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WHEN DAY DROPS ITS CURTAIN

THERE is something about the end of a day on the farm that helps and rests and comforts the tired man or woman who will take the time to give it play in the soul. We do get weary, even though our work does lie amid so much of beauty. Things press hard all through the day. We must be busy as long as the sunshine lasts; but when night comes on, and we have rounded up the labors we took up so bravely in the morning, a hush comes over the earth. If we will let it do so, that calm will find its way into our very souls and cure many of the aches that have come with the passing day.

We look out over the old farm, think what we have been doing through the day and ask ourselves if it has been done the

very best we could do it. That is what tells the story of a really happy, successful life. To do every day's task so well that we have nothing for which to be sorry when night comes. For sometimes we get in a hurry; we skip over little details of our work. We fret too much. And the hurry and the worry cause us to leave a part of our duty undone or slight it unduly.

Has that been so today? Sitting here in the twilight we take saner, more sensible views of life as it ought to be. We are sorry we made the mistakes. We resolve that we will do better on the morrow. We rise from our evening trysting with the great quiet all about us, stronger to will and to do. Blessed be the evening time of the farm.

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DETROIT, OCTOBER 25, 1919

CURRENT COMMENT

The Farm Bureau Campaign

THE Farm Bureau membership campaign in Michigan now seems to be as certain of success as has been the case in Illinois and other states where constructive organization plans have been followed. The record of the first week's work in the first county in which this membership drive has been undertaken promises this result, from the fact that approximately ninety per cent of those solicited have signed up for memberships.

In this connection the progressive farmers who are identifying themselves with the Farm Bureau should realize that their obligations to their industry do not cease with taking a membership in this organization. They should take an active interest in its local development along right and constructive lines for the betterment of the agriculture and life of the community. Only as the organization is developed along constructive lines in a local way can it function in its larger undertakings for the benefit of the industry as a whole. Its future benefit depends largely on the development of constructive local leadership, a development which is worthy of the best thought in every local community.

The Bean Market Situation

SO many unusual factors enter into the present bean market situation that it is exceedingly difficult for the average bean grower to determine whether it is wise to sell his crop on the present market or hold it for a time in the hope that more stable conditions will be reflected in a better market. Many and varied reasons are cited to account for the fluctuations in the bean market since the new crop commenced to move, the preponderance of which are of a bearish nature. Special emphasis is placed, by men who are prominent in the bean trade, on the large hold-over of California beans and on the heavy importations of Japanese varieties which are competing in our markets with the domestic product.

As noted in a recent issue the last named factor was given considerable attention by the bean jobbers in their recent convention at Detroit, and action was taken to secure the active cooperation of growers in presenting arguments for the more adequate protection of American-grown beans at a hearing arranged before the House Ways and Means Committee at Washington on October 13. At this hearing arguments in favor of a duty of four

cents per pound on white beans from the Orient were presented in behalf of the bean growers of Michigan, New York and California. This presentation was ably made by Nathan Simpson, for the Michigan Bean Growers' Association, S. L. Stridings, President of the New York State Farm Bureau, for the New York growers, and Aaron Sapiro, counsel for the California growers, and was sufficiently convincing to the friendly committee, of which Congressman Fordney, of Michigan, is the chairman, that emergency legislation will be pushed in the interest of fair play to American bean growers.

This is a move in the right direction, which should ultimately be instrumental in saving our bean industry as an asset to the country by the establishment of a duty on beans which will afford reasonable protection to this product of American farm labor in our own market. Due credit should be given the bean jobbers organization for their initiation and cooperation with growers to this end. It was a worthy effort in a good cause, which should ultimately result in saving the American bean industry from possible annihilation through the competition of a cheaply grown foreign product.

But promising as this outlook may be for the future of the bean industry, few well informed people will be so sanguine as to believe that immediate results will be secured in this direction under present conditions. There is small probability that such results will be secured in time to be reflected in the market for this year's crop, if during the reconstruction period, or at least so long as the coordinate branches of the government which must cooperate to that end to secure such a result remain at political and personal variance.

A careful study of the situation, however, indicates that this move for the future benefit of the bean industry has been used as a "smoke screen" by certain Michigan bean jobbers to further bear the bean market by selling "short." These "bear" operations are openly charged by some members of the bean trade and freely admitted to exist by others. While the attention of bean growers is being studiously directed to the baneful effects of this foreign competition by these bean jobbers and their friends, they are capitalizing this bearish influence and forcing the market down by "short offerings." This result can, under present conditions, be secured with a minimum of actual trading, although it is openly charged in trade circles that one large Michigan jobber has sold "short" to the extent of one hundred cars, while others are reported to have made comparatively large "short" sales. This substitution of speculative trading for legitimate merchandising introduces another factor of uncertainty in the bean market, the influence of which is even more difficult for the grower to properly assess than are the other unusual factors in the present situation. But let us for the moment divert our attention from the "disease" from which the bean industry is suffering, where it is being persistently held by the exploitation of the logical "remedy," to take intelligent stock of the situation.

The bean trade may be given credit for being well informed regarding the statistical position of the product at the opening of the marketing season. The California carry-over and the carry-over of Japanese stock was quite as well known to the trade as it is now. Fresh arrivals of foreign beans may have contributed to the decline which came soon after the opening of the market for the new crop, but this effect was apparently discounted in the subsequent reaction of the market. Conditions governing the export trade were also well known and discounted in the prices which prevailed during the early movement of the new crop.

The one unknown factor was the attitude of the domestic trade, which is everywhere said to be conservative, and which is doubtless the most important bearish factor in the present situation. The distributing trade is buying sparingly of everything, on the theory that the organized effort to reduce the cost of living will be productive of results. This is construed by the bean trade to mean that the consuming public is neglecting beans as never before, which argument we pass on to the reader for what it may be worth. But it is a bear influence which is reflected in the current price for the product and is thus worthy of consideration.

To recapitulate, the California hold-over, the Japanese product in our market, and in foreign markets which we have previously enjoyed, notably the West Indies, the lack of a foreign outlet, and the slowness of the domestic demand are all bearish influences to which credence must be given in judging fairly of the outlook for the future. On the other hand, we should not forget that these factors have already been discounted in the present market price, which is a reassuring factor.

To be weighed against these bearish influences are the following bullish factors: A probable shortage in production which will largely offset the hold-over in California; an almost certain improvement of domestic demand when the trade is convinced that the market is on a stable level; a possible foreign outlet of considerable magnitude when the peace treaty is finally consummated and foreign credit stabilized, and a chance of some increase in the duty on foreign beans.

It is to be hoped that these factors may balance each other in a way to stabilize the market at a compensatory price to bean growers. In the absence of a concerted attempt on the part of bean dealers to thus stabilize the market, this function must be assumed by growers if at all. This can be accomplished, if at all, by conservative marketing throughout the season. There is little doubt that speculative influences can temporarily force prices down to an unprofitable level to growers. The burden of decision as to when that point is reached and when it would be better to hold the product in the hope that more stable conditions may prevail rests with individual growers. We shall attempt from week to week to give the most accurate information obtainable regarding the factors which will influence the future of the bean market, that growers may the better judge for themselves the wisest course to pursue.

Federal Farm Loans

THE secretaries and treasurers of the federal farm loan associations of Michigan held a conference at Lansing on October 14, to discuss the problems which have confronted the development of this service in Michigan. One of the most serious of these problems is the abstract situation in this state. Mr. Adair, president of the Michigan Abstractors' Association, addressed the meeting and promised cooperation in an attempt to straighten out this vexed situation.

At this writing we are not fully advised as to the lines on which this reformation will be attempted. So far as we are advised the previous efforts of this organization have been largely directed to retaining for its members the sinecure which they enjoy by persistent opposition to legislation looking toward the reformation of our present land title laws. The Torrens system of land titles has long been advocated by farmers' organizations in this state and approved by competent land title experts. Bills have been pending in almost every session of the legislature to make this system op-

tional for more than a score of years, but they have in every case been defeated, largely through the opposition of the small number of men engaged in the abstract business. We are pleased to know that their organization will now attempt to promote a degree of service by their members which will facilitate real estate transfers and the making of real estate loans, which are now subjected to costly delay as well as expensive preliminaries.

News of the Week

Wednesday, October 15.

THE New York harbor strike is settled, the men being given a \$10 a month advance and a six-day week.—President Poincaré of France signs a decree for a general demobilization of the French armies.—The Italian government will propose a new settlement of the Fiume and Dalmatian problems.—It is rumored that an effort is being made by German junkers to monarchize the western provinces of Russia.—General Denikin's army is victoriously marching on to Moscow and throwing the Bolshevik forces into panic.

Thursday, October 16.

PETROGRAD is being threatened by anti-Red troops who are within twenty-five miles of the city.—The Protestant Episcopal Church will raise a budget of \$75,000,000 for extension work.—President Carranza of Mexico expresses the confident hope that the United States will not further intervene in Mexican problems.—Sinn Féin meetings are prohibited in Dublin by the government.—Forty-two alleged radical leaders are taken in raids at Gary.

Friday, October 17.

KRONSTADT is reported to have surrendered to the British fleet operating in the Baltic.—Minister of War Trotsky of the Bolshevik government is reported to be rushing a new army to save Petrograd.—The Industrial Conference engage in spirited debate on the question of collective bargaining.—The House of Representatives votes by an overwhelming majority to extend war-time passport restrictions.—The American Association of Teachers of Journalism meet in Ann Arbor.—The probe of shoe prices by the state government ends.

Saturday, October 18.

FREEDOM of commerce through Fiume is offered Serbia by D'Annunzio.—The War Department sends five thousand regular troops to Europe probably for service in Silesia.—The federal government seizes eighty-six stores of foodstuffs in eighteen different states.—Former President Taft is elected president of the general conference of Unitarian church societies.—All Irish political prisoners are to be liberated immediately.—A violent battle is reported in front of Riga, while the Bolsheviks are nearly surrounded in Petrograd.

Sunday, October 19.

JAPANESE government will spend \$125,000,000 for developing aviation service.—Austria ratifies the peace treaty.—A conference between the heads of mine workers and coal operators fails to bring about an agreement.—Anti-Red forces are reported as having reached Petrograd.—Lloyd-George appeals to America to aid in the reconstruction work in Turkey.—The left wing of General Denikin's army will soon be in touch with the right wing of the Polish forces.—The Austrian government abrogates the law declaring Austria to be an organic part of the German empire.

Monday, October 20.

PROVINCIAL elections are held in Ontario where women are polling their first vote.—The Pasteur Institute declares that influenza may be prevented through the use of serums.—Vienna pleads for foodstuffs from the United States.—The fall of Petrograd and the occupation of the fortress of Kronstadt by Russian anti-Bolshevik forces is officially announced.—Food prices in Detroit are claimed to have declined five per cent since August.

Tuesday, October 21.

JUDGE GARY reaffirms his position before the national industrial conference, that "the steel strike should not be arbitrated or compromised."—Service men and one thousand civilians storm German theater in New York, after Mayor issues an order stopping the performance.—Baker says he is unable to send troops to Silesia until after the peace treaty has been ratified by the senate.—J. P. Morgan & Company announce a proposed loan to the British government of \$250,000,000.

A Big Business--Producing Seed

A Branch of Agriculture Requiring More than the Average Amount of Acumen and Skill.---By Prof. J. F. Cox

ALL Wolverines take great pride in knowing that in automobile production and furniture manufacturing Michigan leads the world. Most Michigan folks are pleased with the knowledge that when it comes to producing beans, beets and Holsteins, Michigan is near the top. Some take peculiar pride in our variety of production and like to point out that, in addition to taking no odds from our neighbors in out-put of copper, iron and lumber, we can make them all "take our dust" when it comes to peppermint oil, chicory, and fibre flax. Only a few comparatively, realize that in the production of farm seeds Michigan has no peer among her neighbors and is excelled only by California in variety and extent of her seed business. Michigan-grown seeds are held in high regard for their high vitality, yielding ability and purity.

A number of seed companies are located in Michigan who have developed a highly organized trade, firmly established and of long standing. These companies require large buildings for storage and expensive cleaning apparatus, grading machinery and a large staff of workers to prepare seed for shipment. A remarkable development has been made in the handling and distribution of seed in the past few years. In the case of seed growing there has also been marked progress, but since the growing of seed is the basic process in the production, the greatest future improvement in the seeds supplied by Michigan can be accomplished through greater care in selecting varieties, cultural methods, harvesting and storing so as to keep pure and in good condition. Some of the larger seed companies own and manage extensive seed farms, but a much greater amount of seed is grown by farmers on contract.

It goes without saying that the producer of high-class seed must be an excellent farmer and should be situated on land which will produce seed in good condition. He will need in addition to the ordinary equipment of the good farmer a high-class fanning mill to clean his seed grain and proper facilities for preparing for shipment. He must understand the methods of controlling diseases and insects. It is of the utmost importance that he be equipped with the very best land-fitting and weed-controlling implements and he must realize that work spent in roguing out grain mixtures and weeds by hand, particularly from the grain fields, is time profitably spent.

By the development of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association in Michigan, an organization of farmers interested in crop improvement, through better seeds and better methods of production, Michigan's position as a seed state has been still further advanced. This association has been the greatest factor in increasing and distributing the varieties produced by the college plant breeder and high-yielding varieties from other sources. The association's greatest success has come through the distribution of the Rosen Rye, which has made Michigan well-known throughout rye-growing sections. It is doubtful that if ever before in the grain-growing history of the United States a cereal variety has made such rapid and spectacular spread as has been the case with this high-yielding rye. Not only in the case of the rye, but to a large degree with oats, wheat, corn and beans the association has met with success. The foundation of the progress of the

Michigan Crop Improvement Association is based on the careful inspection made by a staff of trained inspectors of a number of fields each year to establish the purest sources. This inspection makes exceedingly difficult the sale of weedy or mixed grain, or grain in impure condition as "inspected seed." A very considerable business is done by this association direct from producer to consumer though a number of the members accept contracts from seed companies who have found that their special training and increased interest as members of The Michigan Crop Improvement Association has made them more valuable as seed producers. One of the largest

markedly increase. It is usual to plant fifteen to twenty pounds of vetch seed with a bushel of rye in growing for seed. Most large seed companies, and numerous grain dealers are equipped with vetch separating machinery.

The production of sweet clover seed has proven profitable in many instances, particularly in western and northwestern Michigan. The first crop for hay should be removed at a high enough distance from the ground to leave a sufficiently long stubble growth for a good second growth. Sweet clover buds from the stem and about a foot of stubble should be left to insure a number of branches.

Mammoth clover is so nearly like

though the highest yields per acre are reported from the northern Michigan lands. The use of lime and phosphate, light dressings of manure and early spring planting on firmly compacted, well prepared beds are practices recommended to increase seed yield. Clover seed production should pay a very good profit for the man who is in position to extend this business.

Alfalfa seed has been produced commercially to a limited extent in southeastern Michigan during the past year. The work of Plant Breeder F. A. Spragg, of the Michigan Agricultural College, has shown that high yields of alfalfa can be secured from carefully selected strains of northern origin. Several pounds each of these selected strains have been distributed to a number of counties to be planted in rows twenty-four inches apart at the rate of two pounds per acre. Much more will be known in regard to alfalfa as a seed crop in Michigan in a few years.

Seed Corn Production.

Since corn is the most adaptable and changeable of all the crops we grow it is apparent that the corn question is largely a local one. This versatile plant adapts itself to varying soil and climatic conditions, and for best results each locality must develop its own strain. There is therefore, a good opportunity in practically every Michigan township for a local seed corn grower who will give considerable time to the careful improvement of corn, to selection and to the proper storage of ears for seed purposes. Field selection insures the gradual improvement of corn and at the same time provides the likelihood of its proper storage. A seed corn storage room or drying house with free ventilation and artificial heat should be part of the equipment of the man who gives his time to seed corn production. Wide-spread development of local corn men following improved methods of seed selection would do more to increase the production of corn in this state than any other factor.

The best silage corn is produced from varieties which will reach the dented and glazed state of maturity. For those desiring a fairly large-growing type of corn for ensilage, Southern Michigan corn makes an excellent silage variety in central Michigan, and central Michigan varieties give good results several counties to the north. There is room for a considerable development in this practice to the exclusion of red cob ensilage and other large southern and corn-belt varieties.

Increasing Michigan's Seed Business.

Without doubt better methods of production, including the planting of the best variety on properly prepared, fertile land and the use of proper seed cleaning, harvesting and threshing machinery will go far toward increasing crop production in Michigan. Outside of this state, however, there is a great market readily available to Michigan seed producers. Higher standards in production and distribution will cause a rapid increase in this out-of-state demand. The seed grower receives a price sufficiently above the usual market price to make the business well worth while.

The seed producing business, from the standpoint of interest and opportunity offers a splendid field and will give full play to the highest type of mental and physical ability. Not only is the best skill in farming required but also excellent business foresight and executive ability.



Good Seed and Good Soil Insure Bumper Crops.

fields open to association members is in supplying the general seed trade with high-grade seed.

Opportunities in Seed Business.

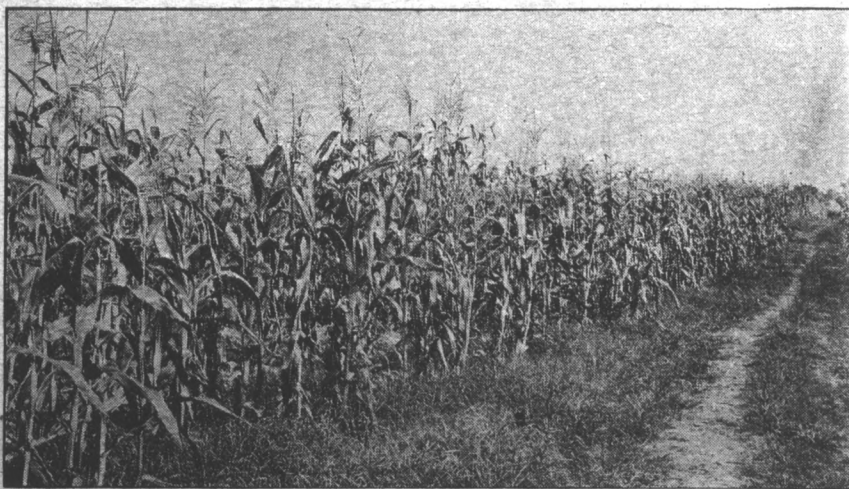
Michigan's reputation as a seed state has been built in the past chiefly on the production of seed potatoes, seed oats, field beans, peas, buckwheat, Mammoth, Red and Alsike clover and on such vegetable seeds as radishes, peas, tomatoes and vine seeds. There awaits a great opportunity in seed production for any farmer properly situated who will make a careful study of the handling of seed and properly utilize his knowledge. In the past five years a very considerable industry has grown in western Michigan in the production of hairy or winter vetch seed. Michigan is the leading state in the Union in the production of this seed and very likely to continue to lead for a number of years. Russia is at present no longer in position to furnish vetch seed and very probably will not compete for some time. Michigan seed is proving to be so superior that foreign seed will be accepted with some difficulty once home-grown seed is thoroughly established on the market.

Vetch is being used very largely in southern states as a green manure and forage crop and the demand will very

red clover that the two cannot be surely distinguished on the market and there is great confusion due to this fact. There is an excellent opportunity for a farmer who will develop a reputation for the production of Mammoth seed of high quality, guaranteeing the variety.

Red clover seed production offers an exceptionally fine opportunity for good returns. The prices which have prevailed during the past year are likely to continue. Michigan is not producing enough clover for its own needs, let alone enough to ship to other states, hence, if a great number are to have clover seed, we must harvest our own this season, even though it yields but a half bushel per acre.

In the production of red clover for seed the early cutting of the first crop usually insures a much larger seed crop, owing to the fact that the midge is controlled and a longer season is given for the seed crop to develop. Early clipping or pasturing pays. In the production of Mammoth clover seed, as in the case of alsike, the first crop is taken for seed. Occasionally a second crop comes which is worth handling for seed, at least under present conditions. Clinton county is Michigan's leading clover seed county,



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Latest Agricultural News

NINETY PER CENT OF FARMERS JOINING STATE FARM BUREAU.

ABOUT a year ago Charles B. Cook, County Agricultural Agent for Oakland county, conferred with a group of prominent farmers in Addison township on the organization of a cooperative buying and selling association.

"Nothing doing" was the greeting Cook received. "Why, you'll never get the farmers up here to back up a proposition like that. They're the dearest crowd anywhere in the county."

However, knowing this territory was almost solidly devoted to agriculture it was decided by the Michigan Farm Bureau membership campaign organization that if the drive was started there it would show conclusively whether the farmers of this state were alive to the need of organization to promote and protect their interests.

Wednesday, October 15, the drive started. Six solicitors started out in Addison township and signed up ninety per cent of the farmers there. Some men approached wanted to pay on the spot for three years' dues. Others wanted to put \$50 and \$100 behind the Michigan State Farm Bureau movement and when told that one \$10 membership was all that a man could have, they took out memberships for different members of their families.

One farmer, seventy-five years old, who has lived all his life on the farm, told the solicitor who visited him: "I'm glad to see the farmers of the state waking up. It's time. Every other industry is organized and we've got to do the same, unless we are going to be satisfied to be the hound dog for everybody to kick around."

FEAR BEAN IMPORTS FROM JAPAN.

FOR the protection of American bean growers from Japanese importations, passage of a bill imposing a duty of from two to four cents per pound was urged recently before the house committee on Ways and Means.

Aaron Sapiro, attorney for the California bean growers, was the chief witness. He said that beans were being brought in in increasing numbers, the most of them being shipped by Japanese merchants from Japan, Manchuria, China and Korea. He said that the beans cost the Japanese merchants about \$1.50 a bushel and were sold in this country just under the American market prices, prices in the United States having averaged about \$3.50 during recent months.

The pending bill introduced by Representative Osborne, of California, imposes a duty of two cents a pound which would amount to \$1.20 a bushel. Mr. Shapiro said, however, that adequate protection would not be furnished the domestic industry unless this were made four cents per pound or \$2.40 a bushel.

As a result of the Oriental importations, Mr. Shapiro said the acreage in California and elsewhere is being materially curtailed and the Japanese are getting into a position to dictate bean prices in America. Mr. Shapiro charged that purchases of Oriental beans were made by the Food Administration when sufficient domestic supplies were available. He intimated that someone along the line made improper profits by purchasing the cheaper imported beans.

WOULD REMOVE EMBARGO FROM WHEAT.

JULIUS BARNES, Director of the United States Grain Corporation, has asked President Wilson to raise the export and import embargoes on

wheat, the house was informed recently by Representative Young, of North Dakota. Mr. Barnes is reported to have sent out to the trade the following message:

"Have advised trade generally everywhere that I am convinced that exports and import restrictions of all kinds should be eliminated at the earliest possible moment and the trade should be prepared for such."

Mr. Barnes was said to be going to St. Louis to attend the National Grain Dealers' convention.

POOR CROPS IN EUROPE.

MR. LIPMAN, director of the New Jersey Experiment Station, who returned recently from a three-month study of the soil and fertilizer conditions of Europe, has a large fund of first-hand knowledge on the agricultural situation in France, England, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Germany.

"Farmers were complaining in both France and England that the dry and cold weather early in the season had caused the worst crop in thirty years. However, I observed on some of the larger farms in England and Scotland fields of wheat which averaged fifty-six bushels to the acre, and in France there were some which averaged forty bushels. The large farms in Europe are, on the whole, better managed and more progressive than the small farms; the small farmer is much poorer than the small farmer in America; the farmhand there is of a lower order of intelligence than the hired man in this country. He is much more poorly paid and is practically without education."

"The tendency of all these countries," Dr. Lipman remarked in speaking of Scandinavia, "has been to speed up production. There seemed to be plenty to eat in Denmark, but in the short stay which I was permitted in Germany, I observed that food was both scarce and high."

The high cost of feeding stuffs for dairy cattle is one of the problems which is menacing Europe. With linseed oil meal at \$120 to \$125 a ton, the dairymen in France have been keeping their cattle mainly on pasturage. During the coming winter this will result in a shortage of milk, with consequent suffering, especially of children.

FOOD CHEAPER, SAYS PALMER.

LIVING costs will fall soon, Attorney General Palmer has predicted. In an interview he says: "Prices have dropped in all parts of the country. Throughout the United States the cost of foods has fallen almost twenty-five per cent. Beef on the hoof has gone down so low in some localities that the producers are protesting."

