

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

VOL. CLIII, No. 21
Whole Number 4072

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1919

\$1.00 A YEAR
\$3.00 FOR 5 YEARS

(Our Thanksgiving Message)

WITH UPLIFTED HEAD

SOMETHING fine has happened to the year. It is not dead or dying, as men sometimes say when the months swing toward the twelve-month goal post. It is riper, mellow, more beautiful, but thoroughly alive.

Was it yesterday or the day before that we leaned down to listen to earth's whispered promise of stores of corn and wheat and fruits yet to be? We took her at her word and went out with plow and harrow and basket of seed to make ready for the good things that we knew she had waiting for us.

When we went tramping down through the fields to our day's work, many of our boys were still overseas. We missed them, but a song was on our lips, for we remembered that the war was over. Strife had laid down its weapons. Peace was calling men back to the plowshare. A few weeks more and our lads would be with us again, glad to walk once more the quiet lanes of the country and be filled with a great longing to help make the world a better place to live in.

THEN hope sang a sweet song in our hearts.

We had done the best we could to cheer and help and bless the troubled nations across the ocean. Much still remained to be done. The future was all out of sight to us; and still, there was no foreboding in our hearts. Because earth had kept her promises so faithfully in the past, we were sure she would do so again. Harvest would surely follow seedtime. Faith would not go unrewarded.

And the earth has once more been true to her pledge. The trees are sending down their showers of leaves, red and yellow and brown; and with them come rich treasures of fruit. The fields lie grey and bare in the slanting autumn sunshine; but they are emptying their armfuls of corn and wheat and humbler crops into our laps. Our cribs are bulging with their piled-up stores. From every cellar window drifts the perfume of bins heaped mountain high with the things we have gathered from orchard, plowed ground and berry fields.

Our lads in khaki have come marching home, no longer with the fire of battle shining in their eyes. The spirit of their dreams is not now of battles to be fought with shot and shell, but with all the finer weapons of

the farm, the shop and the office. The flush of determination is still on their cheeks, but it finds its inspiration now in the will to strive and to serve until the victories they won over yonder have been transmuted into real world blessing. We knew they were brave when they went away; but we are sure they are still more so now as we see them slipping out of their suits of brown and putting on the no less honorable garments of everyday life. They are more sober now than they were when they sprang to the call of the countries calling from the old world.

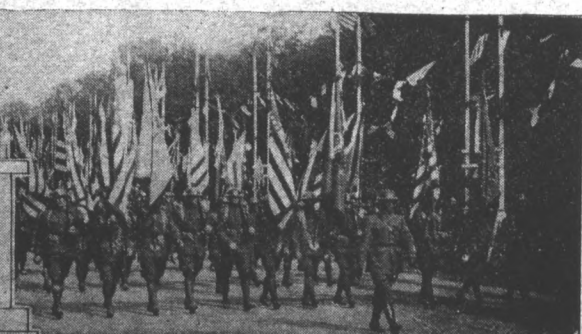
WHEN they came sailing in from the far east and the shadow of the Liberty shaft fell across them, while they doffed their caps to the silent statue, the thrill of something big and great and sacred throbbed in their breasts. It was nothing less than the determination to live and serve and think and plan so that the spirit of liberty, real, pure, sincere, might be the lot of every man, not only in this land of ours, but everywhere, to the farthest bounds of the earth. And they will do it too: we will put our shoulders down with theirs, and together we will work, that never again the black cloud of war may throw its pall over human hearts anywhere.

For America is not selfish. Her men of the farm will still keep on sending their ships laden with stores to feed the hungry of other lands and to keep them warm when winter sifts down its ice-cold snow; they will think and live and work and pray just as they always have lived and thought and prayed, so that liberty, the liberty which makes men really free may be the heritage of every nation on the face of the earth.

THE year folds its tent and takes its way down the shadowy aisle of the past. The boys home again, bountiful harvests, peace—we stand now with uplifted heads and gratefully say, "We thank Thee! For all the past, so filled with good, we thank Thee! And we thank Thee, too, for the work of this day. Let our strength be equal to every task! Nor are we less thankful that the morrow will have still greater tasks. We place one hand in Thine. With the other we reach out and grip that of every brother who is struggling toward the light! Calmly, hopefully, steadfastly we walk out into the days to come, sure that all is well and will be well to the end!"



LET US
BE THANKFUL



The Michigan Farmer

Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1919

The Lawrence Publishing Co.

