is withdrawing from the Adriatic whither it had gone during the trouble over Fiume. One thousand United States troops are keeping order at Gary. The situation in Turkey is considered grave since the young Turks gained control of Asia Minor. Tobolsk is now in the possession of Kolchak's Russian forces, and the fall of Kurgan, another Bolshevik stronghold, is imminent. Representatives of both capital and labor at the industrial conference at Washington hope to create a capital-labor union to take control of production.

Save the Federal Farm Loan System

By Earle W. Gage

At present there is an element laboring night and day at Washington in a dishonest effort to hamper the usefulness of the Federal Farm Loan system. This element represents certain selfish banker organizations, in the past permitted to wax fat from the usurious interest charges made to farmers for their mortgage money, and unless farmers generally watch out, these interests are certain to gain sufficient following in congress and the senate to insure the success of their campaign.

In the first place, these lobby workers are crying against permitting Federal Farm Loan Bonds to remain tax exempt, crying out that the treasury department is permitting thousands of dollars in tax money to pass its doors because of this short-sightedness.

Let us consider a few facts of the case, with open and unbiased minds. In the first place, the Federal Farm Loan system needs no defense. It has been in operation more than two years; it has passed under the observing eye of experts of agricultural and commercial bodies, as well as the committee of the American Bankers' Association, and the system has demonstrated the imperative need in America of this system of agricultural financing. The farmer today, as during the war, requires a long-time loan, analogous in its terms of payment to the long-time bond issues of public utility and other commercial corporations, if the farmer is successfully to carry on the work of developing his farm, or even holding his own.

The future of agriculture is bright. Farm values will increase in the near future, which means an advance in the amount of operating capital required, and a reduction of the interest rate, even though slight, is of tremendous importance in a country where farmers have a mortgage indebtedness of more than \$3,000,000,000, and a short-term note indebtedness of another \$1,000,000,000. If we save but one-half of one per cent to our farmers annually, in Iowa alone, where there is an outstanding farm mortgage indebtedness of \$500,000,000, we save the Iowa farmers \$2,500,000 in interest alone. The saving is equal in proportion for other states, in keeping with the total amount of their mortgages, so that the average saving for American farmers of the forty-eight states would aggregate about \$75,000,000 per year if we save them but one-half of one per cent in interest payments on the \$3,000,000,000 mortgage indebtedness.

Every system which is economically and socially wrong has been profitable to someone. Strike at that profit and you at once have an enemy. Selfish banking interests, led by farm mortgage men, use this propaganda as their typical battle-cry: "We love the Farm Loan Act, but an exemption of your bonds is obnoxious. Repeal the tax exemption feature."

They do not love the act in the first place, for it has deprived them of a regular interest earning for Iowa alone of more than \$500,000 on the \$15,000,000 Federal Farm Loan mortgages now in that state, and, of course, the result is that the tax exemption clause is "obnoxious" to them. But the fact that Federal Farm Loan Bonds are tax exempt makes possible this one-half of one per cent interest we have considered above. If the bonds were taxed, they would need to bear that

much more interest, which, of course, others being as follows: Building and loan associations, \$1,700,000,000; mutual savings banks, \$2,000,000,000, and municipal bonds, \$4,000,000,000.

To cloak their selfish interests, the farm mortgage organization argue that their one great motive is to protect Liberty Bonds. They are alone in discovering that Farm Loan Bonds are causing the depreciation of Liberty Bonds; the investors from Wall Street down have failed to appreciate any such fact. Stripped of all this camouflage, this is a fight by certain farm mortgage bankers against a system they despise because it has already been seized upon by practical bankers, business men and farmers as the true solution of the economic needs of the farmers of America.

But it is interesting to note that this campaign has been carried on by insurance companies with enormous surplus funds to invest in farm mortgages, and by the above mentioned association, only in those states where they have the greatest amount of money returned to them, and where they are being deprived of the privilege of longer continuing their usurious business methods. If the tax exemption matter is so serious in the states where they lend money, why not likewise, as serious in those states where they do not lend money, provided, of course, they are seriously honest in safeguarding the integrity of the system they "love" so greatly.

But the real fact is that Federal Farm Loan bonds represent to date but one-fortieth of the aggregate securities sold that are tax-exempt, the

Authorities assert that only five per cent of the monies and credits in this country are ever reached for taxation. These securities are easily hid. But the farmer's security lies to the open view of the world, he pays taxes upon his land at its assessed value without deduction for his mortgage indebtedness. He is, therefore, paying the local tax on his mortgage indebtedness. As an economic policy, is it sound to require him to pay double tax on his indebtedness, which he would have to do in the form of increased interest rate, but for the tax exemption clause in the Federal Farm Loan Act, relative to bonds issued on these mortgages?

Stock in the Federal Reserve Banks in the United States is exempt from all form of taxation and the bankers owning these stocks receive six per cent dividends on them, yet none has to date questioned the propriety of this arrangement. These institutions are for the commercial and industrial men; the farm loan system is for the farming interests. Therefore, I say, what is sauce for the goose ought to taste good to the gander.

Therefore, let every farmer interested in the welfare of American agriculture write his representatives at Washington, requesting that they stand opposed to changing the tax exemption clause in the Federal Farm Loan Act. Do this today.

The system has been the salvation of the small American farmer; in fact,

the majority of the loans closed have been to small farmers. But we have thousands of larger farmers who have been deprived of the benefits of this system, not because they lacked in adequate credits to meet the requirements of the act, but because the act lacked in capacity to serve them. This matter should be immediately changed.

As the act now reads, no individual farmer can borrow to exceed \$10,000. Since each borrower is required to subscribe to the capital stock of the district land bank to the extent of five per cent of his loan, if he applied for \$10,000, he would receive but \$9,500 in cash, \$500 being credited as stock subscription.

If a farmer owns two hundred acres worth \$100 per acre, he has a total farm investment involved of \$20,000; if he owns one hundred acres worth \$200 per acre, he has \$20,000 involved. Aside from this he would require about \$15,000 for equipment and live stock on the first farm and about \$8,000 on the second, or a total investment of \$35,000 and \$28,000, respectively.

Take one county of Iowa, Lyon county, as an illustration: There are 1,669 farms in this county, worth on an average of \$33,000 each, which equipped for operation involve an average investment of \$50,000. In Lyon county there are sixteen banks, the average capitalization of which is \$42,000. This is but another way of saying that you can be a banker in this fertile agricultural county with \$8,000 less money than you can be a farmer.

But we do not need to go to a \$200 or \$300 per acre corn belt section to find so striking an illustration. Take your own county. It is probably about like my own, Chautauqua county, New York. We have any number of banks in rural towns operating on \$20,000 to \$30,000 capital, considered sound institutions. Surrounding these we find farms with more capital involved in land, buildings, live stock, equipment, etc., etc.

All of which demonstrates that we must care for the man who is operating the large farm as well as he who tills a few acres. The Federal Farm Loan Act should provide for the loaning of \$25,000 to an individual farmer. Thousands of men have been unable to borrow one-third of their farm investment, whereas, the present act advises that a farmer may borrow fifty per cent land value and twenty per cent building value. Therefore, Lyon county, Iowa, farmers ought to be able to secure loans of about \$18,000 each without difficulty, whereas, as the act now reads their limit in actual cash is \$9,500.

Write your representatives at Washington and endorse this, since it will aid very materially in keeping our large and profitable farms in operation, and give our middle-sized and large farmers due financial aid.

Why should the farmer be handicapped in his finances? The business man is able to go to his banker and secure loans advantageously without one-fourth the evident resources of the farmer. Take the grain elevator men. They take warehouse receipts to the Federal Reserve Banks and are able to borrow up to ninety per cent of the aggregate value. Yet, the same banker would lose his breath if the average farmer sought a loan to exceed thirty per cent of his crop value, turning him down with the familiar sentence, "Farming is such a gamble!"



This exceptionally fine stand of ensilage corn was grown by H. W. Jacobs, of Berrien county, on sandy land that a few years ago was devoid of humus but which has been improved through intelligent use of fertilizers.

News of the Agricultural World

BANKS ON FINEST BASIS IN HISTORY, ASSERTS WILLIAMS.

IN an address before the National Bank section of the American Bankers' Association recently, John Skelton Williams, Controller of the Currency, declared that the American banking system was on the firmest basis in the country's history and that it was the lot of the bankers of the United States "to lead in the huge work of upholding, guiding and restoring" the world.

"The world is your field of operations," he said. "The nations are your clients. Your prospects of extension are illimitable. Your opportunity for widening the regions of your country's activities, for increasing its wealth and power are boundless. No other community of bankers ever has had such work to do—such opportunity to use."

FARM BUREAU CONFERENCE AT INDIANAPOLIS.

A CONFERENCE of representatives of the State Farm Bureau Federations of Indiana, Ohio, Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska and Michigan was called at Indianapolis, Ind., September 29. This meeting was called by J. G. Brown, president of the Indiana Federation. Chester H. Gray, of Nevada, Mo., was chosen to act as chairman of this conference. C. A. Bingham, of Birmingham, Michigan, was asked to act as secretary.

The purpose of this conference was to elect a committee to confer with President Wilson regarding proper representation of farmers on the industrial committee that was called by the President to meet in Washington, October 6. The following committee was elected, consisting of Eugene Funk, of Illinois; Chester H. Gray, of Nevada, Mo.; O. E. Bradfute, of Ohio, and J. G. Brown, of Indiana. This committee drafted resolutions in the form of a telegram which was forwarded to the President, asking him to appoint a time for receiving this committee.

The contention of the conference was inasmuch as the rural population represents fifty-three per cent of the population of the United States, and produces yearly more than \$24,700,000,000 of farm products, and pays more than fifty per cent of the taxes of the states, that agriculture is entitled to an equal representation on the industrial committee with capital or labor. Also that the farmers are daily suffering losses and laboring under burdens that should be investigated.

If this request meets with the approval of the President, it is planned to have representatives of the various farm bureau organizations, meet in Washington during the time the industrial board is in session, to act as an advisory body to the members of the industrial committee who represent agriculture.

The conference also adopted a set of declarations and resolutions on the conditions of the times, setting forth the necessity of a league of all industrial organizations for the purpose of determining controversies that may arise and for the purpose of enforcing industrial peace.

The following declarations and resolutions were respectfully submitted to the farm bureau representatives in executive session and unanimously endorsed as voicing the sentiments of that body:

We, the representatives of Farm Bureau Associations of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Michigan, hereby assembled in executive conference, make the following declarations on the conditions of the times:

1. Capital has not reduced war-time profits to peace-time conditions. The

strife between organized capital and organized labor, is responsible in a large measure for the high cost of living. We declare the spirit of profiteering is inconsistent with the spirit of patriotism, and if persisted in must lead to a national calamity.

2. Organized labor achieved great good for laboring classes, and we want wage earners to have all that is justly due them. But organized labor too often falls under the leadership of radicalism and makes not only unreasonable demands on capital, but demands prejudicial to the public welfare.

Therefore be it resolved:

1. We condemn the strike methods of righting wrongs, or duress methods of securing legislation.

2. We condemn the demands for shorter hours, which reduces production and increases the cost of living, and recommend a basic ten-hour day for all productive industries in order that farm labor may be on a parity with other forms of labor.

3. We condemn the unionizing of the city police force and regard a strike of the police, which leaves the city in the hands of plunder and lust, to be a high crime against civil government.

4. We condemn Bolshevism, Sovietism, I. W. W.ism and denounce as traitors to this country any persons who in any way advocate anything pointing toward revolution.

5. We declare it to be the sense of this conference that we favor a league of all industrial organizations for the purpose of determining controversies that may arise among them, and for the purpose of enforcing industrial peace.

Finally we call upon all law abiding citizens to join in meeting the changing conditions of the times and in bringing our country to an economic standard of living.

MICHIGAN POTATO SHIPPERS FAVOR GRADING.

THE meeting of the Michigan Potato Shippers' Association, held at Grand Rapids, was well attended, as practically all the leading potato shippers of the state were on hand.

The topic which received the most time and attention was the question of grading. Every member of the association expressed himself as heartily in favor of continuing to grade. Several of the individual shippers gave expression as to the feeling among the growers in their respective vicinities and it seems that a large majority of the growers are also in favor of a continuance of grading. The largest growers' organization in the state sent word that it intended to grade and another growers' association advised that it was their desire to grade, but they suggested a few minor changes over the specifications stipulated in the regulations put out by the food administration a year ago.

A letter was read from one of the largest jobbers of potatoes in the country, addressed to a member, stating that if that member desired any of his business this year he would have to grade.

The shippers are going to ask the support of the potato buying trade in that the trade shall insist on buying graded stock from sections where grading is practiced. Some of the members expressed the wish that other states would not grade this year as Michigan would thereby gain an added advantage.

PALMER INQUIRY INTO FARM ORGANIZATIONS.

THE Department of Justice will oppose organizations that attempt to maintain prices above those that are "just and reasonable," it is announced.

Although cooperative societies of farmers not organized for profit specifically are exempt from prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust law, Attorney-General Palmer intends to enlist the aid of the Federal Trade Com-

mission against organizations which work to keep necessities beyond fair price limits.

Mr. Palmer is investigating three societies of western farmers which claim to be cooperative and not organized for profit and, therefore, exempt under the anti-trust laws.

On the request of Mr. Palmer, the Federal Trade Commission is inquiring into trade practices of the California Raisin Association of Fresno, which the attorney-general accuses of using trade methods not in keeping with the principles set up by the anti-trust acts.

The Justice Department is giving especial attention to the sugar shortage reported in many cities, in the face of a crop forecast indicating that not only in the United States, but in Cuba and Bohemia, the sugar production will be the greatest in history.

The United States crop of beet sugar is forecast at 188,000 short tons more than that of 1918, while Cuba's sugar production for 1918-19 is reported at nearly 9,000,000,000 pounds. In Bohemia there will be a margin this year of approximately 882,000,000 pounds, the agricultural department has learned.

Nevertheless, Justice Department field agents are reporting that American sugar refiners in many places have notified wholesalers that prices will be advanced from \$9.50 a hundred-weight to \$11.50. Refiners took this action immediately after it became known the sugar equalization board would have no control over the 1919 crop, say officials.

FOOD HELD IN CARS AT TERMINALS.

USING refrigerator cars for storage houses at freight terminals is holding back perishable foodstuffs from city markets and causing losses to grower and consumer, according to investigators of the Bureau of Markets.

A recent report on cars held at terminals made by one of the refrigerator lines shows that sixty-seven cars were held an average of 4.37 days at Chicago, while figures on thirty-six cars at Denver show an average delay in unloading of 6.36 days. Assuming that these figures hold at other markets and that the average time for a refrigerator car to make a round trip is about twenty days, it is pointed out that such delays would decrease the available supply of refrigerator cars by about twenty-five per cent. This, in the face of a present inadequate supply of refrigerator cars, is hampering the movement of perishable products from farms.

While the Railroad Administration is using every effort to remedy the situation and much can be done to increase the supply of refrigerator cars through speedier unloading, it is pointed out that the supply will still be inadequate and that it is not being increased by new cars at a rate to give much relief.

BEAN GROWERS SUFFER LACK OF COST FIGURES.

MICHIGAN bean growers who are asking for a protective tariff on Japanese beans in order that the home-grown product may be protected from the unfair competition of cheap foreign labor, find themselves at a serious disadvantage because of the fact that accurate cost of production figures are not available.

If the Michigan growers, and those from other states who will appear before a federal committee this month to demand protection for their products,

had definite figures to show exactly what it costs them to grow beans, their chances of getting the legislation they want would be greatly increased.

"Michigan farmers are not likely to be caught in such positions in the future," says Charles H. Graves, Farm Management Specialist at the Michigan Agricultural College. "All over the state growers are coming to realize the need for definite cost figures, and the use of farm account books will provide them in the future with just such facts as they want now in the bean situation."

FARMERS FIGHT TO LEGALIZE COLLECTIVE BARGAINING.

JUDGING by the vote taken in the house of representatives on September 27, there is strong sentiment in favor of the privilege of collective bargaining being extended to farmers. A proviso prohibiting the department of justice from prosecuting farm and labor organizations with funds allowed for enforcement of the anti-trust laws was up for vote and the division of the house stood 203 for and twenty-eight against rewriting this provision in the deficiency appropriation bill after the committee of the whole had voted it out.

It is predicted, however, that opposition to collective bargaining by farmers will develop considerable strength. Some of the strong leaders of the house take sides with the opposition, which is fair warning to farmers that a show-down will result in the coming congressional session, and that every means of convincing members of both houses of the wisdom of legalizing collective bargaining to food producers, should be taken advantage of at this time. President Taft vetoed an appropriation bill in 1913 because it contained the same proviso as in the pending deficiency bill and President Wilson later in signing the same bill criticized the proviso in equally strong terms.

In urging the need of this legislation, Representative Hersman, from California, said:

"I think there is not a person in this congress that, knowing the situation, does not realize that it is vital to the farmers of this nation to organize into cooperative associations, not only for their own protection but for the protection of the consumer."

"The farmer is helpless when it comes to bargaining alone. Individually he can not protect himself against his organized enemies. He has never had a thing to say as to the price at which he should sell his goods or the price he should pay for his goods. The speculators and the gamblers of this country have taken charge of the farm products of our nation, greatly to the detriment of the farmers and to the detriment of the consumers."

"Those that produce the milk, not the men that deliver the milk, are under indictment in three states at the present time. At the present time the raisin growers of California are directed to appear before the Federal Trade Commission to show cause why they should not be indicted. I believe the congress of the United States wants to give the farmer a chance, not to avoid the Sherman anti-trust law nor to combine in restraint of trade, nor to combine for unlawful purpose, but the congress wants to say that when the farmer engages in collective bargaining he is not in violation of the law, because he can not bargain alone."

Farm representatives at Indianapolis asked that other workers contribute as much to the world's wealth as the farmer contributes.



What Farm Management Can Do to Meet the H. C. of L.--I

By Prof. Charles H. Graves of M. A. C.

IN attempting to lower the high cost of living the present tendency is to place the entire blame on the high prices of farm products. As a matter of fact, the cost of foodstuffs is only one-third of the cost of living and the farm gets three times its share of the credit for high prices.

The fact that farmers are over-blamed is no excuse, however, for their not doing all they can to improve the situation. And this problem of reducing the high cost of living is as important as was that of feeding the allies during the war period. The farmer in order to do his part should be ready to meet whatever emergency arises. It has been found that he can best do this when he has his farm business so organized and so controlled that each enterprise functions as a part of a whole. This organization is called farm management. The business ends of each line of interest are gathered under one head and each is made to take its respective place in a complete plan for the entire business. The dairy is not viewed as a unit by itself but a part in which hogs, crops, equipment, labor, credits and farm records must be considered at the same time. Each part of a machine must have its proper size and strength and relation to the other parts to make the whole an efficient product. This is just as true of the farm business.

"Does not every farmer unconsciously do this?" is often asked when making an explanation of the meaning of farm management. Yes, but too many are guided by tradition and instead of acting on their own initiative and making plans that are suited to the particular farm they occupy, they pattern after the custom of the region. It would be wrong to say that custom is not a valuable precedent, and that the experience of time has not given the farmers of a community certain time-honored customs to act as mile posts. But, where is there a farming community in the state that does not have one or two individual farms standing out from the rest as money makers? Is it soil condition, location, or what?

In talking with a successful farmer of this class, I asked him, "Why are you able to show better profits from your farm than the other men here in your community?" His answer was, "When I came here I had never run a farm before and I had it all to learn. I knew there were certain fundamental rules that must be followed. So, I began at once to study how I could

make the best returns from time and money spent and I hit on a scheme that seems to weigh up pretty well in the balance. We made beef stock our specialty. For one thing none of us could milk and what is more important we found the markets of this community are adapted to something that can be marketed only a few times a year instead of every day. We have an abundance of good pasturage and our beef stock demands so little attention during the crop season, that it enables us to get along with less hired help than is usually necessary."

He was quick to add that he was not condemning the dairy business nor did he feel that his neighbors should do just as he did but he did see that the dairy business was not suited to his particular needs and, despite custom, after careful consideration, followed another line.

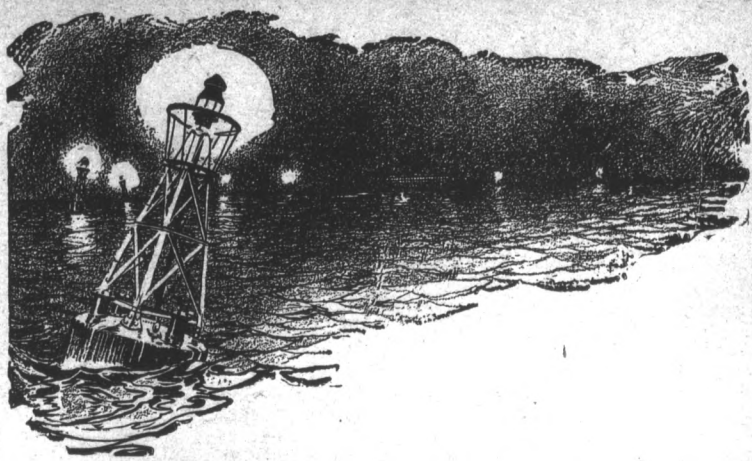
Mr. Wakeman went on to say that from the first he had kept careful records of his experience and had been able to make those records a money asset to the business as well as a great deal of satisfaction to himself. He finds that it is much easier to plan ahead his year's work and to avoid rush seasons by having a record of the past years to work from. He did not fail to mention that the financial part of his farm accounts was well worth while if for no other purpose than that of making income tax returns and added with a smile, that he was unfortunate enough to be caught by the income tax, even though he did have two children that were under age.

By careful planning and studying his records he has been able to cut the cost of production several notches which has given him a fair profit on what he raises. He has endeavored to eliminate all the enterprises as far as possible that do not show a profit and has increased in equal proportion those with a wider margin without upsetting his distribution of labor over the year.

What has all this to do with the "High Cost of Living?" Just this: Farm management is nothing more than the application of good common sense in farming. It is systematic planning by which the farmer is able to discover and to develop his special enterprise and so to organize the rest of his business that it is an aid and not a hindrance to greater production and wider profit without increase of labor and expense.



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GOVERNMENT WILL HANDLE IN- TRASTATE WHEAT APPEALS.

EFFECTIVE immediately the United States Department of Agriculture will handle all wheat appeals from licensed inspectors' grades on intrastate as well as interstate transactions. Formerly, under the grain standards act, wheat was required to be shipped or delivered for shipment across state lines before an appeal could be taken to the government.

The new arrangement has been made by the secretary at the urgent request of Julius H. Barnes, United States Wheat Director, and is effective under authority and during the continuation of the Food Control Act, the Wheat Guaranty Act, and the executive order of May 14, 1919. Mr. Barnes stated that it was necessary to have the appeal privilege on all wheat, whether interstate or intrastate, in order to make the guarantee good to the producer of wheat everywhere in the United States. Pursuant to this agreement federal grain supervisors in all the large markets of the United States have been instructed to entertain all wheat appeals.

FARMERS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER STATE FARM BUREAU MOVE- MENT.

SECRETARY BINGHAM, of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, is being reassured by every mail of the general support of the bureau by the farmers of the state. He says:

"From every section of the state assurances of support in the reorganization of the Michigan State Farm Bureau into a powerful union of the majority of Michigan's two hundred thousand farmers are coming into the state offices at Birmingham, Michigan.

"The membership drive which will be state-wide commences in Oakland county on October 15. It will cover Barry county next, where the preliminary campaign organization work has already been done. Allegan and Montcalm will follow Barry. A dozen other counties have asked the state office for help in organizing membership campaigns.

"Interest in the movement, which is intended solely to make the business of farming more profitable and attractive to the farmer, is not confined to the existing county farm bureau units, however. Farmers from every county in Michigan are flooding the state offices with hundreds of letters asking full details of the aims of the reorganized bureau and offering assistance in helping the movement to a successful conclusion."

WOULD HAVE BEAN INDUSTRY PROTECTED.

THE feeling for adequate protection to the bean industry is growing apace. The following letter received at this office gives the views of W. J. Orr, for a number of years president of the Michigan Bean Jobbers' Association:

"In my opinion, the most important aid that could be given to this industry at this time would be a high protective tariff. It is reported that there were eighteen carloads of Kotanashi beans sold in one of our principal cities for \$6.60 per hundred, delivered, duty paid. I have before me, this morning, a quotation of \$5.50 per hundred, Seattle, and further advised that millions of pounds are entering our ports and on the way here. This is a product of the lowest paid labor in the world competing with the highest

paid agricultural labor in the world. The producers of American beans are entitled to a reasonable profit above the actual cost of production, but that cannot be expected until our tariff laws are radically changed. It has been clearly demonstrated during the past year that an artificial price could not be maintained for beans while importations were coming into this country. A dollar is going where it will yield the largest return, if a wholesale grocer in Texas can purchase one hun-



Farm Bureau Fact and Fiction

IN a recent issue of a contemporary journal, under a heading, "Farm Bureau Prospers," appears an editorial that we fear is misleading.

It has been the history of progressive agriculture that any needed reform meets with strong opposition on the part of farmers themselves until they come to recognize such values and endorse them. The old rut is so easy to follow that any change is condemned in vigorous fashion.