OCTOBER FEDERAL CROP REPORT.

The Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, makes the following estimates from reports of its correspondents and agents:

	October 1, 1919.	December Estimate 1918.
Crop.	Indications.	
Wheat, bu..	918,471,000	917,100,000
Corn, bu....	2,900,511,000	2,582,814,000
Oats, bu....	1,219,521,000	1,538,359,000
Barley, bu..	198,298,000	256,375,000
Rye, bu....	84,552,000	90,183,000
Buckwht, bu.	17,990,000	17,182,000
Potatoes, bu	350,070,000	400,106,000
Flax, bu....	10,652,000	14,657,000
Tobacco, lbs..	1,278,062,000	1,340,019,000
Peaches, bu.	51,327,000	34,133,000
Pears, bu...	13,687,000	10,342,000
Apples:		
Totl crp bu	156,721,000	169,911,000
Cm'l " bls	23,177,000	24,724,000
Hay:		
Tame, tons.	86,723,000	76,065,000
Wild, tons.	16,321,000	14,374,000
Sug. bts, tns	7,303,000	5,890,000
Beans, bu...	12,690,000	17,437,000



The Farm Manager Talks on Live Stock—By Charles H. Graves

LIVE stock is not an industry by itself, but the central unit of a well organized farm business.

James Millan was an ordinary young man with no special advantage by way of education or training, over the other young men in the community. He found himself confronted with the job of running the home farm at the event of his father's death and the way that he was able to make good on a hard proposition is a real credit to himself and to the live stock business. With no surplus capital and a heavy debt on

is consumed by the live stock and, as well, the straw of the cash crop is depended on as stock roughage and bedding. Everything is utilized so there is no waste of anything.

Maximum Fertility Maintained.

This system of farm management retains a maximum of fertility. Clover sods turned under once in four years maintains a soil high in humus and nitrogen. During a cycle of the rotation an acre of land produces, with normal yields, crops having the following fertilizer value:

Crops.	Yield.	Pounds.	Nitro.	Pounds of Phosphoric Acid.	Potash.
First Year.					
Corn for silage	10 tons	20,000	60.0	20.0	80.0
Second Year.					
Oats, one-third acre.....	20 bu.	640	12.6	5.1	3.5
Oat straw	1/4 ton	500	2.9	1.0	7.5
Barley, one-third acre.....	10 bu.	480	9.0	4.0	3.5
Barley straw	1/4 ton	500	2.8	0.9	6.0
Beans, one-third acre.....	4 bu.	240	9.0	1.9	3.4
Bean straw	350 lbs.	350	4.0	1.4	4.7
Third Year.					
Wheat, grain	20 bu.	1,200	23.7	10.3	6.3
Wheat straw	1/2 ton	1,000	5.0	1.3	7.4
Fourth Year.					
Clover hay	2 1/2 tons	5,000	102.5	19.5	81.5
Total			231.5	65.4	203.8

the farm, due to his father's long illness, it was not a bright prospect for young Jim. Nevertheless, during his sixteen years of management he has shown what any young man of ambition and ability to use his head can do at the present time.

"Live stock has always been our keystone," said Mr. Millan, "and from the stock that was on the place when I started it has been possible to work up the herd that you see here now. I bought a pure-bred Hereford bull the second year, but it was not until 1907 that I purchased the first pure-bred cow and more have been added until at the present time we have nothing else except some stock picked up in the neighborhood, that I am feeding for market.

"There was a small flock of sheep on the place to which I paid no special attention except by using pure-bred rams and generally improving the quality of the flock by selection of the better ewe lambs as future breeders. At the present time our fifty ewes are all high-grade Shropshires which I hope to replace with pure-bred stock when I see my way clear.

"We planned the business on the whole farm with the cattle and sheep as the axis. Each and every other enterprise has a certain relationship to the live stock industry although we do not depend entirely on our live stock receipts for the farm income. We sell some wheat, but we use the straw for the cattle. We raise some beans each year as a cash crop but the bean straw is also good sheep feed and we cash in on that in terms of mutton. The whole rotation is planned to meet the needs of our stock. This is because we find that the stock can market the crops most efficiently and take the least fertility away from the farm of any system returning equal profit."

Mr. Millan went on to say that he spent several years in getting his farm arranged into fields of the proper size and number so that a short rotation consisting of: First year, silage corn; second year, oats, barley and beans; third year, wheat seeded to red clover; fourth year, clover hay, would rotate in regular order. Except the beans and wheat, which are sold as cash crops, the entire production of crops

From this total amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash only the wheat and beans leave the farm entirely with no return in the form of manure which totals 32.7 pounds of nitrogen, 12.2 pounds of phosphoric acid and 9.7 pounds of potash. The balance or 198.8 pounds of nitrogen, 53.2 pounds of phosphoric acid, and 174.1 pounds of potash is fed to the live stock of which approximately seventy-five per cent of the nitrogen, fifty per cent of the phosphoric acid, and eighty-eight per cent of the potash is returned in the barnyard manure when drawn directly to the land each day or stored in a concrete manure pit and not allowed to waste by heating. The increased value of the manure due to the feeding of some purchased concentrates together with the commercial fertilizer and acid phosphate used on the crops each season more than makes up the loss of fertility sold in the form of stock and crops so that the farm is really gaining in fertility instead of being depleted as is so often the case on many of our farms.

Care of Stock Furnishes Work in Winter.

"Idle labor has no place on this farm," says Mr. Millan, "we intend to have everyone happy if there is any truth in the saying that a busy man is a happy man. By the time the crops are out of the way in the fall it is time to get things ready to go through the winter and when snow flies we are fortified, with no rush to get things in shape the last minute nor do we have to put up with temporary arrangements which are expensive under any circumstances."

This is a very important factor in good farm management. Labor is the biggest item of expense on any farm. Whether real in the sense that it is hired labor or is the farmer's own time there should be something to show for each day's labor expended. When the work is allowed to pile up at any particular season and idle periods appear at others, profits will decrease accordingly. This does not happen on Mr. Millan's farm and the size of his labor income is the best indicator that he has paid considerable attention to this factor.

(Concluded on page 517).

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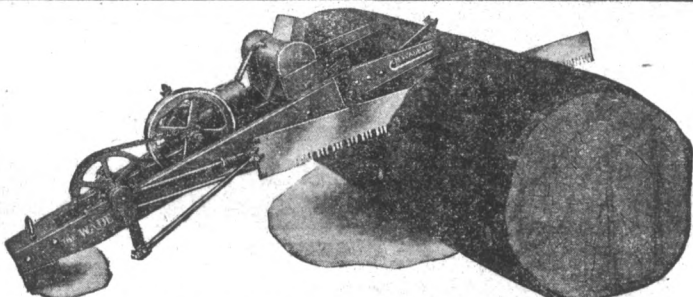
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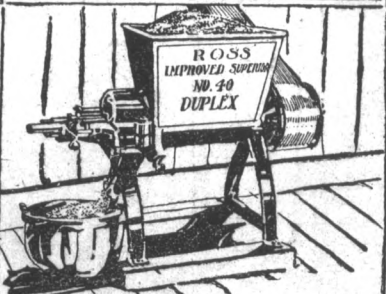
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1919 Commercial Potato Crop

The Following Estimates are Made by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, and Include only that Portion of the Potato Crop that will be Loaded in Cars.

STATISTICALLY the potato market county which, with 76,000 acres and ing outlook is more favorable to an indicated average yield of 250 bushels per acre, means a production of about 19,000,000 bushels, of which 15,500,000 bushels, or 22,150 cars, are of the 1918 yield and the commercial crop is estimated at only eighty-five per cent of last season's volume. A survey of the situation will help our readers to an appreciation of present conditions of supply. The following quantitative report is based upon the findings of the thousands of agents and representatives of the Bureau of Crop Estimates and deals only with that portion of the crop to be loaded in cars.

The states in the following table includes all those producing late potatoes in considerable commercial quantity for other than local market. Carload movement of late potatoes from these states this year is now estimated at 129,466 cars, or approximately 90,626,200 bushels, as compared with 152,248 cars, or 106,573,600 bushels last year, or eighty-five per cent of last year's commercial crop. Indications are that the commercial crop is about nine to ten per cent less than the average. The crop has shown some improvement throughout the east and middle west during September.

In the heavy producing states of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, the production promises to be 55,628 cars, compared with 63,500 cars last year, or eighty-eight per cent of last year's crop. A decrease during the month has occurred in the Rocky Mountain sections, particularly in Colorado, which has declined to 7,662 cars or fifty-two per cent of last year's crop.

Conditions in the northwest have improved to some extent during the month. Oregon, Idaho and Washington promise to ship 11,723 cars, as compared with 13,205 cars last year, or eighty-nine per cent of last year's crop. California, Utah and Nevada have shown little change since last month and now promise to ship 6,185 cars, as compared with 7,365 cars last year. The following table gives the estimated quantity of potatoes to be loaded in cars:

	1919. Car- loads..	1918 Car- loads.
Maine	25,750	26,922
New York	9,900	10,650
Pennsylvania	6,980	5,950
Michigan	9,823	12,000
Wisconsin	21,300	25,510
Minnesota	24,500	26,000
Iowa	513	950
North Dakota	2,035	2,950
Nebraska	2,574	5,000
Montana	516	946
Colorado	7,662	14,800
Utah	340	465
Nevada	585	700
Idaho	6,830	7,725
Washington	2,800	3,130
Oregon	2,093	2,350
California	5,260	6,200
Total	129,466	152,248

Eastern States.

Maine now promises a commercial potato crop that will be loaded in cars for outside shipment, or 25,750 cars, an increase of 1,282 cars over the September 1 estimate, but 1,172 cars less than last year. The ten-year average crop in Maine is 28,650 cars so that the crop this year is about 2,900 cars below average. The increase during the month has occurred in Aroostook

New York.—Most of the important potato sections escaped frost until September 27, when about a third of the state was frosted. Late plantings have had an opportunity to continue growth and in consequence they will yield more than was expected a month ago. Except on Long Island, late blight caused very little damage before September 1, but since that time it has spread over nearly all parts of the state, except north of the Adirondacks and has caused more or less rot in practically every field. East of the Hudson in the lower Hudson Valley and in a few other localities the rot has been very severe, destroying half or more of the crop in some fields. On Long Island where the rot has destroyed approximately forty-five per cent of the late crop, conditions are now improving and it seems likely that shipments will be nearly as large as they were last year when 4,400 cars were shipped. As a result of these changes the total carlot movement from this state is now estimated at 9,900 cars. This is about 750 carloads less than the estimated shipments last year. As a result of the losses occasioned by shipping immature and partly diseased potatoes the price in some shipping sections is unsettled at the present time.

Pennsylvania.—The condition of the commercial potato crop in Pennsylvania is seventy-nine per cent of normal, which is the same as a month ago. Harvest is about half completed with fairly good yields; there has been very little blight; some rot is reported in the northern counties.

Central States.

Michigan.—The first half of September passed without any good rains except over small localities. During the latter half of the month rains have been quite general over the state, and the prospect has improved considerably. In some of the northern interior districts frost has damaged the vines, but over much of the state until October 1 there has been no damaging frost and the tubers are still growing. There has been much tip-burn, but so far as known, late blight has not appeared in any part of the state. In the central and southern districts the vines are dying and the crop is maturing. Very little digging has been done yet and the harvesting of the crop will undoubtedly be later than usual. Trucking is rapidly increasing, being utilized in the eastern district as far north as Lapeer county from Detroit, and from points in Montcalm county into Grand Rapids.

The price is not well established as practically no shipping of the late crop is being done yet. It varies considerably, being highest in the southwestern district and least in the northern districts, which are much farther from markets. Because of the limited commercial area in eastern Michigan and the proximity to large markets, the below average. The increase during the month has occurred in Aroostook

(Continued on page 512)



The Heart of the Cow

By E. L. Vincent

WE had always thought the little heifer one of the best dispositioned animals on the farm up to the time she had her first calf. I had been in the habit of fussing with her, stroking her bag and talking to her, just as I do to other heifers when the cow is in the making. It has always seemed to me worth while to be kind and friendly to these young creatures, at this time. I believe it impresses itself upon them so that they do not forget it. As with human beings, I would say, "Give me the first few months of the heifer's life and I will take my chances on what comes afterward."

But when that first calf came—well, I never saw anything like the change which took possession of our little favorite. We had taken her out of the stanchions and put her into a box stall the night before she was due to come in. When I went down to the barn the next morning, I was startled before I opened the door by the most excited, distressed noise I ever heard from a cow. I made haste to get into the barn, expecting something terrible had happened to the folks in the stable.

Over in the stall was the heifer with her calf. The little thing was just trying to struggle to its feet and get a bit of something to eat. But the mother every time the calf came near her would back off and shy away to some other part of the stall, her head down, her eyes sticking out wildly and sending out the most peculiar sounds I ever heard from any animal. In fact, she was perfectly wild over the calf. She kept backing off and still watching the calf as if it were a visitor from some strange world and not the fruit of her own body. So round and round the stall they went, and I was beginning to wonder what would be the end of it all. If the calf managed to get up near the heifer, she would push it away, all the time bawling in that wild, fierce way.

I tried to talk to the heifer and offered her something to eat, but she paid no attention whatever to me. I thought once I would get over into the stall and see if I could not do something toward helping the calf to make acquaintance with its mother; but from the look in the heifer's eyes when I started to do that, I concluded that I had better keep out for my own good, and let nature have its way. This I did. I stayed around for some time watching, but finally went to the house leaving them alone a long time.

When I went to the barn next, everything was all right. The heifer's storm of excitement was well-nigh over. Oh, she was nervous and excitable for some time, but the first paroxysm of excitement had passed and never returned. I never saw anything like that before or since in any cow. I am sure now it was due to the new sensation of having brought into the world a little creature of her own kind, and then not knowing what to do with the wobbly-legged thing. After that first

time, the cow never showed any such disturbance when her calves came.

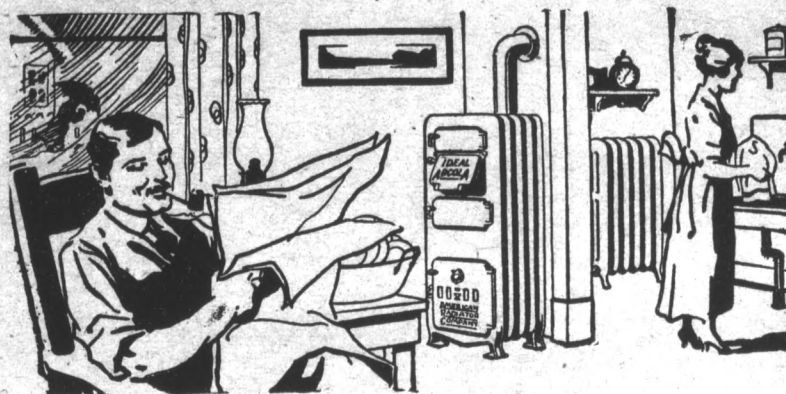
Very unlike this experience was that I had with a heifer that gave her life for her first calf. The little thing had to be taken away by a veterinarian. The operation came near to taking the last bit of strength the heifer had; but she rallied a little in a day or two; and we kept her blanketed in a roomy stall. Every time we got over in to care for her she manifested the utmost tenderness, just like a human being that has been helped over a hard place. She would lay her head on one's shoulder. With her rough tongue she would lick the cheek of the master and, in short, display every indication of gratitude and tenderness. I never saw a more gentle, woman-like animal, and it cost us many a heartache when we knew that she never was to get well. That was one of the hard things we had to do, to let the little heifer go, but it had to be done.

Why was this heifer so gentle and human in her affection for us men folks? I spoke a moment ago about the way I had been handling the heifer that went wild when her first calf came; and I am convinced that it was on account of a like kindly manner that the last one showed her love in the way she did. We had never done anything to make the heifer afraid of us. On the contrary, we had always been just as kind to her as we possibly could.

A day or two ago I saw a boy on one side of a fence with a dog tied about the neck with a rope. On the other side of that fence was a bull calf. The dog and the calf were up there face to face and the dog was worrying the calf, set on to this mean trick by the boy that ought to have been taught better. Think what it might mean to the future life of the calf to have that dog snapping and yelping at it, even though the two were separated by the strands of a woven wire fence. Just there the disposition of the bull was being formed. If in some day yet to come that bull, grown strong and ugly, kills his master or somebody else where will the fault lie?

Another calf I knew was ruined in a similar way. The boy of the farm thought it great sport to get down on his hands and knees and push with his head against that of the calf. Fun for a time, but the day came when the calf could push a lot harder with his head than the boy could, and he did it, too. It was one of the worst possible things that could be done to the calf—a thing which helped to form its character, and a thing which could not be undone by anything that happened in later life. Somebody ought to have told that boy what would be the effect of his foolish conduct; and every man who has the handling of bulls, whether young or old, should remember that any pestering, on his own part or the part of another person is almost certain to lead to disastrous results by and by, for the cow and the cow's offspring have hearts that can be molded at will by those that live near to them.

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Koch in Nebraska, made \$210 in 3 days, Hall in Illinois, \$78 in 1 day, Peterson in Iowa, \$96 in 1 day.

Many others are making from \$300 to \$600 a month selling **GUARANTEED Avalon Farms Hog-Tone** direct to farmers for retailers. Hog-Tone is the latest, simplest, most scientific, and cheapest method of getting **MOST PORK FROM EVERY POUND OF FEED.**

The biggest success ever known in hog remedies. 10,000,000 hogs treated since first marked 3 years ago.

We Want Live Men With Auto or Horse and Buggy

to sell Hog-Tone to farmers and to become permanent members of our great rapidly growing sales organization.

Hog-Tone is nationally advertised in best publications. SEE OUR PAGE ADVERTISEMENT IN THIS MAGAZINE. You don't have to have experience to sell Hog-Tone. The farmers are waiting for it. Many have used it and will order from you bigger than ever. Our State Manager will start you at once. Write now for complete plan that gives you exclusive territory and opportunity to build tremendous business.

AVALON FARMS COMPANY
281 WEST OHIO ST., CHICAGO

It Pays To Dehorn

Dehorn your cattle in the modern humane way. No crushing—a single stroke does the work quickly when you use a **KEYSTONE DEHORNER**.

We also make Keystone Bull Sticks and other appliances for cattlemen and dairymen—all sold on money-back guarantee. Write for circular. It pays to dehorn.

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

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Profit by adopting the **GRIMM SYSTEM**. Sectional pans with high partitions. Light and heavy cannot intermix, insuring highest quality with least fuel and labor. 22 different sizes.

Write for catalogue and state number of trees you tap.

GRIMM MFG. CO., 620 Champlain Ave., Cleveland, O.

1919 Commercial Potato Crop

(Continued from page 510).

of buying in this state was formerly by the bushel. In recent years the shippers are nearly all buying by the hundred-weight. Where trucked to city markets or sold locally the price is usually quoted by the bushels of sixty pounds.

Minnesota.—Due to rains and good growing weather and lack of frost, the commercial potato crop shows a slight improvement over one month ago. While blight developed somewhat on the late crop, the favorable weather will more than offset this damage. The carlot movement is estimated at 24,500 as compared with 26,000 in 1918. It is estimated that about eighty per cent of the crop sold by grades were No. 1; five per cent No. 2; and one per cent culls, these going to starch factories. About fourteen per cent of the crop will be marketed on field-run basis.

Wisconsin.—The commercial potato crop of Wisconsin showed a slight increase in quantity compared with a month ago. Beneficial rains during the first week of September caused a considerable increase in the Waupaca-Portage county prospect. The Barron-Eau Claire district also showed some gain. Elsewhere in the state there was little change. The forecasted production for the commercial potato carlot movement is 21,300 cars, compared with 25,510 cars shipped last year and 31,300 cars in a year of full normal production. The present condition of the crop indicates a prospect of seventy-one per cent of a normal yield per acre, or approximately ninety-seven bushels per acre. As the acreage is below normal this year the total production is estimated at sixty-eight per cent of normal. In the northeastern district, frost killed the vines on September 24, but in the remainder of the state the vines are still green. Potatoes now being received at warehouses are still quite green, but of good size and quality. A larger percentage than was expected is grading U. S. No. 1.

North Dakota.—The condition of commercial potatoes October 1 is sixty per cent, compared with sixty-two per cent last month and ninety per cent a year ago. An unfavorably dry and hot season combined with unusually severe bug and hopper damage is the cause of this low condition. The heavier producing counties in the Red River district suffered less severely and yields range from a half crop in southern to about an average crop in northern counties of this district, but with the exception of a few northwestern counties yields in the remainder of the state are extremely poor. Potatoes are practically a failure in the southwest but acreage is light. Quality is favorable as a rule. It is estimated that the commercial shipments of potatoes from North Dakota this season will be 2,035 cars, as compared with 2,950 cars last season.

Nebraska.—The condition of the Nebraska commercial potato crop is about the same as a month ago. Some reporters called attention to a slight improvement in the latest potatoes due to September rain. There is a very wide variation in yield. Dry land potatoes may average forty-five bushels and irrigated potatoes 150 bushels per acre. Correspondents estimate that sixty-six per cent of the crop will be shipped out compared with fifty per cent a month ago. On this basis the shipments should total 2,574 cars, as compared with 5,000 cars last year. Harvesting will be complete about October 20.

Iowa.—Indications are for forty-five per cent of a crop, or 513 cars, as compared with 950 cars last year. Mitchell county is practically the only county reporting potatoes to be shipped out this year. Too much rain during

the early growing season, followed by very extreme heat and exceptionally dry weather at blossoming time, and leaf-hoppers have combined to materially reduce the yield this year.

Western States.

Colorado.—The potato crop continues to decline. The Greeley district has many fields not worth digging and the crop will fall several thousand cars short of the 5,740-car crop of 1918, and 6,580-car crop of 1917. The potato crop in the unirrigated portion of Colorado is almost an entire failure. All other sections of the state show a decrease from the crop of last year, with the exception of the San Luis Valley, where the crop will run over 4,000 cars. The potato movement to September 30 according to the Bureau of Markets, was 2,779 cars, as compared with 3,394 cars to the same date a year ago.

Washington.—Many counties report only enough potatoes for home consumption, and others, that imports will be necessary. The drouth and heat throughout July and August were very severe on non-irrigated crops. Late summer and fall rains induced second growth, reducing per cent of marketable tubers. Stands are uneven in all parts of the state and the number of tubers per hill is below normal. The crop for the state is now estimated at 2,800 cars as compared with 3,130 in 1918. Reports October 1 indicate an average yield of 134 bushels, as compared with 172 bushels last year and a normal yield of 191 bushels. In the Yakima district, which is the leading commercial shipping section, an average yield of 243 bushels per acre is indicated from the October 1 condition. Last year the average yield was 263 bushels per acre or about twenty bushels less than the normal.

Idaho.—Yields are below normal due to poor, uneven stands. Contributing factors were a dry spring, extreme drouth and heat throughout July and August and reduction in supply of irrigation water. Irregular moisture supply tended to reduce per cent of marketable tubers. October 1 condition indicates an average yield of the commercial acreage of 172 bushels per acre compared with 240 bushels last year. Eighty per cent of total production will be shipped out. The crop for the state is now estimated at 6,830 cars, compared with 7,725 cars last year.

Montana.—The Montana commercial potato crop has shown an increase of about two points in condition over September 1 estimate, due to favorable maturing weather. Digging in Bitter Root Valley reveals only fair yield and not up to earlier expectations. Yields are low in all other districts and shipments will be light. Lack of irrigation water and excessive heat accounts for the light crop over the state.

Oregon.—Conditions in Oregon have improved considerably over September 1, due to September rains which helped out the late acreage. The crop is now estimated at 2,093 cars as compared to 1,900 cars last month, and 2,350 cars a year ago.

California.—About sixty per cent of the California commercial production is made up of late winter potatoes, or that portion of the crop moving after September 1. This year the shipments of potatoes harvested after September 1 promise to be about 5,260 cars as compared with 6,200 last year, 4,590 in 1917 and 4,500 in 1916. Most of the late potatoes in California are grown in the Delta region, which will probably produce ninety-five per cent of the late storage crop of potatoes, or nearly 5,000 cars. Reports from this district show that the late potato crop is in fairly good condition and the average yield is higher than in other sections of the state. The yield per acre is estimated at about 170 bushels.