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39 to 45 Congress St. West, Detroit, Michigan
TELEPHONE MAIN 4525.NEW YORK OFFICE—381 Fourth Ave.
CHICAGO OFFICE—111 W. Washington Street.
CLEVELAND OFFICE—101 1-1015 Oregon Ave., N.E.
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

One Year, 52 issues.....	\$1.00
Two Years, 104 issues.....	\$1.50
Three Years, 156 issues.....	\$2.00
Five Years, 260 issues.....	\$3.00

All sent postpaid.
Canadian subscription 50c a year extra for postage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

50 cents per line agate type measurement, or \$7.00 per inch (14 agate lines per inch) per insertion. No advt. inserted for less than \$1.50 each insertion. No objectionable advertisements inserted at any time.

Member Standard Farm Papers Association and Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at Detroit, Michigan, Under the Act of March 3, 1879

VOLUME CLIII. NUMBER TWENTY-ONE

DETROIT, NOVEMBER 22, 1919

CURRENT COMMENT

American Farm Bureau

NO one who was present at the meeting held in Chicago last week for the purpose of launching a national farmers' organization based on the farm bureau as a unit, could fail to be impressed by the high character of the farmer representation at the meeting. Nearly five hundred representative farmers were present from thirty-five states to discuss the details as well as the objects and purposes of a national farmers' organization of broad scope. As might naturally be expected, they differed materially as to details, as is ever the case in a meeting of delegates from widely separated localities, but they were practically of one mind as to the objects to be attained through the organization which they were creating. The delegates from the north central and middle western states, where comprehensive and well financed state organizations have been launched, apparently had a much broader vision of the possibilities and functions of a national organization of this character, than did the representatives of some of the less well organized states of the east, south and west. As a result they strove to provide for a strong and well financed national organization, and with reasonably satisfactory results as will be noted from a reading of the constitution which was adopted, and which is published in full in another column of this issue. And it is a safe prediction that a continually broader vision of the usefulness of this national organization will come to the farmers of its member states, as it has come to the farmers of the member counties in the state farm bureaus of Michigan, and other states who have launched strong state organizations.

The most noteworthy feature of the Chicago meeting was the predominant note of Americanism which pervaded it. Radicalism of every ilk was decried by speech and resolution, and the duty and responsibility of organized farmers in counteracting radical influences was felt and accepted by this representative gathering of farmers from all sections of the country.

Altogether, this new organization, in the words of a member of the Michigan delegation, "is the most promising child yet born to American agriculture." Its perpetuity is safeguarded by making it a real farmers' organization, in which all officers must be bona fide farmers, whose participation in politics as candidates for any public office will automatically end their official

connection with the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Truly, this organization promises much, not only for the future of American agriculture, but for the stability of American institutions. The work of the Chicago convention is a worthy beginning to that end, which should have the united support of the farmers in every state. The organization of a strong federation of State Farm Bureaus should give a new impetus to county organization work in Michigan and other states.

Middle Class Unions

ACCORDING to recent reports middle class unions, so-called, are being organized in England. From these reports it would appear that these are contemplated organizations of common people or consumers of various classes for protection from the encroachments of organized labor or capital.

Oddly enough, the recent boycott, or so-called "milk strike" inaugurated in New York appears to be in line with the purpose of these English "middle-class unions," although set in motion by different machinery. This "strike," as reported in the metropolitan press, is being supported by nearly a half-million women in New York, who have pledged themselves to abstain from the use of milk in their families for three days each week, except for invalids and children under seven years of age. This action was taken as the result of a recent raise in the retail price of milk, following a strike of milk drivers for an increase in pay. The attitude of the housewives engaged in this boycott is said to be for its continuance until producers lower the prices asked for their product.

As usual in such cases, this action seeks to remedy the difficulty by attacking it at the wrong point. If this be true, the effort will be certain to fail of attaining its object. But New York milk producers have a duty to perform in this connection. They should see that New York housewives are correctly informed as to production costs. When this point has once been made clear to them New York housewives will not ask producers to provide them with milk at less than cost of production, but will attack the problem from another angle, where they may achieve results which will prove to be beneficial to both producers and consumers. The correction of retail distribution abuses is quite as properly a consumers' problem as a producers' problem, and any consumers' agency which will aid in its solution should be welcomed by producers, whether it is called a middle class union or a housewives' league. Producers and consumers have a common interest in reducing distribution costs all along the line, and should cooperate to that end instead of working at cross purposes wherever possible.

Over the Top

THE completion of a strong national farm bureau organization should stimulate even more active county organization work in Michigan and other states where active farm bureau membership campaigns are being conducted. That no added impetus was needed in Michigan is indicated by the success of the campaign in Oakland county, and by the equally good results secured in Barry county during the early days of the membership drive in that county. But the added benefits which are made possible from the farm bureau organization through affiliation with a strong national organization are obvious, and should appeal to every farmer as an added inducement to join the state and county farm bureaus.