Such has been the history of our good roads movement, our experiment station and farmers' institute work, no less than the farm bureau movement.

All of these lines have had the support of open-minded, progressive farmers as well as all other forces trying unselfishly to help lift agriculture to its true standard.

A director of the National Division of County Agent Work, said at a public meeting in Kalamazoo six years ago, in the hearing of the witness, that the great job for the farm bureau was to make agriculture profitable; that the farmer then received but one-third of the consumer's dollar and to bring a fair share to the producer was the great service that the farm bureau must render.

The editorial referred to above was probably written in ignorance of the aims and end of farm bureau work in America, for surely the writer could not have preferred for reasons not given, to mis-state the case.

The history of farm bureau work in our state has proved beyond doubt that the organization has paid its way many times over and has been gradually laying the foundation that in this crisis makes it the farmers' organization of the hour.

This editorial suggests that county agents were directed by "Superiors at Lansing," in turn "directed by superiors in Washington—appointees of the secretary of agriculture."

We happen to know from first-hand authority that the initiators in the extension service at Washington have won their places by years of efficient service. We know from personal experience since the work first started in Michigan that the state and national government have been anxious to, and generally have, turned the work of the local farm bureau movement over to a county board of farmers to work out the problems of their county in a local way and if their program has not been built for the good of the county's agriculture no one but local farm bureau boards are to blame.

The state and national specialists have not been able to give us as much direction and help as most counties have needed for their own best good, so we know that the "Houstonian Doc-

trine," while it may have put the secretary of agriculture in bad with some American farmers, it has had little direct bearing with the farm bureau movement as a whole.

If the farm bureaus in our state have not been doing the most constructive work for their counties, the leading farmers in the several counties and local county agents have been to blame and not Secretary Houston. We are sorry to say that the farmers generally in Michigan, no less than in other states, have been so busy looking after the interests of their own little farms and homes that they have not had time to look to the more substantial interests of the community, county and state.

The reason farm bureaus are coming rapidly to the front is largely fourfold. Now farmers generally acknowledge they are the "goat" and unorganized, they always must be. Long years of hard work without compensation has made them do some hard thinking. Without money to pay a competitive wage for a nine-hour day, their labor problem has become unbearable. They now realize the farm bureau organization has the machinery to place agriculture on a basis with other industries if they but use it efficiently.

We are sorry to say a number of writers in our state have stood ready to mis-state the purposes of the farm bureau whenever opportunity was presented. No one can ever tell how much harm such misrepresentations have been to the cause of agriculture. The motives that underlie this sort of camouflage are not quite clear.

We say here without any fear of successful contradiction that the farm bureau program from its inception has embodied the clearest cut, most constructive outline for the country life movement that has ever been assembled. This is because broad-minded men in every walk of life have given unsparingly of time and resources to save the day for the great basic industry that has sorely lagged behind in these high tension days of war and reconstruction.

The party "to awake to the opportunity and responsibility" of the hour is the farmer himself. No longer can subterfuge and evasion avail anything. The farmer himself has scented the trail and from now on the farm bureau is destined to become the greatest organization in history. It provides the necessary harness to hold all agricultural organizations in a superstructure that must work and speak, not for agricultural organizations, but for agriculture, organized, solid, indispensable.

C. B. Cook,
County Agent, Oakland Co.

er. Labor is protected through the tariff on manufactured articles and restricted immigration."

BEE-KEEPERS FACE BAD SUGAR SHORTAGE.

THAT there is danger of serious losses in Michigan bee hives during the coming winter because of the shortage of sugar for food supplies is the opinion expressed by B. F. Kindig, apiary specialist at the Michigan Agricultural College. Many honey producers of the state have not laid in their sugar stores for winter feeding, and the chances of their getting what they need now are said to be slim.

One-third more sugar has already been consumed by the people of the country than was used during the whole year of 1918, and the government is sending out warnings that there is danger of a regular "war-time" shortage. Candy makers will probably be restricted in their use of sugar, and it is feared that Michigan apiary men who are not now ready for the winter will be hit hard by the shortage.

"Better protection of the colony during the cold months will be one way in which to cut down the amount of food required," says Mr. Kindig. "The colony temperature must be kept at fifty-seven degrees or above, and unless the ordinary processes of bee life will accomplish this the bees must consume more food in order to generate the necessary heat. Limited supplies of sugar can be made to last longer by careful hive protection."

A telegram from Dr. E. F. Phillips, Bureau of Entomology, Washington, D. C., contains the following: Beekeepers unable to get granulated sugar to prevent starvation of bees should notify the United States Equalization Board, 111 Wall Street, New York City." Any bee-keeper who has no hope of getting sugar locally should write to the board, giving reasons for need of sugar.

RURAL REPRESENTATION.

IN response to communications regarding the agricultural representation at the industrial organization conference to be held on October 6, Secretary Houston sends the following:

"I am thoroughly in sympathy with the notion that farmers should be generously represented in any conference which is to consider matters affecting the agriculture of the nation. I have very definitely made such a suggestion to the President and with the view he has concurred. You are aware that he has asked each of the three outstanding national farmers' organizations to name a representative. In addition, he has placed on the committee representing the public two farmers, Mr. Sweet, of Colorado, and Mr. Bradfute, of Ohio, and an editor of a farm paper, Mr. Meredith, of Iowa. This makes six agricultural representatives at the meeting.

"The President would have had a larger representation of farmers if it were not for the fact that the question chiefly to be discussed is that of industrial organization. He expects that this conference will widen into others where special attention will be given to other aspects of our industrial life, including agriculture specifically, and I am confident that at such conferences he will seek a more generous representation of farmers. In view of the fact that the first congress is to discuss industrial organization, he believes that the six representatives of agriculture will not be inequitable."

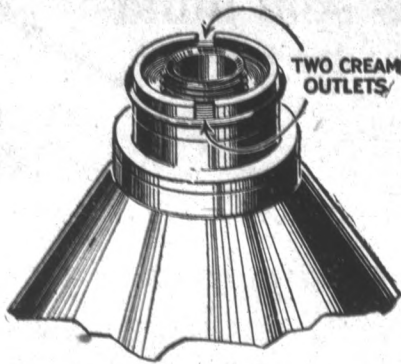
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BUY FARM ON CONTRACT.

I sold a farm on contract, and before it was paid for the house on the farm burned. Do I have to rebuild the house?

M. O.

By the contract the farm in effect belongs to the buyer, the legal title only remaining in the seller as security for the price. The loss of the fire falls on the buyer. The seller does not have to rebuild. JOHN R. ROOD.

ACCESS TO HIGHWAY.

A cement road is being built past my farm and two culverts must be put in before I can get into the road, one from my barnyard and one into a 20-acre field on the opposite side. Can I compel the county to put in these culverts?

W. M.

Every person owning property along the highway is entitled to access to the highway. But he has no right to have the level of the highway even with the ground of his land. The highway commissioners may make the grade of the road above or below the adjoining land, as may be necessary to make the road convenient for the public. Also they may build such ditches along the side of the road as is necessary to carry off water. If in doing this it is rendered inconvenient for the owner of the adjoining land to reach the highway, he must himself build the necessary cuts, fills, culverts, and bridges to get to the highway, and he must not fill up or stop the ditches. The public authorities are under no duty to build such bridges or approaches.—J. R. R.

RIGHT TO REMOVE ROUGHAGE.

We have a farm on lease to expire March 1, 1920, providing that all the roughage shall be fed on the place. The owner writes that he has sold. Does that void our lease and enable us to remove roughage?

You can retain the farm till the end of your lease, but cannot remove the roughage.

J. R. R.

FENCE VIEWERS REFUSE TO ACT.

The highway commissioner refuses to act in his capacity of fence-viewer. I wish to know how next will I proceed to get this line fence built?

W. S.

The statutes provide: "Any fence-viewer who shall when requested unreasonably neglect to view any fence or to perform any other duty required of him in the statute shall forfeit the sum of five dollars, and shall also be liable to the parties injured for all the damages consequent upon such neglect." The fence-viewers may also be compelled to act, by a writ of mandamus issued from the circuit court. For such proceedings you had better get a lawyer.

J. R. R.

FATTENING GEES.

I would like to have some information regarding the fattening of geese by the "stuffing method;" how it is done, when to do it and how to market, also when and where I could market them.

Indiana.

S. P. S.

Geese that have been pastured until about four months of age and only given a light grain feeding can be fattened by giving a mash containing nothing but corn meal for about four or five weeks. Six-weeks-old goslings are sometimes fattened on a ration of equal parts of corn meal and bran. Feed this mash three times each day.

The goose is the great "Christmas bird" and brings best prices around holiday time. Reliable commission dealers in the large cities can usually handle geese to the best advantage, not familiar.

Cities having a large Jewish population offer a good market for fat geese as they seem to use more fowls than the majority of other people. Before starting the process of fattening geese it will pay to correspond with a commission dealer in your nearest market town and find out when he will be in the greatest need of your stock. If some town in your vicinity has a city market it may be profitable to try and market geese direct to the consumer around holiday time.

R. G. K.

COLONY BROODER HOUSE.

In the Michigan Farmer of July 5 is the picture of a brooder house. Can you give me the size and cost of this house, and how many chicks it will accommodate? Is it built of lumber or cement? Can you give me the size of the windows?

L. O.

The size of this colony brooder house is ten by twelve and it is a good size for a coal-burning brooder stove, protecting about two hundred chicks. Of course, more chicks can be brooded with such equipment and some poultrymen have successfully handled five hundred chicks with one stove. It is best and safest to limit the flock to about two hundred chicks and then there is plenty of room for them in the house until roosting time. As they grow older the flock will be culled and the house will still be large enough to hold the remaining birds until they are ready to be transferred to their winter quarters.

The house is built of matched lumber and covered with roofing paper on the sides to keep out the rain and draughts. Being covered with gray paper the house looks in the photograph as if it were built of cement or covered with stucco.

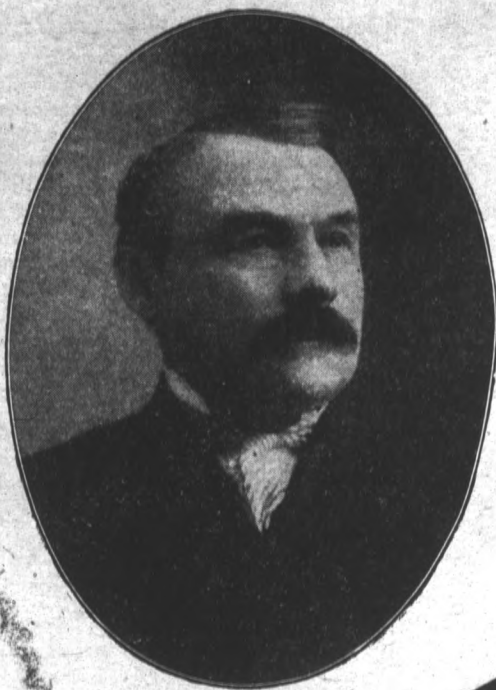
The four upright windows are each about two feet wide and two and a half feet high. The two upper windows for ventilation can each be about two feet wide and four feet long. The cost of such a house will vary in different localities, depending on the quality of the material used and the cost of labor. Carpenters are earning good wages and the poultryman with enough skill to construct his own houses without interfering with his other work is very lucky.

When a poultry house is covered with a good quality of roofing paper it is possible to use a low-grade of unmatched lumber for the sides and roof and the paper will keep out the wind. However, the house will be stronger if matched lumber is used. This is a movable house and of course there is more or less strain on the building whenever it is moved. The items in the cost are lumber, roofing paper and labor, plus the small additional costs for nails and glass. The house illustrated in the issue of July 5 is a very substantial building but it is rather heavy to move. In a recent talk with Judge Wise, of the College Poultry Department, he emphasized the value of having colony houses light and built on skids so that they can be easily moved to any part of the farm. We believe that the house described is a little too heavy, although it would be very desirable as a brooder house permanently located near the other farm buildings.

The cost of materials is apt to change and the cost depends so much on the quality of the material used and the labor charges that the writer does not feel able to quote exact figures on the expense of building a poultry house in a section in which he is not familiar.

R. G. KIRBY.

TUCKER'S STORY OF TWELVE YEARS' SERVICE



ALPHEUS TUCKER
Owner of Oak Rest Farm

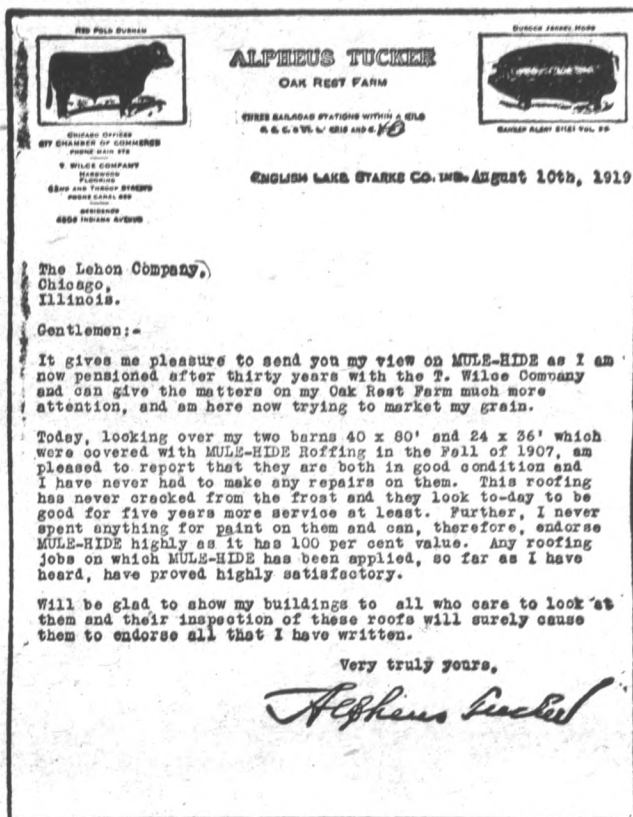
For thirty years, Tucker has sold building material. For thirty years, he has touched elbows with lumber dealers and contractors, every line. Not learning in the school of practice and by his own and others' only that, but he is a practical farmer and a breeder of fancy stock. Twelve years ago, the buildings on his farm needed roofing and, when the time came to buy, he decided upon Mule-Hide. For twelve years, that roofing has stood the

test of sun, storm, rain and wind and now Tucker comes with a story of its present state.

Time always tells. The false, the shoddy, always shows up under time's test and the only kind of roofing that does stand up is the kind—like Mule-Hide—whose maker puts goodness into it. A great many others have had experience similar to Mr. Tucker's, whose Mule-Hide Roofing has already lasted twelve years and is good for at least five years more.

Rag felt and properly tempered asphalt combined in a slow process of manufacture make tough, strong roofing. That is the only way Mule-Hide is produced and that's the big reason it lasts—and the big reason why you should invest in it. Mule-Hide is not built to meet a price but is produced as cheaply as the best roofing can be made and sold at a moderate profit. It gives more years of service per dollar of cost than if built to meet a cheap price.

Locate a Mule-Hide dealer. Look for the yellow label with the big, black mule's head; in that package you will find lasting satisfaction.



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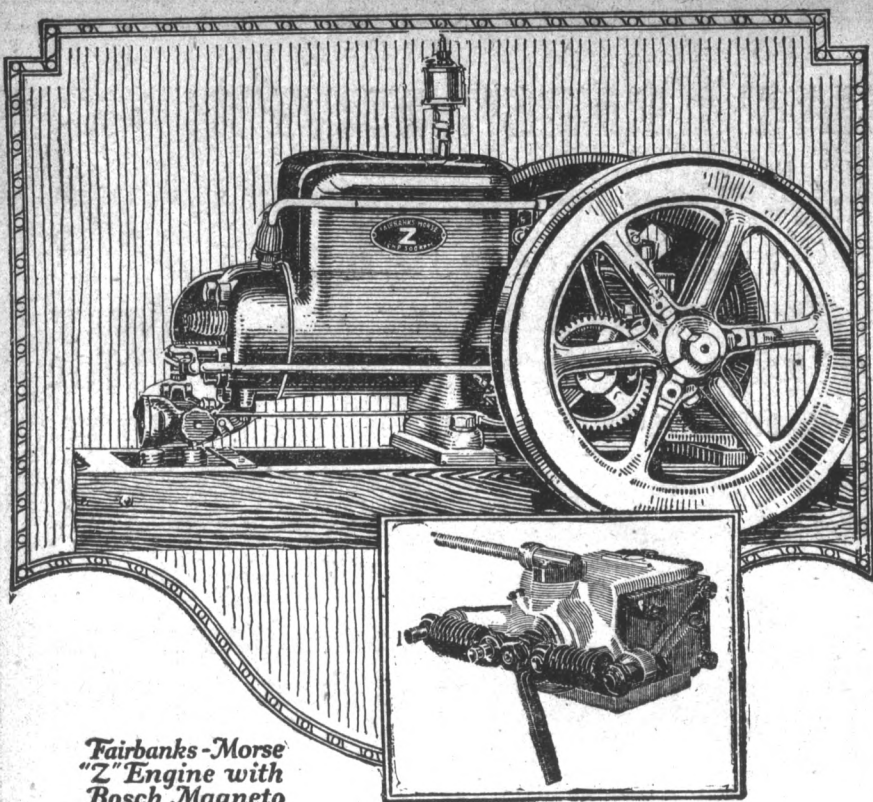
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Watts' Famous Corn Shellers!

NOW SOLD EXCLUSIVELY BY US

\$69.50 Here's Big News for America's Corn Growers—Our Fall announcement and your best chance to own a World's Famous Watts' Corn Sheller in any size—small, medium or large capacity. We are now able to offer them at Big Cut Prices in all sizes, under most liberal terms with a 60-Day Free Trial and a guarantee of complete and lasting satisfaction. All other sizes are offered at equally big reductions.

\$89.50 Buy the Watts' No. 4 Corn Sheller with automatic feeder as illustrated. 75 to 125 bu. per hr. to 4 H. P. engine. Order No. KB-902.

Watts No. 1. Corn Sheller for the man who shells corn only for his own use. Capacity 50 to 75 bushels per hour with a 3 H. P. engine now \$34.50. Order No. KB-900.

Watts No. 4. Corn Sheller with cleaning system, cob stacker and grain elevator \$69.50. Order No. KB-901.

Watts No. 7. Corn Sheller with standard equipment including wagon box, grain elevator, corn stacker, type "R" feeder, on steel trucks. Capacity 200 bushels per hour, now \$265.00. Order No. KB-903.

Watts No. 8. Double Cylinder Corn Sheller for custom work. With standard equipment, wagon box elevator, swivel cob stacker and feeder on steel trucks. Capacity 600 bushels per hour, now \$390.00. Order No. KB-905.

Write today for Free Watts' Corn Sheller Book No. KB-77
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Buy On Your Own Terms!
HARRIS BROTHERS CO.

LOOK AHEAD

Long matted coats of hair on horses in the fall attract vermin and sickness and make the animals itchy and uncomfortable. Cows will give cleaner milk if clipped around flanks and udders. Use a Stewart No. 1 Clipping Machine. \$12.75 at your dealer's or direct. Order now.

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at World's Original and Greatest School and become independent with no capital invested. Every branch of the business taught. Write today for free catalog. JONES NAT'L SCHOOL OF AUCTIONEERING, 28 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Carey M. Jones, Pres.

MOLASSES Richest Food Lowest Cost Write For Special Price
CHICAGO MOLASSES COMPANY, 1625 South Canal St. Chicago, Ill.

NOW Special prices

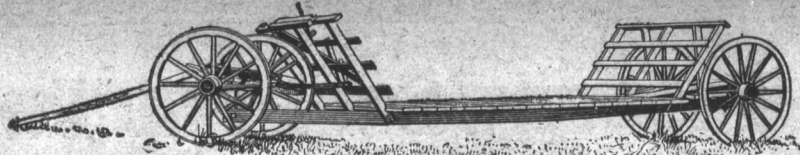
Direct From Factory Save money at present prices. You can't beat our quality as proved by many thousand engines working in all sections of the country, on all kinds of jobs.

OTTAWA BETTER BUILT ENGINES

Kerosene, Gasoline, Distillate, Gas. Sizes 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 12, 16 and 22 H.P. Stationary, Portable, and Sawrig styles. Use cheapest fuel. Easy to start; easy to operate. Durable. Reliable. 90-days trial. 10-year Guarantee.



Book Free Gives low prices and makes all engines easy to understand.
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1300 King St., Ottawa, Kans.



CORN HAULING MADE EASIER.

THE accompanying drawing shows how a New York farmer has made corn hauling from the field to barn or silo an easier job. The special rack consists of two four-by-six-inch bed pieces, eighteen or twenty feet in length, bolted together at one end to form a V. On top of these timbers is built a rack six feet in width. The bottom of the rack is about eight feet long. The end boards are four feet high, built flaring so they do not quite touch the wheels. The apex of the V is suspended below the front axle of an ordinary farm wagon by means of a long kingbolt. The other ends are attached below the hind axle by U-shaped clevises.

It takes but a few hours' work to make this rack in the farm workshop, the following material being required: Eighty board feet of four-by-six-inch plank, ninety-six feet of boards one-by-twelve inches, twenty-two feet of lumber two-by-four inches, one long kingbolt, two stirrup rods, and bolts and nails.

E. W. G.

WANTS FAIR PRICES FOR FERTILIZER MATERIALS.

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made at the office of the secretary of agriculture that the department, in order to stabilize the prices of raw fertilizer materials as well as the prices for mixed fertilizers, has under consideration not only the question of fair prices for mixed fertilizers for the spring of 1920, but also of such raw materials as sulphate of ammonia, tankage, dried blood, fish scrap, rock phosphate, bulk acid phosphate and cottonseed meal. The manufacturers of cottonseed meal have been invited to a conference in Washington on October 7 at 10:00 a. m. to consider the cost of manufacture and other facts which will enable the department to arrive at a fair price for this commodity, and the producers of the other raw materials have been invited to present such evidence as they may desire on the cost of production on the sixth day of October at Washington. It is the belief of the department after investigation that there should be a considerable reduction in the prices of all these fertilizer materials. The manufacturers of mixed fertilizers will send in their proposed prices for the spring of 1920 at a later time.

CATTLEMEN DISSATISFIED.

A SHORT time ago Kansas stockmen, owners of 300,000 head of cattle, assembled with the Chicago packers and gave warning that the cattle industry is doomed unless former prices are restored. The delegation, representing the Kansas Live Stock Association, met Ogden Armour and the other leading Chicago packers in a parley, and to the cattlemen's pleas that a serious loss threatens every producer, the packers presented counter pleas that the government should call for the establishment of credits for famishing, foreign nations. This they declared, would permit sales to those populations and revive faltering prices. To this the stockmen agreed. They then started for Washington to urge such a plan. The other defense of declining prices was "agitation against the packers," which Arthur Meeker, of Armour & Company, declared, had "libeled the packing interests." Our coming is a result of a protest gathering in Emporia, Kansas, recently, explained W. R. Stubbs, for-

mer governor of Kansas, who presented the stockmen's case. He presented figures to show the producers' stand to lose an average of \$50 per head on their cattle. "Why, thousands of cowmen will be bankrupt unless prices are sustained," he declared. "We are producing at war-time cost, and feed is higher, yet of all markets ours alone is being slashed." To this the packers replied that government action had discouraged them from storing meats. They produced statements to show that their loss through declining prices of stored meats had been \$25,000,000 during the last month. The retail meat market men were then assailed by both cattlemen and packers for taking advantage of both the public and the packers.

W. W. F.

KEEPING SEED CORN FROM MICE.

HERE is a good way to fight away the mice from the seed corn, we have found. After seed corn has dried out thoroughly it can be placed in mice-proof boxes having heavy wire screen sides, if such boxes are stacked in single file with adequate distance between the stacks. Enough distance must be between them to allow a good and free circulation of air. These boxes should be made of uniform size so that each will act as a cover for the under one, thus requiring an extra cover for the top one of a stack, only. Corn should be dry enough by the first of the year to store in this way. Some seasons some artificial heat might be needed however, to make storing safe. Boxes should be of convenient size for handling. Three feet long and wide enough to admit the longest ears makes a nice size, and will admit of easy handling. Solid board bottoms and ends are used. If made strong such boxes will last a lifetime, and will come in handy every year.

W. E. FARVER.

IMPURE SEED CAUSES HEAVY LOSS.

WHILE on a recent inspection trip among the truck farms in a western New York locality, I saw a large field of celery in which the varieties were badly mixed, owing to unreliable, untested seed. The seed purchased was supposed to be of the golden Self-blanching variety, but from twelve to fifteen per cent of the plants were of a large coarse green variety not of the self-blanching type. The loss to the grower from this seed will amount to several hundred dollars.

Professor H. C. Thompson, of the Department of Farm Crops at Cornell University, who was a member of the inspection party said the growers were suffering enormous losses each year because of the use of impure seed. Some growers, however, know just what kind of seed they are going to plant next year, because they have tested it. Better throw away \$20 worth of seed than lose \$250 worth of celery because of poor seed.

It was suggested that the growers buy sufficient seed to plant their fields from five or six seedsmen each year under contract to be turned back if it does not prove good. The lot that tests out as near one hundred per cent as possible will be used for planting the following year. Growers who secure the seed in this way or buy it outright and bear all the loss of the seed not used, have found the plan to be very satisfactory.