More than 13,000 men are building your Maxwell

IMAGINE 13,000 men devoting themselves to a single Maxwell. Yet that is the picture which a little journey through the eight great Maxwell plants supplies.

If they built but that one car in a day its cost to you would represent a king's ransom.

But they are so well organized, their work so very definite, they are so expert in the special one thing they do, and they are aided by so many thousands of uncanny and superhuman machines, whose accuracy is down to 1/1000 of an inch, that you pay but a small price for a Maxwell.

A great aid to the economy of manufacture is the use of many, many millions of dollars so that a 10-cent piece saved on a bit of material often runs into amazing figures.

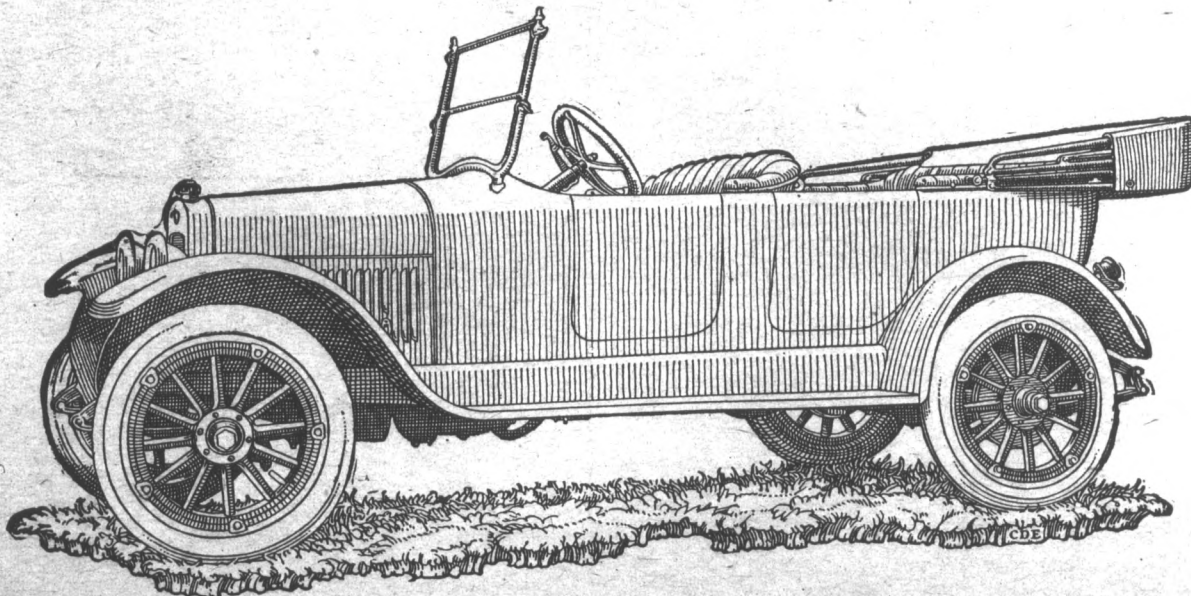
Thus the big staff of purchasing experts for Maxwell become your purchasing experts and the saving goes on to you in the price.

\$985 is indeed a small sum to pay for a great value in a great car like Maxwell.



*More miles per gallon
More miles on tires*

MAXWELL MOTOR COMPANY, Inc.
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

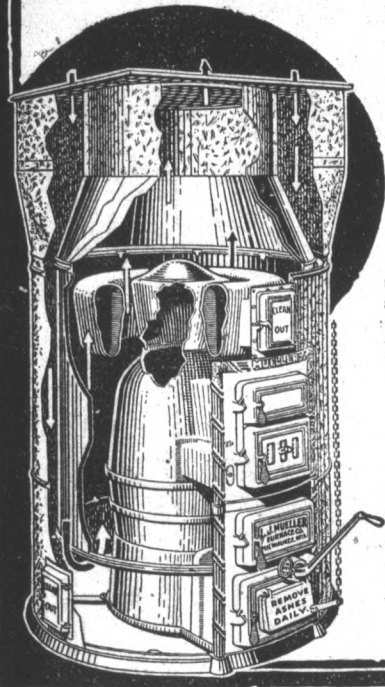


Don't "Shut Off" Rooms This Winter

Heat them all with a Mueller Pipeless and save on fuel

INSTEAD of huddling around stoves in two or three rooms this winter—instead of shutting off half or more of your rooms because of cold—install a Mueller Pipeless Furnace and experience a grateful, cozy, homelike warmth in every room.

The Mueller Pipeless will enable you to do this without fuss or bother. It is guaranteed to heat every room to a comfortable temperature through one register and it will keep the air moist and healthful. The Mueller Pipeless burns any fuel—hard or soft coal, coke, wood, lignite, gas or oil—you can use whichever is cheapest and easiest to obtain. And you can actually save money by using less fuel than ever before and many have reported a saving of $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ on fuel.



MUELLER PIPELESS FURNACE

It is scientifically designed and correctly constructed. It embodies exclusive features. Every part is accurately and properly proportioned. Vast heating surface—large register face—free unobstructed air passages.

Thousands in use, heating homes of all sizes satisfactorily. Easy to install—no tearing up of walls and floors for pipes.

Get the Mueller Book, "The Modern Method of Heating Your Home." It explains in detail the many features that make the Mueller the most satisfactory pipeless furnace. Write for it today.

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Makers of Heating Systems of All Kinds Since 1857

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22 other distributing points. Immediate shipment to any part of the country.

Farms and Farm Lands For Sale

88 A. Farm \$9000 With 2 Producing Oil Wells

Netting owner \$20 per month for oil; $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to school, mile to village with electric cars, stores, church; 70 acres tillage, balance spring-watered pasture; wood home-use; 50 apple trees, 2-story house, piazza, 120-ft. basement barn, poultry and hog houses. To settle estate part down and balance easy terms. When there's oil on a farm one never knows what good luck the future may bring. Travelling instructions page 45 Stout's Fall Catalog 100 pages bargains 23 states, copy mailed free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B. O. Ford Bldg., Detroit.

I Have One-Half Section of Best Virgin Soil

Lumbered about six years. Can be fitted for plough at \$10 per acre. Timber to build all buildings and fuel for life-time. Have cleared 80 acres in two years. Forty acres almost ready for next year. Two good wells. Large hardwood finished residence. New, hip roofed, full basement, modern cow barn 36x50 with adjustable, steel stanchions. New, hip roofed, full basement barn 36x46, new poultry and implement houses, other good bldgs. School on farm. Near Lapeer, state aid highway \$110 the acre, one-third cash. This is splendid farm. Holman Real Estate Agency, Lapeer, Mich.

HIGH GRADE DAIRY FARM

For sale, 140 acres, 20 acres heavy grassed permanent pasture, balance A-No-1 mellow loam soil, naturally and tile drained. Woven wire fences. Six acres splendid orchard. 35 acres new seeding. Two good wells. Large hardwood finished residence. New, hip roofed, full basement, modern cow barn 36x50 with adjustable, steel stanchions. New, hip roofed, full basement barn 36x46, new poultry and implement houses, other good bldgs. School on farm. Near Lapeer, state aid highway \$110 the acre, one-third cash. This is splendid farm. Holman Real Estate Agency, Lapeer, Mich.

Big Sugar Maple Farm Lands

For sale, improved. Farms with from 25 to 300 acres in crops, good or cheap buildings, also 4 thousand acres unimproved, first class for hay and grain never had any pine on. Well settled country, level or rolling. Price cut \$5. an acre for this season only, to move part of it. Also some sheep or cattle ranches on Pine Chippings. One of 760 acres 2 1/2 miles from loading station, price \$10. an acre. One of 1400 acres, 5 miles from station \$8. an acre, to be well covered with Kentucky blue grass, and a good deal of the land level both on the P. M. R. R. but neither are fenced, live water on both. H. W. MARSH, (Owner), Manistee, Mich.

FOR SALE, 107 acre farm—half mile from creek runs thru pasture, land all cleared, price \$8500, terms \$2500 down bal. ten years time. Address JAMES S. BICKNELL, Clare, Mich.

Farm for Sale 240 Acres in Washtenaw County, Salem Twp., 7 miles North of Ypsilanti, price \$75 per acre, terms reasonable; buildings alone are worth price asked for farm. John Wagner, 1561 Helen Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Rich Michigan Farms. Low prices. Easy terms. STAFFORD BROTH-ERS, 15 Merrill Building, Saginaw, Michigan

165 acres Dexter, Mich. N. W. of Ann Arbor, good land, \$75 per acre 1-3 cash will mail views. Mr. McAdams, 1250 W. Euclid, Detroit, Mich.

Wanted to rent farm 80 acres or more, fences and buildings in good condition, suitable for dairying, cash or share rent. C. Sherrick, New Boston, Mich.

FARM FOR RENT IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

Rich land, part of a large estate, new buildings, good markets, paved roads, near town, railroads, high school, grade schools, churches. No fertilizer required. Good soft water. American farmers as your neighbors. Land plowed.

TERMS
Cash rent \$25.00 per acre, or half crop basis. You to furnish implements, live stock and labor. Owner to furnish half cost power, baling, sacks, etc. Under these terms, through a period of five years, (term of lease), your share should average not less than \$50.00 per acre and with good hard work, well directed, can average \$75.00 per acre per year.

LOCATION
This farm of 60 acres, and several others like it up to 160 acres, are known to be in one of the most productive farming sections of America. Your future would be what you would make it. These farms are located in the very center of the famous San Joaquin Valley, at Chowchilla, on the main line of the Southern Pacific R. R., on the wonderful paved California State Highway, near Fresno, California.

LAND AND SOIL
The land is a great valley floor and the soil is deep and rich—there is none better anywhere. Work and honest effort will make any man on this land independent.

CROPS AND CLIMATE
The land produces two crops each year. Anything can be grown other than tropical fruit. A perpetual, year round mild climate makes these unequalled crops and earnings possible. Grain, alfalfa, truck, berries, fruit—in fact anything and everything—you will get more than twice as much in money from your crops. An acre will feed twice the live stock. Will produce twice the milk and butter. And the markets are just as good.

YOUR LEASE
Good industrious, hard working farmers will be given a five year lease on one of these farms. There is no trick or scheme in this offer. Ideal men and their families are the only ones wanted—none others will be accepted. 400 of the wisest and best central states farmers and bankers have bought land on all four sides of these farms at from \$200 to \$325 per acre. If you like the country, when you have made friends with those all around you at Chowchilla, when you learn all of this and more is the truth—when you have made a success as a renter or a farm manager, you will be given an opportunity to own a farm of your own—pick it out and you can have an option on it. I want you to succeed and will help you.

INSTRUCTIONS
To qualify—to be able to make good—you must know farming—you must have live stock—implements—you must know a good thing when you see it and be willing to keep your place up to the same high standard of others. You must have some money—you must be looking for a chance to be a successful farmer. Answer quick and tell us all about yourself, what you have been doing, persons in your family, list your live stock, implements, state money on hand and available and when you can go and take possession. Your answer will be treated in confidence. If you are one of the men I am seeking I will call on you at once. This is an opportunity of a lifetime. Answer today.

Address Eastern Trustee
Suite 612
109 N. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE Cheap pasture land, some with valuable timber. JAMES S. BICKNELL, Clare, Mich.

Our Service Department

TOOLS DON'T WORK.

Over a year ago I bought a seed drill. It arrived too late for fall use, was set up for spring seeding, did not work, and was set aside and seeding finished by hand. I have written them several times but get no attention. How can I get satisfaction? J. F.

We assume that cash in advance was paid for the implement in which case the only redress is by suit to recover it and the only way suit can be maintained is to get service on the opposite party or attach his goods. We do not understand that the seller has any property in the jurisdiction where the buyer lives; and therefore he can recover only by going where he can find the seller or his property.

There is an implied warranty for goods sold for a special purpose that they are reasonably fit and suitable for that purpose, in the absence of an express agreement to the contrary; and the buyer has his choice to repudiate the contract, return the goods and sue for the whole price; or affirm the contract and recover damages for breach of warranty. Also the buyer, though repudiating the contract would have a right to retain possession of the goods to secure repayment of his purchase money. If the buyer continues to use the goods after discovering the breach of warranty he has elected to affirm the contract and cannot afterwards repudiate it. It therefore appears that the buyer's only redress in this case is to retain a lawyer and bring suit.

JOHN R. ROOD.

TAX ON CIDER.

Our cider mill charges ten cents war tax per gallon plus their regular fee to manufacture cider. Is this correct? C. Y.

The United States Revenue Law requires the payment on "other soft drinks sold by the manufacturer, producer or importer in bottles or other enclosed containers, a tax equivalent to ten percentum of the price for which so sold;" and the United States treasurer has interpreted the law to mean that the tax attaches when the beverage is sold, that is to say, when the title to it passes from the vendor to the purchaser, pursuant to a previous contract of sale or upon a sale without previous contract. It would seem clear therefore, that the operator of the cider mill is not justified in collecting a tax upon cider not sold.

JOHN R. ROOD.

VARIATION IN POTATO PRICES.

In looking over the daily market reports on early potatoes, I notice that the Minnesota Early Ohios and Michigan potatoes were quoted at about \$2.40@2.55 per cwt. New Jersey Irish Cobblers at \$3.65@3.75, and California White Nose at \$4 per cwt. Why is it that there should be such a large difference in these prices? Is the Michigan and Ohio potatoes so much inferior to the others as all this? Do you think there is any probability of grafters or crooks buying Michigan potatoes at \$2.40 and selling them for some other variety at \$3.75@4?

Leelanau Co. H. W.

You take up the difference in price between Minnesota, Michigan, New Jersey and California potatoes and inquire whether the variation in prices from these different sections may be used by speculators to the disadvantage of producers and consumers.

This is a very broad question and one that can hardly be answered by a yes or no, but it is my opinion that as a general principle both the wholesale buyers and sellers of fruit and produce are men who are well acquainted with the relative quality and worth of different varieties of stock from different

sections and can be depended upon to pay prices well in line with these different basic values. The difference in prices quoted in your letter is undoubtedly attributed to the difference in quality of the stocks quoted but I cannot particularize in this case as I am unable to find the date of the quotation in which these prices were given. At the present time New Jersey Giants in 150-pound sacks are selling from \$3 @3.25, while good Michigan Round Whites and Maine Irish Cobblers are bringing from \$3.50@3.75, sales to jobbers, upon this market. From the cooking value of these potatoes I think this difference in price is entirely justified. The weaknesses of our present system of marketing fruit and vegetables are so many and varied that it seems rather a waste of energy to pick out an instance of this kind as an example of sharp practice because there are so many other much more important weaknesses much more easily recognized and proven. D. A.

LINE FENCE.

My neighbor has failed to keep up his share of the line fence between us and all summer his cattle have been running into my pasture, and my cattle into his, which has been known to both of us, but nothing has been said about it. Can I collect pasture rent or damage from him? C. H.

On the face of the matter it would seem to be a horse-a-pie-ece; but, however that may be, there is no claim for pasture rent so far as the line fence law is concerned, and under the circumstances, it would be difficult to imply any contract to pay for pasture. The remedy of a farmer whose neighbor has failed to keep up his share of the fence is to use neighborly persuasion, and if that fails, take the cattle, damage feasant, that is, while they are trespassing on the land of the one who has kept up the fence. When he finds the cattle so trespassing he may lawfully send them to the town pound, to be held until his claim for damage has been paid. It goes without saying that no neighbor would resort to such measures, except as a last resource.

LAND CLEARING CONTRACT.

I rented a piece of ground to a party for two years, under an agreement that he would break it up for the two crops, and put in a grain crop, and seed it down in the last crop. Instead of doing that, he has put in sugar beets for the second crop. Am I entitled to rent or share in crop? D. T.

There being no agreement for either rent or a share of the crop, quite clearly, the land owner is entitled to neither. His only remedy is for damages for breach of the contract made; and in this he is entitled to recover the difference in the value of the land to him as a meadow, and its value as bare ground without the seeding, which is a question of fact for the jury in case of litigation. It is also to be borne in mind that the plaintiff has the burden of proof to show terms of contract.

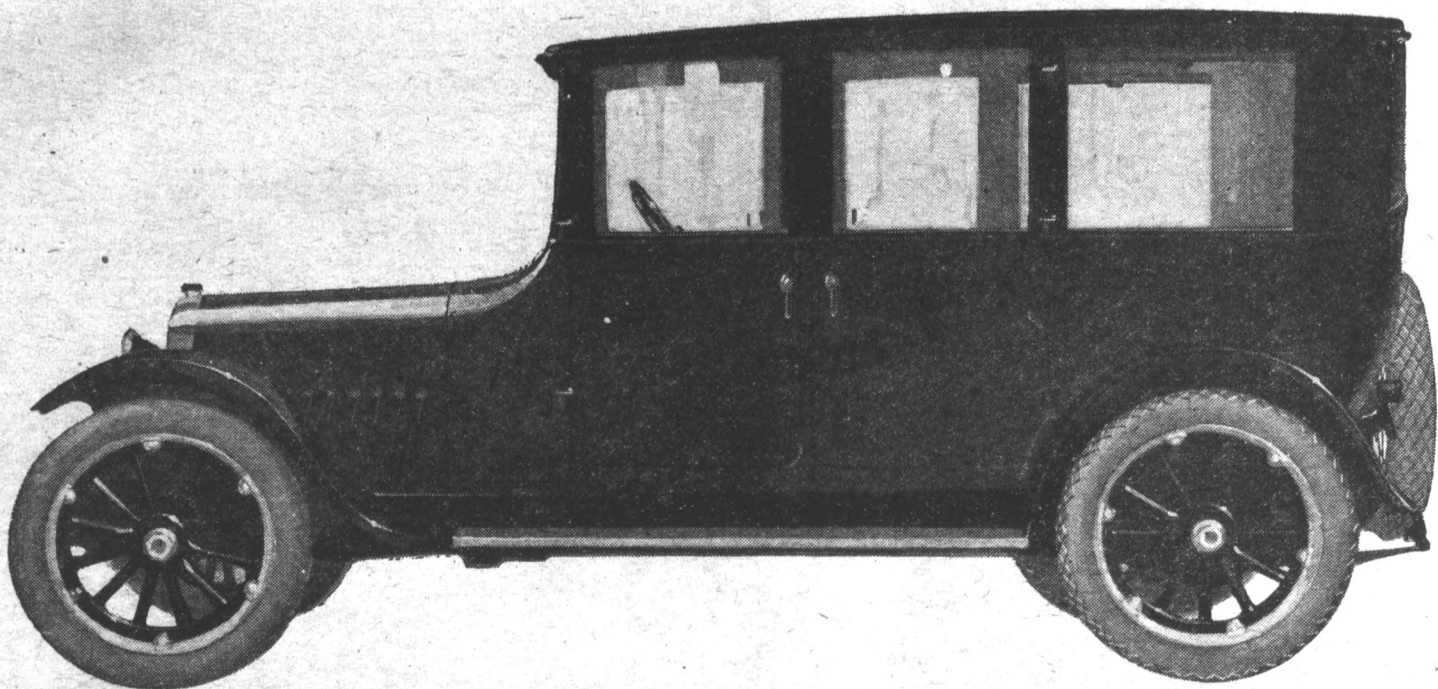
MUCK CATCHES FIRE.

A neighbor set fire to some weeds that grew along the road, and the muck took fire and is still burning. Is he responsible, and what is the damage? R. W.

It is a question of fact whether the muck catching fire is a consequence that could naturally be foreseen as possible or likely to happen as a result of firing the weeds; and if so it is a question of fact what the actual injury amounts to. If a reasonable man could foresee the result he is liable for the actual loss. J. R. R.



OAKLAND OWNERS REPORT RETURNS OF FROM
18 TO 25 MILES PER GALLON OF GASOLINE
AND FROM 8,000 TO 12,000 MILES ON TIRES



THIS NEW OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX FOUR DOOR SEDAN IS POWERED WITH THE FAMOUS 44-HORSEPOWER OVERHEAD-VALVE OAKLAND ENGINE

OAKLAND SENSIBLE SIX

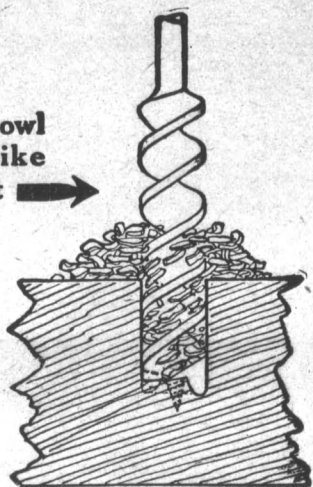
NO matter what the roads, the season or the weather, there is true boulevard comfort in this new Oakland Sensible Six four door Sedan. Every essential convenience, including mechanical lifts for the windows in its double-latch doors, an inconspicuous heater for use on cold days, a serviceable windshield cleaner and like unusual equipment, has place in the appointment of this commodious and attractive car. Its solid body construction is notable for its freedom from needless weight, and the efficiency of its standard Oakland chassis makes its range of action fully as great as that of an open model. Only immense manufacturing resources and a production of unusual magnitude allow the combination of ability, usefulness and value embodied in this sedan.

TOURING CAR, \$1075; ROADSTER, \$1075; COUPE, \$1740; FOUR DOOR SEDAN, \$1740
F. O. B. PONTIAC, MICH. ADDITIONAL FOR WIRE WHEEL EQUIPMENT, \$75

OAKLAND MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Pontiac, Michigan

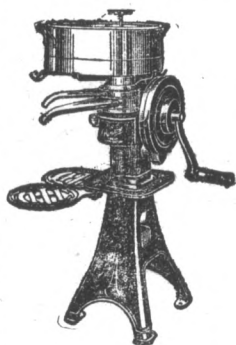


Groove in bowl spindle — like an auger bit



Oils Itself

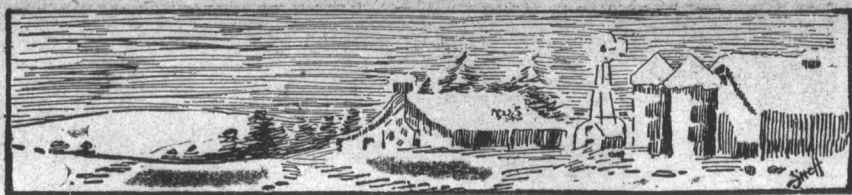
JUST as an auger bit draws up the shavings out of a hole you are boring, so the grooves in the shaft of the **Primrose Cream Separator** draw up the oil and force it through every bearing.



¶ The separator that oils itself without any thought on your part beyond occasionally replenishing the supply in a reservoir, will certainly outlast one that is oiled now and then when it turns hard.

¶ See a Primrose at the nearest International dealer's. Primrose has other exclusive features.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
CHICAGO OF AMERICA, INC. USA



The National Dairy Show

ONCE again, after a lapse of five years, Chicago welcomed the National Dairy Show, and right well did she try to entertain its people so that she may retain the mighty exhibit in future years. Weather was ideal, arrangements were complete for the most part, and large crowds daily surged through the turnstiles. It was Manager Skinner's big week. Exhibitors and visitors alike seemed to appreciate the reduction in length of show to a single week, for it allowed opportunity to see more judging and attendance at more meetings in less time, and the cattle were not retained so long.

The Machinery.

No National Dairy Show had more complete machinery exhibitions and every material and machinery from the feed to the finished dairy product—yes, and even babies fed on it—were on display. The feed manufacturers were there in force, showing how their grain mixtures are designed to increase milk flow.

Barn equipment—stanchions, ventilating systems, doors, separators, milking machines, feed and litter carriers, blankets, forks and what not—told the farmer-visitor various means for reducing labor to a minimum. The manufacturer was even better represented by manufacturers' booths where were displayed separators, churns, bottling machines, pasteurizers, coolers, clarifiers, etc. An added feature this year was an exhibit of motor trucks, filling one wing of the building.

Educational Exhibits.

The greatest educational feature of the show, aside from the judging of cattle, was the exhibit of the United States Dairy Division, which occupied one large wing, although secluded somewhat and hence overlooked by many.

The food value of milk was one of the chief lessons taught in this display. A daily show was given by girls, called the "Milk Fairies," while talks were given by food authorities and demonstrations were held in infant welfare work.