Resolutions Adopted by The American Farm Bureau Federation:

1.—We declare our independence of affiliation with any commercial, labor or industrial organization, but maintain a cooperative attitude toward all movements promoting the welfare of American institutions.

2.—We appreciate the work of the press, both agricultural and secular in its promotion of high ideals and constructive thought.

3.—We unqualifiedly assert our loyalty to the principles of the freedom of the people under our American institutions, and while recognizing the right of any and every class of our people to associate themselves for material benefit, we just as strongly assert the right of every American citizen to the free and unhampered privilege of disposing of his labor or products thereof as he may individually desire.

4.—We desire to point out that a large factor in the high cost of living is the curtailing of production through shorter hours, lessened efficiency of labor, and strikes.

5.—We approve the Federal Land Banks and request that the maximum individual loan be changed from \$10,000 to \$25,000.

6.—We recognize that land ownership is stewardship, that ownership does not give the right to soil depletion, and we deplore the system of tenantry that encourages a rapid reduction of soil fertility.

7.—We recognize our great obligation to the returned soldiers and sailors and recommend the appointment of a committee of three of our board of directors to act with the American Legion in devising means of getting returned soldiers reinstated into civil life.

We extend to our soldiers of lands, seas and air, men and women, fresh from the battlefields and hospitals of Europe, our admiration and our love. These young men and young women, sons and daughters of ours—who, one year ago were in the camps at home and abroad, serving, suffering and dying—that civilization might not perish from the earth, are worthy of all

11.—We urge that as rapidly as possible all corporations doing interstate business be under federal charter and all other corporations be incorporated under the laws of the state in which their principal business is located.

12.—We are opposed to government ownership of public utilities. We demand the early return of the railroads to private control, under such conditions and regulations as will render adequate service at just and equitable rates. We particularly demand immediate attention to restoring the efficiency of live stock and other perishable transportation, both in car equipment and train schedules.

13.—Recognizing the economic law that impels the consolidation of business we proclaim that relief from the extortion of monopoly in manufacture and commerce is to be found in cooperation, in enforced publicity of business records, and a just graduated income tax rather than through interference with the economic law upon which great industries are founded.

14.—We recommend such regulation of all purveyors of foodstuffs—including packers, wholesale grocers, commission men and all similar industries in such manner as will be just and fair to producers and consumers as well as to the industries.

15.—We demand strict economy of public expenditures in all departments of government, the cutting out of such customs in transaction of public affairs as adds expense and delay in rendering efficient service, and the discontinuing of all departments or employes which are not rendering efficient service.

16.—Where service is needed and actually rendered we favor appropriations adequate to meet that service. We do commend the extension work of the Department of Agriculture, through the Land Grant Colleges of the several states.

17.—We commend especially the Bureau of Farm Management, Department of Agriculture and we believe the work of the Bureau of Markets and Bureau of Crop Estimates should be vitalized and adequately supported to meet the needs of agriculture.

18.—We deny statements of some congressmen that farmers demand free seed distribution, and condemn the practice.

19.—With few exceptions in the past forty years, the farmer's sole profit has come from unrestored fertility taken from the soil and from long hours of work and unpaid labor of women and children. We insist that these are legitimate factors in cost of food production and must be so recognized by the commercial interests and general public.

20.—We assert the farmer is entitled to a just profit on a cost of production on all products with these items properly accounted for with due consideration to the hazardous risks he encounters and with a wage allowance for his own labor and ability commensurate to that received in other occupations.

21.—We express our appreciation of the Act of Congress in repealing the so-called Daylight Savings Law.

22.—We believe that Armistice Day should be made a national and international holiday and request proper national and international authorities to so act.

We suggest that since Thanksgiving is not an anniversary of the event commemorated and the date generally observed so near Armistice Day that national and state governments legally fix Thanksgiving Day coincident with Armistice Day.

23.—We are unqualifiedly in sympathy with the government's determination to suppress radicalism and we lend our full support to all efforts to rid this country of Bolshevism and all other anarchistic tendencies.

We especially deplore the outrage committed at Centralia, State of Washington and we trust that our government has already taken firm steps to punish the perpetrators of this crime and to prevent any occurrence of like outrage on our flag and our citizens in the future.

News of the Week

Thursday, November 13.

REPRESENTATIVES of the allied nations are here asking for the extension of credit.—Lenine's Red troops are beaten in the first fighting in the Narva region.—Gen. Pershing urges that drastic measures be taken to rid the country of criminal radicals.—Germany's former kaiser is blamed for (Continued on page 669).



Chas. A. Bingham, Michigan's Voting Delegate at the A. F. B. F.

boundless gratitude, praise, and no gift of the people is too good for them. We believe a constant effort should be kept up to help place them again among us, in society and business. We welcome them to the farms and we will do what we can to help them begin life over as farmers, if they choose to do so.