They have uniform crops and secure large returns on the investment for the several lots of seed. E. E. R.

Please Mention this Paper When Writing to Our Advertisers

Look Ahead to Next Year's Harvest —and the harvests of years to come

HARVESTS measure the health of your land. The farmer who uses wasteful methods of manuring robs himself of from five to fifteen bushels per acre. And more, he robs his soil of fertility which even proper manuring cannot restore for years.

PROPER manuring means light applications. It means applying manure while it is fresh. It means thin, but thorough, applications to every square foot of soil.

Your farm paper editor, county agent, or experiment station men will tell you that light applications the year around pay best. For government tests show that six months storage means an actual loss of one-half the valuable nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid plant-food properties of manure—a loss that any farmer can ill afford to stand.

So begin right now-- and through every week of the winter continue--to spread manure direct from your stable onto your fields. Neither cold weather nor snow will stop this good work if you use a



THE NEW IDEA Straw Spreading Attachment

NEXT to your manure pile, straw is your biggest, most valuable by-product. Burn it, and you burn fertilizer that is worth, at the very lowest, \$8.00 per ton. Burn it, and you burn the greatest protection you can give your wheat against winter killing. For adding humus to your soil, preventing soil washing and blowing, **straw is almost invaluable!**

The **NEW IDEA** Straw Spreading Attachment--for old machines or new--shreds the straw and spreads it evenly 8 to 10 feet wide. Easy to put on or take off--**a one-man machine.** Your dealer will show you. Or write direct for literature.

NEW IDEA Registered U.S. Pat. Off. The Original Wide Spreading Spreader (Known as the NISCO in the West)

The time to buy your **NEW IDEA** is **Now!** No other investment will pay for itself so quickly. No other labor will show up so big on your next year's profits. And in no other way will you save so much disagreeable, dirty work in handling your manure.

Just look at the illustration. See how the **NEW IDEA** spreads--a full seven feet wide--laying a thin, uniform blanket of finely shredded manure on every square foot of your ground covered.

Loads High--Hauls Easily

The **NEW IDEA** is built low down--it is easy to load. Pile it a full 30 inches high, and your team will handle it on any ground--spreading 3, 6, 9, 12 or 15 loads to the acre, as you wish.

No gears on the **NEW IDEA** to break in cold weather. Strong chains drive the pulverizing cylinders and the big steel distributor paddles that spread the manure in an even stream well outside the wheel tracks.

Simple in construction, extra strong, yet light-draft--this is unquestionably the spreader you need.

See Your Dealer

If you don't know the exact money value of your stable manure--used right--ask your **NEW IDEA** dealer. Let him explain how the farmers of this country are actually losing \$700,000,000 each year through failure to get the most from their manure. And then let him show you just how the **NEW IDEA** will **change your share of this loss to profit.**

We have prepared a mighty interesting and valuable booklet, "Feeding the Farm". It is packed with facts and figures about the money your manure pile can make. Sent, with a copy of the latest **NEW IDEA** catalog, on request. Use the coupon below.

THE NEW IDEA SPREADER CO. "Spreader Specialists" COLDWATER, OHIO

New Idea Spreader Company,
Coldwater, Ohio

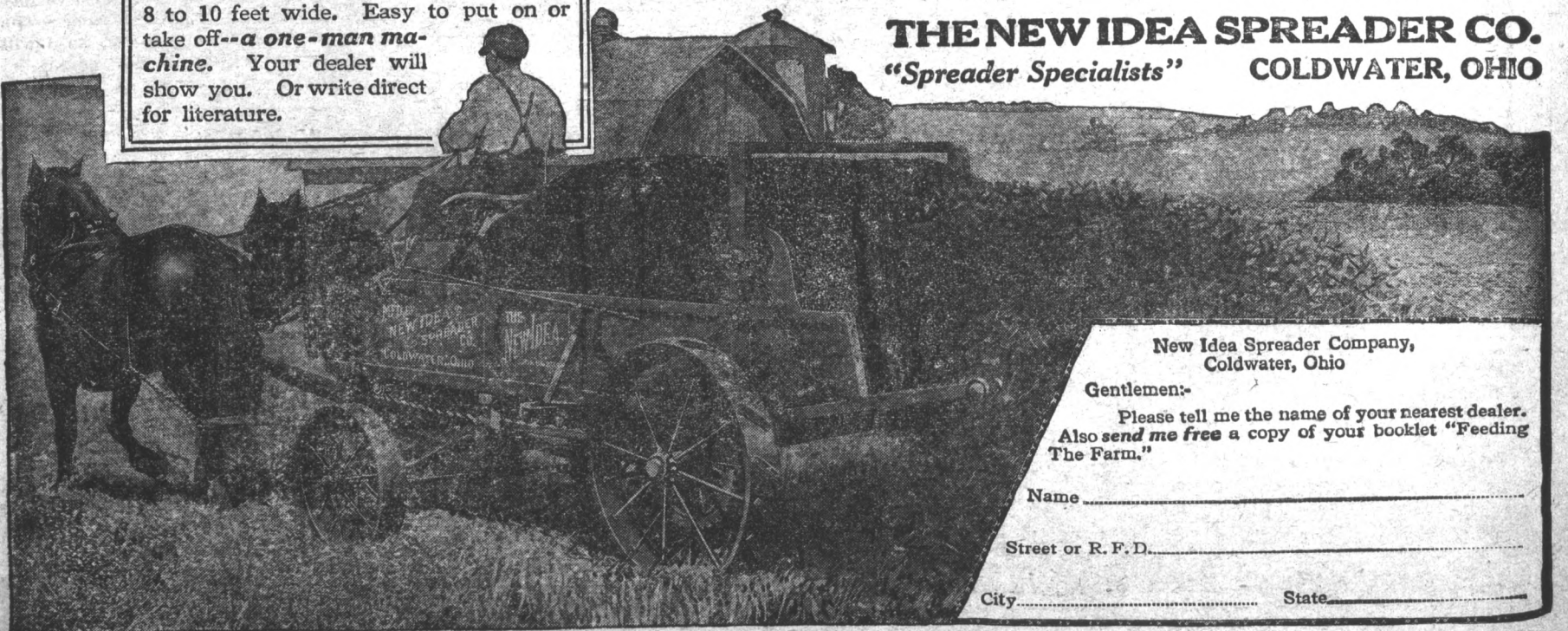
Gentlemen:-

Please tell me the name of your nearest dealer. Also send me free a copy of your booklet "Feeding The Farm."

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Street or R. F. D. _____

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FEED UP

MARK that Mr. Dodge, the man who feeds "Sophie 19th of Hood Farm," world's long-distance champion cow, says the feed a cow gets is every bit as important as her breeding.

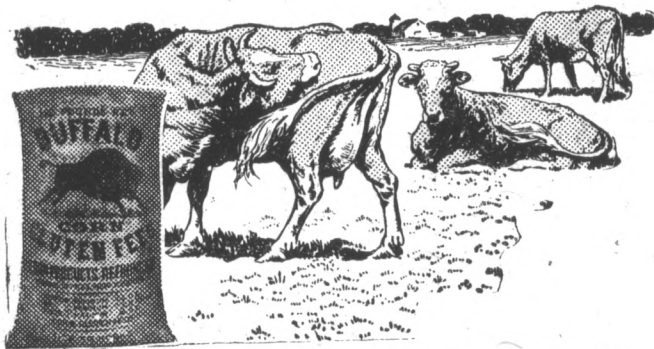
Mark, also, the high-protein feed he feeds her is Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed.

Your cows will ring the cash register if they get the right kind of ration, one with plenty of Buffalo Corn Gluten Feed in it.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING CO.

Write **H. CHRYSTAL**

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Insist on Lee Union-Alls

ITS the comfort of them that appeals to farmers first. Then the economy. The high quality of the cloth, the triple stitched seams, the riveted buttons and the twenty other features that are different. You'll find that LEE UNION-ALLS save you money and pay big daily dividends in satisfaction and convenience. But remember IT CAN'T BE A UNION-ALL IF IT ISN'T A LEE.

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Kansas City, Kans. South Bend, Ind.



When You Write to Advertisers Please Mention This Paper.

International Belgian Horse Show

WITH the opening of the International Belgian Horse Show at Waterloo, Iowa, on September 22, no doubt one of the greatest collections of draft horses that have been seen for some time was on exhibition. Horsemen who have been actively engaged in breeding and showing Belgian Draft horses for years, were very enthusiastic over the quality, and also the large number of animals. The entries were chiefly from Iowa, followed by Indiana, who furnished five stables. Michigan, Illinois and Saskatchewan, Canada, each furnished one. The judging was done by Samuel Bell, Wooster, Ohio; Eli Springer, Saginaw, Mich., and A. P. Coon, Lincoln, Neb.

The stallions exhibited at this show were much better than the mares. Some exhibitors did not show any mares. The class of two-year-old stallions that faced the judges was the best that have faced a judge at any show for years. There were twenty-two in all. The decision finally went to Marquis DeHemel, owned by Harry Stamp, Putnam Co., Ind., a grand colt, and if nothing happens to him he will be heard from often. He also won junior champion.

Senior and grand champion stallion went to Paramount Flashwood 1610—owned by George Rupp, of Lampman, Saskatchewan. Reserve champion went to W. Harvey Smith's Magnet 8406. This stallion was champion at both the Ohio and Indiana fairs this year. It looked from the side lines that he was a better horse than the winner.

He has an abundance of class and finish and a wonderful top line; he lacks action, as did the winner, Paramount Flashwood.

Senior and grand champion mare went to Salome 4871—owned by Chas. Irvine, Polk Co., Ia. Junior champion mare went to Carval 6556 owned by W. Harvey Smith, of Indiana.

The two-horse team, weighing less than 3,600, the two-horse team weighing over 3,600, and the four-horse team weighing over 3,800, were all won by the Owosso Sugar Company, of Alicia, Michigan.

Three stallions, property of Exhibitor was won by Chas. Irvine. Three stallions, get of the same sire, was won by George Rupp, of Canada.

The horses on exhibits, as a whole, were a most wonderful lot, but in some of the best there was a lack of movement; some were poorly gaited; a few horses lacked finish and others would no doubt have made a more favorable impression with the judges, had they carried a little more flesh. Particularly was this true of some of the younger animals. As a whole, the horses were possessed of excellent conformation, good top lines, and sound feet and legs.

The young animals were exceedingly growthy and it seemed to the writer that some of the breeders are getting away from the short-legged blocky horse and are breeding them with more daylight under them; breeding them just a wee bit more rangy. It looks as though it would be a mistake to get them too high off the ground.

The breeders from Indiana, while not having such a large number of animals entered, made up in quality what they lacked in quantity. They carried off more than their share of the prizes. Harry Stamp, of Putnam Co., Ind., had but the one stallion entered, and yet he took home one of the most coveted prizes, junior champion stallion, while W. Harvey Smith carried off junior champion mare with his Carval. The Belgians from Indiana will be heard from with credit wherever shown.

Great interest was manifested in the

horse show and it looks very much as though this would be one of the best Belgian shows in the United States if not the world.

Farceur 7332—the unbeaten Belgian stallion owned by C. G. Good & Son, of Boone Co., Ia., was on exhibition at the show, and was always surrounded by a crowd of admirers. Several of his get won prizes in the various classes.

A feature of the show was the horse show that was held in the large amphitheater each evening. The winners in the various classes participated. The amphitheater makes an excellent place to judge and show animals.

Accommodations were excellent and the show had the right spirit behind it. Already plans are being made for a still bigger show next year.—Coon.

STOCK CATTLE IN DEMAND.

MANY stocker and feeder cattle have been marketed in Chicago and Missouri River points in recent weeks, and among the desirable offerings were many cattle from the western drouth-stricken states. Stockmen have been picking up lots of bargains, most of them sending in their orders to commission firms, as this method has been found on the whole better than personal selections in a majority of cases. Good 600 to 700-pound steers costing from \$9.50 to \$10 per hundred pounds look like desirable investments and numerous Hereford cattle carrying small brands and horned and dehorned costing from \$9.25 to \$10 seemed to be good selections. Some stockmen find fattening cows and heifers profitable, and they have been investing in good young cows weighing around 800 pounds at from \$7.50 to \$8. The spread in prices for stockers and feeders is extremely large, with most buyers preferring to buy a good class costing not too much money. Limited numbers of choice feeders have been selling for \$11.50 to \$12, but not much business is done above \$11, with the cheaper class of light stock steers purchased as low as \$6.50 to \$7.50. Of course, the business of fattening cattle is to a certain extent a speculation, but there are many experienced stockmen who succeed in making it pay year after year by steering clear of the dear offerings when buying, and at the same time letting scrubs alone, no matter how low they can be purchased. In quite a number of instances farmers find the cost of labor so high that they are buying light weight cattle to rough through the winter, it costing too high a price to put up silage. In southwestern Illinois farmers have to pay \$5 a day for farm helpers and \$8 a day for extra teams. There are farmers who are in the habit of specializing by producing prime beefs, and they are still buying high-priced feeders, including those requiring only a short finish. Just now there is only a limited call for prime beef cattle, but later in the year fancy beefs are always wanted by killers for the Christmas holiday trade. The drouth has kept many buyers away from the stocker market this summer.

W. W. F.

MARKETING INFERIOR HORSES.

Farmers are marketing too many inferior to middling grades of horses in Chicago, and they are selling unsatisfactorily. There is a poor demand for the inferior farm types and chunks weighing around 1400 to 1500 pounds, the call being for the better class. The really good sellers are the heavy drafters weighing around 1660 to 1700 lbs., and more of these should be raised for the market. Such horses are salable up to \$300 to \$350 per head, but they are extremely scarce in the market.



Save Beet Seed Now

Not Enough Sugar Beet Seed
for 1921 Crop

A SHORTAGE of sugar beet seed in the United States for the 1921 plantings will be serious unless the beet sugar companies and seed growers in this country arrange immediately for the production of a large part of their sugar beet seed requirements for that year. This statement by the United States Department of Agriculture is based upon unofficial but reliable reports from representatives of the beet sugar companies and seed dealers who have recently visited the sugar beet seed-producing countries of Europe.

The sugar beet seed situation for 1921 is serious because of the limited production of sugar beet seed in Europe as compared with former years, because of the increased activity in beet sugar production in the European countries, and because of the increased acreage planted to beets in this country in recent years. It is probable that several years will elapse before normal quantities of sugar beet seed will be produced in European countries. American growers, therefore, must depend to a considerable extent upon home-grown sugar beet seed. There seems to be no good reason why this country should not produce its full requirement of sugar beet seed annually. The domestic production of sugar beet seed, now totaling millions of pounds, has demonstrated that sugar beet seed of the highest quality may be produced in this country.

Little Seed for Import.

The present indications are that there is sufficient sugar beet seed, either imported or domestic, now in the hands of nearly all of the beet sugar companies in the United States to take care of the entire acreage to be planted to sugar beets in 1920, but that there is very little foreign sugar beet seed now available for importation, and that the foreign production in the immediate future will be limited. Since sugar beet seed stored under normal conditions will retain its vitality for several years, it would be advisable for sugar companies to secure any sugar beet seed of good quality now available and not more than two years old.

More United States Production.

The domestic beet seed production is increasing rapidly. In 1918 about six thousand acres of sugar beet seed were grown, while in 1919 upwards of ten thousand acres were planted to beet roots for seed in the United States. Unfortunately, drought interfered with a normal production of sugar beet seed in some localities this past season, but the resulting reduction in yield was local and temporary and should not prevent or retard the efforts that are being made to produce in this country an adequate supply of sugar beet seed to meet the American requirement for 1921 and the years following.

In order to produce a crop of seed next year for the 1921 planting, it will be necessary to select the beet roots this fall, pit them so they will not freeze during the winter, and plant them as early as soil and weather conditions will permit next spring.

The Department of Agriculture can furnish full details on the growing of sugar beet seed.

The Illinois Agricultural Association, which corresponds to the Michigan State Farm Bureau, is giving support to the recent effort of the cooperative live stock shipping associations to form a national federation.

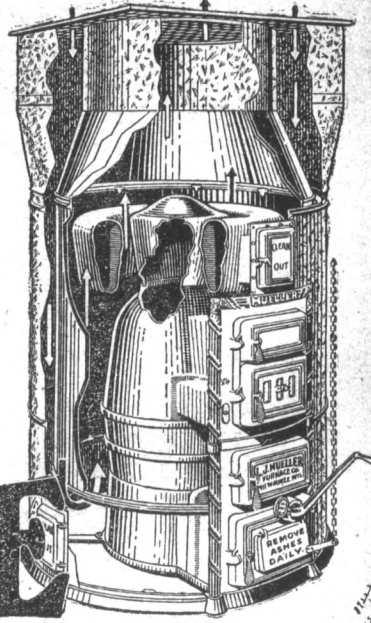
How your tea-kettle illustrates an exclusive Mueller feature

YOU know how steam fairly shoots out of the spout of your tea-kettle when the water is boiling and the cover is on. Travels fast in a narrow path and is scorching hot. But when you raise the cover, the steam rises slower through the larger opening and heats a greater volume of air although not so intensely.

The heat coming out of a pipeless furnace with a small register face may be compared to the steam rushing out of the tea-kettle spout. It is inefficient heat. Wasteful, doesn't heat the house comfortably, causes cold drafts across the floor.

The large register face of the Mueller Pipeless Furnace delivers heat on the other principle—a large volume of warm, moist, healthful air rising slowly, the safest, most economical and efficient method.

MUELLER PIPELESS FURNACE



Mueller heating engineers have worked out the design of this pipeless furnace in a scientific way from start to finish. It is built so well that users in every part of the country are glad to recommend it. Thousands have been installed. It is guaranteed to heat every room in the house comfortably. Eight sizes—there's one the right size for your home.

Easily and Inexpensively Installed

No floors or walls to tear up for pipes—your dealer can quickly install it without any inconvenience to you. It can be put in any home—whether you

have a large cellar, a small one, or no cellar at all.

Burns hard or soft coal, coke, wood, lignite, gas or oil. Saves from 1/3 to 1/2 on fuel. No heat wasted in the cellar.

Send For the Mueller Book

"The Modern Method of Heating Your Home" tells the whole story of this remarkable furnace—the reasons for its great efficiency, economy and reliability. Send for the Mueller book today.

L. J. Mueller Furnace Co.

Makers of Heating Systems of all Kinds Since 1857
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Distributors:
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L. J. Mueller Furnace Co., 278 Jefferson Ave.,
East, Detroit, Mich.
22 other distributing points. Immediate
shipment to any part of the country.



Here, Neighbor, is where you can "knock off" a good, big part of the price you expected to pay for that new stove or range. Write and

Get "The Old Stove Master's Wholesale Factory Prices"



Ask for my catalog showing the most beautiful hot blast and oak heaters, base burners, steel and cast iron ranges that you ever laid eyes on. All quoted at my factory-to-you prices—freight prepaid to your station.

Also get my money-saving offer on Kalamazoo Pipe and Pipeless Furnaces, Kitchen Cabinets and Tables, Phonographs, Indoor Closets, Fireless Cookers, Sewing Machines, Washing Machines, Cream Separators, Paints and Roofing. Ask for Catalog No. 119 "The Old Stove Master"

Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfrs., Kalamazoo, Mich.

A Kalamazoo Direct to You

Cash or Easy Payments—Unconditional Guarantee



No! She's Not a Mooley

She has been dehorned with a KEYSTONE DEHORNER, making her gentler, safer and more profitable. This also applies to steers. We make Keystone Dehorners, Bull Sticks, and other appliances for dairy-men and cattlemen—all sold on a money back guarantee. Write for circular.

M. T. Phillips, Box 126 Pomeroy, Pa.



SEED PEAS BEANS

Send us samples of your clover seed, peas and beans of all kinds and state your price cleaned or uncleaned.

W. L. IRELAND & CO., Grand Ledge, Michigan

CULL BEANS FOR FEED

Car lots or less. Ask for prices. YOUNG-RANDOLPH SEED CO., OWOSSO, MICH.

Fistula & Poll Evil

Approximately 10,000 cases are successfully treated each year with Fleming's Fistoform. No experience necessary; easy and simple; just a little attention every 5th day. Price \$2.50 a bottle (war tax paid)—money refunded if it fails. Send for free copy of FLEMING'S VEST-POCKET VETERINARY ADVISER. Valuable for its information upon diseases of horses and cattle. 197 pages, 67 illustrations. Write today. 252 Union Stock Fleming Bros., Chemists, Yards, Chicago, Ill.



ECONOMY FEEDER
A perfect working self-feeder for hogs. A 100-lb. pig pays for it. Saves on purchase price, time, floor space, repairs and feed. Will feed 40 hogs. Sold direct, \$18.50. Money refunded if not satisfied. For further information address, THE ECONOMY FEEDER CO., Box 536, New Washington, O.



DICKEY GLAZED FILE SILOS

"The Fruit Jar of the Field" Read what Dickey silo owners have to say. Send for Catalog No. 9

W. S. DICKEY CLAY MFG. CO., MACOMB, ILL. Chattanooga, Tenn.

SEEDS WANTED

Michigan Grown Winter Vetch, Rye and Vetch. June and Mammoth Clover, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Alsike and Field Peas. Known varieties of Garden Peas, Beans and other Garden Seeds, if High Germination and 1919 crop. Send samples for test.

The C. E. DePuy Co. Pontiac, Mich.

WE WANT VETCH. SEND US SAMPLES. YOUNG-RANDOLPH SEED CO., Owosso, Mich.



No birds get through *his* shot patterns

THE successful sportsman knows that his bag depends almost as much upon the shot pattern, or evenness with which the shot spreads out and covers the game, as it does upon his gun handling.

The secret of uniform game-getting patterns is in the control of the gas blast from the exploding powder. This in turn depends upon the *wadding* in the shell.

The Winchester gas control system

The Winchester system of wadding and loading is the result of repeated experiments to determine the most effective control of the gas blast.

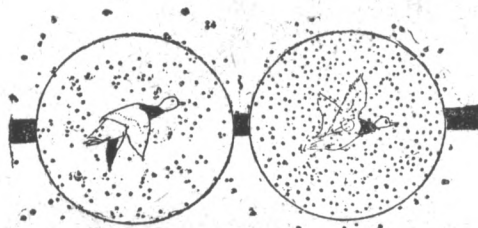
The base wads of Winchester Shells are constructed to give what is known as progressive combustion to the powder charge. The ignition spreads to the sides, in all directions, as well as forward.

Under the heat and pressure of this progressive combustion the tough, springy driving wad expands and fills the bore snugly, completely sealing in the gas behind. In being driven through the bore this wad offers just enough resistance to the gas blast to

insure complete combustion of every grain of powder, so that the full energy of the whole powder charge is developed at the muzzle. Thus none of the shot charge leaves the gun until it is being driven by the maximum energy and velocity possible from the load.

At the muzzle, the expanded, snug-fitting driving wad is slightly

sure the maximum pattern possible from any load. The broad fish-tail flash from the primer gives even and thorough ignition; the driving wads completely seal in the gas behind the shot; the stiffness of the crimp or turnover at the shell head is varied exactly according to different loads, great care being taken never to stiffen it to such a degree that it offers undue resistance to the powder explosion.



A patchy pattern often means a miss, many times a cripple, and sometimes badly mutilated game.

The hard-hitting Winchester pattern is evenly distributed. No game gets through, and no game is mutilated.

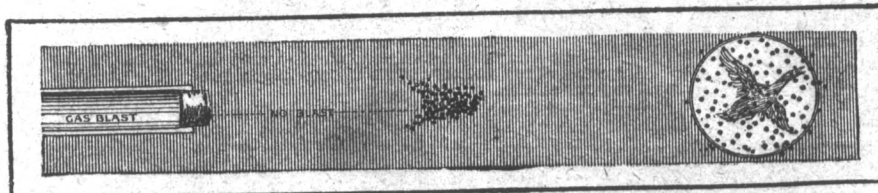
checked by the muzzle choke or constriction, while the shot cluster travels on unbroken by gas blast or wadding, making the hard-hitting uniform pattern for which Winchester Shells are world-famous.

Uniform shells. From primer to crimp Winchester Shells are so balanced in construction as to in-

In addition Winchester Shells are, of course, thoroughly waterproof, insuring true shooting in damp saturating salt air or drenching rains. A special lubrication of the paper fibre prevents brittleness and splitting in dry weather.

Clean hits and more of them

To insure more hits and cleaner hits in the field or at the traps be sure your shells are Winchester Leader and Repeater for smokeless, Nublack and New Rival for black powder. Leading hardware and sporting goods-dealers in every community carry Winchester arms and ammunition. They will be glad to assist you in determining the particular load best suited to your purpose. Upon request, we will send you, free of charge, our interesting booklet on Winchester Shotguns and Loaded Shells. Winchester Repeating Arms Co., Dept. 249, New Haven, Conn. U. S. A.



The Winchester system of wadding. The wadding expands evenly, sealing in the gas blast all the way to the muzzle, where the wadding is checked by the "choke" or constriction. The shot cluster travels on ahead unbroken. Actual test target 320 pellets out of 421 or 74% of the shot charge (1 1/2 oz. of 7 1/2 chilled) inside a 30-inch circle at 40 yards.