In one school in Ames, Iowa, last February, of 198 boys and 167 girls ten per cent were below weight. Of these, thirty-three were fed on a pint of milk daily at school. On June 2 these underweight children were again weighed, and it was then found that they had gained 124 per cent of the expected increase, while those not fed milk gained only 55.4 per cent of normal. Likewise eleven boys and eighteen girls in a Des Moines school were fed milk four months, the boys gaining about two and a quarter pounds daily and the girls one and five-sixths to three and a half pounds.

That milk makes boys and girls husky was shown graphically by experimental rats in the government exhibit. Those getting no milk, but fed on grains alone, made practically no gain, but when given a little butterfat were soon as vigorous as their brothers that always got milk. The vitamins in butterfat are essential to the growth of all young animals, whether it be rats, pigs, calves or our own children. Swollen, sore eyes in rats deprived of milk were soon cured by the feeding of a little of that dairy product each day.

Good meals for growing children were displayed. The high food value of cottage cheese as a source of ener-

gy and protein was shown, and its use makes a big cut in the meat bill. Cooperative bull associations and cow-testing associations are now a large part of the federal dairy work, and there were on July 1, seventy-nine of the former and 385 of the latter. Three bulls in such cooperative associations increased the yearly butterfat yield of their daughters over those of their dams 62.2, 55.2 and 115.5 pounds, respectively, in 1916. One bull shown in the exhibit was mated to a 266-pound cow, and the daughter made 481 pounds, the increase being due to prepotency of a good sire.

Animal diseases, particularly tuberculosis and contagious abortion, were pictured in all their seriousness. Dairy-men appreciate more each year the necessity for tuberculin testing, and enormous gains were reported last year in federal testing. Ohio had 262 herds that successfully passed their first test.

Requirements for keeping a cow one year took one good-sized room for accommodating the animal, her feed and her product. This survey was conducted on 737 cows in northwestern Indiana. It showed that these cows, averaging 6,937 pounds of milk a year, ate 2,046 pounds of grain, 3,301 pounds of hay and stover, 7,276 pounds of silage, pasture worth \$10.36, and required 720 pounds of bedding, 164½ hours of man labor, sixteen and one-fifth hours of horse labor, and overhead expenses amounting to \$27.11. The milk, calf and 6.8 tons of manure constitute the credits.

There were also model creamery office, creamery testing room and a farm milk house where milk could be kept cool by either ice or running spring water. The booth on sterilization of dairy utensils had a simple home-made sterilizer on a gasoline stove and another hot-water sterilizer over a brick firebox.

Products of the government creamery at Grove City, Pa., included various cheeses, condensed milk, butter, cream, buttermilk, and kindred articles. Southern cheeses were displayed. This year there are fifty-two factories in the Carolinas, Georgia, the Virginias and Tennessee, and last year they sold cheese worth \$289,000.

The Bureau of Plant Industry showed various feeds for dairy farms, emphasizing the need for home-grown protein. The Bureau of Markets had a display of charts, etc., with which it endeavored to inform the public on its market reporting service.

The Cattle Show.

Cattle unsurpassed in numbers and quality were entered at this great show. There were approximately 900 in the open classes, and some estimated fully 1,200 were on the grounds. Quality beyond compare was universal in all the breeds, and to be left out of the money was no disgrace. Many were the state fair winners that did not get a ribbon there. It was a battle royal of champions against champions, and many a decision was made on a narrow margin. Judges Kildee for the Ayrshires, Dempsey for the Jerseys, Moscrip for the Holsteins and Hope and McKerrow for the Guernseys gave satisfaction throughout.

During the show a new world's record for all breeds at under two years of age was announced for the Jersey (Continued on page 518).

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EUROPEAN FARMERS GETTING BACK ON THEIR FEET.

THE territory included before the war in Hungary, Bulgaria and Rumania probably will export at least 1,650,000 tons of bread grains from current crops, compared to 3,900,000 tons in average pre-war years.

So far as its production of bread grains is concerned Bulgaria is practically on a pre-war basis and Hungary almost so, but Rumania is still far from complete recovery. The most optimistic claims of Rumania for export this year are 500,000 tons as against 1,700,000 tons of pre-war years. In the wheat-producing region of southern Hungary the acreage planted this year is fully ninety per cent of the normal pre-war acreage. In that part of Rumania occupied by the armies of the Central Powers, considerable land was not cultivated this year, while that which was devoted to crops was found in rather poor condition. This came about because the Teutonic armies ravaged the country of much of the work stock and agricultural implements. However, despite this Rumania will be more than self-supporting, and as the maize crop is improving on account of conditions during the summer, Rumania will have a certain amount of export surplus. There will undoubtedly be an export surplus from southern Hungary, while Bulgaria, as stated, is at least as well off in food production as it was previous to the war and will be able to export more than the average amount of cereals.

According to the federal specialists there will be but little increase in the acreage devoted to bread grain crops throughout eastern and northern Europe during the next year, because most of the tillable land is now in crop except those areas which were swept by war. Of course, there will be some small increase if the former battlefields are farmed—as they probably will be as normal readjustment occurs—but in the main it is not anticipated that these countries will very greatly increase their acreage. The production of northern Europe will increase as soon as fertilizers become available again, though it will probably not exceed the pre-war production for some years to come.

COMPETING CHEESE FACTORY.

We have a cheese factory here, and the farmers, thinking they are not treated right, wish to build one of their own. Can the law prevent them? I understand that in Wisconsin the law forbids to put up a second factory within three miles of the former one.

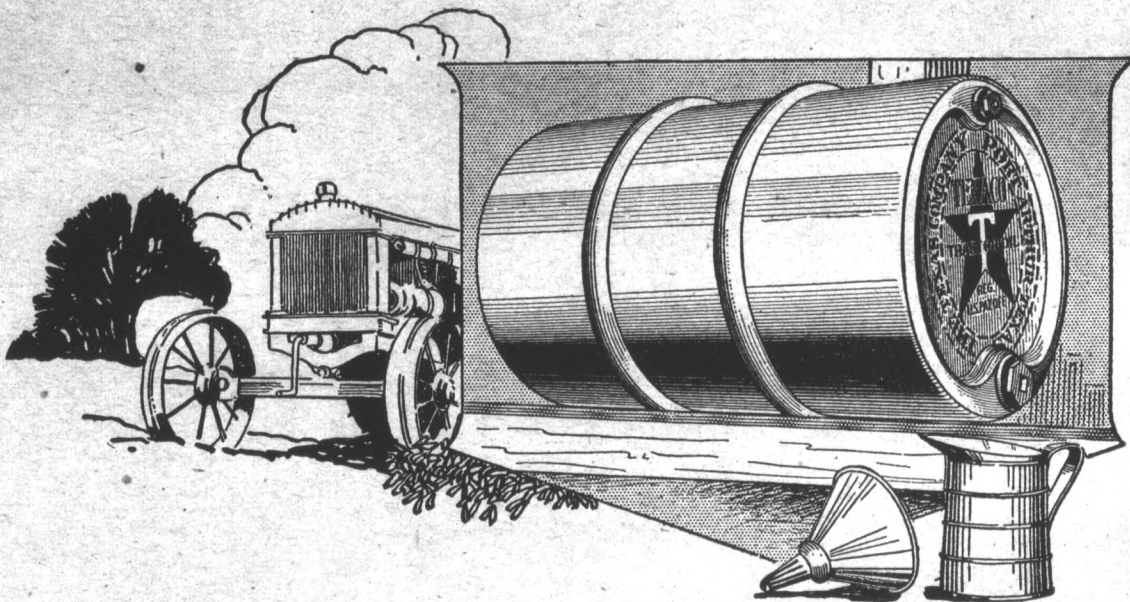
We are not aware of any such statute in Michigan, and the Wisconsin statute, if in terms as stated, is not worth the paper it is written on. This is a free country where we have a constitution and no person can be forbidden to engage in any lawful business merely because someone else is engaged in the same business before him.

JOHN R. ROOD.

FARM MANAGER TALKS

(Continued from page 507).

There has been nothing in the management of this farm that cannot be done on every other farm. It does not matter if the farm be a stock or dairy farm, the same principles apply to each equally well. Every farm should have some one or two enterprises which dominate the others in importance. Fertility must be maintained to insure continuous returns in the future. And plans should be made to avoid either rush or slack seasons as either one is sure to reduce the margin of profit.



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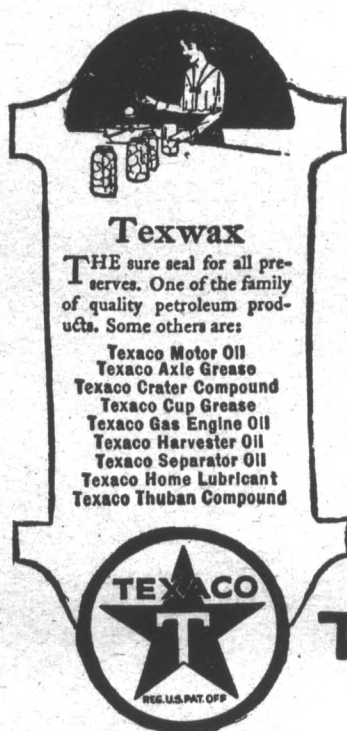
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NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW.

(Continued from page 516).
cow, Silver Chimes Gwendola, owned by F. A. Doerfler, of Oregon. She gave at one year and eleven months 10,799 pounds of milk and 643 pounds of fat, besides calving within the year and being on the show circuit.

The National Dairy Science Association passed a resolution asking for the colleges and experiment stations to release them from testing dairy cows on tests for less than ten months in duration.

The Holsteins.

The Holstein show was unusually strong, but with only one herd east of Illinois. Minnesota, Illinois and Wisconsin furnished most of the entries. The aged bull class had thirteen entries and brought out much style. The veteran show winner, Paul Calamo Korndyke, now thirteen years old, still showing remarkable quality, trueness of lines and unusual depth of middle, met defeat by two Iowana bulls, Iowana Sir Ollie taking first and later grand championship, and Iowana Mercedes Homestead (owned by Iowa State College), second.

Old Minerva Beets, fourteen years of age, came back strong the sixth time for premier female honors. Although she has a record of only 17.8 pounds, she shows wonderful digestive and mammary development. She still carries a straight top and has remarkable refinement, but age is telling and this may be her last season. She is a type the judge will always tie to. Schroeder's Lady Glen Artis Ormsby was showing dry, or she likely would have won the blue and the purple. Dickinson & Son had easy picking for first place on exhibitor's herd, young herd and calf herd. Their grand champion bull also won get of sire class.

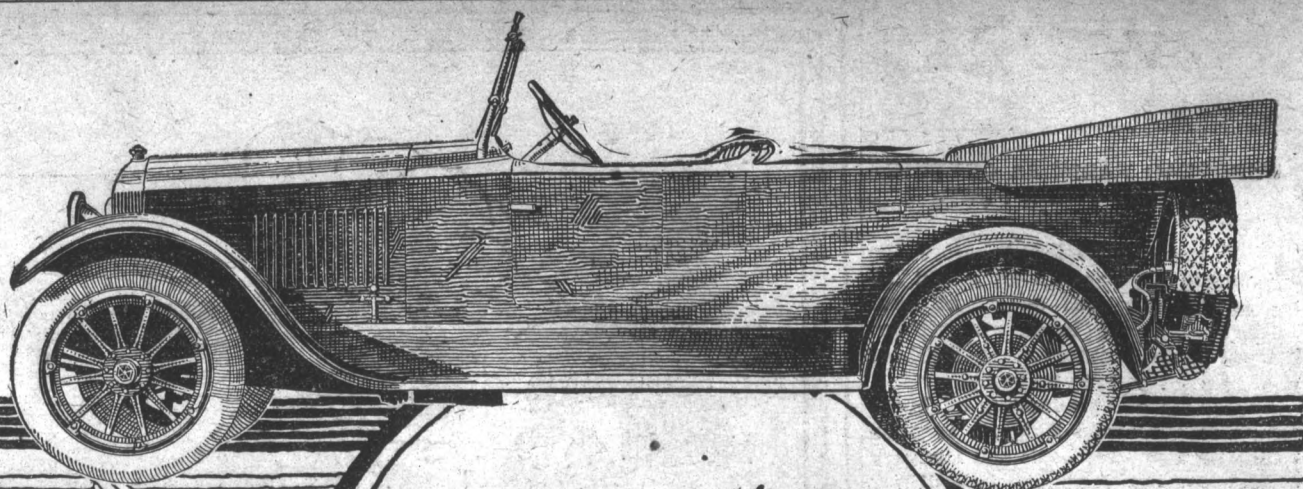
The Jerseys.

The Jerseys comprised the largest part of the show, the aged cow class alone having forty-four entries. The bull classes were likewise closely contested. Fauvic's Prince finally led the aged class, winning through his superior quality, massive, bold carriage and wonderfully true top line. Another contest came in the three-year-olds when Leda's Raleigh, Brookwood's son of Raleigh's Fairy Boy, was placed over Longview's entry. Superior handling qualities, great width and depth of middlepiece, and smoothness of body made him hard to beat. Likewise the straight top, wide-sprung, deep rib and bold carriage of Chief Raleigh, Longview's two-year-old, put him easily first in his class. Still he did not show quite the character, refinement and masculinity of Leda's Raleigh, that finally was made grand champion.

To win no place in the aged cow class was no disgrace, and even Longview's cow, Golden Matron, grand champion at Ohio, had to take sixth place. Edward Lasater had an outstanding winner in Constance of Falfurrias, a cow of extreme refinement and dairy character, harmonious blending of parts and symmetry of lines, with an enormous udder, attached high behind and carrying forward level and long. Brookwood Farm's entry, Warder's Fern Blossom, stood second—a cow of great scale and as refined as she is large, but now nearly dry after a test that makes her a gold medal cow. Later she and Dahlia's Noble Fern won get-of-sire for Golden Fern's Noble. The Texas cow was finally made grand champion.

The four-year and three-year classes were of varied type, but the two-year-olds and yearlings made a beautiful show. A daughter of Fauvic's Prince finally took the blue for two-year-olds. It was a lesson to see the progeny of such bulls as Fauvic's Prince, Golden Fern's Noble and Flora's Queen Raleigh coming strong to repeat the records of these great sires.

(Continued on page 533).



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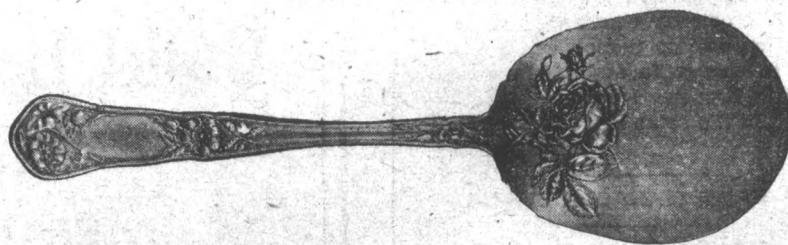
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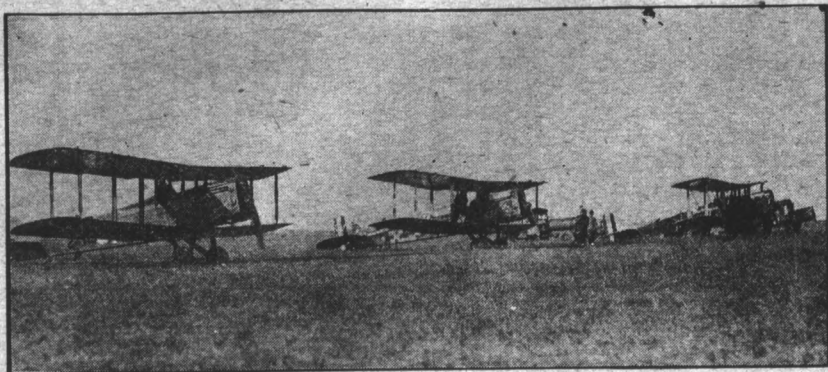
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WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



All Aboard for San Francisco.—View of some of the army airplanes at Mineola, L. I., just before start for San Francisco in country's biggest Transcontinental Flight.



Cardinal Mercier Presides at High Mass of Thanksgiving for Belgium's Deliverance. Belgian Royalty Attends. King Albert, Queen Elizabeth and Prince Leopold, of Belgium, on right of photo, attending mass in Boston Cathedral, at which Cardinal Mercier, who is on the throne, officiated.



Mrs. Seymour E. F. Cox and her eleven-year-old son, Seymour, Jr., photographed immediately after landing at Mineola, L. I., flying field after flight from Houston, Tex., to place son in Raymond Riordan School, Highland.



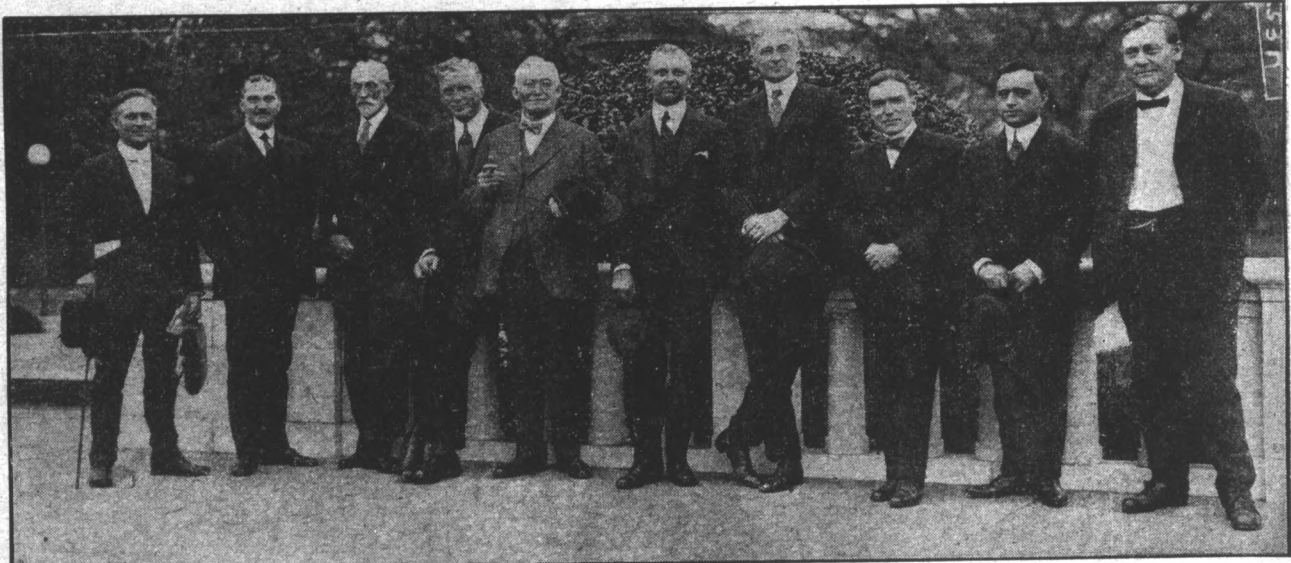
Unusual photograph of Secretary to the President, and his family. Left to right are: Miss Grace, Mr. Joseph Tumulty, Misses Catherine and Mary, Masters Philip and Joseph, Jr., Mrs. Tumulty and Miss Alicia.



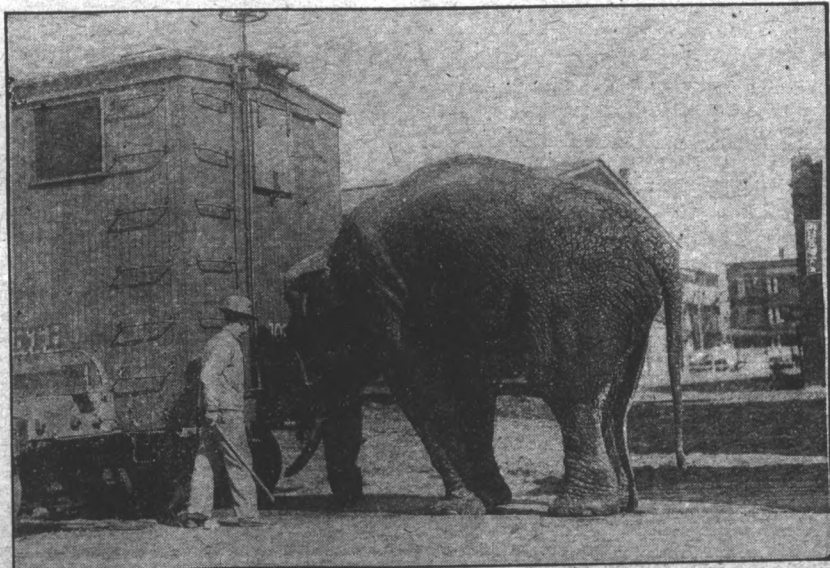
Ida M. Tarbell (left) and Miss Lillian Wald, Women Delegates to the great industrial conference being held at Washington, D. C. Photographed in front of Pan-American Building.



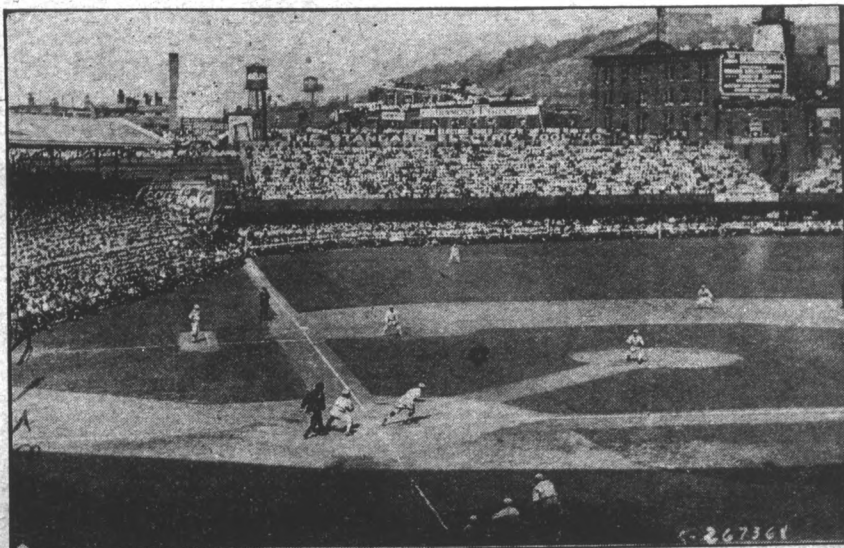
The oldest (Col. George Lyon, Jr., Aged 71), and the youngest, Jacob Shankman, of Chelsea, aged 13), freshmen who have ever entered Harvard University—are members of this year's freshman class—shown shaking hands—boy is no bookworm, and is fond of athletics.



Industrial Leaders in Washington, D. C., for the Big Industrial Conference called by President Wilson. Left to right: G. H. Oyster, Secretary to Samuel Gompers; Harry A. Wheeler, T. C. Atkeson, Thomas A. Chadbourne, Secretary of the Committee; William G. Lee, President of Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Edwin Farnum Green, Bernard Baruch, John D. Rockefeller, Jr.; Matthew Woll; W. D. Mahon, Chairman.



If railroad magnates should happen to get a glimpse of this photograph, high-powered railroad engines are likely to become a thing of the past, for elephants have no unions and work for a fair wage. Lots of grub is all they demand, and we might add that is not a small order.



Opening Play in the World Series.—General View of Redland Park, Cincinnati, showing the opening play of the first game of the 1919 World Series. J. Collins, right-fielder for Chicago, first man to bat, starting for first after singling to centerfield.

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The New Rural Sky Pilot

By N. A. McCune

THE secretary of the home missions of one of the large denominations was one day addressing the officials of a country church. He was endeavoring to persuade them to adopt the modern weekly payment plan, of paying the pastor's salary. He thought he had clinched the argument, and all would go swimmingly. Then a trustee with lace curtain chin whiskers shifted to his feet and spoke to this effect: "Us never done it that way." That was sufficient. "Us" continued to do it the old way.

However, "us never done it that way," prevails less and less among rural churches, and it is because the rural pastor himself is becoming alive to the bigness of his task. This was strikingly illustrated at the last Rural Ministers' Conference, at the Michigan Agricultural College. Men, old and young, were in attendance, from all parts of the state, and from many denominations. All were keen for new ideas, and new methods. Courses were given in rural reconstruction, on the play life of farm boys and girls, and in animal husbandry, gardening, gas engines, community games, poultry keeping, church history, and English Bible. Leading authorities from colleges and universities were present to give these courses.