We commend them "for organizing the American Legion." We see in it what we have seen in the "Grand Army of the Republic," and the United Confederate Veterans—citizen soldiers for law and order, and a guarantee that civil and religious liberty shall be maintained in this land at all costs.

8.—This organization recognizes that the strength and origin of the American Federation of Farm Bureaus has been achieved through cooperation with the state and federal Department of Agriculture, upon a sound educational program of local work.

We declare it to be our purpose to continue such cooperation in the future and that neither business enterprise or legislative activity should diminish such cooperative, educational activities.

9.—We urge the strengthening of the county organization financially and otherwise, so that capable men may be employed to manage the work of the county organization.

10.—When state or federal government grants corporate rights to any organization it is incumbent on that government to protect the public through such regulating legislation as will best prevent favoritism, stimulate initiative and guarantee adequate public service.

Has Faith in the Business of Farming

Differing from the Views of Profs. Babson and Fisher, John A. Cavanaugh, Prominent Agriculturist and Banker Believes that a New Type of Intensive Farming will Successfully Meet a Reduction in Prices for Products with the Cost of Land Maintained.

THERE are in the United States today two schools of thought on the price subject. One follows the teachings of Professor Irving Fisher of Yale University. The other accepts as gospel the mandates of Roger W. Babson. Let us see to what extent these two apostles of economics differ on farm land prices.

Under date of September 5 the Babson Statistical Organization made this report to me: "We feel that farm values are tremendously inflated; that under normal conditions such as prevailed in 1912 and 1913, farm lands purchased at present costs would not begin to pay an adequate return on the investment. * * * We expect that by 1921 crop prices are going to be substantially lower than they are now and that farm property bought at present prices may not prove a profitable investment."

On the other hand, in an address delivered before the conference of governors and mayors at the White House Professor Fisher said: "The fundamental practical question confronting business men is whether the general level of prices is going to fall. In my opinion it is not going to fall much, if at all. We are on a permanently higher price level, and the sooner the business men of the country take this view and adjust themselves to it, the sooner will they save themselves and the nation from the misfortune which will come if we persist in our present false hope. * * * To talk reverently of 1913-14 prices is to speak a dead language today. Business men are going to find out that the clever man is not the man who waits, but the one who finds out the new price facts and acts accordingly."

Price of Farm Products.

Have we the perspicacity to choose between such eminent, yet such varying, authorities? Have we the effrontery to say that neither is exactly correct? Will you pardon me if I have the temerity to set forth some very positive convictions of my own, which find basis on the law and the gospel laid down by both Mr. Babson and Professor Fisher, but differ from and take exception to each?

I am convinced of certain things which I might best set forth in serial fashion, discussing them in the order in which they are placed.

First: The price of farm products will not decline within the next few years.

Second: The price of farm land will not decline within the next decade.

Third: Farming will continue to provide a reasonable return on both capital and labor invested.

Fourth: Farming will be conducted more scientifically than ever before, a new type of intensive farmer will result from the decrease in the value of

farm products and the increase in the value of farm land.

Let us consider, first, the price of farm products.

There is a proverb to the effect that "the best reply to a prophecy is another forecast." I reserve the right to reply to myself by forecasting again, as occasion warrants. For the present, however, I am content with the prediction that we shall see little, if any, decline in the price of farm products for the next two years at least. Eventually, however, the price of farm products will come down, before the cost of production comes down.

Many abnormal factors are contributing to the present high prices of products. We must remember that the abnormal is always impermanent. One

and the lessons become better learned. Russia alone can feed Europe when a government is established and the people are permitted once more to live in peace. The abnormal European demand for our foodstuffs can hardly continue more than a few years more at most. Coincident with its decline will come a falling off in the price of our farm products. I do not predict a return to pre-war prices. I do predict a decline from existing prices.

Personal Experience.

I now approach the subject of land values, with some temerity to be sure, but with positive convictions nevertheless.

Few parts of the country failed to see a very appreciable advance in land values in 1919. In Iowa, as many read-

an acre of land is worth a sum upon which a fair rate of interest and a fair return for management can be secured, year after year, by the growing of crops which are adapted to the land and which have an assured market under ordinary production and conditions. In brief, the value of land depends upon its continuous productivity (without injury to itself) and its availability to a steady market. In the past it has been rather generally accepted that land which would return three per cent annually on its capitalization was a good investment, in view of the approximate annual increase in value of ten per cent, extending over a period of many years. In a word, \$200 farm land must bring the owner \$6 a year, the balance of his profits to come out of its ultimate sale at an increased price. Some authorities place the justifiable rate lower, figuring even two per cent as vindicating the owning and operating of land, in view of the stability and ready convertibility of the security and its almost inevitable increase in value from year to year.