WINCHESTER

World Standard Guns and Ammunition

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Lady Lowther, beautiful American member of British peerage, now in United States.



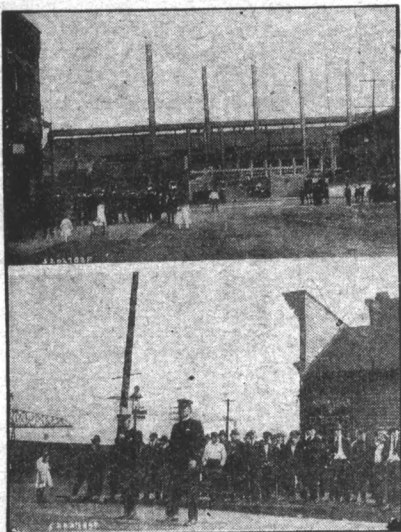
Mothers and Children Sit up and Take Notice! An Electric Spanker that works like a trip-hammer. This solves the high cost of slippers and puts the old hand method out of business.



Famous writer, Miss Francis Harley, falls heir to Dr. Mary Walk-trousers.



Remarkable Aerial View of the National Parade of General Pershing and the First Division.



Striking steel workers picketing at big steel car plant at Chicago.



Heart of Galveston, Texas, business section flooded by disastrous tidal waves and storm.



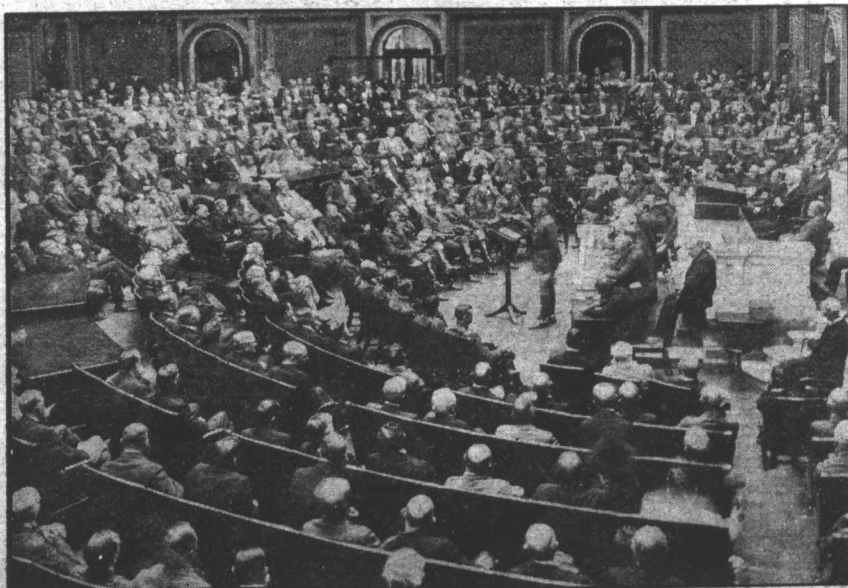
Latest picture of adopted son of Vice-President Marshall.



President and Mrs. Wilson are glad indeed that the long, hard speech-making tour is finished and they are on their way home. Left to right—Garvin McNabb, President's Western representative; President and Wilson.



Lady Francis Scotti, beautiful English peeress, may visit America.



General John J. Pershing thanking the Senate and House at a joint session for the wonderful welcome given him in this country and in Washington, where both Houses met in his honor.



Laying cornerstone of big monument to be erected at Pointe de Graves, near Bordeaux, to immortalize the spot where first American Expeditionary Forces landed in France.

Watch it grow in 1919. This is the way wise shippers have been getting money for Raw Furs from the house of Pfaelzer during the last five years

1914

1915

1916

1917

1918

1919 prices will make other years look like 30 cents

The 1919 Pfaelzer prices, liberal assortments and quick money will take you off your feet. They will open your eyes. They will establish a record, for we must satisfy the tremendous demand for Raw Furs and we must have them quick. Therefore, hurry your first 1919 shipment to the House of Pfaelzer. Write for the Pfaelzer price list, but ship anyway. The House of Pfaelzer will let you run no risk. The Pfaelzer guarantee of top prices and liberal grading is your absolute protection. New York is the world's fur headquarters and the House of Pfaelzer is New York's leader in boosting Prices for Raw Furs.

M. F. Pfaelzer & Co. 115-123 West 29th St., Desk 20, New York
Members Merchants' Raw Fur Association

TRAPPERS!

Get More For Your Furs and Quicker Returns This Year

This is your year to make big money. Your furs will bring twice and three times the price you got in the old days. Be sure to get all they are worth. **Ship to**

FREE Get This Set of Stretching Board Patterns. Properly stretched furs always bring 10 per cent to 50 per cent more. Get my patterns and have plenty of boards ready. I can always pay more for well-stretched furs because manufacturers pay me more. I have your set of patterns ready to mail now—FREE.

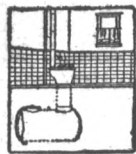
W. R. RUMBAUGH, 308 Southwest Fifth St., Des Moines, Iowa

RUMBAUGH
DES MOINES, I.A.

I have made thousands of friends among trappers in a few years because I treat them right—always pay top prices—grade fairly—don't charge commissions—mail your check a few hours after I get your bundle, and will hold your furs separate on request, and return them if not satisfied with your returns. Mail me names and addresses of two trapper friends today and I will send you FREE a set of my Stretching Board Patterns, trapping laws for your state and my up-to-the-minute market report.

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COTTONSEED MEAL and CAKE
PEANUT MEAL — COCOANUT MEAL
"Our Brand On The Tag Means Quality In The Bag"
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TOILET SYSTEM

Can be installed quickly and easily

Indoor, Waterless, Odorless, Sanitary, Convenient

All sizes. Built for Homes, Schools, Factories and Public Buildings.

DAIL STEEL PRODUCTS CO.
310 Main St., Lansing, Michigan, U. S. A.

"USEEKO" INDOOR CHEMICAL TOILET ODORLESS SAFE SANITARY

No plumbing needed; place anywhere—in a closet, hall, attic, bedroom, under stairs, etc. Takes floor space 16 inches square. No sewer or water connection required; made of steel, rustproof, grey enameled finish, seat and cover golden oak, durable, handsome, lasts a lifetime. Shipped on approval complete with pipes, accessories and chemical all ready to install at the remarkably low price of **\$8.95**

Money Back Guarantee

Have comfort this winter, avoid exposure, protect family's health. Toilet emptied every few weeks anywhere same as ashes, as chemical sterilizes and makes contents odorless. Get one today on our guarantee of satisfaction or money back.

U. S. SANITARY SPECIALTIES CORP.
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Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers.

More Money

The season of seasons for raw furs is here. This means "more money" for your catch Mr. Shipper. It also means that it is more important than ever before that you get big money for your pelts. We guarantee to pay highest prices. Our long established reputation is your protection—send for price list to day—it's free.

RAW FURS

We must have shipments immediately to fill orders. We will be more liberal than usual to get them. Rush your pelts to us. Our price list proves the high prices we pay—send for yours today.

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EST. 1891
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INSYDE TYRES Inner Armor

for Auto Tires. Double mileage, prevent blowouts and punctures. Easily applied in any tire. Used over and over in several tires. Thousands sold. Details free. Agents wanted. American Accessories Co., Dept. 712 Cincinnati, O.

Silas Sees the Comet

By Charles H. Smith

THAT Professor Wanninski's discovery of a new comet of such unusual brilliancy that it was plainly visible in the eastern heavens could interfere in any way with the happiness of Silas Hanford, farmer in Wisconsin, seems inconceivable. Particularly when it is known that the professor, who is connected with a famous New England college, and Silas, who tills one hundred and twenty acres not far from Madison, had never heard of each other until Silas read the announcement of the discovery in his weekly newspaper. It is inconceivable. However, if you had suggested to the professor that his famous discovery would bring unhappiness to at least a part of the human family he would probably not have denied your charge but after listening politely would have non-committedly shrugged his shoulders and murmured, "Possibly." His business was discovering new comets and stars and he could not be responsible for everyone's happiness. Besides, scientists are very reluctant about denying anything unless they have absolute proof. But with Silas' neighbors it would have been different. If you had said to Ebenezer Johnson, who owned the farm next to Silas', "Mr. Johnson, that new comet is going to cause Silas some trouble," he would have laughed at you derisively and thought that you had a queer sense of humor. Either that, or else he would have gazed at you suspiciously, wondering the while

telescope. This comet grew more and more brilliant nightly as its orbit approached the earth, until it could be seen plainly with the naked eye. Even then Silas would never have known about it if Ebenezer Johnson had not had a sick horse one night and in returning to the house after caring for the animal had happened to remember the item he had read in the paper the day before and casting his eyes towards the east had seen the misty comet quite plainly. In telling Silas about the sick horse next day Ebenezer had also told him about the comet, elaborating on it so much that Silas had hunted up his newspaper, read the account and decided to see it for himself. It was to be seen most plainly shortly after midnight, according to the paper, and so that night Silas set his alarm clock for twelve-thirty and had gone to bed a trifle earlier than was his usual custom in order to make up the sleep he would lose in viewing the comet.

At the appointed hour the alarm notified Silas of his intentions and springing from his bed he opened the door of the bedroom and prepared to view the new comet.

"Land sakes, Si, it isn't morning al-ready, is it?" asked his better half, sleepily, for Silas had neglected to notify her of his intention of seeing the comet.

"No—it ain't morning yet, Mandy," replied Silas. "I'm just a-goin' to see that comet Eb was a-tellin' me about."

Crooked Trails and Straight

OUR New Serial, by William MacLeod Raine, Author of Brand Blotters, Bucky O'Connor, Mavericks, Wyoming, Ridgway of Montana Texas Ranger, Etc.

A SPLENDID western story, made up of stirring exploits and exciting events, based upon the bitter enmity existing between the cattlemen and the sheep herders on the Arizona frontier. Luck Cullison, of the Circle C Ranch, is a prominent cattleman and ex-sheriff. His daughter, Kate, is the pride of the countryside. Curly Flandrau is singularly attracted by her from the first, though he met her under rather unfortunate circumstances. In defending himself from the consequences of a wild escapade he shot and wounded her father. The cowboys of the Circle C were on the point of hanging him when Kate—but that is telling the story. The serial will start in next week's issue and we are sure that our readers will be well pleased with this story, which we have taken such pains to select for their winter's entertainment.

if he ought to call the sheriff to look after "that crazy person." How could a heavenly body more than a half a million miles away cause anyone trouble? Impossible! Either you were trying to be funny or else you were plain looney.

But facts are incontrovertible and in this case they are easily obtained through Silas' wife, Amanda Hanford. Did we say obtained? Nay, they were distributed with the utmost gratuity by the lady. The fact that Silas has never confirmed them does not detract from their value but rather strengthens our belief in their authenticity. Such being the case let us begin at the beginning.

On September 20 while searching the heavens with his telescope in the Yenton Observatory, Professor Wanninski first caught sight of the new heavenly body in the eastern skies. The next night he made further observations and becoming convinced of the genuineness of his discovery announced it to the world. New comets are discovered now and then so they do not create any great amount of interest outside of astronomical circles unless they are sufficiently large and near to be seen without the aid of a

His wife expressed her opinion of such a foolish excursion by maintaining silence.

Crossing the kitchen Silas unlocked the door and stepped out on the porch and then down the steps into the yard. He presented a ghostly appearance had there been eye to see. Clad in a long voluminous white night-shirt which flapped against his bare legs he cautiously made his way towards the front yard. It is certain that if any of his neighbors had been passing at this midnight hour that they would have declared the place to be haunted had they seen Silas treading carefully across the chilly wet grass after the manner of one "walking on eggs."

Near the center of the front yard Silas finally found a place beside his wife's big rosebush from which he could obtain an unobstructed view of the heavens and was casting his eyes to the east when he heard a rustle in the grass.

Instantly his attention was diverted from the skies to the slight noise near his feet. For Silas, be it known, suspected a snake wiggling through the grass had caused the slight rustle and of all living things a snake was to him

(Continued on page 461).



This is an enlarged reproduction of the membership button given to each member. It is a badge of honor and power that should be worn by every Michigan Farmer

What You Get for Your Money

Within a short time you are going to be called on by a representative of the State Organization and asked to join the Greater Michigan Farm Bureau.

The campaign starts in Oakland County on October 15th.

What will you say?

We hope that your answer will be "Yes."

But, before you make up your mind you have a right to know what the organization will accomplish and what your money will be spent for.

We can show what the results of this organization will be, first, by what the plan is; second, by what it is accomplishing elsewhere.

The work of the State Farm Bureau will be divided into three great divisions—educational, marketing and legislative.

The program in these three divisions is too extensive to be gone into in great detail here. It includes work to solve every problem which now confronts you—crops, livestock, prices, labor, buying—each subject handled by the most experienced man we can find. We can best cite examples of what actually has been done along these lines in other states, notably Illinois.

There, the educational work on crops, soils and livestock has been carried far beyond anything that has been before attempted, because they have had sufficient funds to go at this work as it should be gone at—conducting investigations and hiring real experts with practical knowledge who can show how to put extra dollars into the farmers' own pockets.

Along the lines of marketing similar great advances have been made.

Illinois wool was this year sold through the association at an average of 65c per pound as against 45c which is the highest price

offered for average grades by the brokers before the farm bureau took it up. This is but a typical example of what you can expect in actual cash returns from the marketing division of your own State Farm Bureau, not only on wool but other farm products.

In regard to legislation, a Legislative Committee was maintained at the State Capitol which saw to it that the farmers got a square deal from the legislature.

They succeeded in passing at the last session every bill of which they approved and killing every bill to which they objected.

That is what your own State Farm Bureau will do, if you furnish them the organization and the means with which to do it.

These are definite, tangible things which you will get for an investment of a few dollars in the farm bureau.

There is nothing mysterious or hidden about the whole proposition. This is not a pet scheme of any one man or any group of men.

You farmers are merely building the same strong, substantial, far-reaching sort of an organization that exists today in manufacturing, marketing and labor fields.

Think of the power of 200,000 Michigan Farmers working together. With this power you can accomplish any fair, legitimate object which you attempt.

You cannot shoulder this responsibility onto your neighbor. If you do not join this organization, you have no right to ask the next fellow to do it.

Every farmer who refuses to join weakens the organization by just so much. You have a personal responsibility in this matter. You know that this great work we have outlined is absolutely essential if farming as a whole is to become what it ought to be—the most pleasant, profitable occupation in the world.

It is a critical time. Farmers are either going forward or going backward, and whether they do go forward or go backward depends on you.

When the representative calls, say "Yes".

C. A. BINGHAM, *Secretary*

Join the Michigan
State Farm Bureau

It is Organized
for Business

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

Executive Office:

Birmingham, Mich.



Finck's "Detroit Special" Combination Suits



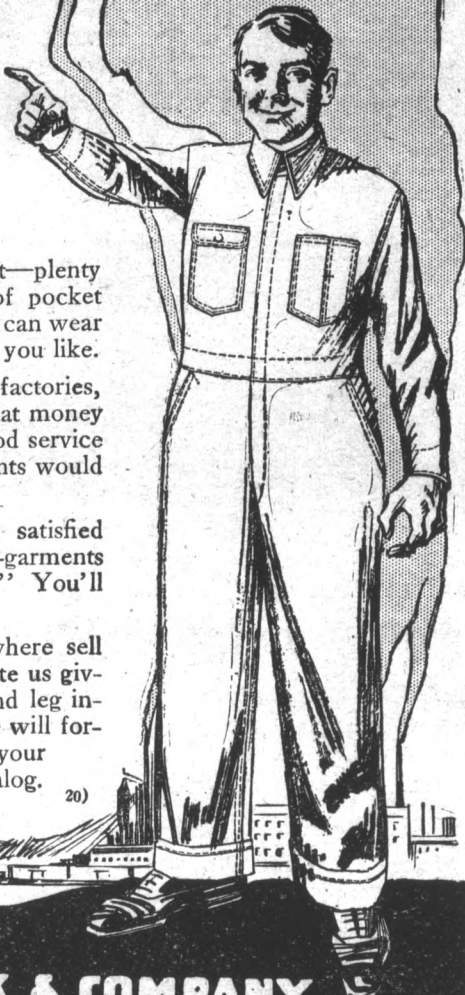
A Work-Garment You'll Like

Made throughout for comfort—plenty of body-room and plenty of pocket room. For all weathers—you can wear as many clothes under it as you like.

And made in our own great factories, of the very best materials that money can buy. Will be giving good service when several ordinary garments would have worn out.

There are over 2,000,000 satisfied wearers of the famous work-garments that "wear like a pig's nose." You'll be one also, if you try them.

Good dealers nearly everywhere sell them. If your's doesn't, write us giving dealer's name, chest and leg inseam measurement, and we will forward a suit to your dealer for your approval, and send you catalog.



W. M. FINCK & COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan
Branches: St. Louis, Dallas, San Francisco, Seattle, Livingston Mont.

Twenty-One Miles and Twenty-One Trout

By G. W. Tuttle

DEAR me, shall I ever grow up! Burr-r-r goes that alarm again. Noon o' the night in southern California, and a gray-haired angler almost turning a handspring out of bed! Hurrah! bright moonlight, and a mocker singing in my pepper tree! Up go my hopes; down goes an enormous midnight meal!

At 1:30 a. m. I hit the road for the mountains. The mockers sang their sweetest as I passed by—the songs of the mockers are one of the charms of our moonlight nights. The stars winked at me as though they would say: "You do not need us tonight for the moon is on his job." The palms along the boulevard made beautiful etchings against the sky, and my shadow leaned enticingly ahead and seemed to beckon, and to say: "Come on; get a move on you, you should be fishing by daylight!"

Well, the world do move, and so did I—do I not believe in Anglerizing instead of Oslerizing a man when he begins to get old and gray? Great is the lure of the trout in the southern California mountains—the fabled fountain of youth is surely here.

low had learned his lesson. I expect he was saying to himself, "No more metal backbones in my morning meals."

The stream was low but there was deep water in the pools. Soon the lone trout in my creel had company, and if three is really a crowd my creel was soon crowded with trout.

Time fled—the hours always run a marathon when I angle for trout. Pool after pool gave up its toll of cunning trout to the old angler, who knew so well the choice places where they loved to feed, and who had learned by many a slip 'twixt the trout and the creel that the greatest secret of trout angling is keeping self out of sight—a mighty good lesson, boys, for success in life as well as success in trout angling.

Then came the supreme moment of the day. A deep pool; patience, cunning outmatched by cunning, and the big fellow of the day lay in my creel. The sun caressed him lovingly as I took him from the hook—the largest trout of the season, thus far. I pitied, while I admired him. They are cunning, these old patriarchs, while the year-old trout, who are only in the trout alphabet, are more easily caught.

But even trout angling days must have an ending. At four o'clock in the afternoon I stood on a vantage ground of rocks high above the largest pool in the stream and added two more trout to my creel. I took a trout census and found that twenty-one beauties rubbed fins in my creel—one trout for every mile of my day's trip. I was then ten miles from home and I was well content to start on the long hike homeward.

Even as I walked the weary miles I said to myself: "When can I get another day off?" And this is the clincher, the absolute proof, that I am yet a boy."



The Gray-Haired Angler's Busy Day.

Up, up I went for hours through the beautifully wooded canyon where the dashing little mountain stream sang me its beautiful night song of welcome. In addition to the light of the moon I carried a light, for in places the shadows were heavy. Here there were trout hiding in the pools, but my destination was still miles away. What was distance if I could only get two or three miles of stream all by my lonesome, and bring home a fine creel of trout?

Then the trail left the easy grade of the canyon. Up, up the steep zigzag I went, back and forth, ever rising higher. Two and one-half miles of this steep grade, then down again, far down where the little foaming stream now sang its morning song and awaited my coming.

Just in time; it was daylight; the best part of the day was at hand. "Always trout in this pool," I said to myself as I made my first cast in a pool at the foot of some charming falls. He was there—a big fellow! How he pulled! What electric thrills went through me! Up he went, and down he came—alas, he had dropped from the hook into the water.

I moved to the other side of the pool. A little fellow was hungry and trout number one soon tumbled into my creel. Back I went to the other side and tried every bait and art known to the angler, but the big fel-

The Reason Why

Why Do I Turn White When Scared?

Simply because, when you are scared or frightened, the blood almost leaves your face entirely. Under normal conditions, the red blood which is flowing through the arteries of your face gives the face a reddish tinge, and your face becomes white when you are frightened, because then the blood leaves the face. It is quite singular, but when you are really frightened, whatever the cause may be, the human system receives such a shock that the heart just about stops beating altogether. When your heart stops beating of course the flow of the blood from the heart stops, and then there is no supply of fresh red blood coming through the arteries under the skin of your face. Therefore you look white—the color your face would be if no blood ever flowed through your arteries and veins. Some people have faces so white they look as though they were scared all the time. This is not because they have no blood flowing through the veins and arteries in their faces, but because their supply of blood is less than other people's, and sometimes because the walls of their arteries and veins are so much thicker than the average that the color of the blood does not show through. There are also many people who have so much blood in their systems all the time, and the walls of whose arteries are so thin, that they look at all times as though they might be blushing.

(From the Book of Wonders. Published and Copyrighted by the Bureau of Industrial Education, Inc., Washington, D. C.)

Opfer Got \$160 for 48 Hours Work

In every locality there's plenty to do. You'll be busy 7 to 10 months in the year. The income is from \$15 to \$20 a day, the expense little. Mr. Opfer is only one of many of our friends who are making that much and more with a

"A Perfect Trench at One Cut"

BUCKEYE Traction Ditcher

With one helper you can dig more ditches each day than can fifteen men by hand. You make a perfect ditch at one cut. Farmers want traction ditching—it's better, can be done quicker and at less cost. When they know you have one, you'll be kept busy; you won't have to look for work, it will come to you. Many Buckeye owners have six to twelve months' work ahead. \$15 to \$20 daily is the net average earnings of hundreds of Buckeye owners. Here is a proposition that will give you a standing and make you a big profit each year.

Send for Free Book

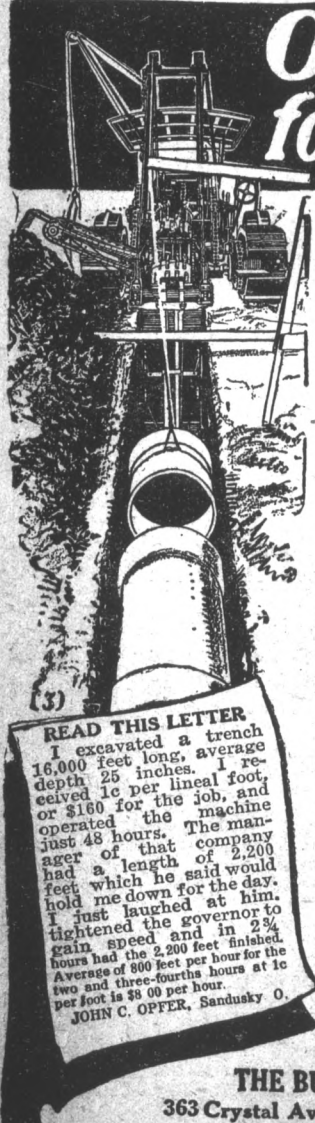
A book of solid facts, tells how others are coining money, how they get the work, how much it costs to do it and all the details of operating.

Our service department is at your call to get you started and keep you going, to tell you the prices to charge and how to make big money with a BUCKEYE. Send now for this book, you can make big money too.

THE BUCKEYE TRACTION DITCHER CO.