The feeling is very general among rural leaders that the country pastor must, for the best results, know something about the technical and the practical side of agriculture. His parishioners will respect him the more, if he does. They will respect him the less if he does not. At a farmers' picnic the preacher volunteered to help an old lady put the bridle on her horse.

After the dominie had struggled for some time to put the bridle on, wrong side before, he was rescued by the old lady herself, who remarked that she "never did see a preacher that knowed anything about hitching up a hoss." On the other hand, a certain Michigan pastor went one day to call on a rich parishioner who said he had been sanctified for twenty years. He said he hadn't sinned in all that time. The sky pilot went out to look at his herd. They were a rough looking lot, thin, with ears drooping, hair standing the wrong way. He said to the sanctified one, "What do you do with your milk?" "Peddle it." "Well," said the preacher, "some or all of those cows are tubercular, or I never saw a tubercular cow, and you've been selling the milk to innocent babies in town. That is worse than swearing. And if your cows are not tubercular, it shows that you have underfed them and treated them shamefully. In either case, you are the rankest kind of a sinner." The farmer didn't come to church for a long time. But finally he thought better of the preacher, and began to practice another kind of sanctification.

The value of the country church as a social and economic asset has been coming to light in recent years. Professor Galpin of the University of Wisconsin has shown that the church has a powerful economic value. Land values are higher where a strong church exists, because the people live cleaner, more moral lives. The writer knows of a rural church where the people who lived near the church were the envied of their neighbors, because they could attend all the meetings, while those farther away could attend only

(Continued on next page.)



For Hallowe'en

WHAT can I do for Hallowe'en that's different?" has been successfully answered this fall by one young Michigan girl. Near her home runs a lonely road with one single dwelling, a deserted house set in dismal surroundings. In casting about for ideas for a party which would furnish the proper Hallowe'en thrills, she hit upon holding it in this house. The surroundings are ghostly enough to make all kinds of chills run over venturesome young folks, and with a little help on the part of the hostess, they will be made more so.

Cornstalks and pumpkin Jack-o-lanterns will furnish her decorations. In various nooks stacks of cornstalks will offer shelter for ghosts and witches, while one stack, more prominent than the rest, will house the fortune teller. The only light will be that of the Jack-o-lanterns hanging from the walls and ceiling, and in this "haunted" dwelling tall and sheeted ghosts will flit about doing the various Hallowe'en tricks and listening with bated breath to the fortunes doled out to them, and the wierd tales of their fellows.

Pumpkin pie, apples and cider will be served by ghostly hands. Of course there will be the time-honored bobbing for apples, the throwing of apple skins over the shoulder to form your future

partner's initials, walking downstairs backward with a mirror in your hand to see his face appear over your shoulder in the glass, and all the long list of Hallowe'en stunts which have been tried by giggling girls and jeered at by tick-tack working boys since the days of the Druids.

For Hallowe'en, though now a Christian festival, is really a transformation of the old Druidic festival of harvest which took place November 1. On the night before, Saman, lord of death, called together all the wicked souls which, during the year had been condemned to inhabit the souls of animals, and on the harvest festival huge bonfires were lighted in honor of the sun-god in thanksgiving for the harvest.

When the Romans conquered Great Britain many of their ceremonies in honor of Pomona were added to the Druidic festival, and it is thus we get the custom of roasting nuts and bobbing for apples.

Hallowe'en fires were for centuries a part of the celebration. Until very recently the revelers used to place pebbles in the dying embers, each one marking his own. In the morning the ashes were searched and if any of the pebbles were moved it was taken as a sign that the person represented would die within the year.

THE NEW RURAL SKY PILOT.

(Continued from preceding page).
once a week. The well organized, well pastored church in the country tends to reduce tenancy. In fact, there cannot exist a strong church where tenancy exists on a large scale. Individualism is the strength of the farming class, but it is also its weakness. Farmers will often hang separately, but they do not always hang together. The rural church helps farmers to hang together. As the center of community activities, both social and religious, it brings all classes of farmers together.

Moreover, the church improves the agriculture, as well as the morals of the people. The Rev. W. W. Diehl, the Rural Work Superintendent of the Methodist Church for Michigan, before assuming his present work, made a great success of the rural pastorate. Part of his work was the forming of a Community Betterment Club. Each member of the club promised to do six things: Something to improve the soil, something to improve the seed, the live stock, the buildings, the home, the community conditions. And Mr. Diehl's farmers took hold of this project with a right good will. Some members of his club had not been to church for years, and some did not begin to attend after the new pastor went there. But they were earnest members of the community betterment club, which was centered in the church.

The rural sky pilot has a very vital message to give his hearers. Not only does he teach the Christian religion, but there are some clear-cut economic questions which are at bottom religious questions. The farmer is a trustee of the Almighty. He may have bought his farm, but the Almighty made it. "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth." No farmer has a right to impoverish his land. When he does that, he is taking what does not belong to him. The fertility of the land is his principal with which he has been entrusted, as a banker is entrusted with the capital in his bank. The farmer has no right to turn his farm over to his successor in a less productive state than when he took it. As Dean Bailey of Cornell, puts it, the earth is holy. God put man on it to "dress it and to keep it"—not to impoverish it. He says that the successful farmer must be a religious man. He who, on the other hand, leaves his farm in a more productive state than it was before, is a benefactor of society. One speaker at the rural conference said, "It's as great a sin for a man to let a manure pile go to waste in the sun and rain, as it is to get drunk." And an old minister on the front seat cried out, "It's worse than a sin. It's a crime."

NATURAL SUCCESSION.

Miss Whipple had just explained to her pupils that a monarchy is a country ruled by a king. The pupils seemed to understand.

"Now," asked teacher, "if the king dies, who rules?"

"The queen," suggested one little girl.

"Yes, under certain circumstances which I shall explain later, that is true," said the teacher. "Now if the queen dies, who takes her place?"

Silence reigned for a moment, then a boy ventured to reply.

"The jack," he said.

A BOOMERANG.

"Bertie," said his mother, sorrowfully, "every time you are naughty I get another gray hair."

"My word!" replied Bertie; "you must have been a terror. Look at Grandpa!"



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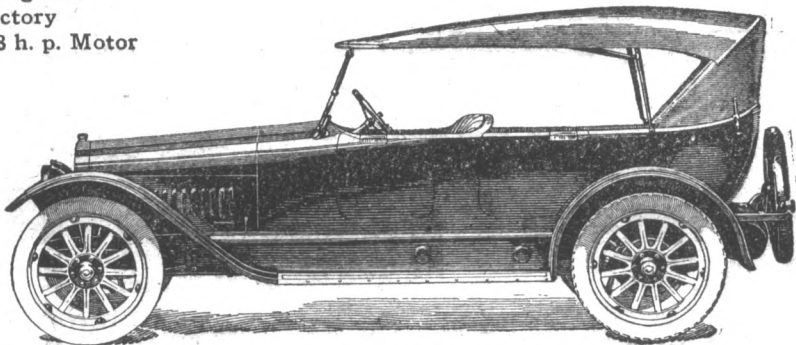
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The Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich



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Crooked Trails and Straight

By Wm. MacLeod Raine

As they rode along a fenced lane usually to the other men in the bunk which led to the house a girl came flying down the steps. She swung herself to the saddle just vacated by the messenger and pulled the horse round for a start. At sight of those coming toward her she called out quickly.

"How is dad?" The quiver of fear broke in her voice.

"Don't know yet, Miss Kate," answered one of the men. "He's right peart though. Says for to tell you not to worry. Don't you, either. We've got here the mangy son of a gun that did it."

Before he had finished she was off like an arrow shot from a bow, but not until her eyes had fallen on the youth sitting bareheaded and bloody between the guns of his guard. Curly noticed that she had given a shudder, as one might at sight of a mangled mad dog which had just bit a dear friend. Long after the pounding of her pony's hoofs had died away the prisoner could see the startled eyes of fear and horror that had rested on him. As Curly kicked his foot out of the stirrup to dismount a light spring wagon rolled past him. In its bed were a mattress and pillows. The driver whipped up the horse and went across the prairie toward Dry Sandy Creek. Evidently he was going to bring home the wounded man.

His guards put Flandrau in the bunk house and one of them sat at the door with a rifle across his knees. The cook, the stable boy, and redheaded Bob Cullison, a nephew of the owner of the ranch, peered past the vaquero at the captive with the same awe they would have yielded to a caged panther. "Why, he's only a kid, Buck," the cook whispered.

Buck chewed tobacco impressively. "Old enough to be a rustler and a killer."

Bob's blue eyes were wide with interest. "I'll bet he's a regular Billy the Kid," murmured the half-grown boy to the other lad.

"Sure. 'Course he is. He's got bad eyes all right."

"I'll bet he's got notches on his gun. Say, if Uncle Luck dies—" Bob left the result to the imagination.

The excitement at the Circle C increased. Horses cantered up. Men shouted to each other the news. Occasionally someone came in to have a look at the "bad man" who had shot Luck Cullison. Young Flandrau lay on a cot and stared at the ceiling, paying no more attention to them than if they had been blocks of wood. It took no shrewdness to see that there burned in them a still cold anger toward him that might easily find expression in lynch law.

The crunch of wagon wheels over disintegrated granite drifted to the bunk house.

"They're bringing the boss back," Buck announced from the door to one of his visitors.

The man joined him and looked over his shoulder. "Miss Kate there too?" "Yep. Say, if the old man don't pull through it will break her all up."

The boy on the bed turned his face to the wall. He had not cried for ten years, but now he would have liked the relief of tears. The luck had broken bad for him, but it would be the worst ever if his random shot were to make Kate Cullison an orphan. A big lump rose in his throat and would not stay down. The irony of it was that he was staged for the part of a gray wolf on the howl, while he felt more like a little child that has lost its last friend.

After a time there came again the crisp roll of wheels.

"Doc Brown," announced Buck cas-

There was more than one anxious heart at the Circle C waiting for the verdict of the bowlegged baldheaded little man with the satchel, but not one of them—no, not even Kate Cullison herself—was in a colder fear than Curly Flandrau. He was entitled to a deep interest, for if Cullison should die he knew that he would follow him within a few hours. These men would take no chances with the delays of the laws.

The men at the bunk house had offered more than once to look at Curly's arm, but the young man declined curtly. The bleeding had stopped, but there was a throb in it as if someone were twisting a redhot knife in the wound. After a time Doctor Brown showed up in the doorway of the men's quarters.

"Another patient here, they tell me," he grunted in the brusque way that failed to conceal the kindest of hearts.

Buck nodded toward Flandrau. "Let's have a look at your arm, young fellow," the doctor ordered, mopping his bald head with a big bandana handkerchief.

"What about the boss?" asked Jake presently.

"Mighty sick man, looks like. Tell you more tomorrow morning."

"Do you mean that he—that he may not get well?" Curly pumped out, his voice not quite steady.

Doctor Brown looked at him curiously. Somehow this boy did not fit the specifications of the desperado that had been poured into his ears.

"Don't know yet. Won't make any promises." He had been examining the wound in a business-like way. "It looks like the bullet's still in there. Have to give you an anaesthetic while I dig it out."

"Nothin' doing," retorted Flandrau. "You round up the pill in there and I'll stand the grief. When this lead hypodermic jabbed into my arm it sorter gave me one of them annie-what-d'ye-call-em—and one's a plenty for me."

"It'll hurt," the little man explained. "Expect I'll find that out. Go to it."

Brown had not been for thirty years carrying a medicine case across the dusty deserts of the frontier without learning to know men. He made no further protest but set to work.

Twenty minutes later Curly lay back on the bunk with a sudden faintness. He was very white about the lips, but he had not once flinched from the instruments.

The doctor washed his hands and his tools, pulled on his coat, and came across to the patient.

"Feeling like a fighting cock, are you? Ready to tackle another posse?" he asked.

"Not quite." The prisoner glanced toward his guards and his voice fell to a husky whisper. "Say, Doc. Pull Cullison through. Don't let him die."

"Mmp! Do my best, young fellow. Seems to me you're thinking of that pretty late."

Brown took up his medicine case and went back to the house.

CHAPTER III.

At the End of the Road.

CURLY'S wooden face told nothing of what he was thinking. The first article of the creed of the frontier is to be game. Good or bad, the last test of a man is the way he takes his medicine. So now young Flandrau ate his dinner with a hearty appetite, smoked cigarettes impassively, and occasionally chatted with his guards casually and as a matter of course. Deep within him was a terrible feeling of sickness at the disaster

that had overwhelmed him, but he did not intend to play the quitter.

Dutch and an old fellow named Sweeney relieved the other watchers about noon. The squat puncher came up and looked down angrily at the boy lying on the bunk.

"I'll serve notice right now that if you make any breaks I'll fill your carcass full of lead," he growled.

The prisoned knew that he was nursing a grudge for the blow that had felled him. Not to be bluffed, Curly came back with a jeer. "Much obliged, my sawed-off and hammered-down friend. But what's the matter with your face? It looks some lopsided. Did a mule kick you?"

Sweeney gave his companion the laugh. "Better let him alone, Dutch. If he lands on you again like he did before your beauty certainly will be spoiled complete."

The little puncher's eyes snapped rage. "You'll get yours pretty soon, Mr. Curly Flandrau. The boys are fixin' to hang yore hide up to dry."

"Does look that way, doesn't it?" the boy agreed quietly.

As the day began to wear out it looked so more than ever. Two riders from the Bar Double M reached the ranch and were brought in to identify him as the horse thief. The two were Maloney and Kite Bonfils, neither of them friends of the young rustler. The foreman in particular was a wet blanket to his chances. The man's black eyes were the sort that never soften toward the follies and mistakes of youth.

"You've got the right man all right," he said to Buck without answering Curly's cool nod of recognition.

"What sort of a reputation has he got?" Buck asked, lowering his voice a little.

Kite did not take the trouble to lower his. "Bad. Always been a tough character. Friend of Bad Bill Cranston and Soapy Stone."

Dutch chipped in. "Shot up the Silver Dollar saloon onct. Pretty near beat Pete Schiff's head off another time."

Curly laughed rather wildly. "That's right. Keep a-coming, boys. Your turn now, Maloney."

"All right. Might as well have it all," Buck agreed.

"I don't know anything against the kid, barring that he's been a little wild," Maloney testified. "And I reckon we ain't any of us prize Sunday school winners for that matter."

"Are we all friends of Soapy Stone and Bad Bill? Do we all rustle stock and shoot up good citizens?" Dutch shrilled.

Maloney's blue Irish eyes rested on the little puncher for a moment, then passed on as if he had been weighed and found wanting.

"I've noticed," he said to nobody in particular, "that them hollering loudest for justice are most generally the ones that would hate to have it done to them."

Dutch bristled like a turkey rooster. "What do you mean by that?"

The Irishman smiled derisively. "I reckon you can guess if you try real hard."

Dutch fumed, but did no guessing out loud. His reputation was a white-washed one. Queer stories had been whispered about him. He had been a nester, and it was claimed that calves certainly not his had been found carrying his brand. The man had been full of explanations, but there came a time when explanations were no longer accepted. He was invited to become an absentee at his earliest convenience. This was when he had been living across the mountains. Curly had been one of those who had given the invitation. He had taken the hint and left without delay. Now he was paying the debt he owed young Flandrau.

Though the role Curly had been giving (Continued on next page).

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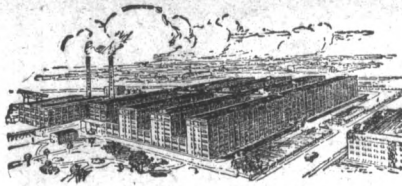
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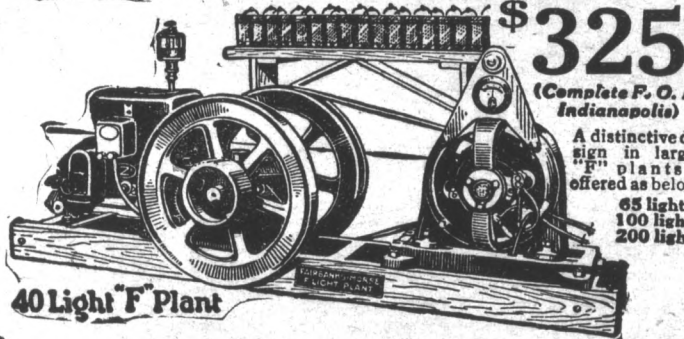
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Crooked Trails and Straight

(Continued from previous page.)

en was that of the hardened desperado he could not quite live up to the part. As Buck turned to leave the bunk house the boy touched him on the arm. "How about Cullison?" he asked, very low.

But Buck would not have it that way. "What about him?" he demanded out loud, his voice grating like steel when it grinds.

"Is he—how is he doing?"

"What's eatin' you? Ain't he dying fast enough to suit you?"

Flandrau shrank from the cruel words, as a schoolboy does from his teacher when he jumps at him with a cane. He understood how the men were feeling, but to have it put into words like this cut him deeply.

It was then that Maloney made a friend of the young man for life. He let a hand drop carelessly on Curly's shoulder and looked at him with a friendly smile in his eyes, just as if he knew that this was no wolf but a poor lost dog up against it hard.

"Doc thinks he'll make it all right."

But there were times when Curly wondered whether it would make any difference to him whether Cullison got well or not. Something immediate was in the air. Public opinion was sifting down to a decision. There were wise nods, and whisperings, and men riding up and going off again in a hurry. There had been a good deal of lawlessness of late, for which Soapy Stone's band of followers was held responsible. Just as plainly as if he had heard the arguments of Dutch and Kite Bonfils he knew that they were urging the others to make an example of him. Most of these men were up to the average for the milk of human kindness. They were the squarest citizens in Arizona. But Flandrau knew they would snuff out his life just the same if they decided it was best. Afterward they might regret it, but that would not help him.

Darkness came, and the lamps were lit. Again Curly ate and smoked and chatted a little with his captors. But as he sat there hour after hour, feeling death creeping closer every minute, cold shivers ran up and down his spine.

They began to question him, at first casually and carelessly, so it seemed to Curly. But presently he discerned a drift in the talk. They were trying to find out who had been his partners in the rustling.

"And I reckon Soapy and Bad Bill left you lads at Saguache to hold the sack," Buck suggested sympathetically.

Curly grew wary. He did not intend to betray his accomplices. "Wrong guess. Soapy and Bad Bill weren't in this deal," he answered easily.

"We know there were two others in it with you. I guess they were Soapy and Bad Bill all right."

"There's no law against guessing."

The foreman of the Bar Double M interrupted impatiently, tired of trying to pump out the information by finesse. "You've got to speak, Flandrau. You've got to tell us who was engineering this theft. Understand?"

The young rustler looked at the grim frowning face and his heart sank. "Got to tell you, have I?"

"That's what."

"Out with it," ordered Buck.

"Oh, I expect I'll keep that under my hat," Curly told them lightly.

They were crowded about him in a half circle, nearly a score of hard leather-faced plainmen. Some of them were riders of the Circle C outfit. Others had ridden over from neighboring ranches. All of them plainly meant business. They meant to stamp out rustling, and their determination had been given an edge by the wounding of Luck Cullison, the most popular man in the county.

"Better think again, Curly," advised Sweeney quietly. "The boys ain't trifling about this thing. They mean to find out who was in the rustling of the Bar Double M stock."

"Not through me, they won't."

"Through you. And right now."

A dozen times during the evening Curly had crushed down the desire to beg for mercy, to cry out desperately for them to let him off. He had kept telling himself not to show yellow, that it would not last long. Now the fear of breaking down sloughed from his soul. He rose from the bed and looked round at the brown faces circled about him in the shine of the lamps.

"I'll not tell you a thing—not a thing."

He stood there, chalk-faced, his lips so dry that he had to keep moistening them with the tip of his tongue. Two thoughts hammered in his head. One was that he had come to the end of his trail, the other that he would game it out without weakening.

Dutch had a new rope in his hand with a loop at one end. He tossed it over the boy's head and drew it taut. Two or three of the faces in the circle were almost as bloodless as that of the prisoner, but they were set to see the thing out.

"Will you tell now?" Bonfils asked.

Curly met him eye to eye. "No."

"Come along then."

One of the men caught his arm at the place where he had been wounded. The rustler flinched.

"Careful, Buck. Don't you see you are hurting his bad arm?" Sweeney said sharply.

"Sure. Take him right under the shoulder."

"There's no call to be rough with him."

"I didn't aim to hurt him," Buck defended himself.

His grip was loose and easy now. Like the others he was making it up to his conscience for what he meant to do by doing it in the kindest way possible.

Curly's senses had never been more alert. He noticed that Buck had on a red necktie that had got loose from his shirt and climbed up his neck. It had black polka dots and was badly frayed. Sweeney was chewing tobacco. He would have that chew in his mouth after they had finished what they were going to do.

"Ain't he the gamest ever?" someone whispered.

The rustler heard the words and they braced him as a drink of whiskey does a man who has been on a bad spree. His heart was chill with fear, but he had strung his will not to let him give way.

"Better do it at the cottonwoods down by the creek," Buck told Bonfils in a low voice.

The foreman of the Bar Double M moved his head in assent. "All right. Let's get it over quick as we can."

A sound of flying feet came from outside. Someone smothered an oath of surprise. Kate Cullison stood in the doorway, all out of breath and panting.

She took the situation in before she spoke, guessed exactly what they intended to do. Yet she flung her imperious question at them.

"What is it?"

They had not a word to say for themselves. In that room were some of the most callous hearts in the territory. Not one man in a million could have phased them, but this slender girl dumfounded them. Her gaze settled on Buck. His wandered for help to Sweeney, to Jake, to Kite Bonfils.

"Now look-a-here, Miss Kate," Sweeney began to explain.

But she swept his remonstrance aside.

"No—No—No!" Her voice gathered strength with each repetition of the word. "I won't have it. What are you thinking about?"

To the boy with a rope around his neck she was an angel from heaven as she stood there so slim and straight, her dark eyes shining like stars. Some of these men were old enough to be her father. Any of them could have crushed her with one hand. But if a thunderbolt had crashed in their midst it could not have disturbed the vigilantes more.

"He's a rustler, Miss Kate; belongs to Soapy Stone's outfit," Sweeney answered the girl.

"Can you prove it?"

"We got him double cinched."

"Then let the law put him in prison."

"He shot yore paw," Buck reminded her.

"Is that why you're doing it?"

"Yes'm," and "that's why," they nodded.

Like a flash she took advantage of their admission. "Then I've got more against him than you have, and I say turn him over to the law."

"He'd get a good lawyer and wiggle out," Dutch objected.

She whirled on the little puncher. "You know how that is, do you?"

Somebody laughed. It was known that Dutch had once been tried for stealing a sheep and had been acquitted.

Kite pushed forward, rough and overbearing. "Now see here. We know what we're doing and we know why we're doing it. This ain't any business for a girl to mix in. You go back to the house and nurse your father that this man shot."

"So it isn't the kind of business for a girl," she answered scornfully. "It's work for a man, isn't it? No, not for one. For nine—eleven—thirteen—seventeen big brave strong men to hang one poor wounded boy."

Again that amused laugh rippled out. It came from Maloney. He was leaning against the door jamb with his hands in his pockets. Nobody had noticed him before. He had come in after the girl. When Curly came to think it over later, if he had been given three guesses as to who had told Kate Cullison what was on the program he would have guessed Maloney each time.

"Now that you've relieved your mind proper, Miss Cullison, I expect any of the boys will be glad to escort you back to the house," Kite suggested with an acid smile.

"What have you got to do with this?" she flamed. "Our boys took him. They brought him here as their prisoner. Do you think we'll let you come over into this county and dictate everything we do?"

"I've got a notion tucked away that you're trying to do the dictating your own self," the Bar Double M man contradicted.

"I'm not. But I won't stand by while you get these boys to do murder. If they haven't sense enough to keep them from it I've got to stop it myself."

Kite laughed sarcastically. "You hear your boss, boys."

"You've had yore say now, Miss Kate. I reckon you better say good-night," advised Buck.

She handed Buck and his friends her compliments in a swift flow of feminine ferocity.

(Continued next week).



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When Days are Busy—By E. L. Vincent

HAVE you ever said in the morning when you got up, "This is going to be a pretty busy day; I have so many things to do I do not know where to begin?" Most of us have; and there is some danger that we may start out at too fast a gait, and so tire out before noon. Far better begin slowly and work steadily on toward the end. We are likely then to reach evening time comparatively fresh and free from the wearing fret that comes with hurrying.