Let me digress a few minutes to give a personal illustration.

About twenty years ago, upon the death of my father, I inherited four hundred and eighty acres of Iowa land, at least eighty of which he had bought for \$2.50 each. About a dozen years ago I bought adjoining land for \$55, \$70 and \$85 an acre; perhaps \$70 would be a fair average. I keep accurate records of every farm I own, I might almost say every acre. The four hundred and eighty acres which I inherited from my father (including the eighty bought by him for \$2.50) returned me an income the first few years of \$1.87 an acre, from which I was obliged to pay taxes and repairs. Another three hundred and twenty acres which cost me an average of \$70 returned me an income of \$2.50 an acre. I was getting three per cent on the average land value in those days.

I do not propose to bore you with the story of my own farming operations. I farm my land on shares, the tenant receiving a little more than I receive, giving me one-half the corn and two-fifths of the small grain, and paying me \$5 an acre for the hay and pasture land. Here is a table of my average rent, per acre, for my land, for the last eight years—bearing in mind, always, that I receive a little less than one-half the crop and a nominal rental for hay and pasture land:

1911\$ 8.50
191210.55
19139.01
191411.58
19156.56
19169.92
191712.94
191810.18

Compare these figures with the \$1.87 and the \$2.50 which I was receiving (Continued on page 660).

Predictions of Mr. Cavanaugh:

The price of farm products will decline within the next few years.

The price of farm land will not decline within the next decade.

Farming will be conducted more scientifically than ever before, a new type of intensive farmer will result from the decrease in the value of farm products and the increase in the value of farm land.

by one these abnormal factors will disappear and, with them, a certain share of the inflated values which they occasioned.

For instance, take the European demand for our agricultural products, one of the present abnormal factors in price inflation. A newspaper man, a skilled investigator, traveling through the agricultural regions of Europe, reports surpluses of staples where famine conditions were supposed to exist. It is inevitable that the waste of these surpluses will be heavy, because of demoralized conditions generally. As a result, we may look for large food exports from the United States, even to those countries where surpluses now exist. But these conditions are not permanent. Within two years Germany will be back on a producing basis, Hungary and Rumania will have settled down to the production of surpluses of food to compete with our exports. Europe has learned many valuable lessons during the war in how to promote agriculture, how to provide for itself. Before the war England produced only seventeen per cent of its foodstuffs. In 1918 England produced over thirty per cent of its foodstuffs. She may confidently be expected to do still better as the years pass

ers may know, the agricultural college placed the increase at sixty per cent. I would have put it nearer seventy-five. Throughout most of the middle west the increase ranged from thirty-five to seventy-five per cent. For the United States as a whole, Roger Babson figures the advance, since 1916, at thirty per cent. He admits that in the middle west and south it approximated one hundred and even, in some cases, one hundred and fifty per cent.

I have personal knowledge of farms in Iowa, Illinois and Minnesota which increased in price \$100 per acre in ninety days last summer. I personally know of farmers who sold their land for \$250, \$300 and even \$350 an acre, making a handsome profit, only to repurchase these same farms, later on, at an advance of \$25 to \$50 an acre, paying \$10,000 to \$15,000 to get their farms back. There is no denying that an increase in land prices, such as was never known before, has been seen all over the country. Let us concede, to hasten the argument, that there has been an advance in the corn belt of fifty to seventy-five per cent and in the country generally of fifteen to thirty per cent. Are these prices justified; will they continue?

It seems pretty well established that



After Reading Carefully the Above Predictions and Contemplating the Work Done by these Farm Bureau Leaders of Oakland County, who Signed up Eighty-five Per Cent of her Farmers for that Organization, the Suggestion Persists that Possibly None of the Gentlemen quoted in the Above Article, nor Mr. Cavanaugh Himself, Took Full Account of the Factors that will Shape the Future of Our Farming Business.

American Farm Bureau Federation

FOR the first time in the history of American agriculture, an organization truly representative of the mass of farmers of this country, without any personal axes to grind and with finances adequate to promote and protect farming interests on a broad scale, is ready to do business.

Delegates from thirty-five states, including Michigan, met in Chicago last week Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, and formed the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Leadership in the organization was taken by the middlewestern states' delegates, who have their state organizations on more of a business basis than those of the far west, east and south. But the sentiment of the weaker organized states in the convention was that the Farm Bureau Federation is not going to be another "paper" organization of farmers and delegates from those regions left for their homes enthusiastically determined to build their state organizations into business institutions able to develop their local agriculture and qualified to stand side by side with the farm bureaus of Michigan, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio in a strong, efficient national federation.