363 Crystal Avenue

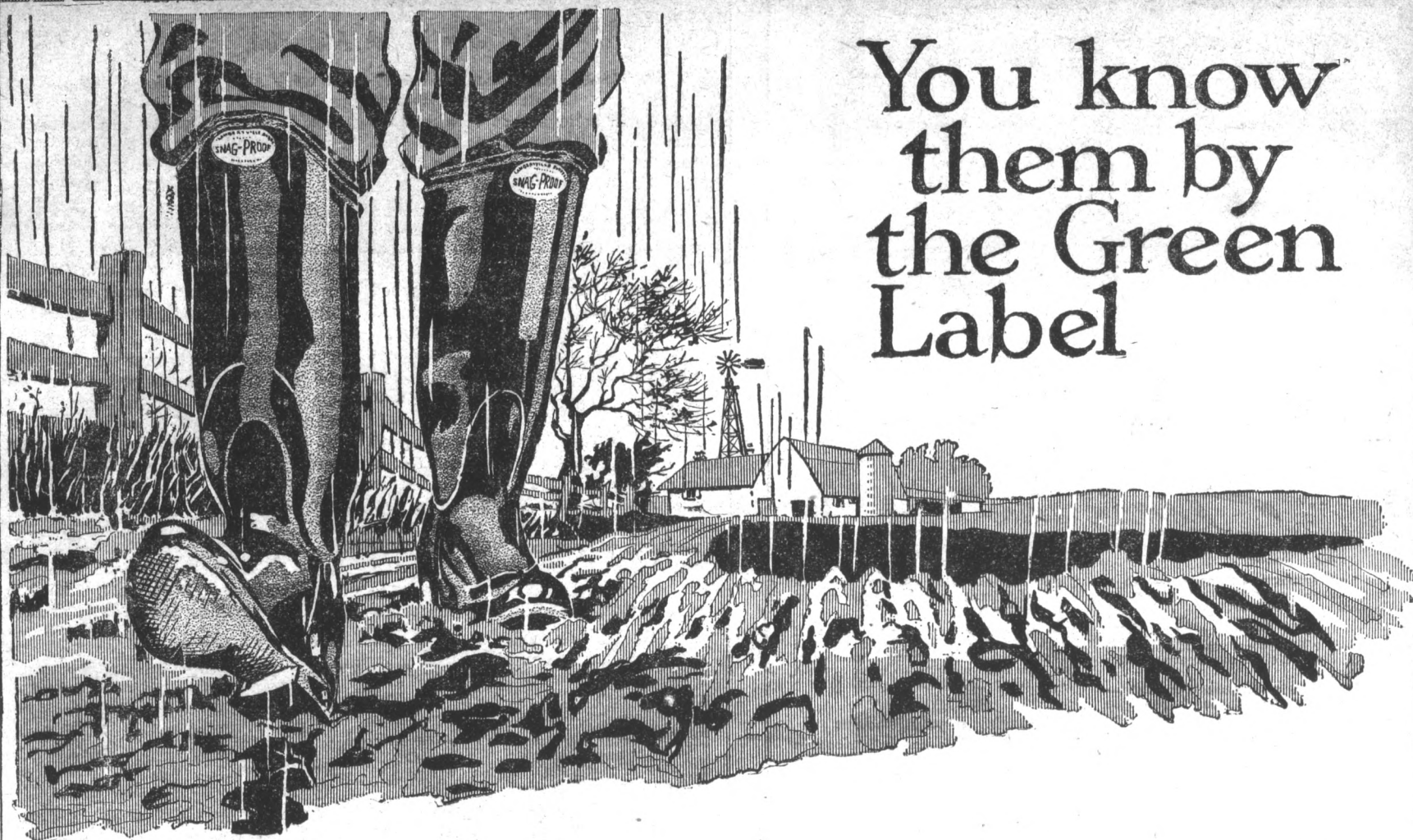
Findlay, Ohio



READ THIS LETTER

I excavated a trench 16,000 feet long, average depth 25 inches. I received 1c per lineal foot, or \$160 for the job, and operated the machine just 48 hours. The manager of that company had a length of 2,200 feet which he said would hold me down for the day. I just laughed at him. I tightened the governor to gain speed and in 2 1/2 hours had the 2,200 feet finished. Average of 800 feet per hour for the two and three-fourths hours at 1c per foot is \$8.00 per hour.

JOHN C. OPFER, Sandusky O.



You know them by the Green Label

THE five qualities of Lambertville Rubber Goods have life-long friends everywhere. Nearly fifty years of building long wear into rubber boots, shoes, arctics—more than 30 styles—has made the Lambertville Green Label a sturdy gauge of quality.

If you want the best rubber footwear made, ask for Lambertvilles,—and look for the Green Label. A dealer near your home has the exclusive right to sell them in your locality. Look him up. It will be worth while.

Lambertvilles are pure, new rubber—and more of it than most rubber footwear. Yet they are light in weight. Pure rubber is light and spongy. It is only the addition of heavy chemicals that makes it heavy enough to sink in water.

Lambertvilles do not rot from the acids and ammonia of the barn yard. The singular purity and careful curing of our rubber footwear makes it unusually resistant to the common rot that saps the life of ordinary rubber. Lambertvilles are the best buy in out-doors' footwear this year. They are cheaper than leather and wear better. Look for the Green Label.

There's a Green Label on Every Pair
of Lambertvilles

7 layers of pure rubber
friction lined. Thick
and wear resisting yet
light in weight.



Duck vamp where the
wear comes. Pure rub-
ber properly cured.



Red rubber with fric-
tion or felt lining.
Tough and long
wearing.



Pure gum, ribbed, or
with heavy duck vamp.



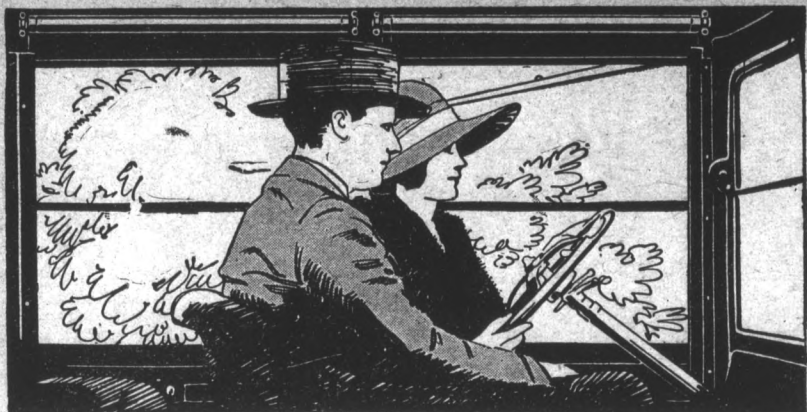
White rubber full duck
lined. Made by an en-
tirely new process.
Extraordinary value.



STEAM CURED
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LAMBERTVILLE RUBBER CO.

Lambertville, N. J.



Make Your Ford a Closed Car

In the USTUS Limousette you get Limousine comfort with a Ford touring car or roadster at an exceedingly low price.

The practicability of it is borne out by the fact that it can be used in connection with your standard Ford body and top without making alterations. The

USTUS
Limousette
FOR FORDS

can be transformed instantly from a cozy, closed, winter car to an open machine for summer.

Easy to Operate

The Roller Windows respond at a light touch. Even a child can operate them with ease.

The construction is sturdy yet light—it weighs only 40 pounds. It provides clear vision—front and sides—is free from rattles and vibration and can be equipped to your car in an hour.



Features of USTUS Limousette
Provides closed car comfort in bad weather.

Is combined with standard Ford body and top without alterations.

Eliminates inconveniences of awkward side curtains.

Instantly converted into open or closed car. Gives clear vision from front or sides.

Price \$46 for Touring Car; \$30 for Roadster, F. O. B. Detroit

This practical utility is now furnishing convenient protection to thousands of Ford owners.

The USTUS Dealer in your town will be glad to demonstrate to you the advantages of the USTUS Limousette. See him now or write to your nearest Distributor for further information.

75,000 Sold
During First 120 Days

Better call or write promptly to assure quick delivery. Seventy-five thousand Limousettes were sold during the first 120 days.

DAFOE-EUSTICE CO., INC.

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The Dafoe-Eustice Company, Inc., is also the manufacturer of the USTUS standardized guaranteed line of protective canvas covers. They also make USTUS automotive specialties of canvas and imitation leather. Send for catalog today.

Turkish Bazaars

By Mark Meredith

AT four paces from an arched doorway of a Constantinople bazaar one can still believe that within those fortress walls there is nothing but silence and solitude. But once inside I stood bewildered. It is not an edifice, but a labyrinth of arched streets, a real city with fountains, crossways, and squares, dimly lighted and thronged with people. Every street is a bazaar and each bazaar is always crowded with buyers and sellers, which makes it difficult at times to squeeze through its various passages. The merchants are interesting to look at, as each man wears the costume of his particular country.

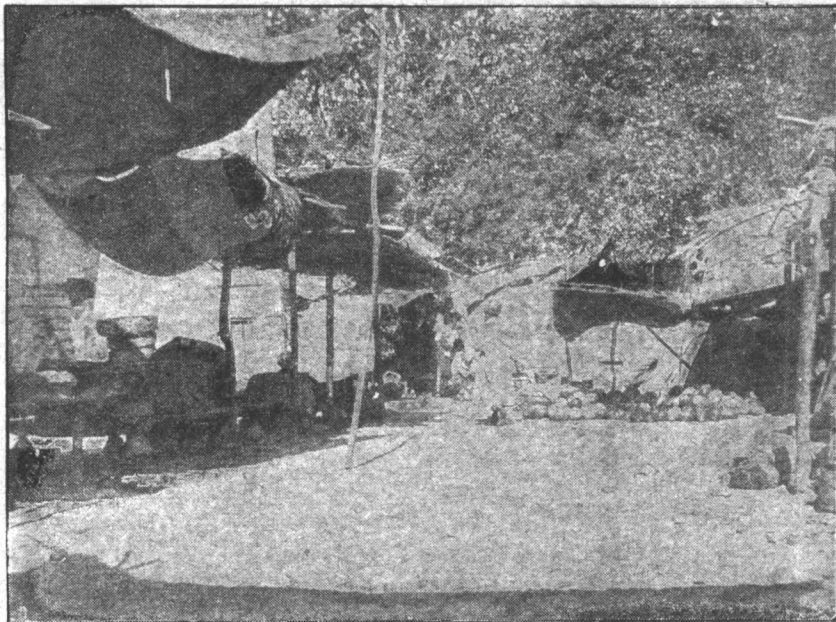
The grave Turk, seated cross-legged upon his carpet at the entrance to his shop, invites only with his eyes. Here my companion and I loitered a few moments when we were greeted with a morning salutation, "Sabahler hire olsoon," (good morning to you), and then he proceeded to show some wonderful curios, embroideries, materials

and were able to make a satisfactory purchase without an interpreter. The Greek is more cheerful and quite gay in manner and invites you to examine the goods he has to sell. We found dress materials, draperies, shoes, clothing, groceries.

There are many perfumes sold in these bazaars—attar of roses, jasmine, musk, sandalwood, and other sweet odors. In the fruit bazaar we found Smyrna figs, dates, plums, and other fruits.

The Brousa silk bazaar was particularly inviting. There we found all kinds of beautiful silk patterns. This product is a mixture of cotton and silk with gold and silver threads running through it. Dresses and jackets are made from it, and evening gowns which are made in Stamboul that would do credit to an American modiste.

At a large show different varieties of confectionery were sold. All are luscious, especially the preserved rose



An Oriental Market Place.

of Oriental manufacture, fezzes, sweetmeats, old armor, swords, rifles, slippers, boots, some yellow, others of red morocco all sizes, the most attractive being the embroidered slippers for woman's use indoors. These are made of velvet, silk, or cloth covered with gold and silk embroidery, pearls, etc.

Walking along a short distance we came to another stall where we found an Armenian merchant. Though rather humble in manner he politely said "inch goozek" (what would you like), and pushing aside his long robe with an air of great importance he tried to hold our attention by placing a lot of his wares before us. There we found beautiful jewelry, silver filigree, copper cut holders, antique rugs, dress goods, silver heads for narghiles, snuff boxes, cutlery. We often heard the expression, "Ice shad ageg dessage," (this is a fine specimen), when he seemed determined we should make a purchase. The Armenians are watchmakers, tailors, silversmiths and money changers.

From the Armenian shop we strolled along to see what the Greek "Entastima" (store) contained. As we stood there we heard the cry of a muezzin from an outside minaret, calling the faithful Turk to prayer, "Come to prayer; come to the temple of salvation. Great is God! There is no God but God."

The Greek's morning salutation "Kalimera, pos esthe, (good morning, how are you), was easily answered as we had familiarized ourselves with a few phrases in the three languages

leaves, and rahat locum (Turkish paste). You may linger a whole day in these bazaars unconscious of the flight of time. They are emporiums of beauty.

RABBIT SKIN IN DEMAND.

RABBIT pelts are used to imitate more furs than any other animal and as a substitute for almost everything. Rabbit dyed black makes sealine, an imitation of Hudson seal. Dyed gray, it is mole; brown, it is kit coney; white, ermine. Rabbit has even been made to represent leopard by stenciling the spots on. The skin is used in its natural state also for children's sets. Prices now average \$2.00 a pound, an increase of forty cents in the last six weeks and an increase of \$1.25 to \$1.50 in the last two years. It is used two hundred per cent more than it was formerly, when the principal use was for hats.

The best fur rabbits come from New Zealand. Australia supplies the largest amount of skins, but the New Zealand quality is superior. The American rabbit is not fit for commercial purposes because the skin is too tender. Millions of rabbits are trapped or shot annually in Australia, which is almost overrun with them. At certain times of the year great rabbit drives are held. The drives take place at night. A long net is put up and the rabbits are driven into it with torches, which frighten them and make them run. Shooting a rabbit will injure the fur, so it must be caught alive.

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Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co. Box 115 Owensboro, Ky. Model 20



SILAS SEES THE COMET.

(Continued from page 456).
the most horrible. They were bad enough in daylight when one had one's shoes and trousers on, but they were a thousandfold worse when one's feet were bare and the snake wiggling through the grass near one in the darkness of midnight. A slight shiver passed over Silas as he thought of this. For a moment he stood frozen in his tracks, not daring to move a hair's breadth. Vainly he tried to see the midnight gloom and see the grass under his feet. Finding this was impossible, he cautiously moved away from where he thought the snake was over the rosebush. False move! No sooner had he taken a step towards it than something cold and clammy smote against his legs. With a loud involuntary yell Silas jumped, high and straight ahead. With a loud involuntary yell he landed in the rosebush armed with ten thousand sharp spikes, and pausing not a second frantically rushed out of it pell mell, believing for the moment that the punctures of the thorns in his legs and feet were the fangs of the snake. Disregarding the pain of the rose-thorns he ran towards the front porch and, quickly clambered up the steps to the security of its elevation. Here he pounded on the door until a second white-crested figure appeared and unlocked the door.

"Silas Hanford, what in the world is the matter with you? Yelling out like that, here in the middle of the night! Sakes alive! What will the neighbors think!" remonstrated the excited and somewhat indignant Mrs. Hanford.

"I guess anybody'd yell if a ten-foot snake had wound itself around their legs and bit them as I've been bit," retorted Silas angrily. "Besides being bit I got into that consarned rosebush and nearly every thorn on it is in me. I'm a-goin' to tear that dratted bush up first thing in the mor'nin', see if I don't."

"Silas Hanford, you ain't goin' to do any such thing. That rosebush will stay right there where it is. It's got to blowin' nice this summer and I ain't goin' to have it touched. If you are fool enough to walk on it you ought to get pricked."

"Say—are you goin' to stand there all night talkin'? Can't you get a lamp and see how badly I'm bitten? I can feel the poison working through my legs right now. I suppose you'd just as soon it would go through so you can get rid of me."

"Now, Silas, if you want me to help you, you keep still. Likely it's only a streaked snake that bit you anyway. They ain't poison."

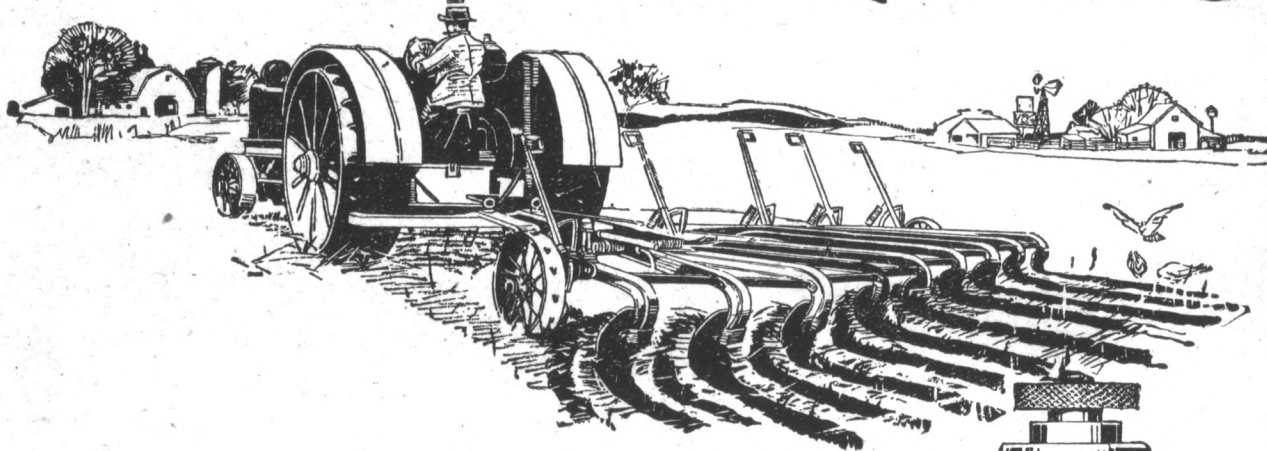
She disappeared in the darkness going towards the kitchen. In a few minutes she returned bearing a lighted lamp, several boxes of salves and ointments and a bottle of liniment. Placing the lamp on the floor Silas began the painful process of extracting the rose spikes from his feet and legs assisted by Mrs. Hanford. But in spite of the unpleasantness of the operation he did it as rapidly as possible and urged his wife to greater speed. When most of the thorns were out of his feet he took the lamp and hunted up a long club and then accompanied by his wife went out into the yard in search of the snake. He had been unable to distinguish the fang marks from the rose-thorn punctures and he wanted to identify the variety of the snake in order to determine the deadliness of its bite.

Approaching the rosebush with extreme caution Silas watched closely for the reptile. However nothing was to be seen and in the absence of anything fear gave him courage partly returned. For some reason Mrs. Hanford did not seem to fear the snake. (Continued on page 465).



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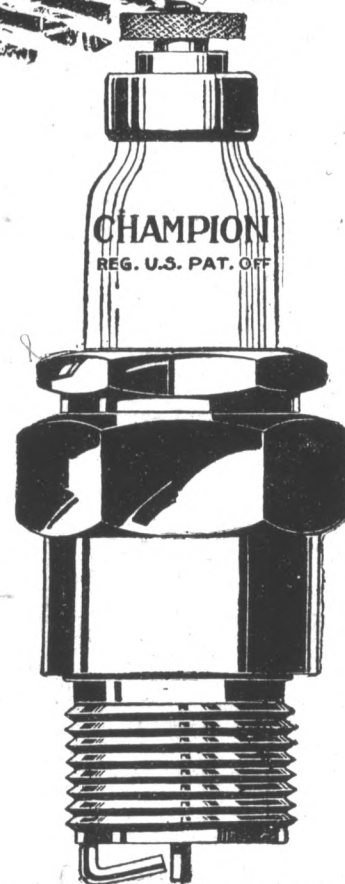
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Dairy Farm At Lapeer, Mich. First Class 200 Acre

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located 4 miles from Big Rapids, soil black clay loam, surface level, 45 acres improved, balance beech and maple timber, 8 room house, barn 36x46 ft., corncrib 16x30 ft., tool house 16x30, hoghouse 16x30, chickenhouse 12x24 all on stone walls, cement floors, painted, windmill, water in house, fruit. Price \$4500, \$1000 cash terms on balance. David Maney, Big Rapids, Mich.

Michigan Country Home in "The College County" for sale. Immediate possession; on long term contract if desired, fully equipped 200-acre dairy farm with established state and federal inspected herd, registered Holstein-Friesian cattle; two good farm homes within 15 minutes of State Normal College, 30 minutes of University of Michigan, 30 minutes of Detroit, 90 minutes of Toledo, over good roads. With or without cattle and equipment. William B. Hatch, Ypsilanti, Mich.

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48 ACRES near Milan, Mich., with mail views. Address Mr. McADAMS, 1250 W. Euclid, Detroit, Mich.

For Sale or trade for village property 280 acres of land with running water on it; 8 acres cleared 80 acres of timber. T. Lenis Essner, Hillman, Mich. Box 78.

WANTED to hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisconsin.

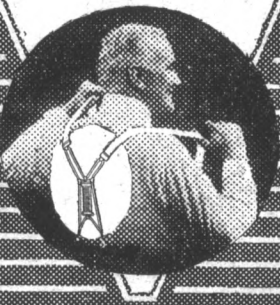
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Our Boys' and Girls' Department

The Farm Girl in the Home

By E. L. Vincent

NOW, girls, don't pucker up your lips and say, "He's going to scold us up hill and down dale, or at any rate lecture us on how we keep our clothes looking, or what we say. We don't stay to hear it." But even if I felt like giving the girls of the great Michigan Farmer family a "good talking to" ever so much, I very much doubt whether the editor would think it best or not; for he wants to give the young readers of this department



First Women's Post of American Legion Gets Flag.—Group of members of Betsy Ross Post No. 1, First Women's Post of the American Legion, with Mrs. Kato A. Claggett, President of Yeoman "F" Battalion, U. S. N. R. F., Presenting the Battalion Flag in Trust to Miss Annie Sharp Seitz, Vice-Commander of Betsy Ross Post—Miss Seitz on the left.

something bright and cheery, some-thing that will make them happy and help them to love the paper and all who have anything to do with its making. So I am not going to scold or find fault or lecture, but just sit down

with you and talk a few things over. "If you could 'have your 'druther,' as some folks say, I know the one thing you would choose above all else would be that you might be loved by everybody. Of course, there are a great many other things you would like to do and to be, but the one big wish of your heart would be that you should have the friendship of all who know you. You may say some-times, "I don't care what people think

you think, and it does. To make the matter short, you work hard to do the very finest and the biggest things you can, hoping thereby to win love and esteem of others.

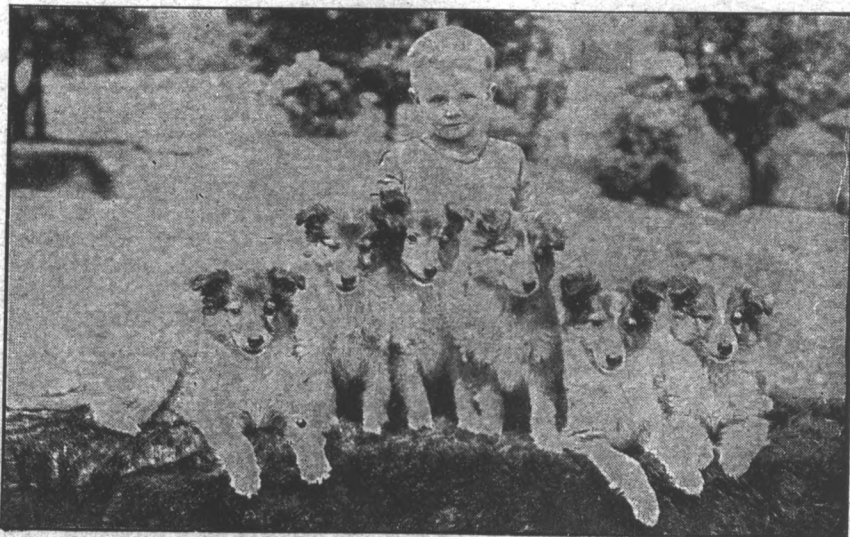
Now, lean down and let me whisper in your ear. It is not what you do that causes people to love you half as much as it is what you are way down deep in your heart. A girl may work many an hour at night making something nice for Christmas, and "kick it all over" by being cross and snappish to the very one for whom her gift is intended. One single minute of grouchiness will undo a year of planning and stitching and making fancy work of any kind. A bright, cheery smile is the key to more hearts than a thousand big things done just for the sake of making friends love you. For we cannot buy love with anything the hands can do. Love is the only thing that is ever accepted in exchange for love.

So we do not need to work and plan and tire ourselves all out doing great things half as much as we do to be good and bright and cheery all the time, whether the day be sunshiny or cloudy; to be so earnest and true and courageous in our service for others that our own hearts tell us we have done the right thing; to keep simple and kind and pure of heart under all circumstances.

"Oh, well," do you say, "I can't do that! No girl ever could. None ever did!" And yet, we do not know unless we have honestly tried it. Tried it not for a day or two, but right along, never feeling blue if we do not quite come up to the standard we have set for ourselves, but getting up bravely, though we have stubbed our toes and fallen, and going on until we win; for win we will, for that is the kind of life that brings the victory over self, and when we have conquered self, we have won the world!

MICHIGAN FARM BOY ENTERS BIG CONTEST.

I VAN GALPIN, of Ypsilanti, winner of the high score for dairy judging among Boys' Club members at the State Fair last month, will uphold the



Ralph Waldo Hoffman, of Hudson, Michigan, and His Playmates.

what I have been wanting! How did you know?" Or it may be you do bits of work in your spare time and save up the money they bring you and give it to sister or brother to help carry out some cherished plan, like going away for a term of school in town. "Surely that will make them love me!"

Six states, Minnesota, Wisconsin, In-

diana, Illinois, Iowa and Michigan will compete at the Chicago show. Prizes of \$100, \$85 and \$75 respectively, will be given the three highest, while the three lowest boys in the contest will win \$65 prizes, enough to pay their expenses, win or lose.

Galpin was trained in his judging work by E. F. Lyon, County Boys' Club Leader of Washtenaw county.

Our Prize Contest

FIRST PRIZE.

My Best Kodak Picture.

We have a little colt named Jennie. For a long time I have wanted to take her picture but she was so lively I was unable to get her in the desired position. On August 28, about ten o'clock in the morning, she was still out in the pasture with her mother, so I thought I would try to get a picture of her.

Mother went out with me. Jennie would run off and come back to look at the kodak. She didn't see why I



Under the Apple Tree.

wanted to take her picture, nor did she see any use in standing still that long.

Finally with an ear of corn I coaxed her mother under an apple tree, where I wanted them for the picture. The colt seeing her mother going, trotted along and stopped beside her mother.

After Gypsy, the mother horse, ate the corn she saw something across the field and they both looked up just as I snapped the picture.

The colt is Percheron and Clydesdale and is about three months old. She is so frisky it was hard to get a picture of her, but still, when I am near her she wants me to pet her.—Margaret Greenman, Penfield, Michigan. Age fourteen years.

DEMONSTRATION TEAMS VISIT M. A. C.