An old liveryman I used to ride with

out at top speed early in the day." And I found it so. When he was the driver he would come in at night with his team comparatively fresh.

There is something in this for the everyday man. Nothing tires more than going about one's work "hammer and tongs," early in the day—or any other time, for that matter. A steady pace brings us to the end more surely. There is too much wear and tear upon us all in these days, anyway. We need to hold ourselves in check and not let little things chafe us so.

own families that we must meet and work with. They are in danger of getting tired and nervous, too, and then is when the danger is greatest. We speak before we think, and so do they, and first we know, something has been said that hurts the feelings of another. So begin every day with the determination to be steady and of a cheery heart, no matter what comes.

Especially when we come to the house ought we to be at our best. It is a sign of a good man or woman to "get along well" in the home. Not always is this as easy as it might be; but if we cultivate a kindly, helpful spirit, we will by and by rise above the reach of everything that savors of ill temper.

I heard a man tell the other day how ashamed he used to be when he was smoking cubebs for hay fever. Someone told him it would be a good thing for that disease; but he felt like sneaking away out of sight whenever he met an old friend; and he made up his mind that he would rather have hay fever than to be humiliated by coming face to face with those who respected him and were surprised when they saw him with a cigarette in his mouth.

Why should we not be just as much ashamed to speak a harsh, unkindly word to anybody as to be seen with a pipe in our mouths? Life is too short to spend in criticising and finding fault with other folks. It helps nobody, and it hurts the one who indulges in it most of all. Let's be above it, always and everywhere.

When days are busy, we ought to be happiest. Then we are doing our part toward making this world a better place to live in. That makes life worth living.



When we Come to the House we Ought to be at Our Best.

had a way of saying, "When you are out on the road, don't drive fast for a few miles in the morning. Begin on a walk. Let your horses work into it gradually. They will stand the long trip better than they will if you start

When days are busiest, keep the cheeriest. Most of us are where we have to rub up against other folks more or less throughout the day. It may be some of the neighbors or the hired men or perhaps members of our

Entering the Michigan Agricultural College

By J. H. Brown

HELLO, J. H. What's your hurry?" "I'm on my way to catch a train," we replied.

"Where you going now?" "I'm going to East Lansing to enter the M. A. C."

"To enter the M. A. C.? Didn't you enter that school a good many years ago? That's a queer story for you to tell."

And then we hurried on without explaining details, because it was nearly train time.

But we really did enter M. A. C. once more last Monday, September 29, following a thousand or more previous entries made during the last third of a century.

We entered the first time just thirty-five years ago, on foot, tired, hungry, nervous, and aching in a number of joints from the toes, up. We had hoofed it from Lansing over all sorts of walks, cow and bicycle paths, and even in the middle of the dusty road. It was hot and muggy, just as it was last Monday, and when we reached a tree that stuck up out of a whopping big split stone we dropped our carpet bag and leaned up agin' that old stone to rest a bit.

And when we started on again that old bag, loaded until it overflowed on both stern and bow ends, began to get wider, and longer, and deeper, and heavier, until it fairly dragged in the soil of that part of Ingham county that lies in approximate propinquity to the west shore of the Agricultural College campus.

Stopping to rest a spell amidship, that old split stone increased our nervous condition and we wondered what we were really wading into. The night before we had bid our only and best girl a fond adieu and told her our next day's move was for the better or worse. Beside the split stone we felt it was for the worse, only more so.

We have thought of that first day

out from Lansing to the M. A. C., and every time we have looked out for it and thought of our first entry into the Agricultural College, and that it was not quite so triumphal as some other fellows have entered certain places, according to the ancient history of this mundane sphere.

And last Monday we entered M. A. C. over the electric road and saluted



when we entered M. A. C., probably a million times, more or less, during the thirty-five years. Since then we have walked, rode in a lumber wagon, electric car and automobile, past that famous stone that lies about half way in all the thirty-five years have we seen the college campus so beautiful. With steady nerves we admired the bright green foliage of the magnificent trees, and the thick grass spread out

everywhere. Recent rains, and not a single killing frost during the entire month of September, have made the college campus one of the handsomest and most home-like places this side the golden gate. May this announcement cheer up the freshmen like the dickens.

One of the first trips we made when we got our first automobile nearly ten years ago was to drive to Lansing and out to the split stone. Then we took the picture shown herewith. And it was beside this stone that we saw President Teddy Roosevelt ride by on his way to enter M. A. C. for the first and only time in his life.

WHEN HUNTING TIME COMES.

EVERY year there are a certain number of little tragedies which occur in the country during the hunting season. With variations they run something like this: Act 1. Happy young farmer boy completes his morning work and starts for the woods for a holiday with the trusty shotgun. Act 2: He decides to climb a fence and pokes the gun through the rails with the muzzle pointed toward him. Act 3: The trigger strikes and the gun is fired and the hunter receives the charge with disastrous results.

Here is another. Act 1: Two hunters start out together and then separate. Act 2: The first hunter soon spots a strange movement in the brush and thinks it may be a rabbit or a deer and figures that he had better shoot quick before it is gone. Act 3: He shoots his friend.

The gun that is not loaded is also a common cause of tragedy as the accounts in the newspapers at intervals will bear testimony. Act 1: The farm boy decides to scare his sister by picking up father's shotgun and snapping the trigger while pointing the gun in her direction. Of course, he did not know that father had been looking for a hawk and had forgotten to remove the shell when placing the gun back in the corner. Act 2: The sister is shot and killed. Act 3: One boy has something very sad to remember for life.

Most all accidents with guns are due to carelessness on the part of the hunter. When climbing a fence with a gun it pays to lay it through the fence on the ground with the muzzle pointing away and toward the ground. Even if the gun is stood up against the fence it may be jarred and fall over and an explosion result.

It is best to keep a gun unloaded until about ready to fire and also keep the finger away from the trigger until the time for aiming has arrived. Walking with a gun and carelessly fingering the trigger caused one accident. A farmer walked along last year with a loaded shotgun and his finger on the trigger. He was pointing it at the ground and considered himself safe. However, a little nervous pressure on the trigger when he was thinking of other things caused the gun to fire and part of the charge struck him in the heel, causing a serious injury.

When boating and hunting it pays to be very careful and watch the companion in the boat before firing. He may stand up at an unexpected time or the boat may shift in the wind while the hunter is watching his aim and it may cause the load to fly uncomfortably close to hunters in some other boat or on the shore. When climbing in and out of a boat with a gun, keep it pointed in a safe direction. It is also advisable not to load until safely in position in the boat and ready to shoot.

Hunting is considered a very pleasant occupation and often a relief from the farm work and if a man obeys the game laws and is careful of his firearms he can enjoy the sport and eliminate the tragedy. R. G. KERBY.

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Woman's Interests

The Fluffy-Ruffle Sweater

HAVE you seen the new waist sweaters with the fluffy, lacy ruffles which are being worn so much now instead of blouses? Here is an easy way to make the ruffles and tack them onto your favorite sweater. The sweater must be only a little more than waist length, and the sleeves come just to the elbow. The ruffle, which looks so lacy you wonder how it ever could be knitted, and are perfectly positive must have been crocheted, is really the easiest thing in the world to do.

To make it, cast on No. 15 needles 100 stitches, more if you want a full ruffle, but 100 is a good number to work with. If you add more stitches be sure to keep your multiples right when you decrease.

First knit one rib. Take off first stitch, wind yarn twice around needle and knit second stitch. Again wind yarn and take off third stitch, repeating this to end of needle. Wind yarn around twice between every stitch.

Nex row. Knit first stitch and draw thread out to length of two stitches wound around needle which you now drop. Knit next stitch on needle, drop two wound around needle and repeat to end of row. Repeat this until the flounce is desired depth, a ten-inch ruffle is good looking.

Decrease to seventy-five stitches by knitting one stitch, then two together and continuing to end of row. Then put on No. 7 needles and proceed with the sweater proper. The sweater illustrated is made by knitting plain knitting to the back of the neck. Measure the person for whom the sweater is in-

tended, though fourteen inches is a good average length.

Knit twenty-five stitches, bind off twenty-five stitches, knit twenty-five stitches. Take off the first twenty-five



stitches on extra needle or stitch holder. Knit last twenty-five stitches, fifteen ribs for shoulder, leaving thread at neck end. Slip these off on stitch holder and knit other shoulder fifteen ribs, ending at neck.

Cast on twenty-five stitches, knit other twenty-five stitches off stitch

holder and knit until front measures same as back. Increase by knitting in front of first stitch, then in back of same stitch before slipping off the needle. Do this on every other stitch across the row when you will again have one hundred stitches. Slip on big needles, wind thread as before and make flounce as in back. Finish by knitting one rib plain and bind off on wrong side.

Sleeves. Slip sweater on and pin up under the arms to leave armhole of desired size. Mark the arm hole with threads and pick up stitches between threads for the sleeve.

Knit to elbow length or below, as desired. Put on large needles and knit sleeve flounce about six inches deep. Sew up from end of sleeve flounce to end of waist flounce.

Neck Beading. Crochet 1 dc in first rib, ch 2 in dc in next rib and so on around to first dc. Finish with shell of 5 in 1st dc, catch down with slip stitch in next dc and so on around.

A knitted belt or sash, or a leather belt may be worn with the sweater.

The sweaters are very quickly made by a good knitter. Two days, with taking care of an eight-room house is the record of one woman, while a girl employed in an office makes one in three days in her extra time. The stores pay their knitters five dollars each for knitting, so if you want some extra pin money here is your chance. Use a good quality soft yarn, and make them of any shade. Green is very popular, though old rose is always pretty.

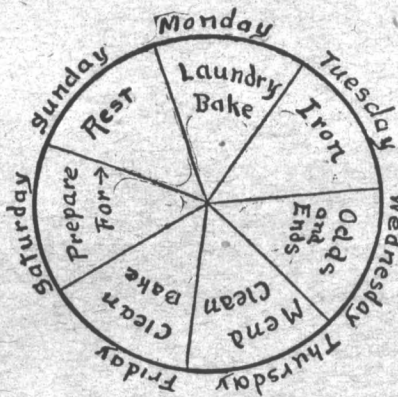
System vs. Individuality

SYSTEM and efficiency are the two great slogans of the business world, and just now a few pioneers are trying their best to apply them to the home. If the household engineers could have their way we would have every home in America run like a big business office, or like Henry Ford's factory. Everything would be standardized and systematized to the nth degree, so that there would be no waste moments nor waste movements. The idea reads well, it might work out in city apartments where there are no children. But in real homes such as we know in the country and smaller cities, I doubt if the new card indexed sort of housekeeping could ever work out well.

The idea of card-catalogued households sounds too precise and kept-up like to be comfortable. The woman with a card catalogue mind is mighty efficient, I'll admit. She does things, and no mistake. But the trouble with her is that she wants to make everybody else be doing things too. She isn't a comfortable, homey sort of person at all. And home to me should always spell comfort. Just as impossible, however, is the woman who tries to get along without system, who arises each morning with no definite plan in her head, and whose housekeeping is a hit-or-miss proposition. But between these two extremes lies a happy medium which it seems to me any sensible, well-balanced woman might keep without the aid of a printed schedule of daily tasks. Surely any woman can plan out a general system for her own

individual needs and carry it in her head.

Families are so various and individual needs so widely different no two families could possibly follow the same schedule. If we are all to follow a given outline, breakfast at a given



Schedule of a Week's Duties; Vary it to Fit Your Needs.

hour, devote three minutes to making a single bed and five to a double bed, as Mrs. Frederick orders us—I haven't figured out why it takes that extra two minutes for the double bed—we might as well all live in an institution. So while each woman needs a system if she is to keep an orderly home, each woman should make her own system to fit her own needs.

Everyone is agreed that it is a good thing to have certain days devoted to certain set tasks. A given day for washing, a day for ironing, one for

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general cleaning and one for doing odd jobs about the house, as cleaning cupboards or silver, going over the linen, cleaning the fruit locker, etc. In my own home we try to wash on Monday, iron on Tuesday, do the odd bits of cleaning on Wednesday, clean upstairs on Thursday, downstairs on Friday and on Saturday get ready for Sunday so everyone can go to church and there will be no big dinner to get. Personally I would like to wash Tuesday, reserving Monday for picking up and getting ready for washing. But when we do, this makes the ironing late and the mending later, so that things pile up too much at the end of the week.

I find in talks with housekeepers that the question of meals is the bug-a-boo with nine out of ten women. With those women I should advocate a



To Provide a Balanced Meal, Provide One Food From Each Group.

card index system. And as a preparation I should advise months of study of foods. I should write to the department of agriculture in Washington and ask them to send me any bulletins they have on food values, selecting a balanced diet and planning meals. The agricultural college extension department of your own state will also furnish you with quantities of leaflets and bulletins on the subject. Study these carefully until you get a general idea of just what your family needs each day.

Briefly, they need foods from each of these groups: Milk, eggs, cheese, meat, beans, peas. Leafy vegetables and fruits. Cereals. Sweets. Fats.

It should be an easy matter for any woman on the farm to furnish a food from each of these groups. Milk and eggs you may have, if you find it impossible to get fresh meat and cheese. The vegetables and fruits are often lacking, though there is no reason why they should be if foresight and a little extra work are brought into play. The sweets are always too abundant, and the fats may be furnished in cream and butter. Pork fat, usually employed, is the poorest sort to use, and should be excluded altogether from the dietary of young children.

With a general plan of work for the entire week in your mind and a fundamental knowledge of what the family needs in the way of food, a bookkeeping method of housekeeping should not be necessary. In fact, it is worse than useless when it is so rigid that no allowance is made for relaxation, which is the most important need of every American home.

Household Editor.—I would like to know how to make green tomato mince meat.—J. J. O.

Wash and slice one peck of green tomatoes, sprinkle with one cup of salt and let stand over night in a granite or earthen vessel. In the morning drain, boil up twice in clear water and drain. Then add three pounds of apples, chopped, two pounds of brown sugar, three pounds of white sugar, two pounds of raisins, one cup of vinegar, one cup of chopped suet, two tablespoons of cinnamon and one tablespoon of cloves. Cook up well and can as fruit. If you wish a prompt answer to requests for recipes send a self-addressed and stamped envelope. Two weeks, sometimes more, are required to get an answer into the paper.

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"The Old Stove Master"

KALAMAZOO STOVE CO., Mfrs.
Kalamazoo, Michigan

"A Kalamazoo
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2596



2681

No. 2989—Girl's Dress. Cut in three sizes, 12, 14 and 1 1/2 years. Size 14 will require 3 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price 10c.

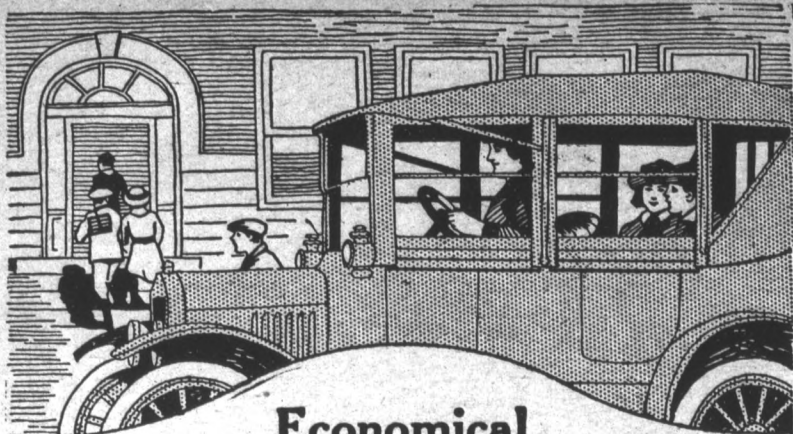


2989



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Economical Closed Car Comfort For Ford Owners

Taking the children to school in a cozy, closed Ford car—driving to town in rainy weather—you can make these trips a pleasure to every member of the family if you own a

USTUS
Limousette
FOR FORDS

This practical utility provides convenient and complete protection for every season.

Just a light touch operates the roller windows. The USTUS Limousette does away with that disagreeable job of fastening and unfastening curtains.

Used With Regular Ford Top

It is used in connection with the standard body and top of your car without making alterations. The USTUS Limousette weighs only 40 pounds—insures clear vision and is free from rattles and vibration. Let the USTUS Dealer in your town demonstrate its advantages or write to your USTUS Distributor.

Price, for Touring Car \$46.00; for Roadster \$30.00, f. o. b. Detroit

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We also manufacture USTUS standardized, guaranteed Canvas Covers

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.

SPECIAL SALE on pure bred 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

HOMESTEAD FARMS

This work is organized and incorporated and headquarters have been moved to Kalamazoo.

We invite the interest and the cooperation of the farmer people of Michigan.

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, 20 White Wyandottes.

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. C. and R. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Anconas.

Guineas, Ducks, Geese—White Pekin, Gray Toulouse.

Turkeys—Bronze, White Holland, Bourbon Reds.

Rabbits—Belgians, New Zealand, Rufus Reds, Giants.

Please send for circular on Fall Sale of Poultry with price list.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION,
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Barron's 303 egg stock, S. C. W. Leghorn ecls. March hatched. Bourbon Red Turkeys, Toms and Hens Write for prices. Mrs. E. L. Garlock, R. 7, Howell, Mich.

Barred Rocks egg contest winners, eggs from strain with records to 290 a year. \$2.00 per setting prepaid by P. P. Circular free. FRED ASTLING, Constantine, Mich.

Barred Rocks Exclusively. Baby chicks all sold. Thanks to all our customers. Order early for next season. H. E. Pierce, Jerome, 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. \$2.00 and up. Alvah Stegenga, Portland, Mich.

Buff Leghorns, and White Leghorns, 100 early hatched Cockerels 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, \$5.00 for 45 eggs. B. 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.

Ring Necked Pheasants

We can now make shipments of our birds. They will lay next spring—are easy to raise and do not eat one-half as much as chickens. These birds are not subject to disease—are hardy and unrelated. You can sell their young and eggs at good prices—they are much more profitable than chickens.

Single Pheasants \$ 6.00 Each
5 Hens, 1 Cock (Pen) 30.00

Genuine Wild Mallard Ducks

Guaranteed to be from nothing but genuine Wild Trapped stock—not the coarse semi-wild strain. Will lay next spring. Fine eating—good decoys—and money makers.

Single Ducks or Drakes \$ 5.00 Each
5 Ducks, 1 Drake (Pen) 25.00

Bloomfield Giant Bronze Turkeys

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.

Pullets . . . \$ 15.00 Each
Cockerels . . . 20.00 to 35.00 Each
Hens . . . 20.00 Each
Toms . . . 35.00 to 50.00 Each

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 rotation that they are received.

Bloomfield Farms
America's Largest Game Farm

1714 Penobscot Bldg.]

Detroit, Michigan



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

For Sick Chickens

Preventive and curative of colds, roup, canker, swelled head, sore head, chicken pox, limber neck, sour crop, cholera, bowel trouble, etc. Mrs. T. A. Morley of Gallien, Mich., says: "Have used Germozone 17 yrs. for chickens and could not get along without it." Geo. F. Vickerman, Rockdale, N. Y., says: "Have used Germozone 12 years; the best for bowel troubles I ever found." Frank Siska, Chicago, Ill., writes: "I have lost but 1 pigeon and no chickens in the 3 yrs. I have been using Germozone." C. O. Petrain, Moline, Ill.: "I never had a sick chick all last season." Bernard Horning, Kirksville, Mo., says: "Cured my puniest chicks this spring." Ralph Wurst, Erie, Pa., says: "Not a case of white diarrhoea in 3 yrs. I raise over a thousand a year." Good also for rabbits, birds, pet stock.

GERMOZONE is sold generally at drug and seed stores. Don't risk a substitute. We mail from Omaha postpaid in new 25c, 75c and \$1.50 sizes. Poultry books free. GEO. H. LEE CO., Dept. 265 OMAHA, NEB.

Milk for Laying Hens

By Agnes Hilco

MILK in sufficient quantity to supply plenty of protein to balance the ration of the hens will make a great difference in the egg production. We have tested this matter over and over, and I have seen it work out on other flocks. Our hens will give us eggs when they get milk and keep it steady winter and summer, even doing very well at it when moulting so badly that the place is covered with feathers, though this same milk helps them to renew their coat so rapidly that they are never without a good covering. It has been a good while since we have had a half-naked hen on our place.

A friend of mine has a Jersey cow which furnishes milk for the hens for nearly eleven months in the year, but when that one month comes they drop down on their eggs quickly. So regularly do they do it that even the man of the house has come to agree that the lack of milk is the cause, though at first he was skeptical.

Last year I saw the report of a test of the relative value of milk and meat scraps compared with each other and with a ration well supplied with vegetable protein but no animal protein, and the milk gave almost the same results as a full ration of meat scraps, and I believe it was a very little in excess. Both of these produced eggs enough over the other ration to pay the extra cost of the milk and meat scraps many times over, while the fact was the reduction in the grain consumed was almost enough to do that without the extra egg production.

I have hopes that the milk diet will influence many to feed their hens more of this animal protein. I do not believe that the same value can be secured from the milk in feeding it to any other stock. Hogs will return good pay for enough to balance their ration, for they must have a certain amount of protein to fatten well, but it is not profitable to feed them much more than enough to thus balance the ration, and, as with hens, this amount is but a small proportion of their total ration.

Separated milk with its butterfat removed contains little that will fatten or produce energy, but it has plenty of muscle building elements, and will supply the hen with just what she needs for the whites of her eggs, which she

cannot get in the right proportion from grains. While this fact has been so generally established that few are ignorant of it we are all too apt to give it little heed. I know several farmers who concede that they know that their hens must have protein in some form to lay, but they never provide it. They just neglect it entirely when they know better, and they pay the price, though they will not take that seriously, looking upon the flock as a little matter. It is time the farmer gives the hen her due, and really looks into her record for cash profits. Compare a thousand pounds of hens and a thousand-pound cow, for instance, keeping account of costs and receipts.

SEX OF POULTRY.

AT one time the pointed eggs were supposed to contain cockerels and the rounded eggs pullets. This was in an age when hearsay was often believed without the trouble of investigation. Often fine quality pointed eggs were discarded in favor of rounded specimens of poorer type because the poultryman naturally wished to hatch more pullets than cockerels.

In spite of all the more or less foolish systems of determining the sex of chicks before they are hatched, we still have to wait until the chicks develop some of the characteristics of their sex before we can tell the males from the females. This is true of all birds and animals and is evidently a wise provision of nature.

In our experience we seem to obtain about an equal number of pullets and cockerels. Of course, this will vary in small hatches but when two hundred to three hundred eggs are incubated at one time the proportion of the sexes seems to run about equal. The mortality rate seems to affect both sexes about alike. We believe this fact, because at maturity and at the broiler age there will be about the same number of each sex. The mortality among the brooder chicks, the losses from hawks and all the diseases and accidents that can occur in a bird's life seem to strike about equal at male and female. This, also, seems to be nature's plan of keeping the world in balance and when man tries to change such laws he has little success.



How County Agents Aid in Developing Better Flocks

CULLING the poor layers out of farmers' flocks of hens has become a favorite job with many county agents. There are some hens in every farm flock that are not producers, and when the county agent picks them out and proves that they are boarders he makes a hit with the farmers. County Agent Paul C. Jamieson, of Calhoun county, has won many friends through his poultry culling demonstrations, and he has become an expert in the work. This spring he culled forty-five White Leghorns out of a flock of four hundred and they laid only four eggs in ten days. During the past six months Mr. Jamieson has given fifty-five poultry-culling demonstrations before fourteen hundred farmers in his county.

He Painted This 75-foot Barn with 6 Gallons of

WEATHERWAX
Liquid Wax Paint

THIS paint covered almost 1,000 square feet per gallon, where ordinary barn paint would not cover over 300 square feet.

We recommend two coats of Weatherwax for best results; in which case you can figure on one gallon for about 500 square feet.

Prices have not advanced yet. Weatherwax costs less—spreads three times as far—and lasts far longer. Why pay more for less value?

Ask Nearest Dealer for Prices.

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BATTLE CREEK—33 State Street,
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TUSTIN—Costella & Son
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Weatherwax is manufactured and guaranteed by
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MICHIGAN FARMERS OWN MANY AUTOMOBILES.

THAT most Michigan farmers, in certain sections of the state at least, own their own automobiles is shown by the report of a farm census in Washtenaw county, which was issued recently by the Extension Division of the Michigan Agricultural College. Automobiles are owned on 1,337 of the 1,753 farms covered in the county canvas, or by practically three-fourths of the farmers.