A constitution, appearing in full in another column, was adopted and becomes effective when ten state organizations, represented in the convention, ratify it. The first annual meeting will be held in Chicago, March 3, when the business machinery of the federation will be set in motion.

The federation's objects are "to correlate and strengthen state farm bureaus and similar organizations, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of the nation."

It is different from some so-called farmers' organizations in that its officers must be bona fide farmers. So that no individual may use it for the furtherance of political ambitions any officer or director who shall become a candidate for public office, elective or appointive, state or national, automatically severs his official connection with the federation.

Officers elected in Chicago were: J. R. Howard, of Iowa, president; S. L. Strivings, of New York, vice-president. The regional executive committee is as follows: Northeast, E. B. Cornwall, of Vermont; C. F. Richardson, of Massachusetts; H. E. Taylor, of New Jersey; Midwest, O. E. Bradfute, of Ohio; Harvey J. Sconce, of Illinois; Chester H. Gray, of Missouri. South, Gray Silver, of West Virginia; J. W. Wilson, of Georgia; James Bishop, of Oklahoma. Far west, W. H. Walker, of California; W. C. Jamieson, of Colorado; John F. Burton, of Utah.

To serve temporarily until March 3, when the permanent organization will be perfected, are J. W. Coverdale, of Iowa, as secretary, and O. E. Bradfute, of Ohio, as treasurer. National offices will be opened probably in Chicago or Washington in the spring.

Though every section of the country was represented in the convention and interests were varied, harmony prevailed through most of the sessions. The financing of the federation was virtually the only point on which a serious split threatened. But the vision of the middlewestern group, who in their states have recognized and experienced the fact that no farmers' organization can function properly without a healthy treasury, succeeded in convincing the east, south and far west of the necessity for financial strength if the federation was not to disintegrate into another "paper" affair. Leadership in this matter was taken by C. A. Bingham, secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, and he was given credit

Official Delegates from Thirty-Five States Succeed in Federating State Farm Bureaus Into a Thoroughly Representative National Agricultural Organization.

of having saved the convention from going to pieces on this issue.

Milo D. Campbell, of Coldwater, president of the National Milk Producers' Association, in a talk on the opening day, voiced the opinion that the federation was "the most promising child ever born to American agriculture."

Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, expressed himself almost identically, and J. R. Howard, in accepting the presidency of the federation, said:

"I recognize the great responsibility you have offered me and I will do my best to be worthy of it. I realize fully what it means to the farmers of this country to have an honest organization which truly represents them and is without motives other than the development of every phase of agriculture. I will try to make it the greatest asset farmers of this country have ever had, but in doing that, to be successful, I must have the whole-hearted support of every genuine farmer in the country."

Michigan's delegation at the convention included Mr. Bingham, Roland Morrill, of Benton Harbor, president of the State Farm Bureau; James Nicol, of Allegan; R. G. Potts, of Washington; Fred Cornair, of Chesaning, executive committeemen of the State Farm Bureau; J. P. Powers, publicity director of State Farm Bureau; Milo D. Campbell; Dr. Eben Mumford, state county agent leader; I. R. Waterbury, of Detroit; C. B. Cook, of Owosso, and Bert Holden, of Wixom.

States represented at the convention were as follows:

Michigan, Connecticut, New York, Illinois, New Hampshire, Vermont, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Mississippi, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Montana, Colorado, Utah, California, Arkansas, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Tennessee, South Carolina, Idaho.

The Constitution as Adopted:

Article I—Name.

The name of this organization shall be the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Article II—Objects.

The objects of this organization shall be to correlate and strengthen the state farm bureaus and similar state organizations of the several states in a national federation, to promote, protect and represent the business, economic, social and educational interests of the farmers of the nation and to develop agriculture.

Article III—Membership.

Section 1.—The membership of this organization shall consist of state farm bureau federations and state agricultural associations based on the farm bureau, or similar, plan when approved by the executive committee of the organization.

Section 2.—All applicants for membership shall submit to the executive committee a copy of their constitution and by-laws.

Section 3.—Any member may withdraw from the American Farm Bureau Federation by presenting to the secretary a written resignation, provided that all dues are paid to date of withdrawal.

Article IV—Board of Directors.

Section 1.—The governing body of

this organization shall be composed of the board of directors, the members of which shall be elected by each of their respective state federations, or similar organizations, which shall meet once a year. Each state organization qualifying for membership shall be entitled to one director and an additional director for every twenty thousand, or major portion thereof, of paid-up members of the county organizations, which are affiliated in the state organizations.

Section 2.—The board of directors shall be composed of actual bona fide farmers, and each director shall have one vote on each question.

Article V—Dues.

Section 1.—The annual dues of each state association to the national organization shall be ten per cent of the total individual farm bureau membership dues; provided that in states not having membership the minimum dues shall be \$250 and the maximum \$1,000; the basis and amount for such states shall be fixed by the executive committee.