SATURDAY, September 6, several of the canning demonstration teams enroute home from the State Fair at Detroit stopped off at Lansing. Headed by the home demonstration agent or the local club leader from the county the girls visited their capital city and roamed over the campus of the college which sent leaders to train them. They were tired and worn from their journeys, yet everything at the college was interesting to them.

The girls' teams representing their club in their county did very good work at the fair. Their leaders spoke highly of their work. The teams from Manistee, Kent and Menominee counties were among those that stopped off to visit the capital city and M. A. C. They visited the various buildings and saw the laboratories where their leaders had received the training which they in turn had received. The trip was so full of new things to the girls that it was like a dream. Miss Van Heulan, Assistant Club Leader of the state, assisted in ushering the visitors around.

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Woman's Interests

Let's Start a Propaganda in Favor of Work



THE crying need of the world today is for workers. Certainly there was never a time when so much work was waiting to be done, nor when so few people were willing to do it. The manufacturer in his plant, the farmer in his fields, the merchant in his store and the housekeeper in her kitchen are all uttering the same cry, "Send us help."

At that there seems to be plenty of people who might work. Our losses in the war were not so great as to paralyze industry. And the expected rush of foreigners back to their native shores has not taken place. Only a comparatively small number of foreign born have sailed for Europe since the signing of the armistice. And still no one seems to be standing about waiting for the jobs that are open for them. It begins almost to seem as if no one really wanted to work.

It is rather foolish to place the blame for present conditions on any class, though capital is trying to shift it all on labor and labor is blaming capital. Everybody is more or less to blame. Such is the nice adjustment of things in this world that no one can claim to be all right, and everybody else all wrong.

I've been wondering a great deal

lately just how far we mothers have been wrong? How much of the responsibility for present conditions must we assume? Just what has been our attitude towards work, real work that is productive, like farming or cooking or sewing or washing or manufacturing? Have we held these jobs up before our children as the most desirable for them? Or have we warned them to steer clear of hard work and look for something easy and pleasant, like school teaching or office work.

We have always worked hard ourselves. Too hard by far, the most of us. And we've hoped with all our hearts that when our children grew up they might have things easy. We've talked it before them, what a dog's life was the farmer's, and how housework was nothing but slavery. Unconsciously our sons and our daughters have absorbed the idea that the necessary work of life was sort of beneath them. They have gotten the impression that life for them should be a sort of holiday, a place where they could do a smattering of work in a haphazard way and demand a big salary for it. They have not come up with the good old-fashioned training we had ourselves.

Don't you remember when you were

coming along that mother's favorite maxims were, "All play and no work makes Jack a lazy boy," and, "Whatsoever thy hand finds to do, do it with thy might?" When you were being brought up the schools hadn't discovered that children were to be taught without their knowing it, that study was to be made play for them. Your mother never heard that children were to be allowed self-expression; she had an idea that children were to be given certain tasks to perform at stated times, and to be taught to mind, be respectful to their elders and obey the law.

You are the result of your mother's training, a law-abiding, hard-working, sober citizen. The present generation is the result of our training, a world full of idlers, looking for short hours, light work, high pay and considerable license where law touches their personal liberty.

We are reaping what we have sown. It is rather late to correct our faults, but when we're brooding over present conditions and laying the blame on others, let's try to turn the current of our thoughts. Let's try to repair as best we can, and start a current of thought in favor of real, honest work, work of the kind the world needs.—DEBORAH.

Red Cross Activities in Rural Communities

THROUGHOUT the length and breadth of this great country of ours there has perhaps been no more welcome visitor than the Red Cross home service worker, who during those trying days when our boys were fighting in the trenches, brought material aid and spiritual comfort to the folks at home. Problems too great for the anxious mother or struggling wife to solve could always be taken to her, and any emergency could be met when she stood by.

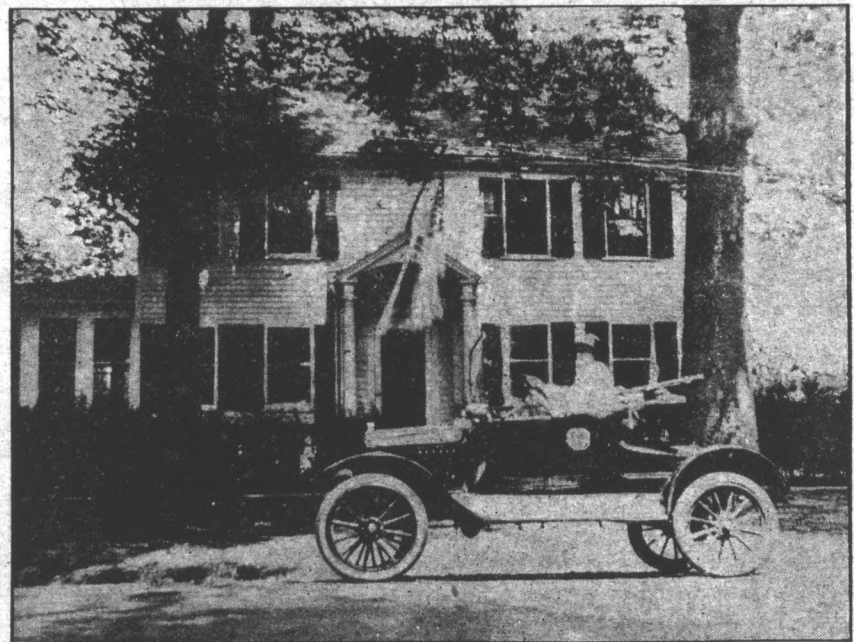
When there was a temporary financial stringency, the Red Cross could be counted on to lend a helping hand, and if Tom had not been heard from, the first person to consult was the home service visitor. Later on, after the armistice was signed and our troops began to return, many a stranded soldier found a friend in need in the same person who had been the mainstay of his family, while he was away. The home service department could help him to find a job, and if he chanced to be disabled he discovered through this source that he was entitled to disability compensation. He also might be given vocational training with pay, and financial aid could always be counted on when it was most needed.

Not only in the cities, where charitable agencies abound is the banner of the Red Cross flung forth, but also in rural communities, where advice and aid are less lavishly supplied. In ninety per cent of the places where home service sections operate there are practically no other social agencies and of the 3,800 home service sections in the United States 2,900 are in places of less than 8,000 inhabitants. It was found that rural communities welcomed Red Cross workers with even greater enthusiasm than did the cit-

ies. The mother, wife or sweetheart living on a farm was doubly glad to see the friendly visitor because she had less intercourse than others with the outside world and in consequence was in greater need of help in solving her special problems.

During the war it became the most natural thing in the world to turn to

gram is to include a broadening out of the war-time home service. It is found that the needs of our own people are increasing since the war and new problems are arising. Returned soldiers are in many cases finding difficulty in securing work for which they are fitted, many of them are in need of medical assistance, and the families still



Red Cross Rural Nurse Starting Out on her Day's Rounds, from the Red Cross Home Service Center.

the Red Cross for counsel. And since the war what was at first an experiment has become a habit. Home service workers are doubling their work, especially in the rural communities. They are working harder than ever, and are preparing to work harder still.

The American Red Cross peace pro-

have their difficulties, whether the head of the household is on this side of the water or the other. Then, too, there are many instances where the soldier did not come back, and here every possible word of encouragement and bit of assistance is needed to help those left behind to "carry on."

Realizing the special needs in small communities, a Bureau of Rural Organization has been formed, that the problems may be handled most efficiently. Community gatherings are to be boosted and get-together meetings for discussion of public problems will be arranged for by the Red Cross. It is not proposed to dictate policies, but rather to serve as a guiding hand, that the members of each community may be aware of their own special needs, and may mutually benefit each other. From local organization it is only a step to county organization, and it is hoped that representatives from all over a county can meet to discuss questions of education, health, agriculture, home-making and the like. The final step in the organization would be a state rural council, comprising representatives from the various county councils, and this is the ultimate goal which the Bureau of Rural Organization hopes to attain.

During the past summer Red Cross nurses have discussed the problems of the public health on the Chatauqua platform, thus reaching many in rural communities that perhaps were not previously aware of the work of the Red Cross. It is the aim of the workers in the country to get in touch with every family, not only those who are especially needy, but the more prosperous as well. The Red Cross is anxious to help those who are well-to-do

and well educated to help the less favored, and it is only through a community-wide acquaintance that this can be accomplished.

Red Cross exhibits at county and state fairs are counted on to do much in the way of publicity. All over the country Red Cross home service representatives are to be found at fairs this fall, giving counsel and advice and explaining their special functions in the community. Canteens for soldiers are also in evidence and first-aid stations are proving their usefulness to those who receive minor injuries while attending the fair.

Everywhere testimonials are received by home service workers, which more than assure them that their efforts are being appreciated. Sometimes it is only a clasp of the hand or a tear in the eye, that repays the visitor for her efforts. Again, it is a gift which has been purchased with money which would be better expended in providing for the family, and yet again it is the cherished possession of a lifetime, which a grateful mother presses upon her friendly counsellor. But it is not pay that the Red Cross worker is looking for. The greatest reward which she can ask for is the privilege to be of further service, and that is to be granted her, since the peace program is to include a wider field than ever for service in the homes of the people and in public health work.

Contributed Recipes

Savory Beets.

Cook and cool a quart of beets, then chop them up. Chop a quart of raw white cabbage and mix with the beets. Add a cupful of grated horseradish, a cupful of sugar and a little salt and pepper. Mix thoroughly and pour over enough cold-vinegar to cover. Put in a crock and set away for several days. It will then be of a deep red color.—Miss M. D.

Cucumber Catsup.

This is made without cooking, and it retains perfectly the taste of the fresh cucumbers. Pare the large cucumbers very thin and chop fine. Add a small teaspoon of salt and leave in a colander to drain for about an hour. Add one large onion chopped fine, one teaspoonful of white pepper and one pint of vinegar. Stir all well together, put in wide-mouthed jars, seal tightly and let stand at least a month before using.—Mrs. R. McM.

Grapes and Oranges.

Take four pounds of grapes and remove the skins. Cook the pulp and take out the seeds. Take three oranges and put them through the meat grinder, all except the peel from one. Add three pints of sugar and cook all together slowly until it seems well done. Can while hot.—Mrs. J. H. W.

Tomato Surprise.

A salad of tomatoes filled with chopped olives and celery is appetizing. The tomatoes should be skinned by placing them in a wire basket and sinking them quickly in a pan of very hot water. Do not let them remain in the pan long enough to heat through, and plunge into cold water. The skin will then rub off easily. Scoop out the pulp and seeds and fill the centers with the chopped olives and celery, moistened with salad dressing. Serve on lettuce with mayonnaise.—Mrs. J. J. O'C.

Pear Honey.

Stew down the parings of a half-bushel of pears after they have been sorted and cleaned. Press through the colander when they are well done. Add three lemons sliced, and an equal amount of sugar. This tastes like lemon preserves, and is very nice. Pears and plums are excellent canned together. Pour boiling water on the plums and peel off the skin. Remove the pits and drop the plums into a syrup of white sugar. Cook the pears in

clear water until done, then let come to a boil in the syrup. When the plums are done, put the two fruits together and seal.—Mrs. W. S.

Corn Fritters.

Cut enough corn from the cob to make one pint, or use the canned corn. Stir in gradually two tablespoons of flour, one-half teaspoon of baking powder, three eggs beaten light, salt and pepper to taste, and mix well together. Allow about a tablespoon for each fritter. Fry in hot fat, and send hot to the table.—A. L. C.

SILAS SEES THE COMET.

(Continued from page 461).

Holding the lamp close to the bush they bent forward trying to distinguish the reptile lying in the grass.

If Silas' appearance alone had been ghostly, that of himself and his wife was doubly so. Bending down toward the ground with the flickering lamp between them the two white figures slowly traversing the yard in circles around the rosebush at one o'clock in the morning was enough to inspire fear in any timid heart.

For some minutes they searched without finding a trace of the snake. Then Mrs. Hanford who was carrying the lamp called to her husband, some feet in the rear.

"Silas, you come here and look at this." The tone of her voice was ominous—almost condemning.

Silas came. On the grass in front of his wife's accusing index finger he beheld a rather pretty green, but perfectly harmless frog.

"There's your snake, Silas Hanford. I'd be ashamed to be scared of a poor little harmless frog if I was you!"

If Mrs. Hanford's speech sounds a trifle sarcastic we beg of you to remember that it is no small matter to be called out from bed at midnight because of one small frog.

"Mandy—it was a snake. I saw it. I—"

"In my opinion, Silas Hanford," said his wife in the manner of one speaking of a third person but whose speech has a direct significance for the person spoken to, "In my opinion there's no fool like an old fool."

And Silas, a humbler, if not a wiser man, had naught to do but to follow her into the house in silence.



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When the weather is fine the children will be out, when stormy weather approaches the witch comes out from 8 to 24 hours ahead of rain or snow.

The house is made of hardwood in Swiss cottage style and is decorated, as in the picture, with thermometer, elk's head, birds nest and bird etc. It has four windows and two doorways.

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THERE'S only one reason why most hens lay off laying as soon as egg prices begin climbing—right when you most want them to produce. They simply haven't the vigor in them to lay regularly. And they won't get it either until egg prices drop or until you put it into them.

Make your hens vigorous, make them lay. Just give them

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with a well-balanced ration. You will find Pratts will make hens lay heavily and regularly when they ordinarily would lay little, if any. It gives them keen appetites, sound digestion. Any year, it returns profits many times greater than its little cost. And this year—with egg prices beating all records—judge for yourself whether it's best for you to get Pratts. Keep your hens from catching colds, catarrh, roup—use

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Single Pheasants \$ 6.00 Each
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We have some of the young for sale, from our wonderful 55 pound tom "BLOOMFIELD KING." Why not buy one of our fine extra toms and improve your flock.

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Hens \$ 20.00 Each
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We are accepting orders now for eggs from our Pheasants, Wild Mallard Ducks, Turkeys and Single Comb Rhode Island Red chickens for spring delivery. Orders will be filled in the proportion that they are received.

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Get your order in early and send check with it. Send for free descriptive booklet of instructions.

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All our stock is guaranteed; any bird not satisfactory may be returned.

Spring Pullets—About 100 each of Barred Rocks, S. C. Black Minorcas, S. S. White and S. C. Brown Leghorns.

Yearling Pullets—200 S. C. White Leghorns; a limited number of our other breeds as given in our Fall Poultry circular.

Cockerels—Barred Rocks, White Rocks, Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, White Orpingtons, S. C. Black Minorcas, S. O. and R. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas.

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Germozone is sold by most drug, seed and poultry supply dealers, or mailed postpaid in 25c, 75c and \$1.50 packages from Omaha. Book on treatment of diseases free with each package.

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FRED ASTLING, Constantine, Mich.



The Farm Flock in October

By R. G. Kirby

PLAN on using the poultry manure to the best advantage by mixing egg from year-old and two-year-old it with hardwood ashes and work- hens rather than from pullets.

ing it into the garden soil in the fall.

Some crops are injured by spreading poultry manure near them in the spring, but if it is added to the soil in the fall much of the caustic properties will be gone when the plants start to grow next spring. It pays to store the poultry manure gathered from the houses in dry barrels until enough has accumulated to make spreading profitable. At the present value of all fertilizers the manure from the poultry houses is well worth careful attention.

Keep Hens Vigorous.

Never keep any hens lacking in vigor or after they are discovered as strong stamina is necessary in hens that lay winter eggs or in breeding stock that is to produce quality chicks in the spring. Birds that are inactive and dull are in the most danger from colds, roup and tuberculosis. They seldom lay any eggs and they may carry disease to other hens in the flock. The foundation of a live stock business must rest on healthy, vigorous stock, for when that is lacking, the best of pedigrees and equipment will not bring success.

Watch this Mite.

When the hens lose feathers around the neck and head it may be due to the work of the depluming mite. Such birds are not seriously injured except in appearance, but the pest should be controlled. A one per cent solution of a reliable commercial stock dip is often recommended for such cases. Immerse the birds on a warm still day and place them in a colony house until dry to avoid colds. If it can be avoided we do not like to dip fowls and most all cases infested with depluming mites can be controlled by rubbing a bit of carbolated vaseline over the spots where feathers are missing.

Saving Time.

We have about decided that the kerosene oil treatment for red mites takes too much time as the application must be repeated so often to insure protection. If other duties take up the time the poultryman on the farm is in danger of neglecting the roosts and then a few days' start gives the mites a chance to infest the cracks and crevices of the roosts and dropping boards and it is difficult to eradicate all of them. The best method is to paint the roosts with lice paint or some of the commercial stock solutions which keep the lice away much longer than the application of kerosene oil.

Do Not Sell Layers.

A study of the hens in the poultry crates at the railway stations may prove that some laying hens have been sent to to market that might have been retained more profitably. The market value of a dozen eggs is high enough to pay a hen's board for quite a few weeks and after doing all the work of raising a flock of hens, none of them should be discarded until they have had the best possible chance to make a good record. Never ship a late moulting hen to market if she still has some value as a layer or a breeder. Keep the laying hens that show the signs of constant egg production. They may be just the birds that are needed to produce hatching eggs next spring. We believe that the surest way to ob-

Sour Milk a Good Poultry Food.

Sour milk is often a by-product of farming that can be used profitably by the hens. According to H. L. Kemper a flock of one hundred hens should have about three gallons of sour milk per day for the best results. That seems to tally with the experience of many other poultrymen who reduce their cost of egg production by the liberal use of sour milk. If only a small quantity of sour milk per hen is available they should be given some beef scrap as hens cannot do their best without animal food in the ration. Nature seems to have planned that hens should lay eggs abundantly in the spring when worms and bugs were plentiful, both to help in producing the eggs and in feeding the chicks that hatch. It is evident that this animal food must be supplied at all seasons of the year because it does stimulate egg production and hens that only lay in the spring cannot be profitable.

Simple Construction is Best for Poultry House.

When building a poultry house money is saved by simple construction. First, select a well-drained site, if possible where there is protection from a windbreak or other farm buildings. Then build a house that is about twenty feet deep so that the wind will not strike the birds on the roosts, even when the front of the house is open during storms. Have plenty of windows for fresh air and sunshine as that is an important factor in keeping the farm flock in health.

Egg producers often keep flocks of five hundred Leghorns in one poultry house but we seldom see more than one hundred birds of the heavier breeds to a flock. Of course, the Leghorns are active and seem to thrive better than heavier birds when large numbers are together. However, it seems as if some large farms have a capacity of more of the heavier birds than they are carrying and some flocks of Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes might be managed in large numbers if the birds were given a large range and the best sanitary measures were used in the house. It is largely a matter of skill in management and the less a farmer is interested in poultry the smaller the flock he can manage with safety. It takes much work to handle large flocks of farm poultry in the right manner and few general farmers have the time to do it exactly right.

OVERCROWDING INJURES POULTRY.

THE birds in the farm flock should have at least four square feet of floor space per bird in their house. This does not mean about four square feet. It means that more room might be advantageous, but less would be dangerous. It is very difficult to keep an overcrowded house in sanitary condition. If the poultry house holds one hundred birds and one hundred and twenty-five are in the flock in the late fall, it will pay best to sell twenty-five birds and use the money to feed the remainder, rather than overcrowd them all.

When building roosts in the fall it

pays to remember that the birds crowd together on cool fall nights and do not seem to need so much room. However, if a night becomes warm they will spread out on the roosts and they need the room for health and comfort. Calculate the roosting space in the poultry house on the basis of a hot summer night. Then at all seasons the hens will have plenty of room.

About four hens per nest is a satisfactory number in the poultry house. If the nests are scarce the birds will crowd together or hide their nests in the litter on the floor or on the range. Build nests so that there will be room enough on a nest for one hen, but not room enough for two. Two hens are apt to crowd together on an over-size nest and the quarrelling may result in broken eggs.

Overcrowding causes the birds to become heated and then they catch cold when coming from the roost on a cold morning. When young stock are housed in colony houses or brood coops they will be injured by overcrowding. Brood coops should not be used for chicks that have been weaned. They do much better when roosting in colony houses where they cannot crowd together.

R. G. K.

CEMENT BLOCK POULTRY HOUSE.

I intend to build a chicken house, and was going to make it out of hollow cement blocks, but happened to think that they may be apt to draw dampness. Please let me know your experience and what kind of material to use. Would also like to know on what plan is the best way to build it.

Midland Co.

J. B. M.

In general, poultry houses may be built of cement block or brick or any material with which the builder is skilled in using, but the largest number of poultry houses of all types are built of lumber because it saves expense and gives universal satisfaction. A farm poultry house can be built of rather poor grade lumber and yet be made weather proof by covering it with a good grade of roofing paper on all sides. We have seen cement block poultry houses that were substantial and attractive and did not seem to draw dampness. Of course, they must be of the open front type with plenty of light and ventilation. However, we would not recommend a cement block poultry house in preference to a wooden house.

If the inquirer ever visits the Michigan Agricultural College he should inspect the twenty-by-twenty farm poultry house with the even span roof. It has a cement floor and cement foundation but the remainder of the construction is of wood. The outside is covered with red roofing paper held on with strips of wood which are painted white. The front is covered with quarter-inch mesh wire and there are large windows in both sides which can be thrown open in the summer when additional ventilation is needed. Of course, the back of the house is tight. This house is more attractive and practical than any cement block poultry house we have ever seen. It is a very good type for the average farm flock of about one hundred birds.

The shed-roof type of poultry houses are easy to build and about as inexpensive as any type which the farmer can use. They permit plenty of sunlight to strike clear to the back of the house and if they are twenty feet deep the storms will not reach the birds on the roosts even when the windows are open. The only cement block poultry houses we have seen have been of the shed-roof type and the birds housed in them seemed to be contented and of good vigor. Possibly the use of such material might depend on its cost in the section and the nearness of the farm to the producer of the blocks or the materials from which they are made.

R. G. K.

After the Moul— EGGS



REMEMBER, going through the moult is like going through a long spell of sickness. To force out the old quills and grow new feathers saps a hen's vitality.

If you expect your hens to be fall producers and winter layers, then feed them Poultry Pan-a-ce-a during and after the moult.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a

will start your pullets and moulted hens to laying

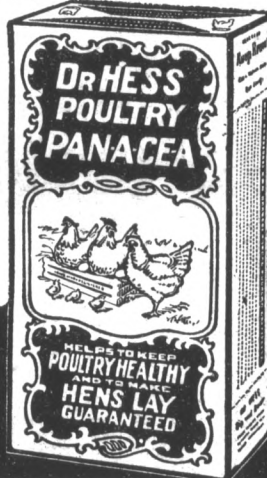
It contains Tonics that put your moulted hens in fine condition—Tonics that tone up the dormant egg organs—Iron that gives a moulted, run-down hen rich, red blood and a red comb. It contains internal antiseptics that destroy disease germs that may be lurking in the system. No disease where Pan-a-ce-a is fed.

It brings back the singing—it brings back the scratching—it brings back the cackle. That's when you get eggs; and it's eggs you want—fall eggs, winter eggs—when eggs are eggs.

Feed Pan-a-ce-a to all your poultry to make and keep them healthy. The dealer refunds your money if it does not do as claimed. Tell the dealer how many fowls you have and he will tell you what sized package to buy. Always buy Pan-a-ce-a according to the size of your flock. 30c, 75c and \$1.50 packages. 25-lb. pail, \$3.00; 100-lb. drum, \$10.00. Except in the far West and Canada.

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land and
water fowls. All the best paying varieties. Order
your breeding stock now and save money. Catalog
FREE. W. A. WEBER, Box 202, Mankato, Minn.

POULTRY

Barred Rocks Exclusively. Baby chicks all sold.
Thanks to all our customers. Order
early for next season. H. H. Pierce, Jerome, Mich.

Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels from Amer-
ica's greatest laying strain; big boned,
husky, well marked. Price \$3.00.
WRIGHT BROS., R. 2, Box 40, Ypsilanti, Mich.

S. C. B. Minorcas. Eggs from pen 1, \$3.00 per 15,
from pen 2, \$2.00 per 15. Incubator eggs \$7.00 per
hundred. R. W. MILLS, Saline, Mich.

Silver Golden and White Wyandottes young breeding
stock after Oct. 1st. Choice cockerels \$5 to \$15. Write
your wants now. C. W. Browning, R2 Portland, Mich.

Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels, Ferris 230-
264 egg strain April and May hatch,
Alvah Stegenga, Portland, Mich.

Buff Leghorns, and White Leghorns,
100 early hatched Cocker-
els from great laying strains \$1.50 to \$3.00.
Dr. WILLIAM SMITH, Petersburg, Mich.

Fowler's Buff Rocks Cockerels \$4 up. Utility eggs
for hatching \$2.00 for 15.
R. B. FOWLER, Hartford, Mich.

For sale "Buy the Best" eggs for hatching from 200
egg strain Barred Plymouth Rock. \$2.00 per 15. \$3.00
for 45 eggs. H. B. PROCTOR, Grand Haven, Mich.

March Hatched R. I. Red Cockerels
Both Combs. Write for prices and order early.
Interlakes Farm, Box 39, Lawrence, Michigan.

R.C. Brown LEGHORNS, M. Pekin Ducks, W. Chi-
nese Geese. Place orders early for
young stock. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.