These figures come as a distinct shock to those who have imagined that the cities own a corner on the automobile game, for it seems that their rural neighbors do a full share of riding these days.

On these 1,753 farms, sixty-one trucks and eighty-two tractors are owned. Most of the farmers are shown to own their own land, although there are 256 share croppers, seventy-nine cash renters, and thirty paid managers on the farms on the list. Silos are found on 1,034 of the farms.

While Washtenaw is listed as one of the wealthiest counties of the state, and it is certain that a census in most of the other localities would not show so great a percentage of automobiles and farm improvements, the extension men of the college point out that the farmer is coming to be a full-fledged business man, and that in most cases he has the accessories that go with a business life.

BEEKEEPERS WILL ATTEND TWO-DAY SCHOOLS.

TWO-DAY beekeepers' schools will be held in sixty-three Michigan counties during the coming winter, starting in the northern counties about November 15, according to an announcement issued by B. F. Kindig, State Inspector of Apiaries at East Lansing. The schools will be devoted to a study of practical methods which have been tested in the best apiaries of the country.

Mr. Edwin Ewell, of the Extension Division of the Agricultural College, and a representative of the inspector's office will conduct the schools, which will be attended by thousands of beekeepers from all over the state.

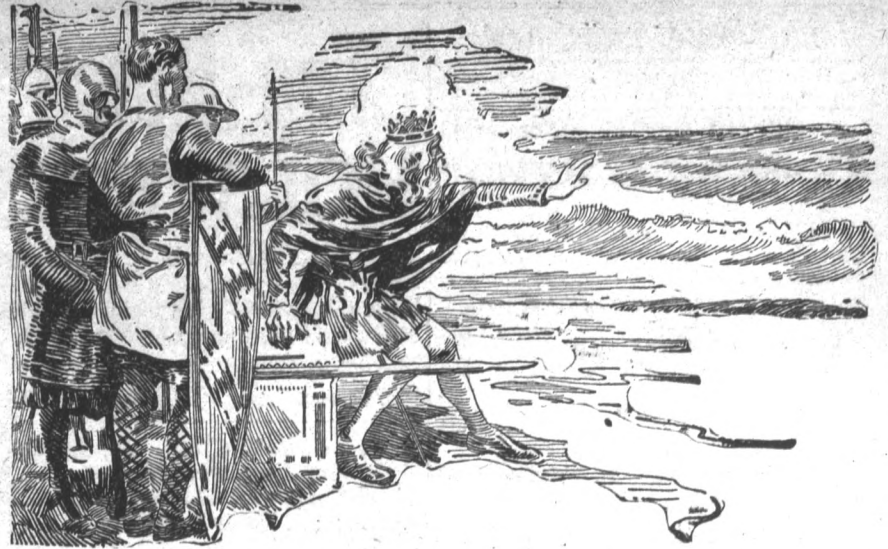
WALNUT TIMBER SELLING HIGH.

WHO ever heard of a log six by sixteen feet selling for \$30,000? At least that is what a manufacturer of furniture woods was paid for the walnut veneer after the log had been cut up.

The log in question was discovered in Illinois and was to have been used for gun stocks but when its beauty was noted by a lumber man, he had it sawed into the most beautiful veneer seen in years.

We are not told how much that log cost the lumbermen who sawed it into veneering. We are not informed how much profit was realized by the manufacturer who handled it in its raw state, and later in its finished products. But it is safe to presume that a small fortune was made out of that one log which a farmer probably received \$100 for.

A little timely advice is in store for all farmers who have timber on their lands. The chances are the timbered land is worth more than all the rest of their farms. Lumber firms have men out scouting through the country for good walnut trees and their agents are offering farmers all the way from \$100 up for likely looking trees in their raw state. One hundred dollars for a lone tree may seem to be a mammoth price but when it becomes known that a fine, straight-grained walnut tree is worth \$5,000 or \$10,000 or more, it behooves the business farmer to use his think tank and think twice before he sells.—Runnells.



A Modern King Canute

The people who lived in the good days of the wise King Canute thought he had the power to make the ocean recede at a mere word of command. Today the Bell Telephone Company finds itself in a position not unlike that of the ancient king. Its mere word will not hold back an ocean of expense.

Rigid economy and the most modern methods of operation have made it possible for the Bell Company to keep its rates at a far lower level than that of the commodities which it must use in construction and upkeep. But it has felt the

rising tide of costs just as certainly as has every business and every family.

The one source of revenue of the Bell Company is the price you pay for service. If this price fails to cover fair wages and necessary materials, then both you and your telephone company must suffer.

For one year the Bell Company was under Government control. The Government analyzed methods and costs; and established the present rates as just. All the Bell Company asks is a rate sufficient to provide satisfactory service to every subscriber.



**AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES**
One Policy One System Universal Service

TRAPPERS

There will be a tremendous demand for furs this year and you want to get all you can out of them. We will send you our reliable Price List which quotes exactly what we will pay for them, charging no commission, paying all express charges, refunding the Parcel post, and making returns the same day that we receive the furs.

When so requested your furs are held separate—by giving you a share of your patronage—we feel confident that we will not only please you but that we can retain you.

Send postal, write today.

Robert A. Pfeiffer,
52 Shelby St.,
Detroit, Michigan

RAW FURS

Reputation Counts in Any Business. Twenty-five years of Fur Business in New York City. Always DEPENDABLE, RELIABLE, and PROGRESSIVE. Mr. George Singer takes personal charge of each shipment of raw furs sent to George Singer Fur Co., thereby insuring each one of our shippers EXPERT handling which means TOP PRICES and JUST GRADING. Always. Get on our mailing list at once and we will keep you posted throughout the season. We pay five per cent extra on all shipments of \$50 or over. **GEORGE SINGER FUR CO.** Dep. H 220 W. 28th St., N. Y.

BUY FENCE POSTS direct from forest. Prices delivered your station. M. M. care of Michigan Farmer.

POULTRY

Cockerels, Brown and White Leghorns, single combs pure breeds. May hatched \$2 to \$3 each. **O. C. WHISTLER,** Grand Haven, Mich.

For sale Pen of 57 yearling S.C.W. Leghorns that averaged 183 eggs in 11 mos. Must have room. \$1.50 each. Great opportunity. **H. S. FISH,** Manchester, Mich.

S. C. W. Leghorn cockerels. Price \$1.50 to \$3.50, egg record, sire's dam 253, dam's dam 254 to 264 eggs. **Loren B. Frank,** Rochester, Mich.

White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, S.C. Rhode Island Reds. Choice cockerels from great laying strains, \$4.00 to \$10.00. **H. J. Paton,** Route 3, Box 115, Ypsilanti, Mich.

A few Regal strain White Wyandotte cockerels for sale \$2.00 to \$5.00 dollars apiece; eggs for hatching in season. **H. E. Brown,** R. 1, Laingsburg, Mich.

White Rock Cockerels of the famous Fatchel laying strain, big Snowy White birds. Price \$4.00. **Mrs. CLIFFORD JORDAN,** R. 2, Charlotte, Mich.

Giant Bronze Turkeys. Young thoroughbreds, grand color, type and bone. Early maturing birds now at fall prices. Order soon. **N. Evelyn Ramsdell,** Ionia, Mich.

White Pekin Ducks and White Chinese Geese. **Mrs. CLAUDIA BETTS,** Hillsdale, Mich.

RABBITS

Flemish Giant Rabbits, dark steel black. Gays 2 months old. \$3.00 & \$2.00 each. Pedigreed stock. **DAVID RAY,** 709 Norris St., Ypsilanti, Mich.

Rise good rabbits, Giant and pedigreed N. Z. Reds of quality, prices right, write your wants, guaranteed to please. **J. E. Seckinger,** Manchester, Mich.

Salesmen Wanted

Use your spare time profitably by representing the Michigan Farmer in your neighborhood. You can work up a pleasant and profitable business taking care of new and renewal subscriptions for us. You will be interested in our special literature and attractive subscription rates. Address,

The Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW.

(Continued from page 518).

The Ayrshires.

The bonny Scotch cow never made a greater show on American soil than came from the herds of Gossard estates, Adam Seitz, Wendover Farms, and J. A. Ness. Strathglass Gold Chink won senior championship; he shows a grand top line, unusual depth and spring of rib, but his lack of snap and bold carriage and lightness in fore end lost him grand champion honors. A yearling was shown by Wendover Farm that had exceptional scale and finish, straight top line, good handling quality, unusual length of middle and harmony in all parts.

Two famous cows met defeat for the aged cow honors. White Heather of Torr, owned by Wendover Farms, showed large roomy middle and a pliable square udder, but was narrow in the rump and plain at both ends. Highland Polly carried an exceptionally large shapely udder, but after milking it showed a meaty texture and was not evenly balanced. She is just a little coarse in head and rump. Of a little more refined type, smoother blending of parts, more milky character was the first prize winner. Imp. Chapman-ton Nell 3d, owned by Adam Seitz. She was showing dry, but with an udder of exceptionally fine texture and teats squarely placed.

Senior championship went to Cavalier's Kilnford Bell 3d, a daughter of the many-times champion Kilnford Bell 3d, and the two-year-old was later made grand champion.

White Heather of Torr was placed above Chapman-ton Nell 3d in the A. R. class for aged cows, while Highland Polly won first for younger tested cows.

The Guernseys.

Chief interest in Guernseys centered about the bull classes, especially the aged class where Imp. Itchen May King, grand champion at the Panama Pacific, met Ladysmith's Cherub, thrice grand champion at the National. The Shorewood bull was finally placed first; but at the ringside the greater refinement, broader rear end and straighter top line of the California entry seemed to merit a higher rating.

This was another great show for Marsh's herd bull, Imp. Hayes Cherub 2d, for his sons won first in aged class and two-year-olds, and second in senior yearlings.

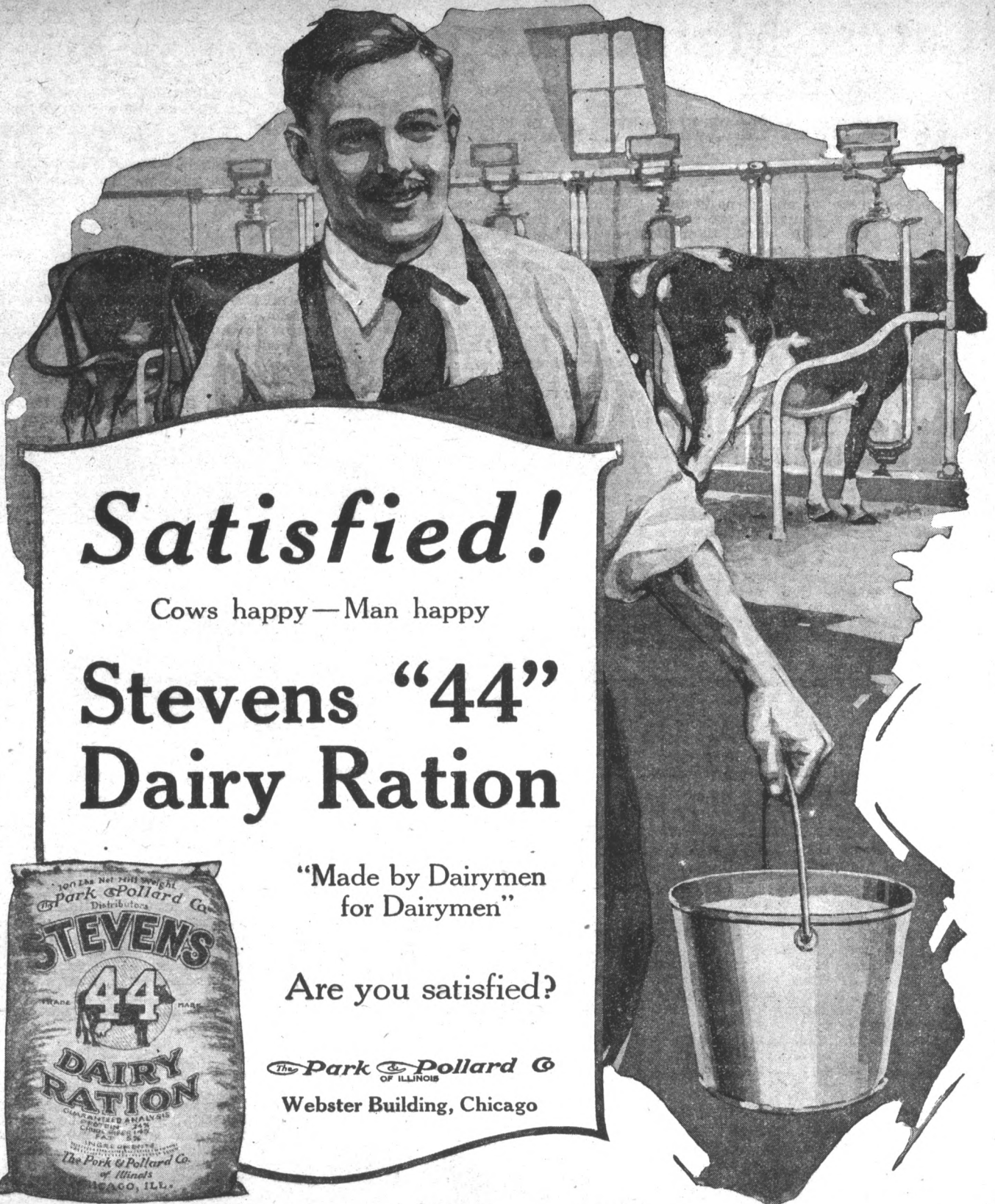
A son of Hayes Cherub 2d and Princess Bergere, both National champions, was made senior champion over Ladysmith's Cherub. The two-year-old showed remarkable scale, straight top, large heart girth and width carried well to the rear. Still he is a little plain about his head, a little coarse throughout, and this lack of refinement lost him grand championship. The yearling son of Itchen May King, showing more open conformation, more highly colored secretions, cleaner head and throat, longer rump and wider heart girth carried off the purple banner.

(Continued next week).

MUSKOX MEAT PROMISED.

REINDEER and muskox meat will be quite common foods in the United States and Canada inside of the next fifteen years, says Vilhjalmur Stefansson. The explorer delivered several addresses recently and the keenest interest was aroused in his reindeer and muskox plans. Several local capitalists waited on him and offered financial support to any proposition he might submit.

It is understood that Stefansson encouraged them to embark in this venture, but added that he could not take a personal oversight, as his plans called for further exploration and researches in the northern regions.



Satisfied!

Cows happy—Man happy

Stevens "44" Dairy Ration

"Made by Dairymen for Dairymen"

Are you satisfied?

The Park & Pollard Co.
OF ILLINOIS
Webster Building, Chicago



Kill the Hog Lice

Keep your hogs' skins healthy and free from lice and you'll get more pounds of high priced pork. Sprinkle Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant freely about pens, feed troughs and yards. Use it the year round to kill lice—to destroy disease germs—to purify the air—to ward off contagious diseases. Disinfect the barns and poultry houses. Also use it about the house, in the sick room, in sinks and cesspools to establish better health conditions.

Dr. HESS & CLARK
Ashland Ohio

DR. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT

HOGS Auction Sale

Having rented my farm, I will sell at public auction, on my farm, 3 1/2 mi. south east of Dansville, Ingham Co. Mich. Tuesday Oct. 28, 1919, my entire herd of Reg. O. I. C. Swine and Oxford Down Sheep consisting of 27 O. I. C. hogs, 10 serviceable boars, 8 sows and 9 July pigs. 60 Oxford Down sheep, 31 Reg. ewes young, 15 ewe lambs, 14 rams also hay, grain, stock and tools. Stock sale begins at 1 o'clock sharp.

C. C. HOWLETT, Prop.

O. I. C'S and Chester Whites. Spring sows and boars, fall pigs. Polled Shorthorns. Recorded stock. Frank Bartlett, Dryden, Mich.

Two gilts for sale, sired by C. A. King Joe. Dam is sired by Great Big Half Ton, by Big Half Ton and out of a Dishier's Giant Sow. (Breeding.) Bred to Monster Big Bob by Luken's Big Bob (same breeding as the Grand Champion of the World, Caldwell's Big Bob). A very valuable litter to possess. Fall pigs farrowing now. Book orders early. C. A. Boone, Blanchard, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS with quality, that make big money for buyers. Pigs of both sex, of different ages; and bred sows for sale. Write or call anytime. G. A. BAUMGARDNER, R. 2, Middleville, Mich.

Sale of Big Type Poland Chinas Nov. 5. Choice offering of 24 sows and 23 boars at Fair Grounds, Ionia. Catalog now ready. If interested in the good ones write for catalog. WESLEY HILE, R. 6, Ionia, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas. Spring boars by BIG BOB. Out of sows by Grand Master and Hillcrest Wonder. Also Fall Pigs. HILLCREST FARM, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Big type Poland China boars for sale. Sired by Big Giant No. 267667 O's Orange No. 33123 and Ralsh's Col. Jack No. 322507. L. L. Chamberlain, Marcellus, Mich.

Large Type Poland Chinas for sale; something good in spring boars; write or see them; free livery from Manchester. A. A. Feldkamp, R. 2, Manchester, Mich.

LARGE TYPE Poland China

Best herds out of 100 lbs. sire and mammoth sows; big boned fellows. E. J. Mathewson, Burr Oak, Mich.

FOR SALE P. C. April pigs either sex. ARMSTRONG BROS., R. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

BIG Type Poland Chinas. Sired by Smooth Mastodon litter mate to the Ill. Grand Champion. The big boned, deep, long bodied kind at farmer's prices. Wah-be-me-me Farms, White Pigeon, Michigan

L. T. P. C. Sow and 9 pigs price \$100, spring boars long and tall will be ready to ship after Nov. 1st. H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

B. T. P. C. The best males I ever raised, none better in Mich. Recorded free. Priced reasonable. 175 lbs. to 200. John D. Wiley, Schoolcraft, Mich.

For Sale large type P. C. spring boars ready to ship. Yearling sows. Come and see 3 of the best boars in Michigan. W. B. RAMSDALL, Hanover, Mich.

Large type P. C. Spring boars and gilts now ready to ship. Also one fall yearling boar and fall pigs. CLYDE FISHER, R. 3, St. Louis, Mich.

Must make room for brood sows. Will sacrifice L. T. P. C. spring boars, priced for quick sale. Fall pigs either sex. H. M. JEFFRIES, St. Louis, Mich.

Fairview Stock Farms Tamworths. Registered spring pigs for sale, either sex, from massive ancestors. W. H. Warner, Concord, Mich.

REGISTERED YORKSHIRES

from Imported strains. Hatch Herd, Ypsilanti, Mich.

HORSES

Percherons, Holsteins, Angus, Shropshires, Durocs. DORR D. BUELL, Elmira, Michigan.

Percheron Stallions and mares at reasonable prices; inspection invited. F. L. KING & SON, Charlotte, Mich.

SHEEP

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. O. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 535

Latest Market Reports

SECOND EDITION.

The markets in this edition were revised and corrected on Thursday afternoon, October 23.

WHEAT.

Wheat rules steady and there is not much change in this market, the shipping demand remains good, though somewhat limited on account of shortage of cars. So far the steel strike has had no visible effect upon this market. The prices remain practically same as they were last week. Local stocks are 60,000 bushels, as against 23,000 bushels a year ago. One year ago No. 2 red wheat sold on the local market for \$2.23½. Today's prices are as follows:

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.

Corn started in with some of last week's bullishness, but there was a lack of outside interest and the advance was checked. The local market was strong at first but weakened later. The farmers are believed to be in a position to hold their new crop as long as they care to and the bulls are banking on the market being subjected to very little pressure in the shape of hedging sales. Stocks are 28,000 bushels. In Chicago the prices declined slightly, due principally to the bulge of more than six cents within a week. On the Chicago market No. 2 mixed corn is selling at \$1.37@1.37½; No. 2 yellow \$1.37@1.38; December \$1.24½; May \$1.22½. A year ago No. 3 corn sold on the local market at \$1.35 per bushel. Present prices are:

No. 3 corn	\$1.45
No. 3 yellow	1.47
No. 4 yellow	1.45
No. 5 yellow	1.44

OATS.

The oat market is firm and active. There is fair buying both for local use and for eastern shipment nearly all of the time. Cash oats are steady and the receipts are small. Bulls are confident that all conditions favor a firm market. The present stocks are 210,000 bushels. One year ago standard oats were quoted on the local market at 71c. Present Detroit prices are:

No. 2 white	74
No. 3 white	72½@73
No. 4 white	71½@72

RYE.

This grain is easy, there is little buying for export, and prices show a decline, cash No. 2 now being quoted at \$1.35.

BARLEY.

Barley inactive and steady at \$2.50 @2.60 per cwt. for cash No. 3.

BEANS.

There is considerable uncertainty of the future trend of values in beans in this state, and many growers are now awaiting developments. In the meantime, threshing is progressing under favorable weather conditions, with many good yields reported, and the beans are said to be in excellent condition. The Colorado crop will be about 35 per cent of last year. In the New England states there was an excess of moisture at harvesting time. Detroit quotes prompt at \$7.10 country points. New York is reported at \$7.75@8 per cwt for choice pea beans. In Chicago the trade is quiet, with hand-picked pea beans, choice to fancy, steady at \$7.75@8, and red kidneys at \$11.50@12.

SEEDS

Seeds are firm at unchanged prices as follows: Prime red clover at \$31; December \$30.25; alsike \$29; timothy \$5.50.

FEEDS.

Feed prices are steady with last week, with the following quotations: Bran \$45; standard middlings \$50; fine middlings \$59; coarse corn meal \$60@61; cracked corn \$65; corn and oat chop \$53@54 per ton in 100-lb. sacks to jobbers.

POTATOES.

Buyers are sparing in the purchase of potatoes, and the supply is liberal. Michigan potatoes are improving in quality, and receipts are ample, although shipments are held back to a certain extent, due to a scarcity of cars. However, prices at Detroit are steady, Michigan round whites in 150-pound sacks being quoted at \$3.75@4. In Cleveland the same grade is

bringing \$3.75@3.85, and in Pittsburgh \$3.95@4. In the Cadillac section the growers are receiving \$1.65@1.80 per cwt in bulk at warehouse.

HAY.

Trading is steady and firm. Detroit quotations are: No. 1 timothy \$28.50@29; standard and light mixed \$27.50@28; No. 2 timothy \$26.50@27; No. 1 mixed and No. 1 clover \$24@25.

Pittsburgh.—There is a continued demand for the clover grades, which find ready sale. Prices are: No. 1 timothy \$29@29.50; No. 1 light clover mixed \$28@28.50; No. 1 clover mixed \$30@30.50; No. 1 clover \$31.50@32.

BUTTER.

Butter receipts are holding up well, and the quality is improving. At Detroit fresh creamery is higher at 59½@60; do in 1-lb. bricks 62@64c. Eastern markets are paying a premium for the best makes, creameries ranging from 70@71c for extras and 59@69c for firsts at New York, and western creamery extra bringing 71c in Philadelphia. In Chicago creamery extras find ready buyers at 65½@66c, and firsts at 64@64½c.

EGGS.

There is a fair supply of eggs coming to the local market, and prices are generally higher, Detroit buyers paying 56@61c, according to quality, although some firms are offering several cents more for strictly fancy stock

cases included. Supplies at Chicago are a little easier at 57½@58½c for firsts and ordinary firsts at 51@52c. In New York the range for western henner extras, whites, is 70@95c, and browns and mixed colors 70@72c. In Philadelphia western extra firsts bring \$19.80 per case.

WOOL.

Wool trading is generally quiet, due to shortage of supplies in grades that are sought by manufacturers. The government wool sales will open in Philadelphia on November 3, and in Boston on November 10. Both foreign and domestic wools will be offered. In Bradford, England, prices continue to soar, with rumors that buyers from Central Europe are participating in the bidding. There is less opposition in Boston to the plan of auctioning British wools in that market.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Offerings on the city markets these days are composed mostly of potatoes, root crops and apples of No. 2 grade. The arrival of barrelled stock on the markets is reflected in the large offerings of the lower grades of apples; Steele Reds and other highly colored stock found buyers at \$2.50@3 per bu; windfalls at \$1.75@2. Potatoes were steady \$1.45@1.50; cabbage 65@90c; beets \$1; carrots \$1@1.25; onions at \$2.50; parsnips \$1.50@2; pumpkins at \$1.50@2 per dozen; hubbard squash two cents a pound; ripe tomatoes at \$2.50@3; green tomatoes \$1 per bu; hens, live 28@29c; springers 26@30c; eggs 60c.