Section 2.—In states without memberships, if four per cent of the total amount expended annually for farm bureau work within the state exceeds \$1,000, the dues for such state shall be four per cent of such total expenditures or such portion thereof as deemed right by the executive committee.

Section 3.—Sections 1 and 2 shall be applicable for the first year.

Section 4.—The dues shall be payable in advance quarterly on January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1, each year. The executive committee shall have power to suspend any state organization from the American Farm Bureau Federation for the nonpayment of dues when six months in arrears.

Section 5.—Each state organization desiring to become a member of the American Farm Bureau Federation shall present an application, and if accepted by the executive committee, it shall then forward its membership dues for that quarter, and on receipt of same shall be entitled to full privileges of the organization.

Section 6.—A complete annual audit and report of the affairs of the organization shall be furnished each member, such audit to be made by certified public accountant.

Section 7.—The executive committee shall approve an order to be paid, such mileage, salaries and expenses as are in accord with the general plan adopted by the board of directors. The expenses of the board of directors attending the annual meeting shall be paid by the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Article VI—Meetings.

Section 1.—The annual meeting of the board of directors shall be held during the month of November or December, the date and place to be decided upon by the executive committee.

Section 2.—A majority of the board of directors shall constitute a quorum and no director shall vote by proxy.

Section 3.—Reports of all executive and other committee meetings shall be filed with the secretary and copies furnished to each director of the organization, and to the director of the states relation service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Section 4.—Special meetings of the board of directors may be called by the president with the approval of the executive committee, and shall be

called by him upon request of ten member states.

Article VII—Officers.

Section 1.—The officers of the American Farm Bureau Federation shall consist of a president, a vice-president, a treasurer and a secretary.

Section 2.—All officers, with the exception of the secretary and treasurer, shall be elected by the board of directors at each annual meeting and shall serve for one year, or until their successors are elected and shall have qualified.

Section 3.—The president shall be executive head of this organization and shall be paid such salary as may be determined upon by the board of directors. He shall preside at all meetings of the board of directors and of the executive committee. He shall be an ex-officio member of all standing and special committees.

Section 4.—The vice-president shall perform the duties of the president in his absence or inability to serve.

Section 5.—The treasurer shall be elected by the executive committee and shall receive all money from the secretary and shall disburse by check the same only upon written orders signed by the secretary and countersigned by the president. He shall carefully account for all money and make a full report to the board of directors annually, or at other times upon request of the president. The treasurer shall furnish a good and sufficient bond satisfactory to the executive committee and shall serve one year, or until his successor is elected and shall have qualified.

Section 6.—The secretary shall be elected by the executive committee and his salary fixed by it. He shall receive all money and pay it to the treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. He shall give a bond satisfactory to the executive committee. His further duty shall be outlined by the executive committee and he shall work under its direction.

Section 7.—The executive committee shall employ such assistant secretaries, assistants and office help as it may deem necessary.

Section 8.—Any officer or director of the American Farm Bureau Federation who shall become a candidate for an elective or appointive state or national office shall at once resign and be automatically dropped from his official position in the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Article VIII—Executive Committee.

Section 1.—The board of directors shall elect by majority vote at the annual meeting from among its membership an executive committee of twelve members, not more than one from any state, the members of which shall serve for the period of one year or until their successors are elected and shall have qualified. The executive committee shall have charge of the administrative affairs of the organization. Membership of said committee shall consist of three members from northeastern states, three members from the middle western states, three members from the southern states and three members from the far western states. The president and vice-president shall be members ex-officio of the executive committee. The committee members from each region shall be nominated by the directors from said region.

Section 2.—The regions for the selection of the members of the executive committee shall be as follows: Northeastern group: Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Pennsylvania.

Central group: Ohio, Illinois, Indiana.

(Continued on page 654).

National Grange in Session at Grand Rapids

Master Wilson Deals with the Big Problems of Agriculture

THERE never was a time in the history of American agriculture when farmers and people in all other vocations in life looked forward to what the National Grange might do as they are to the session now being held in Grand Rapids.

We have heard business men, politicians, preachers, lawyers and teachers prophesy what the Grange would decide about various important national matters. And the farmers here and those at home on their farms from one end of Michigan to the other, are quite positive as to what nearly every momentous decision will be. And it has come to pass these days that shrewd business men in other vocations are just now looking to the farmer for something more than grub. They seem to have fully appreciated the stand the farmers have recently taken regarding the plan offered to bunk together with organized labor.

Wednesday at eleven o'clock the National Grange was called to order by Master Oliver Wilson, of Peoria, Illinois. All the officers were present and thirty-one out of thirty-three states were represented by their respective state Grange Master and his wife. In a very few minutes all were in their stations on the main floor of the armory and the first session was in full blast without a hitch.