Giant Bronze Turkeys. Young thoroughbreds, grand col-
or, type and bone. Early maturing birds now at
fall prices. Order soon. N. Evalyn Ramsdell, Ionia, Mich.

Our Quality Knife



Made by the famous Valley Forge Cutlery Company. Two blades
made of best razor steel. Ebony handle. Brass lined and well finished
throughout. Guaranteed to give satisfaction. High-grade every way.
These knives were bought at pre-war prices, otherwise we could
not make the attractive offers below. They are extra good value.
Sent prepaid for two yearly subscriptions to the Michigan Farmer
at \$1.00 each, or for one subscription and 50 cents additional.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Change of Copy or Cancellations much reach us
Ten Days before date of publication

A bull calf, sired by our imported "EDGAR of DALMENY"

recently sold in Scotland at the Perth
Bull Sale for the record price of 2,100
guineas, or \$10,584.00 in our money.
This goes to show the quality of the

ABERDEEN ANGUS

that Mr. Scripps is breeding. He enjoys see-
ing good stock on "Wildwood" and believes that
THE BEST IS NONE TOO GOOD.

"Edgar of Dalmeny" won the Michigan Grand
Championship last September at the Michigan
State Fair and was a winner in his class at the
Chicago International last December.

We have a few females with calves at foot and
re-bred to "Edgar of Dalmeny" that Mr. Scripps
has consented to sell to reduce the fast grow-
ing herd.

Write To

WILDWOOD FARMS ORION, MICHIGAN

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

WOODCOTE ANGUS

Established in 1900.

TYPE—QUALITY—BREEDING

The herd (tested annually) is absolutely
free from tuberculosis.

A few bulls (no females) for sale

WOODCOTE STOCK FARM, Ionia, Mich.

Cloverly! Angus, 5 cows with calves, rebred; 2 bred cows;
C1 two year old, 2 yearling heifers. Price \$2800, 6 year-
ling bulls, \$225 each. Geo. Hathaway & Son, Ovid, Mich.

Guernsey Bulls Cheap

Have Four Young Bulls
at Attractive Prices

One 3 weeks old Dam A. R. stock
and May Rose blood, \$75.00.

One 3 weeks old Lord Mar and Golden
Secret (May Rose) \$75.00.

One 2 months old Maple Crest and
Gov. of the Chene, \$100.

One 4 months old Ledyard Bay and
Gov. of the Chene, \$125.

Above prices are crated and deliver-
ed to Express Office, all nicely marked
straight and guaranteed right in every
way.

Hicks' Guernsey Farm
Saginaw, W. S. Michigan

GUERNSEYS



196-368 These figures repre-
sent the average but-
ter fat production of a grade herd
in Minnesota before and after
the use of a pure bred Guernsey
bull. The improved herd brought
the owner pro-
perity,--the original, only
drudgery. Write to breed-
ers for descriptions and
prices and send for our
free booklet, "The Grade
Guernsey."
The American Guernsey
Cattle Club, Box 1-35, Peter-
boro, N. H.



REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Young bulls of quality for sale,
backed by generations of large produc-
ers. All tuberculin tested. Come and
look them over.

AVONDALE STOCK FARM,
WAYNE, MICH.

GUERNSEY FOR SALE

Our A. R. May Rose Herd Sire Carries 25% same blood
as Florham Leader that sold for \$25000. One six
months old bull calf. Herd Federal T. B. tested.
Gilmore Brothers, Camden, Mich.

Registered Guernseys

Two choice two year old Guernseys bred—\$500.
J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

Guernsey Bull Burly of Strawberry Hill No.
52161 born April 24th 1917. Price
\$300.00. Sire King Bell of Briarbank No. 28808; Dam
Daisy Deep Dale No. 56429. Walter Phipps Farm,
80 Alfred St., Detroit.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

2 bulls, 2 bull calves. Priced to sell.
F. E. ROBSON

Room 307, M. C. R. R. Depot, Detroit, Mich.

GUERNSEYS—REGISTERED BULL CALVES

Containing blood of world champions.
HICKS' GUERNSEY FARM, Saginaw, W. S. Mich

AUCTION SALE!

THE DISPERSION OF 50 Head—Holstein Friesian Cattle—50 Head

at Fairview Farm, Dimondale, Mich.
Oct. 17, 1919, at 10:30 O'Clock

This is one of the best bred and best individual herds of Central
Michigan. About half will freshen this fall and early winter. There are
some A. R. O. cows, the balance are all capable of making good A. R. O.
records. This herd is composed of the blood from four of the leading
families of the breed, such as: Pontiac Korndyke, Pontiac Butter Boy,
King of the Pontiacs and King Segis. This herd is headed by a 28-lb.
grandson of King Segis, who's dam has three A. R. O. records all testing
above four per cent fat. This herd is on the accredited list for tubercu-
losis; there never has been a reactor in the herd—a strictly clean herd.

Every animal of breeding age is guaranteed to be a breeder. Every-
thing will be sold without reserve. All New York Central Trains will be
met at Dimondale, Michigan, and all local Grand Trunk trains at Millets,
Mich. The farm is located three miles north of Diamondale, or six miles
southwest of Lansing, Michigan, on the Lansing-Battle Creek road.

The Terms of Sale are Cash, or Six Months' Time on bankable notes
bearing six per cent interest from date of sale. Nothing shall be removed
until proper settlement has been made.

This Sale will be Held, Rain or Shine---Don't Miss It.

Col. J. E. Mack, Chas. Daniels, S. T. Wood, B. S. Harris
Auctioneer. Sale Manager. Pedigree Expert. Clerk.

G. F. Balduf & Son, Prop's, Dimondale, Mich.

GUERNSEYS must reduce herd, so offer
a few choice females of
Glenwood breeding also bulls, all stock of A. R. breed-
ing, herd tuberculin tested.
T. V. HICKS, Battle Creek, Mich.

\$75 gets 1 1/2 mo. old gison Maplecrest Korn. Heng. and
27 lb. daughter of Johan Heng. Lad. and 18.48 lb.
daughter of Cal. Jane Paul A. Dam is my best milk-
er. Terms. M. L. McLAULIN, Redford, Michigan.

A Good Note accepted in payment of finely bred reg-
istered Holstein bull calves. Quality
of the best, and at prices within reach of all. Write.
GEO. D. CLARKE, Vassar, Mich.

The Traverse Herd

We have what you want in BULL CALVES, the
large fine growthy type, guaranteed right in
every way. They are from high producing A.R.
O. ancestors. Dam's records up to 30 lbs. Write
for pedigrees and quotations, stating about age
desired.

TRAVERSE CITY STATE HOSPITAL
Traverse City, Mich.

"Top-Notch" HOLSTEINS

The young bulls we have for sale are
backed up by many generations of
large producers. Buy one of these
bulls, and give your herd a "push".
Full descriptions, prices, etc. on request.

McPherson Farms Co., Howell, Mich.

"Winwood Herd"

REGISTERED
Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Sire in Service
FLINT MAPLECREST BOY

His sire is Maplecrest Korndyke Hengerveld. His
three nearest dams each over 80 lbs. of butter in 7
days. His dam and granddam both made over 1232 lbs.
of butter in one year. It is the yearly cow we
are looking for to deliver the goods. Flint Maplecrest
Boy's Dam is Gluck Vassar Bell, 30.57 lbs. of butter
in 7 days and 121 lbs. in 30 days. Her butter fat test
is 5.27. We have a few choice bull calves about ready
for service and one or two ready. Remember we are
breeders and not dealers in cattle. Our price is right,
breeding considered. Write us your wants, or come
and look this herd over before you buy, and see for
yourself. You will be glad you came. Herd tuberculin
tested.

JOHN H. WINN, Inc.
Lock Box 249, Roscommon, Mich.
Reference Roscommon State Bank.

To avoid inbreeding will sell Binnie of
the Ridge No 41637 three
years old. Dan Trisey of the Ridge B. F. 537.35 class
E. Granddam. Abbie of Riverside E. F. 536.32
Champion Guernsey cow of Mich. want to sell into a
registered herd where A. R. testing will be done.
E. J. Smallidge, Eau Claire, Mich.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN

bulls from A. R. O. Dams.

SINDLINGER BROTHERS
LAKE ODESSA, MICHIGAN

THE HOLSTEINS

At Maple Avenue Stock Farm are under Government
supervision. The entire herd have just been tuberculin
tested and not one reactor. A good place to buy that
bull you are looking for, and I have two very fine,
richly bred, and splendid individuals ready for any
amount of service. I want to answer any question
you may ask about them.

L. E. CONNELL, Fayette, Ohio

Wah-Be-Me-Me Farms

Pure Bred Registered

Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Herd Headed by

Segis Pontiac De Nijlander.

A 32 lb. grandson of Michigan's great 35 lb. champion
cow, Pontiac De Nijlander. His dam, Oak Valley
Korndyke Beets Segis Fan, 32.06, also a Michigan
prize winner last year and a prize winner in the Na-
tional Ass'n. all classes, as a 4 year old last year. Her
dam is a granddaughter of King Segis and as a 5 yr. old
has 731.5 lbs. milk, 29.47 lbs. butter in 7 days and 2848.4
lbs. milk, 116.9 lbs. butter in 30 days. Segis Pontiac De
Nijlander's dam as a four year old (she is 5 yrs. now)
made 122.1 lbs. butter and 2721 lbs. milk in 30 days.
Write for list of bull calves from 18 lb. 2 year olds to
over 30 lb. dams. Have a five year old son of Rag Apple
Korndyke 8th, a half brother to the \$25,000 bull for
sale. Also Big Type Poland China hogs sired by a litter
mate to the Illinois Grand Champion. Albert G. Wade,
Prop. White Pigeon, Michigan.

For Sale Seven grade Holstein cows due to freshen
in October and November; also two heifers.
HERBERT SIEFERT, Bonnie Brae Farm, Byron
Center, Michigan, R. 3.

Registered Holstein heifers bred to a double grand
old son of the great May Echo Sylvia 41 lbs. butter and
006 lbs. milk in 7 days. C. H. Giddings, Gobleville, Mich.

CLUNY STOCK FARM

100--REGISTERED HOLSTEINS--100
When you need a herd sire remember that we
have one of the best herds in Michigan, kept un-
der strict sanitary conditions. Every individual
over 6 mos. old regularly tuberculin tested. We
have size, quality, and production records back-
ed by the best strains of breeding.

Write us your wants.
R. BRUCE McPHERSON, Howell, Mich.

HOLSTEIN of QUALITY

A doz. fine, large cows for sale from three to six years
old. Pontiac Korndyke, and Colantha Fourth-Johan-
na breeding. Also four heifers just being bred to one
of Michigan's best young sires. All have just been
Federal tested.

E. A. HARDY, Rochester, Mich.

Auction Sale of Registered Jerseys

At my farm, Three Miles Southwest of
Grand Blanc, on Cook Road,

Wednesday, Oct. 15, 1919, 2 p. m.

Bull, Fontaine Japs Leonatus 156703.
Five cows 2 to 8 years old, 3 due in
October. Two yearling heifers. One
heifer calf 4 months old.

Breeding, Interested Prince, Hood
Farm and Imported Jap.

Spencer Sutphin, Prop.

For Sale: Jersey bull, Glory's Majesty No.
167066 dropped May 8, 1918. Solid col-
or, black tongue and switch. His sire Majesty's Oxford
Fox No. 134214. His dam, Noble's Glory No. 301015 Imp.
with a R. M. record of over 400 lbs. butter with first
calf. Will ship C. O. D., no females for sale at present.
Newman's Stock Farm, R. 1, Mariette, Mich.

LILLIE Farmstead Jerseys. A few heifers bred to
freshen this fall, also yearling heifers; and two or
three R. of M. cows. Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville, Mich.

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

Maple Lane R. of M. Jersey herd. Bull and heifer
calves sired by a nephew the new World's
Champion, Sophie's Agnes. Also R. C. Red eggs and
chix. IRVIN FOX, Allegan, Mich.

For Sale Registered Jersey bulls ready
for service and bull calves.
SMITH & PARKER, R. 4, Howell, Mich.

The Wildwood Jersey Farm
Bulls for sale by Majesty's Oxford Fox 134214 and Em-
inent Lady's Majesty 150934, and out of R. of M. Ma-
jesty dams. ALVIN BALDEN, Capac, Mich.

Jersey Bulls For Sale From R. of M.
Lad-Raleigh-St. Lambert breeding. Meadowland
Farm, Waterman & Waterman, Ann Arbor, Mich.

HARWOOD HEREFORDS

Young stock both sexes for sale.

"Keep On 508019" heads the herd. Write us
your wants. Visitors welcome.

JAY HARWOOD, Ionia, Mich.
Farm six miles south of Ionia.

Herefords Polled and Horned blood lines
embrace Fairfax. Polled Per-
fection and Prime Lad 9th breeding. Prices reasonable.
COLE & GARDNER, Hudson, Mich.

Herefords Bob Fairfax 494027 at head of herd.
Stock for sale, either sex, polled or
horned, any age. Priced right. EARL O. McCARTY,
Sec'y. H. B. Ass'n. Bad Axe, Mich.

Shorthorn Cattle of both Sex for Sale
W. W. KNAPP, Howell, Michigan.

For Sale Shorthorns of Quality Scotch and
Hops, Avondale, Maxwilton Sulton and White Hall
Sulton, Model Type, by the Oscola Co. Shorthorn
Breeders Ass. John Schmidt, Sec. Reed City, Mich.

BIDWELL SHORTHORNS

For Beef and Milk

Registered bulls, cows and heifers. Good Scotch and
Scotch-Topped for sale. In prime condition. Modern
sanitary equipment. Herd under state and federal
supervision. Farm 10 minutes from N. Y. C. depot.
1 hour from Toledo, Ohio. Automobile meets all
trains. Write

BIDWELL STOCK FARM

Box B, Tecumseh, Mich.

Richland Stock Farm

SHORTHORNS

HOME OF THE MICH. CHAMPIONS
We offer for sale a few good dual pur-
pose cows with calves at foot. Also
two three year old bulls suitable for
range purposes. We invite inspection.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS,

Office at Tawas City, Mich. Herds at Prescott, Mich.

Shorthorns Scotch and Scotch Topped cows and heif-
ers, priced right. Come and see them or
write W. B. McQUILLAN, R. 7, Howell, Mich.

Scotch Topped Cows For Sale. Bred by the Mich.
M. V. Butler, Williamston, Mich.

Shorthorns New list, 27 bulls; 28 females. Feb. list
all sold. Central Mich. Shorthorn
Breeders' Ass'n., Oscar Skinner, Sec'y, Gowen, Mich.

The Kent Co. Shorthorn Breeders have both males
and females for sale. Ask about them.
L. E. LEONARD Sec'y. Caledonia, Mich.

SHORTHORNS A young Mary cow and
calf also a young bull for
sale. Louis Bubbitt, Williamston, Mich.

Meadow Hills Shorthorns—For sale females
of all ages, in-
cluding one aged cow at bargain; also one roan bull
ready for service. Geo. D. Doster, Doster, Mich.

MILKING SHORT ORNS Clay
bred
bull calves. Davidson and Hall, Tecumseh, Mich.

Special Offer Shorthorns—Cows \$250 to \$300.
Bulls \$200 to \$250.
Wm. J. Bell, Rose City, Mich.

SHORTHORN BULL CALVES
FOR SALE. Chas. Metzel & Sons, Ithaca, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns of best Bates breeding 2
bulls 7 mo. old and 2 heifers
3 and 7 months old for sale. E. H. Kurtz Mason, Mich.

FOR Sale. Thirty head high grade Shorthorn and
Hereford steers, weigh about 700 pounds. If fed for
spring markets will be money makers. Price \$70 per
head. J. E. GAMBLE, Hart, Mich.

Dual Purpose bulls of serviceable age. A few cows
and heifers left.
T. I. MARTIN, R. 1, Ionia, Mich.

Red Polled Bulls For Sale
also cows and heifers. G. A. Calhoun, Bronson, Mich.

HOGGING DOWN CORN.

HOGGING down corn is more popular with farmers throughout the greater part of the corn belt than ever before, largely because of the high price of labor, corn huskers asking ten cents a bushel and board in north-western Iowa. The corn in that region, as well as in most of South Dakota and Minnesota, is reported the best seen for a score of years. Up to this time labor has been scarce, but now plenty of workers are offering their services. Hogs and sheep are doing much of the corn husking this year, and more sheep are engaged in this line of saving work than for years. The idea of hogging down corn is reported as spreading, and it is expected that in northern Iowa more than ten per cent of the crop will be gathered in this manner. Of course, the silos will be utilized for corn feed also, and they are numerous everywhere these times, especially where cattle feeding is carried on extensively. Interesting evidence of the growth of hogging down corn is furnished by the report of the county agent of Franklin county, Iowa, which states that last year 2,933,000 bushels of corn were raised in that county, and of this amount only 2,000,000 bushels were estimated to have been picked. W. W. F.

HOG PRICES FLUCTUATE.

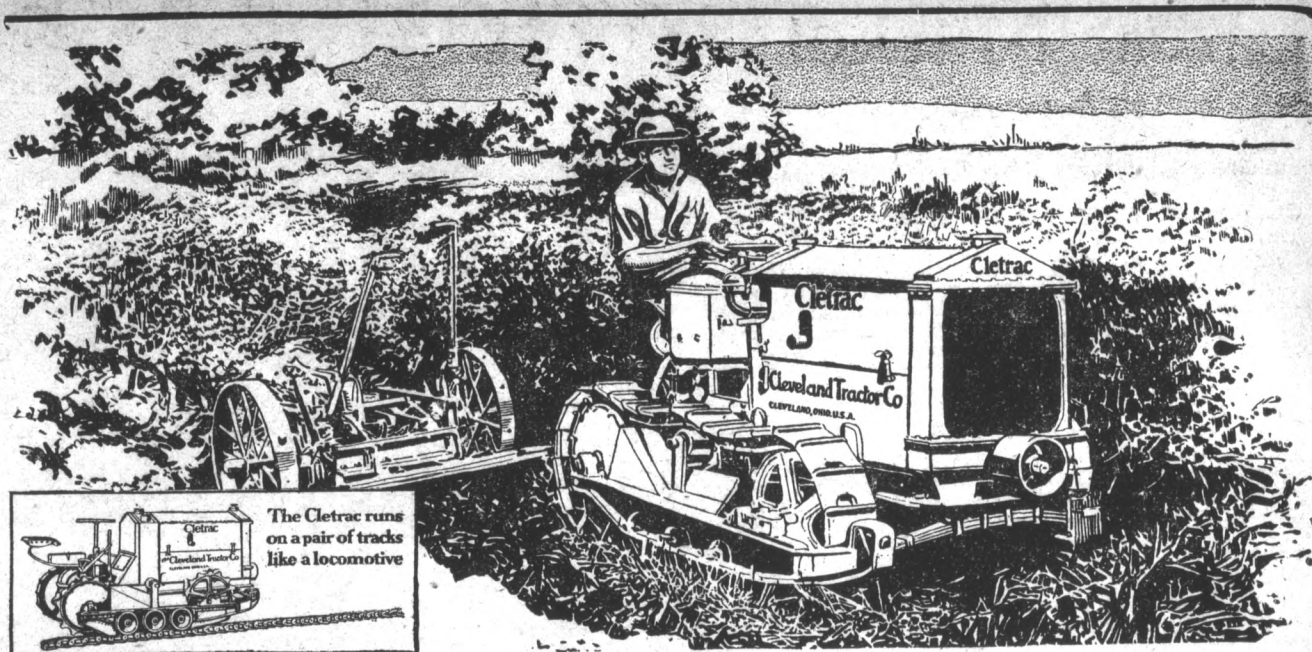
EXTRAORDINARILY wide fluctuations continue to take place in prices for hogs offered on the Chicago market, and stockmen having hogs for sale cannot understand why a car of swine should change in value to the extent of \$500 in thirty-six hours, as happens frequently. Hogs are selling at far lower prices than at the year's highest period, although still far higher than in normal times, if much below the prices paid one and two years ago. A year ago top hogs were selling in the Chicago market at \$20.10, two years ago at \$19.60, three years ago at \$10.50 and four years ago at \$8.50. With the packers evidently strongly averse to paying higher prices for hogs, stockmen owning maturing hogs are letting them go to market as fast as they mature. Pigs are arriving in steadily increasing volume, and there is a good demand for feeder pigs to ship to farming districts. Late sales of hogs were at the lowest prices recorded since October last year, the best prices being paid for prime light butchers, followed by light bacon hogs and heavy butchers, with rough heavy packers the lowest priced of all, as usual. Very few piggy sows are marketed these times of light prices, when every brood sow is valuable. The other day the Chicago receipts of hogs were the second largest in seven months, while the shipping demand from the east was the smallest for the year. W. W. F.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OPENS WITH BIG ATTENDANCE.

THE Michigan Agricultural College opened for the year last week, with one of the heaviest enrollments in its history. Nearly 1,400 students registered the first three days, and late arrivals were expected to boost the attendance above the college record of 1,600 four-year students. The agricultural division continues to lead in total enrollment, more than five hundred men being entered in this section.

ENTRIES TO INTERNATIONAL.

We wish to call the attention of our readers to the announcement of the management of the International Live Stock Exposition to be held at Chicago Stock Yards, November 29 to December 6, that entries will close on November 1.



The Tracks Save Power

THE Cletrac Tank-Type Tractor runs on metal tracks like a locomotive. Six wheels, three on each side, carry the entire weight of the machine and run on the endless tracks which are laid down and picked up as the Cletrac goes along.

This distinctive and efficient type of construction enables the Cletrac to go practically anywhere. No matter what the soil conditions, it runs on its tracks—nothing stops it.

It doesn't have to expend extra energy to push itself along. This saves power, saves fuel, saves time.

The power isn't wasted propelling the tractor. It goes into the "pull" on the implement.

And the tracks being broad, distribute the weight of the Cletrac as snow shoes distribute a man's weight. Think what that means in the preparation of your seed bed. Think what a tremendous advantage it gives you on hilly ground. Think of the extra power and the lower upkeep under hard conditions. Think of the greater speed and the easier handling.

The Cleveland Tractor Co.

19021 Euclid Avenue Cleveland, Ohio
Largest manufacturers of tank-type tractors in the world

Cletrac
TANK-TYPE TRACTOR
(Formerly known as the "Cleveland Tractor")

See your Cletrac dealer today. Early ordering is important. Write for the illustrated booklet "Selecting Your Tractor".

Oct 23, 1919 Oct. 23, 1919

Howell Sales Co., of Livingston County

SIXTH ANNUAL SALE

At Sale Pavilion on Fair Grounds, Howell, Mich.

85 Head of Registered Holsteins 85

Sale will Begin at 10:30

A large per cent of these cattle are fresh cows and heifers, or cows and heifers soon to freshen. Among the female offerings is a 29-lb. cow, two 24-lb. cows, several from 22 lbs to 24 lbs, a daughter of a 32-lb. cow; a daughter of a 29-lb. cow, a daughter of a 25-lb. cow, and a daughter of a 21-lb. two-year-old. We will sell six young bulls from dams up to 27 lbs. and sired by better than 30-lb. bulls.

Our reference sires are the very best bulls in Michigan, being from dams with records of 28 lbs. up to 45 lbs.

All cattle over six months of age tuberculin tested.

COL. J. E. MACK, Auctioneer. S. T. WOOD, Pedigree Expert.

Catalogs Ready Oct. 10th.

JAY B. TOOLEY, Sec'y, HOWELL, MICH.

O. I. C. BOARS FOR SALE

One of the Best Herds in Michigan

Big type, growthy boars of all ages. I ship C. O. D., pay express and register in buyer's name. If you want a real choice boar, guaranteed right in every way, write me.

J. CARL JEWETT,

R. 5, Mason, Michigan.

MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY

INDEMNIFIES Owners of Live Stock — Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs

Against Death by Accident or Disease

308 Davidson Building,

Bay City, Michigan

CATTLE

CATTLE FEEDERS ATTENTION

We have for sale 200 head well bred Hereford and Shorthorn Cattle. Good condition. On pasture 4 miles from Vanderbilt. Will sell one car load or all. Call on us or wire for price. Subject to previous sale. Otsego Cattle Company, Vanderbilt, Mich.

HOGS

Registered Berkshire Boars: ready for service. A few gilts and sows bred for May and June farrow. Also spring pigs. CHASE STOCK FARM, Marietta, Mich.

REG. Berkshire boar past 1 yr old for \$75.00. Late spring pigs at \$40 each. No sows for sale. B. B. REAVEY, Akron, Mich.

Big Growthy Berkshire Pigs
Registered. W. H. Every, Manchester, Mich.

Duroc Opportunity

What would the earning capacity of a Brookwater Boar be in your herd? A mid-west breeder states that the Brookwater boar he used added from \$75 to \$100 to every gilt bred to him. It paid this man to use one of our boars it will pay you.

We have several that we are offering at prices which appeal to the small breeder who must of necessity be a conservative buyer. We have a few that are good enough to be used in high class herds at prices in keeping with their individuality and breeding. Money invested in a good herd boar very speedily increases the value not only of what you sell but what you keep. Send for price list or better, visit the farm.

BROOKWATER FARM, Ann Arbor, Mich.
HERBERT W. MUMFORD, owner.
J. BRUCE HENDERSON, Manager.