Live Stock Market Service

Reports for Thursday, October 23rd

BUFFALO.

In this market top hogs are going at \$13.50, pigs at \$13. Lambs have advanced to \$14.75@15; best calves now bring \$20.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 2,506. Bulls 25@50c lower; other grades dull at last week's prices. 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 8.50@ 9.00
Butcher cows 7.00@ 8.25
Canners 5.50@ 5.75
Cattle 5.00@ 5.25
Best heavy bulls 7.50
Bologna bulls 6.50@ 7.00
Stock bulls 6.25@ 6.50
Feeders 8.50@ 9.50
Stockers 7.00@ 8.75
Milkers and springers....\$ 75@ 150

Veal Calves.

Receipts 1,572. Market strong.
Best \$19.00@20.00
Others 10.00@16.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 11,544. Market steady.
Best lambs \$14.25@14.50
Fair lambs 12.50@13.50
Light to common 8.00@11.50
Fair to good sheep 6.50@ 7.00
Culls 3.00@ 5.00

Hogs.

Receipts 8,899. Market steady.
Light yorkers\$ 12.75
Mixed hogs 12.10
Pigs 12.50@12.75

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Estimated receipts today are 32,000; holdover 6,393. Market is active and mostly 25c lower; closing was about steady. Bulk of sales \$11.85@12.85; tops \$13; heavy 250 lbs up, medium, good and choice \$12.50@12.90; medium 200 to 250 lbs, medium, good and choice \$12.40@13; light 150 to 200 lbs common, medium, good and choice \$12.25@12.85; light lights 130 to 150 lbs common, medium, good and choice \$12@12.50; heavy packing sows 250 lbs up, smooth \$11.75@12.15; packing sows 200 lbs up, rough \$11.25@11.75; pigs 130 lbs down, medium, good and choice \$11.50@12.25.

Cattle.

Estimated receipts today are 16,000. Beef steers slow to lower; butcher stock and calves steady to strong; feeders steady. Beef steers, medium and heavy weight 1100 lbs up, choice and prime \$17@19.40; do medium and good \$11@16.75; do common \$8.50@11; light weight 1100 lbs down, good and choice \$14@18.85; do common and medium \$7.75@14; butcher cattle, heifers, common, medium, good and choice \$6.75@14.50; cows, common, medium, good and choice \$6.65@12.75;

bulls, bologna and beef \$6.50@11.50; canners and cutters, cows and heifers \$5.50@6.65; do canner steers at \$5.50@7.75; veal calves, light and handy weight, medium, good and choice at \$16.75@17.75; feeder steers, common, medium, good and choice \$7@13.25; stocker steers, common, medium, good and choice \$6@10.75; stocker cows and heifers, common, medium, good and choice \$6@7.75; stocker calves, common, medium, good and choice \$8@11; western range cattle, beef steers, medium, good and choice at \$10.75@15.50; do cows and heifers, medium, good and choice \$7.75@12.25.

Sheep and Lambs.

Estimated receipts today are 39,000. Market steady to 25c lower. Lambs 84 lbs down, medium, good, choice and prime \$12.50@15.65; do culls and common \$8.50@12.25; spring lambs, medium, good, choice and prime \$9.50@12; ewes, medium, good and choice at \$6.75@8.50; ewes, cull and common \$3@6.50; breeding ewes, full mouths to yearlings \$6.75@12.50; yearling wethers, medium, good and choice at \$10.75@13.50.

BUFFALO.

October 23, 1919.

Cattle.

Receipts 25 cars. Slow. Prime strs \$15@16; best shipping steers \$13.50@14.50; medium shipping steers \$11.50@12.50; best yearlings \$15@16; light yearlings \$15@16; light yearlings \$12@13; best heavy steers at \$12@12.50; fair to good \$10.50@11; handy steers and heifers \$10@11; western heifers \$10@11; best fat cows \$10@11; butchering cows \$7.50@8; cutters \$6.50@7; canners \$4.50@5.50; fancy bulls \$10@11; butcher bulls \$8@9; common \$7@8; feeding steers \$8@10.50; stockers \$6@8; milkers and springers \$75@150.

Hogs.

Receipts 10 cars. Market lower; all grades \$13.75@14.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 10 cars. Market steady; top lambs \$14.50@14.75; yearlings at \$9.50@10; wethers \$8.50@9; ewes at \$7.50@8.

Calves.

Market steady at \$7@20.

Prices for lambs, whether from the ranges of the west or from farmers, are much lower than a short time ago, although high enough for the better class to make fair returns to owners.

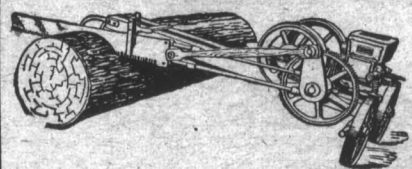
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Easy Now to Saw Logs and Cut Down Trees

Only one man, with the improved Ottawa Engine Log Saw easily cuts 25 to 40 cords a day. This machine has a heavy cross cut saw driven by a suitable gasoline engine. The entire rig is mounted on truck wheels to make it easy to move to the logs, and from cut to cut on the log without stopping the engine.

For moving on the road, the truck wheels are placed on a pair of side axles and



Only One Man, With This Power Log Saw, Cuts 25 to 40 Cords a Day. Only Five Seconds to Set from Cut to Cut on Log.

the rig is hauled straight ahead. When set for sawing beside a log, the truck wheels are placed on a pair of end axles to move the rig sidewise along the log, for moving quickly from cut to cut. Only five seconds required to move from one cut to another.

The same machine can be fitted for sawing down trees. The saw is driven by direct gearing from the engine crank shaft. An automatic friction clutch stops the saw in case of undue saw resistance. The engine has twice the power needed to drive the saw to full capacity in the largest logs. Two men can fell 40 to 50 trees a day in ordinary timber.

The whole outfit is compact, simple, durable against a lifetime of hard wear. It sells for a low price and is fully guaranteed for reliable operation in the hands of every one who has trees to cut down and logs to work up.

Full information and price can be had simply by addressing the manufacturer, Ottawa Mfg. Company, 1504 Wood St., Ottawa, Kansas.

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A hundred times brighter than kerosene lamps. Burns 96 per cent air and 4 per cent gas. No dirt from greasy, smoky wicks, etc.

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NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

Butter.—This week has witnessed an epidemic of strikes which has had a material bearing on the butter market. Under normal conditions deliveries of butter are irregular but the strikes among longshoremen, harbor workers and expressmen has greatly aggravated the situation. While the strikes bid fair to be settled very soon their influence will be left for some time as embargoes have been placed on shipments of butter to this market and many shipments have been sent elsewhere which would normally have come here. Local consumptive demand has continued strong. In addition there has been considerable export demand. As a result of all the conditions demand has far exceeded the supply of current receipts and the price of fresh creamery butter has advanced fully three cents since one week ago. In addition it has been necessary to draw on the supply of held butter in local refrigerators. The production of butter is at very low ebb for this season of the year, even though this is the season of minimum production. It is not expected that we will witness any increase in production for some time. Established quotations are as follows: Extras 69c; higher scoring than extras 69½@70c; firsts 57½@58c; seconds 53½@56½c.

Cheese.—The cheese situation is greatly strengthened because of a very marked revival in export interest. For some time Canada has been the main source of supply for exporters but the supply there is running short and production is greatly decreased. Local reserves are still high but would have been materially reduced this week had it not been for the various strikes which held up the loading of outgoing steamers. Local demand has been about normal. While there has been no material increase in prices the market can be said to be very firm. Quotations are as follows: Common to good 26@30c; average run 30½@30¾c per pound; specials 31@31¾c.

Eggs.—Receipts of eggs have been low during the week, primarily because production is about at the minimum but also because deliveries have been affected by the strike situation. The stock that is arriving shows a gradual improvement over that of the past few weeks. The storage supply has been drawn on largely to meet the demand. Quotations are as follows: Firsts 60@63c; extra firsts 64@66c; extras 67@68c.

Poultry.—Receipts of poultry ran about normal during the week. Because the Jewish holidays came to a close last week trade was more active throughout this week. In consequence prices became very firm. Quotations are: Spring chickens 28c; fowls 27@30c; old roosters 19c; ducks 33c; geese 22@25c.

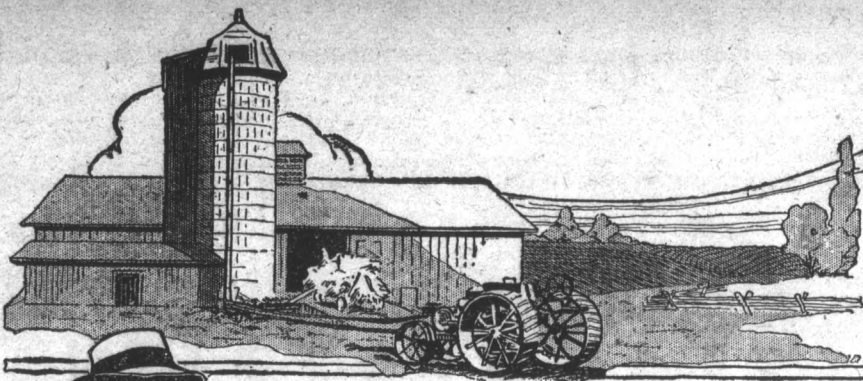
LIVE STOCK NEWS.

Cattle east of the Missouri river are now marketed largely at ages ranging from sixteen to eighteen months, and cattle are not seen on the ranges these days aged from four to five years, as formerly. This is the age of baby beef. Cattle are slaughtered largely weighing from 150 to 250 pounds less than half a dozen years ago.

Ordinary to fair grass steers greatly predominate in the Chicago market, sales of which are made at from \$12 and under. Many of the cheaper class of steers are obliged to compete with canning cows selling fifty cents above such steers. Wisconsin and Michigan are free contributors, the autumn process of culling dairy herds being in full swing. The bulk of the western range cattle have been bringing from \$9.50@11, with a limited number going at \$13@13.50.

Because of the high prices demanded by corn huskers and shellers, many farmers are letting their hogs attend to the work, and the hogs evidently enjoy it.

Ensilage plays an important part in successful feeding of sheep and lambs, says C. W. Tyler, of Burlington, Iowa, who recently bought 540 head of wethers and lambs to ship to his big farm for winter feeding. He feeds his flocks of aged sheep ensilage in the morning, and then lets them out on pasture. After running on grass all day, he feeds them more ensilage about five o'clock, and at 6:30 they get a ration of shelled corn, amounting to five bushels for each 100 head. In buying lambs Mr. Tyler likes to buy the big-boned western rangers, and he never buys the small ones, as they are incapable of putting on good gains. He feeds them a ration of oats until they get to weigh around seventy or eighty pounds. Then he gives them the same ration as the aged sheep, consisting of ensilage, shelled corn and hay.

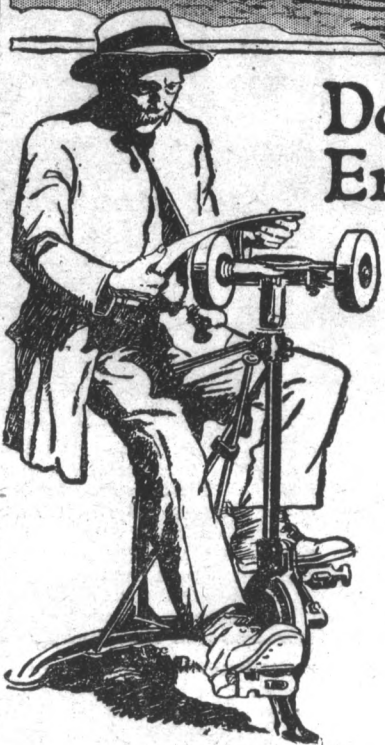


Don't Blame Your Ensilage Cutter

—if your silage does not pack properly. The best machine in the world will cut unevenly and tear the corn if the knives are dull.

Dull ensilage knives waste time and power. They slow up your work. They tear when they should cut the corn.

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job is an easy, one-man job with a "Hummer." Pedal it like a bicycle. No pressure required—no water necessary. The "Hummer" sharpens without drawing the temper.

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Luther DIMO-GRIT wheels are made of a remarkable abrasive substance that is made in great electric furnaces. Send 10c in stamps for a DIMO-GRIT pocket hone and see for yourself how quickly it puts a keen edge on your jack-knife.

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SHEEP

BUY A SHEEP

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.

Shropshire and Hampshire Rams

In order to finish the ram trade quickly I will give you your choice of a dozen very good yearlings at \$35.00. KOPE-KON FARMS, COLDWATER, MICH. S. L. WING, Prop.

The Ingleside Farm, Ionia,

can still furnish 20 yearling registered Shropshire rams and 18 yearling registered ewes. HERBERT E. POWELL, Ionia, Mich.

300 Breeding Ewes

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 B. Chapman, South Rockwood, Mich. Telegraph Address Rockwood.

Idle Wild Stock Farms Shropshire yearling rams from prize winning stock. Make your selection early. Cliff Middleton, proprietor. Clayton, Mich. R. 3.

Shropshire ram lambs of good quality and some ewes all registered. DAN BOOHER, R. 4, Ewart, Mich.

80 Reg. Shropshire Ewes yearling and ram lambs for sale. Jno. Grieve, Fowlerville, Mich. R. F. D. No. 3.

Maple Lawn Farm Shropshires. Rams and ram lambs. High bred, well woolled and registered. A. E. Bacon & Son, R. 4, Sheridan, Mich.

40 Registered one and two year old Shropshire ewes mostly two's, also large, vigorous ram lambs ready for service, priced to sell. Flock established 1880. C. Lemen, Dexter, Mich.

Registered Shropshire sheep, 30 rams and some ewes all registered. HARRY POTTER & SON, Davison, Mich.

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Reg. Shropshire Ram Lambs with both size and quality. C. K. Topliff, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

For Sale Reg. Shropshire Rams and Ram lambs of quality. Also 6 ewes 2 to 4 yrs. old. Write R. J. & C. A. WILLIAMS, Middleville, Mich.

Yearling Shropshire rams for sale. W. E. MORRIS, h. 5, Flint, Mich.

Reg. Shropshires Yearling Rams and ram lambs. Special price on lots of two or more. B. D. KELLY & SON, Ypsilanti, Mich.

25 Shropshire ram lambs, big growthy fellows, wool-mutton type. 30 extra good ewe lambs. G. P. ANDREWS, Dansville, Mich.

For Sale. Registered Oxford rams, 2 ram lambs 1, 2 and 3 years old, beauties. Geo. T. Abbott, Phone Deckerville, 78-3 E. 2, Palms, Mich.

For Sale Registered Oxford Down yearling rams and lambs also a few choice ewes. D. F. Beasore, R. F. D. No. 1 Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Four Reg. Oxford Ram Lambs, extra choice Price \$35 and \$40 each Reg. and Del. Siro an Imp. Ram. J. Robert Hicks, St. Johns, Mich.

Oxford Yearling Rams For Sale

H. B. PETERS, Carland, Mich.

For Sale Choice Oxford Ram lambs registered, \$25.00 each F. O. B. cars, Sears, Michigan. Care John Foster, Sears, Mich. or write E. F. Birdsall, Ludington, Mich.

Cotswolds Yearling rams, and ram lambs, ewes all ages. Priced to sell. Won nearly all premiums at the Lenawee Co. Fair. A. M. BOTTEL, Britton, Mich.

CHOICE delaine rams, also 2 "E" type stock rams of high quality, large, oily fleeces, shearers, write. S. H. Sanders R. No. 2, Ashtabula, O.

A nice lot of Registered Lincoln rams also a few good ewes for sale. D. T. KNIGHT, Marlette, Mich.

Leicester Sheep, Reg. yearling rams and ram lambs, sired by imported ram; also Berkshire hogs. Elmhurst Stock Farm, Almont, Mich.

Polled Delaine Rams for sale. Good heavy shearers. F. L. BROOKAW, Eagle, Mich.

Hampshire and Ramboulllet rams for sale, yearlings and lambs. A. A. WOOD & SON, Saline, Mich.

FOR SALE

Hampshire Rams, yearlings and lambs 3 Shetland colts. HARRY GARMAN, R. 3, Mendon, Mich.

FOR SALE 241 yearling wethers. JAMES S. BICKNELL, Clare, Mich.

60 Good Breeding Ewes For Sale HILLOREST FARM, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Why 10,000,000 Hogs Brought Bigger Market Prices

They
were put
in tip-top
condition
and kept that
way by HOG-TONE

I raise hogs myself. A lot of them—just for market—every year. Something like four years ago I began to use the formula that is now known as Avalon Farms HOG-TONE on my feeders. Results were good—about 100% better than I expected. Even my veterinary was surprised—although he expected a whole lot more than I did. I kept on giving this liquid medicine to the hogs and saying nothing, until neighbors began to ask me, "What do you give your hogs, anyway, Gandy? Are you just lucky or are you giving them some stuff that makes them take on fat so fast?"

Of course, that started me giving some of the "stuff" to my neighbors. And before I knew it, I had to open up a laboratory in Chicago—where I could more easily get expert chemists to properly prepare my formula. That was just three years ago last September. And I tell you frankly, fellow hog raisers, I am mighty proud of the fact that over 10,000,000 hogs all over this country—in every state where farmers are noted for their hogs—have been fed HOG-TONE and that it has helped their raisers make more money every year since I started in this business. I am particularly proud of letters like this coming from my friends who are raising hogs:

Made my hogs gain 70 pounds in 42 days

"I have used Avalon Farms HOG-TONE for six weeks and am well-satisfied. My hogs weighed 70 pounds on an average when I began feeding HOG-TONE, and I delivered them April 22nd and they averaged 140 pounds each."

EMMET KNAPP, Westby, Wis.

Now, either this medicine will make money for you in extra hog-weight and top-notch killing condition at market time—or it won't. Now, how are you going to find out? You don't want to risk anything. I don't blame you. I don't want you to risk a cent. Let me do that—for I know what HOG-TONE will do for you.

Let me send you all the

AVALON FARMS

(Registered U. S. Patent Office)

HOG-TONE

that ALL your hogs will need for 60 days—**FREE**

Got a Sick Hog On His Feet in Ten Days
"Last year I had a hog that couldn't get up on his feet at all. He didn't grow any and everyone said he would die. After using HOG-TONE for only ten days he got on his feet and began to gain rapidly." Howard Helms, Morley, Mich.

Made Shoats Eat.
"Received your HOG-TONE and when I did I had five shoats that would not go to the trough to eat. I mixed a dose for each one at night and poured it down them and the next time they were at the trough as soon as any of them. They all began to gain after a few doses. So HOG-TONE is what you claim it to be." Mark McGauley, Fowlerville, Mich.

Hog-Tone Great For The Runts
"I had a runt pig I would have sold for two dollars at the time I started giving AVALON FARMS HOG-TONE. Now I would not take fifteen dollars for it. Time won't allow me to tell all this medicine has done for this pig." W. J. Wiley.

Runts Make Remarkable Showing
"My runt pigs have straightened out and have made a most remarkable showing while I have only used about one-fourth of the bottle." James Chubb, North Branch, Mich.

Send me the coupon below and I will send you one \$1.00 bottle of HOG-TONE for each five hogs you own—enough to treat them all for 60 days or more. If, at the end of 60 days, you are not perfectly satisfied that HOG-TONE has given you a fine profit

in extra pork, don't pay me a cent. Remember, this is the same offer I have made continuously in this and every other farm paper, and if HOG-TONE didn't make good I would have been compelled to go out of business long, long ago.

Over 50,000 hog raisers have accepted this generous offer—and profited BIG! WHY DO YOU HESITATE?

If you were risking any money—that would be another thing. But—remember—I take all the risk. And I know that you will be mighty pleased with the 60-Day Trial of HOG-TONE because HOG-TONE so splendidly aids digestion and cleans out worms. It gives hogs tremendous appetites, makes them thrive and

put on firm, clean flesh at an astonishing rate. Guaranteed to make them put on more pork with the same feed. Hog raisers and breeders everywhere declare it is the finest medicine for hogs, sows and young pigs (especially runts) that they ever used. Why not try it on your herd? You can't lose.

Let me make this plain! Send NO MONEY with coupon!

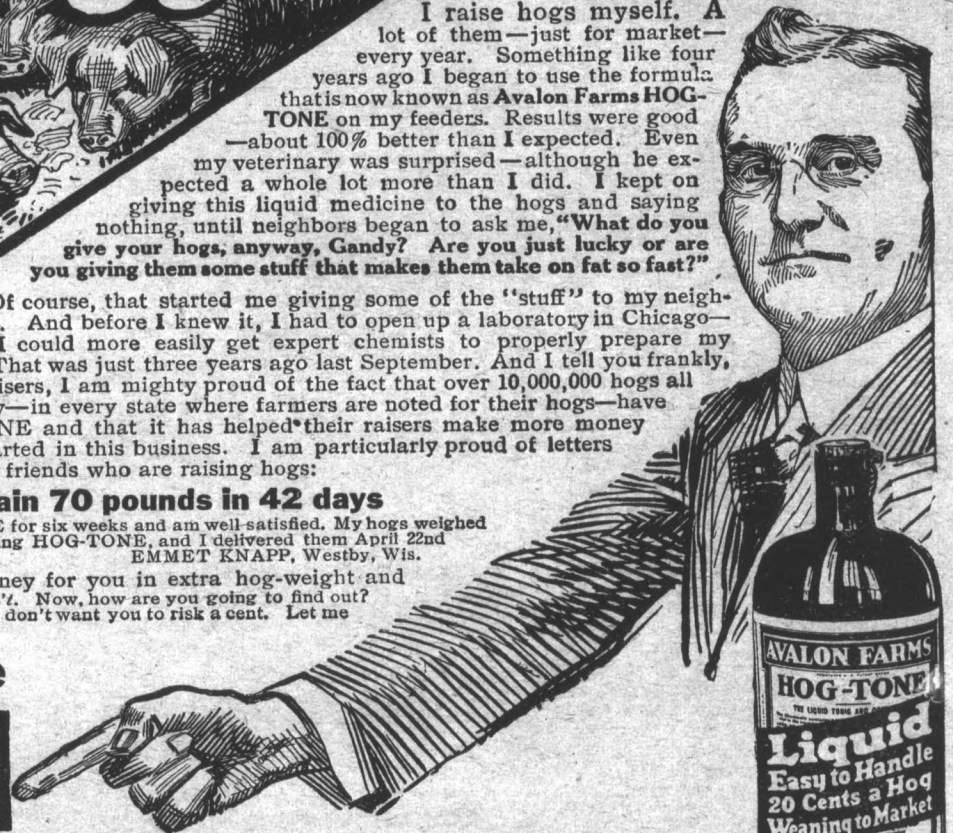
I want to send you all you need for all your hogs—and take your word for results. Now—here's the coupon. Why not give HOG-TONE a trial at once?

W. O. Gandy, President, AVALON FARMS COMPANY, 281 West Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

Got the Worms
Newell, S. Dak.—"I am positive that AVALON FARMS HOG-TONE is all right. I had eight pigs that were wormy; two of the eight died running in the corn field hogging off corn, the other six that I treated with AVALON FARMS HOG-TONE came out fine and made good gains and I have butchered some of them, but found no worms." G. Van Loon.

Got Fat Quick on One Bottle
Esmond, S. Dak.—"I only used one bottle of AVALON FARMS HOG-TONE so far, as my hogs got fat so quick that I sold them." Chas. Schultz.

More Than Expected
Yorkville, Ind.—"AVALON FARMS HOG-TONE has done more than I expected of it." O. J. Miller.



W. O. Gandy, President
AVALON FARMS CO., 281 West Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

I have _____ hogs. Ship me immediately enough Avalon Farms Hog-Tone to treat them for 60 days. I am to pay nothing now except transportation charges. I agree to report results to you at end of 60 days and pay for the Hog-Tone at that time if it has done all that you claim. If it does not, I will return the labels to you and you agree to cancel the charge.

Name _____ (Please Print Name)
P. O. _____
R. R. No. _____ State _____
Shipping Point _____
Name and Address of my Druggist _____

----- I DON'T WANT YOU TO SEND A CENT WITH THIS COUPON -----