FREE DUROCS

To introduce the merits of our pure bred Durocs, we will give the following away.

No. 1. sow pig 8 weeks or over for heaviest pig either sex purchased from us, weight reported at 9 mos. of age.

No. 2. Boar 8 weeks or over for largest order of 8 weeks weaning pigs taken by one customer before Jan. 1, 1920.

No. 3. Gilt bred to farrow for largest order of 6 mos. or over pigs, not less than \$200 before March 1, 1920.

We ship C. O. D. and guarantee satisfaction.

EAGER BROS., HOWELL, MICH.

Duroc-Jerseys August pigs either sex, ready to ship Oct. 15th. From large litters and best breeding, crated f. o. b. Bankers, 15 to 18 dollars. Two ads. last spring brought orders for over 100 more than I had. Boys and Girls Clubs Ann Arbor have 25, one boy refused 65 dollars for 1 pig. Satisfaction or money back. Pedigrees furnished. B. E. KIES, Hillsdale, Mich.

DUROC BOARS ready for service; excellent breeding and individuality. The large growthy kind, also Aug. & Sept. boar pigs, prices very reasonable. RUSH BROS., Oakwood Farm, Romeo, Mich.

DUROC-JERSEYS

E. D. HEYDENBERG Wayland, Mich.

DUROC SOWS

sired by Walt's King 92949, the sire of 1st. prize winners last year, and bred to Orion's Fancy King the real big type Duroc. NEWTON BARNHART, St. Johns, Mich.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 471

Latest Market Reports

SECOND EDITION.

The markets in this edition were revised and corrected on Thursday afternoon, October 9.

WHEAT.

A firm tone prevails in the wheat market with prices ruling one cent higher than a week ago. Local receipts are running considerably below those of last year. One year ago they were paying \$2.22 for No. 2 red wheat on the local market. Present Detroit prices are:

No. 1 red	\$2.27
No. 1 mixed	2.25
No. 1 white	2.25
No. 2 red	2.24
No. 3 red	2.20

CORN.

Ending England's railway strike did not have the big influence on corn prices that may have been expected. Further bullish news was unsettled weather, which suggests smaller receipts and higher hog prices. On the other hand, Argentine is offering corn at low prices. One year ago No. 3 corn was quoted at \$1.33 on the local market. At Chicago No. 2 mixed corn is quoted at \$1.43½@1.45; No. 2 yellow \$1.44@1.46½; December at \$1.22; May \$1.20½. Present Detroit quotations are:

No. 3 corn	\$1.47
No. 3 yellow	1.50
No. 4 yellow	1.48
No. 5 yellow	1.47

OATS.

The absence of export demand has weakened the oat deal. Receipts are more liberal and current trade is thoroughly satisfied with supplies. A year ago standard oats were quoted locally at 72½c. Present Detroit prices are:

No. 3 white	74
No. 3 white	72½@73
No. 4 white	71½@72

RYE.

This grain is in fair demand which gives the trade a firm tone. Local prices are unchanged from last week, with cash No. 2 quoted at \$1.42½.

BARLEY.

This grain is firm and 10c higher at \$2.50@2.60 per cwt for cash No. 3 on the local market.

BEANS.

The various bean markets report conditions somewhat at variance with each other. At Detroit the trade is firm with immediate and prompt shipment quoted at \$7.50 per cwt. In Chicago the market is reported weak, with offerings large; pea beans are sold there at \$8@8.25 for choice to fancy hand-picked, and red kidneys at \$11.50@12. In New York a quiet market is reported for pea beans with choice at \$8.25 and common to fair do \$7@8. The quality of the Michigan and New York crops is excellent.

FEEDS.

A slight decline is noted in some lines as follows: Bran \$43; standard middlings \$56@57; fine middlings \$63@65; coarse corn meal \$64; cracked corn \$65; corn and oat chop \$55 a ton.

SEEDS

Active buying forces an advance in seed prices. At Detroit prime red clover is quoted at \$30.25; December at \$30.25; alsike \$27; timothy \$5.50.

HAY.

Increased receipts bring a slightly easier feeling to this market. Detroit quotations are: No. 1 timothy \$29.50@30; standard and light mixed \$28.50@29; No. 2 timothy \$27.50@28; No. 1 mixed and No. 1 clover \$24@25.

Pittsburgh.—Clover and clover mixed hay are in urgent demand and sell above the best timothy. Quotations: No. 1 timothy \$30@31; No. 1 light mixed \$29.50@30; No. 1 clover mixed and No. 1 clover \$31.50@32.

WOOL

Improvement in the demand for wool of better grades is noted. British markets are unusually strong and competition keen. At Boston fine unwashed delaine fleeces are firm at 83@84c; half-blood combing 80@81c; fine unwashed clothing 70@72c. The weak point in the trade is in the medium and lower grades of wool, the use of which wools is being encouraged along broader lines.

POTATOES.

General conditions are little changed. The movement is large, an incom-

plete report for Saturday showing 1166 cars moving from producing sections. Detroit's market is unsettled with supplies liberal. Michigan round whites are bringing \$3.50@3.75 a 150-lb sack. In Pittsburgh the market is weak with Michigan No. 1 stock bringing \$3.90 per 150-lb. sack. In Cleveland the same stock is quoted at \$4.25 on a steady market. The New York market is dull and the Philadelphia trade slightly weaker, while Chicago is easy to steady.

BUTTER.

Higher prices noticeably restrict consumption. Current make is falling off and stores are being reduced. The fancy goods are especially scarce. In Detroit fresh creamery jobs at 57@57½c; in Chicago 49@62½c; in New York 54@65½c; extra creamery 67@69c in Philadelphia.

EGGS.

Trading in eggs is marked by a generous advance in prices. More storage stock is moving, while fresh receipts are falling off rapidly. Fresh eggs are quoted at 51@56c by the Detroit butter and egg board, while local firms are offering up to 62c for good stock. In Chicago firsts bring 53@54c; ordinary firsts 45@46c; storage packed firsts 55½@56c. The range for nearby western stock in New York is 65@86c. A firm market obtains in Philadelphia, with western stock bringing \$18@19.20 per case.

APPLES.

Growers are optimistic on the apple outlook. Notwithstanding the high prices for both box and barrel fruit, the average price is below that of the competitive fruits and vegetables with the single exception of cranberries.

Eastern growers, however, are somewhat skeptical regarding the great advertising campaign being conducted by northwestern growers' associations. At Detroit various varieties of A-2½-inch are bringing \$7@7.75 and unclassified grades \$5.50@7. Fancy stock is bringing \$7@8.25 in Chicago, and extra fancy Jonathans \$8.25@9.25.

GRAND RAPIDS

Cider apples are in greater demand this year than ever before, due to the state being "dry." The price last week was \$1.25@1.40 per cwt. Last week 55 cars were shipped out. Late potato crop is yielding better than expected. Price on the city market last week was \$1.30@1.35 per cwt. The bulletin issued by the branch of the United States bureau quotes local prices as follows: No. 1 sacked \$2.25@2.35 per cwt; wagonload \$1.70@1.90 per cwt. Orchardists want more for their apples this year than last and are asking \$4@5 per cwt, according to variety. The quince crop is light and growers are paid \$4 per bushel. Butter is the highest known. Creamery makers quote prints at 64c a pound. Beginning October 1 milling companies are paying wheat growers two cents per bushel advance. The price of red is \$2.12 per cwt and white \$2.10. November 1 they will raise it another two cents. Seeding of winter wheat and rye is about over in all counties in this section of the state. Early seeding is making good growth. Sugar beet crop is being harvested and is reported a fine one in this section. Egg producers are paid 55c a dozen, the highest ever known at this season of the year.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Potatoes are in good supply and are moving a little slowly at \$1.40@1.50 a bu; fancy apples \$3@3.25; No. 1 \$2.25@2.75; cabbage 75c@81; onions \$2.50; parsnips at \$1.25@1.50; live hens and springers 26@30c; eggs 55@56c.

Live Stock Market Service

Reports for Thursday, October 9th

BUFFALO.

On this market pigs brought \$15.50@16 today; other hogs \$16.10; lambs were extremely dull at \$15.50, while calves brought \$22.50.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 1,959. Market strong.	
Best heavy steers	\$12.00@13.00
Best handy wt bu steers ..	9.50@10.50
Mixed steers and heifers ..	8.50@ 9.00
Handy light butchers	7.50@ 8.25
Light butchers	6.50@ 7.00
Best cows	9.00
Butcher cows	7.00@ 8.25
Cutters	5.50@ 5.75
Canners	5.00@ 5.25
Best heavy bulls	8.00
Bologna bulls	7.00@ 7.50
Stock bulls	6.50@ 7.00
Feeders	8.00@ 9.50
Stockers	7.00@ 8.50
Milkers and springers....	\$ 65@ 125
Veal Calves.	
Receipts 1,232. Market dull.	
Best	\$21.00@22.00
Others	8.00@17.00
Sheep and Lambs.	
Receipts 14,025. Market steady on good quality lambs; common and culls \$1 lower; sheep steady.	
Best lambs	\$14.50@15.10
Fair lambs	13.00@14.25
Light to common	9.00@11.00
Fair to good sheep	6.50@ 7.00
Culls	3.00@ 4.50
Hogs.	
Receipts 6,707. Market 25@50c lower; all grades \$15@15.25.	
Pigs	\$15.50
Mixed hogs	16.00

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Estimated receipts today are 28,000; holdover 6,668. Market fairly active, steady to 50c lower. Bulk of sales at \$13.75@15.25; tops \$15.50; heavy 250 lbs up medium, good and choice \$14.50@15.25; medium 200 to 250 lbs, medium, good and choice \$14.50@15; light 150 to 200 lbs common, medium, good and choice \$14.75@15.50; light lights 130 to 150 lbs, common, medium, good and choice \$14.25@15; heavy packing sows 250 lbs up, smooth \$13.25@14; packing sows 200 lbs up, rough \$13@13.50; pigs 130 lbs down, medium, good and choice \$13.75@14.50.

Cattle.

Estimated receipts today are 16,000. Beef steers and feeders steady; others weak; calves 50c lower. Beef steers, medium and heavy weights 1100 lbs up choice and prime \$16.75@18.75; do medium and good \$11.25@16.75; do com-

mon \$8.75@11.25; light weight 1100 lbs down, good and choice \$14.75@18.40; do common and medium \$8.25@14.75; butcher cattle, heifers, common, medium good and choice \$6.50@14.25; cows common medium good and choice at \$6.25@12.75; Bulls bologna and beef at \$6@11; canners and cutters, cows and heifers \$5.25@6.25; do canner steers at \$5.75@8.25; veal calves, light and handyweight medium, good and choice \$17@18.25 feeder steers, common, medium, good and choice at \$7.50@13; stocker steers, common, medium, good and choice \$6.50@10.25; do cows and heifers, common, medium, good and choice \$6@8; stocker calves, common, medium, good and choice at \$8@10; western range cattle, beef steers, medium, good and choice \$11@15.60; do cows and heifers, medium, good and choice \$7.75@13.

Sheep and Lambs.

Estimated receipts today are 49,000. Lambs 25c lower; sheep are steady to lower. Lambs 84 lbs down, medium, good, choice and prime \$13@16; do culls and common \$8.50@12.75; spring lambs, medium, good, choice and prime \$9.25@11.50; ewes, medium, good and choice \$6.50@7.50; ewes, cull and common \$3@6; breeding ewes, full mouths to yearlings \$7@13; yearling wethers, medium, good and choice \$11.25@13.

BUFFALO.

October 8, 1919.

Cattle.

Receipts ten cars. Best grades 50c higher; butcher stuff 25c higher; prime heavy steers \$16@17; best shipping steers \$13@14; medium shipping steers \$12@13; best yearlings 950 to 1000 lbs \$14.50@15.50; light yearlings, good quality \$11.50@12.50; best handy steers \$12@13; fair to good kinds at \$11@11.50; handy steers and heifers, mixed \$10@11; western heifers \$10@11; best fat cows \$9.50@11; butchering cows \$7@8; cutters \$6.50@7; canners at \$4@5; fancy bulls at \$10@11; butchering bulls \$6.50@7.50; common \$5.50@7.50; best feeding steers \$9@10; medium feeders \$8@9; best stockers \$7@8; light to common \$6@7; best milkers and springers \$7.50@15.00.

Hogs.

Receipts five cars. Market higher; heavy and yorkers \$17@17.10; pigs and light \$16@16.75.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts ten cars. Market is lower; top lambs \$15.50@15.75; yearlings \$10@10.50; wethers \$8.50@9; ewes \$7@7.50.

Calves.

Receipts 1,500. Market is steady; top \$23; fair to good \$20@21.50; grass calves \$7@10.

DO THE JOB RIGHT

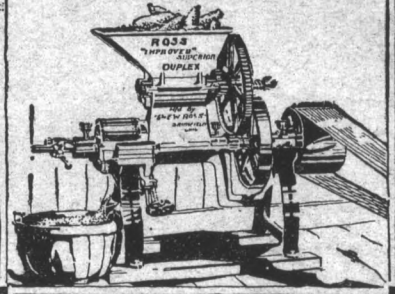
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623-625 Wabash Bldg., Pittsburgh Pa.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

of The Michigan Farmer, published Weekly at Detroit, Michigan for October 1, 1919.

State of Michigan,

County of Wayne.

Before me a Notary Public in and for the state and county aforesaid personally appeared I. R. Waterbury, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Business Manager of the Michigan Farmer, and that the following is to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, The Lawrence Publishing Co., Detroit, Michigan.

Editor, I. R. Waterbury, Detroit, Mich.

Managing Editor, M. J. Lawrence, Washington, D. C.

Business Manager, I. R. Waterbury, Detroit, Mich.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock).

M. J. Lawrence, Washington, D. C.
Carrie J. Lawrence, Washington, D. C.

P. T. Lawrence, New York City.
Olive M. Lawrence, Cleveland, Ohio.
Estate of M. L. Lawrence, Cleveland, Ohio.

F. H. Nance, Lakewood, Ohio.
Neff Laing, Philadelphia, Pa.
E. D. Pope, Cleveland, Ohio.

Nellie B. Christopher, Cleveland, Ohio, Trustee under the will of M. W. Lawrence, (Beneficiaries, Nellie J. Lawrence, Mary Lawrence and Mortimer Lawrence).

Mrs. G. B. Rogers, Cleveland, Ohio.
Lillian Cotton, Cleveland, Ohio.
R. M. McConville, Cleveland, Ohio.

Kate E. Munsell, Detroit, Mich.
J. F. Cunningham, Lakewood, Ohio.
I. R. Waterbury, Detroit, Mich.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state).

None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is. (This information is required from daily publications only).

(Signed)

I. R. WATERBURY,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this First Day of October, 1919.

CLARENCE E. HAMLIN,
Notary Public.

(My Commission Expires October 12, 1921).

HIS PORTION.

"Life, after all," we said in our superior way, "is but a game, and—"

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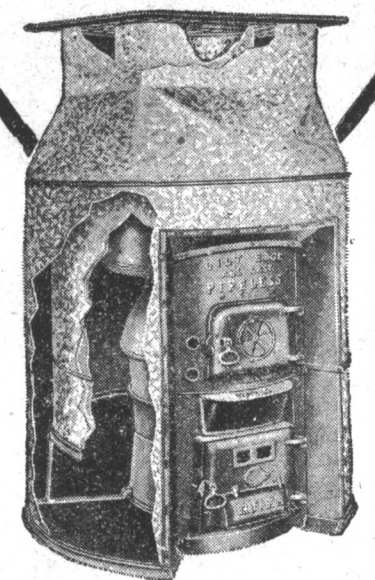
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DUROC Jersey spring boars sired by Orion Cherry King Col. 2nd, with size and feeding qualities.
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Registered Duroc Boars
We have a choice lot of spring boars, sired by Michigan Cherry Col. No. 18479. Ira Jackson selected this boar to head our herd. On prices are within every farmer's reach. The Jennings Farms, Bailey, Mich., R. F. D. No. 1.

Duroc Jerseys Two good yearling boars that are good enough to head the best herds in Michigan, also spring boars large enough for service. Sired by the Grand and Junior Champion boars.
F. J. DRODT, R. 1, Monroe, Mich.

Michigan Farm Durocs Quality with size. You can't afford to miss seeing our herd before buying breeding stock. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed. O. F. FOSTER, Mgr., Pavilion, Mich.

Duroc Jerseys For sale: spring and fall pigs of both sex.
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8734 Hampshires recorded from Jan. 1 to Apr. 1, '19. Did you get one? Boar pigs only for sale now. JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

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big type O.I.C's. Stock of all ages for sale. Herd headed by Calloway Edd, the World's Champion O. I. C. boar assisted by C. C. Schryvermaster, Grand Champion boar of Michigan, New York and Tennessee state fairs. Also, C. O. Giant Buster, undefeated Senior boar pig wherever shown and Grand Champion of Oklahoma state fair. Get our catalogue of Grandell's prize hogs, Cass City, Michigan.

O. I. C. One very choice 9 months old boar and (6828). Glenwood Stock Farm, Zeeland, Mich.

O. I. C. and Chester White Swine
Strictly Big Type with quality. Spring pigs of March and April farrow. A choice lot of boars. Will only spare a few more gilts at present. Will ship C. O. D. and record them free.
Newman's Stock Farm, Marlette, Mich. R. No. 1.

O. I. C. 20 Choice Young Boars and a few fine gilts.
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O. I. C's. 6 fine spring boars, 4 gilts and two sows. Orders booked for fall pigs. John O. Wilk, R. 2 Alma, Mich.

O. I. C's. I will ship C. O. D., pay the express and record free of charge every boar sold in Oct. and Nov. F. C. Burgess, R. 3, Mason, Mich.

O. I. C's. A few last spring boars and 15 very choice last spring gilts, also fall pigs from good growthy stock, registered free. Citizens phone 124, ¼ mile west of Depot. Otto B. Schulze, Nashville, Mich.

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We can furnish pairs and trios not related, inspection invited.

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When In need of something right good in A. L. T. P. C. boar just come and see or write W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

LARGE Type P. C. the largest in Mich. Spring boars now ready to ship. Boars for the breeders and boars for the farmers. Come and see the real large type with quality. Free livery from Parma furnished visitors. Look up my exhibit at the Great Jackson Co. Fair, Sept. 8th. to 12th, expenses paid if not as advertised. W. E. Livingston, Parma, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas with quality Pigs for out of Upsome Matron 24046, and by Upsome Lad 90565, out of Eureka Giantess 24026. New herd header B's Bonanza Joe 100992, by Bower's Mammoth Joe 7741. G. A. BAUMGARDNER, R. 2, Middleville, Mich.

Sale of Big Type Poland Chinas Nov. 5th Choice offering of individuals sired by Mammoth Ben, Gerstale Jones, The Clansman, Gerstale King and from dams carrying blood of Big Bob, Giant Ben, King of Wonders, etc. Wesley Hile, R. 6, Ionia, Mich.

L. S. P. C. A few good gilts left for September and October farrow.
H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Michigan

Big Bob Mastodon Sire is Caldwell Big Bob Champion of the world, his dam's sire was the Grand Champion of Iowa State Fair, Boars' ready to ship. C. E. Garnant Eaton Rapids, Mich.

L. S. P. C. Ten husky spring boars. Well bred and well fed ready to ship.
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For Sale Medium T. P. C. Hogs
All sizes. J. E. Mygrants, St. Johns, Mich.

SALE—72 MEDIUM P. C.
All ages. Nov. 12, 1919. Tony B. Fox, Pewamo, Mich.

Big Type P. C. Spring Pigs
Either sex. A. A. WOOD & SON, Saline, Mich.

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B. T. P. C. Some of the best males I ever raised. Two October Boars extra good. April pigs weight 100 lbs. Price reasonable. JOHN D. WILEY, Schoolcraft, Mich.

Miller Meadows L. T. P. C. Ready to ship immune. None better in Mich. Write or come and see. 2 ½ miles west of Marshall. Clyde Weaver, Ceresco, Mich.

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Big type Poland China boars for sale. Sired by Big Giant No. 267567 O's Orange No. 330123 and Reish's Col. Jack No. 322576 L. L. Chamberlain, Marcellus, Mich.

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Big type P. C. Choice spring boars from Iowa's greatest herds out of 1100 lbs. sire and mammoth sows; big boned fellows. E. J. Mathewson, Burr Oak, Mich.

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Percheron Stallions and mares at reasonable prices; inspection invited.
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HAMPSHIRE
One of the best bred flocks in America. Home of the International Champion ewe of 1918. Rams of all ages for sale. Write me your wants or come and see them. Harley R. Emmons, Elsie, Mich.

Shropshires Am offering 16 yearling rams and 8 yearling ewes of Senator Bibby breeding. C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

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Wait a minute, buy Hampshires. The American Hampshire Sheep Association wants to send you a dandy little booklet, with list of breeders. Some near you. Write COMFORT A. TYLER, Secretary, 22 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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Choice Michigan Natives. Black faces and delaines 1 to 4 years old. Mostly 2 year olds in good condition in lots of 10 to a carload. Almond H. Chapman, South Rockwood, Mich. Telegraph Address Rockwood.

Mr. Shropshire Breeder Do you need a real sire? I have a few rams that are in a class by themselves. Type quality, carcass and fleece. With Cooper and Butter Breeding. No cold blooded stuff here. First ten \$100.00 to \$400.00. Balance including some cracking Hampshires \$50.00 up. No Fairs this year but believe me we have the sheep. Good roads to the farms. Kope Kon, Coldwater, Mich., S. L. Wing, Prop.

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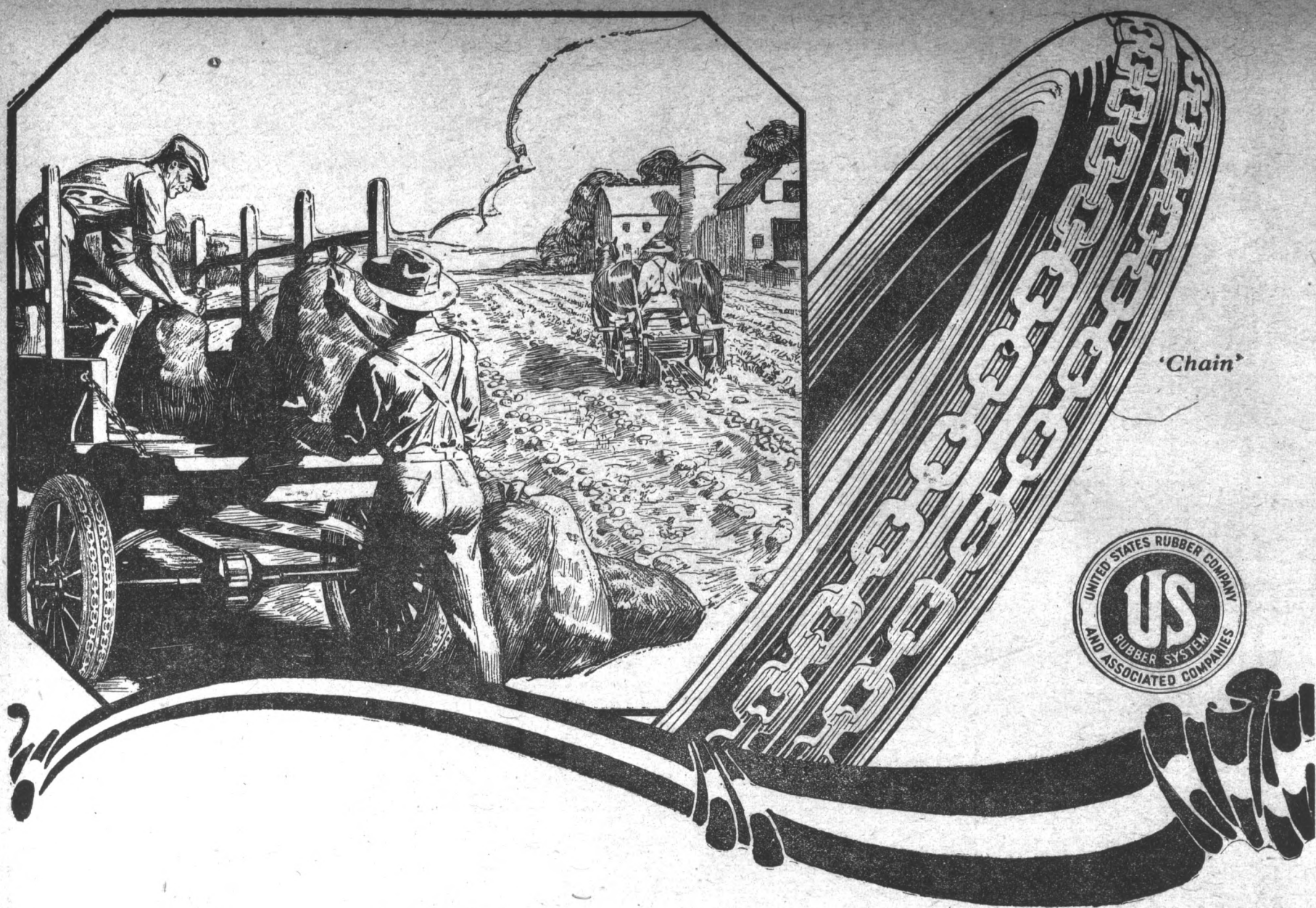
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