The greatest interest of the opening day was the annual, and the last, address of Master Wilson. It was expected by everybody that it would be a good one. And it was; and then some. The conditions of farm life and practice these days, following a sort of cleaning up job after cleaning out the old kaiser, are such that it needed a master hand to prepare and deliver a National Grange address that was over the top of all that had gone before. And it was conceded by every granger present that Master Wilson had crowned his eight years of service as Master of this great Order by delivering a wonderfully effective and complete address. He spoke in part, as follows:

"The greatest need of American agriculture from now on is neither subsidies, patronizing nor 'uplifting,' nor further campaigns of investigation, literature or other superficial or useless camouflage, all costing immense sums of money, employing an army of non-producers at the expense of the public treasury and all getting us nowhere.

"The time has come to simply classify agriculture as one of the great industries that make up our economic structure and to treat it as one of the vital parts of that structure. This means such an adjustment of prices for farm products, such a recognition

of production costs, such a scale of hours and wages as shall enable the farmer to run his business exactly as does the manufacturer of every other commodity—selling prices to be based upon the cost of production, plus such reasonable margin as shall provide for depreciation of equipment, for interest on investment and for a fair profit over all.

"When agriculture is thus classified and thus rewarded there will be no shortage of farm investors or farm workers, no scarcity of food and no need of any propaganda, either by the government or by anyone else, to 'popularize agriculture,' no subsidies of any kind, no Lane reclamation schemes nor other fictitious 'inducements' to insure an adequate food supply for America and for the world, for one year or any year.

"If all the money spent during the last twenty-five years in the United States for propaganda work, in the name of agriculture, had been devoted to building good roads between the farm and its market town; to extending rural mail service to thousands more of homes; substituting a system of reliable crop reports for the present worthless and misleading guess work; to creating efficient marketing bureaus that do more than simply theorize on the great problem of economical and business-like distribution of food—if this had been done, we might have gotten somewhere on 'the high cost of living' problem, so-called, with advantage to both consumer and producer. To start right in interpreting the food problem of the times, by getting to the very bottom of the facts, is one of the country's most imperative needs.

"Taxation lies at the base of much of the present-day trouble," Mr. Wilson said, and he suggested as an equalization of the burden that the cities where wealth and population are centered should bear a large proportion, especially for the maintenance of roads and schools.

"One of the imperative necessities of today is the putting of emphasis upon the sacred rights of property, as opposed to the wild orgy of radicalism, nationalism and anarchy which is sweeping the land and threatening to destroy every industry, every farm and every home. There can be no other end to present tendencies, if they remain unchecked and might as well be faced first as last, and there should be no further trifling in the matter. The right to individual property ownership, honestly accumulated and legitimately conserved, has always been a fundamental American principle. That principle is now being savagely attacked

"We've Motorized the Laundry Too"

The farm has indeed been admitted to the magic power of motorization—everywhere the mighty engines surge forward, plowing, reaping, accomplishing in a day the work that formerly required weeks of human effort.

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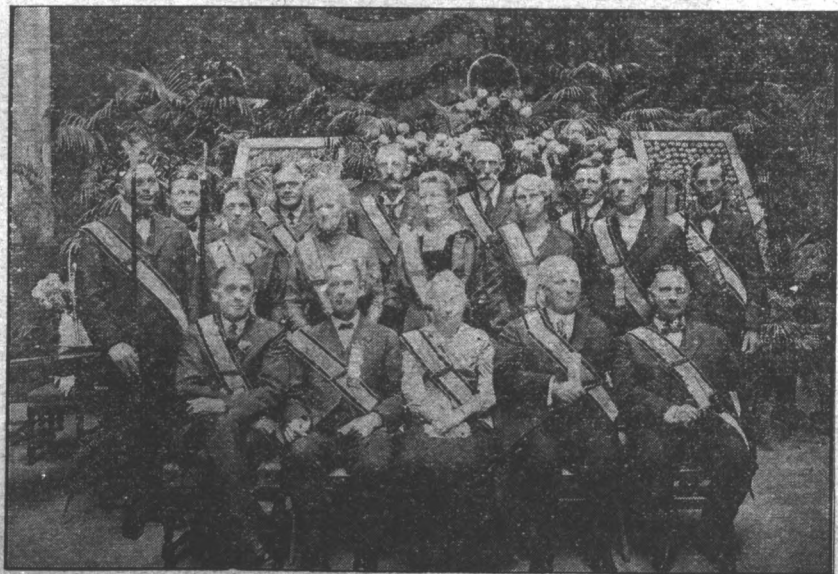
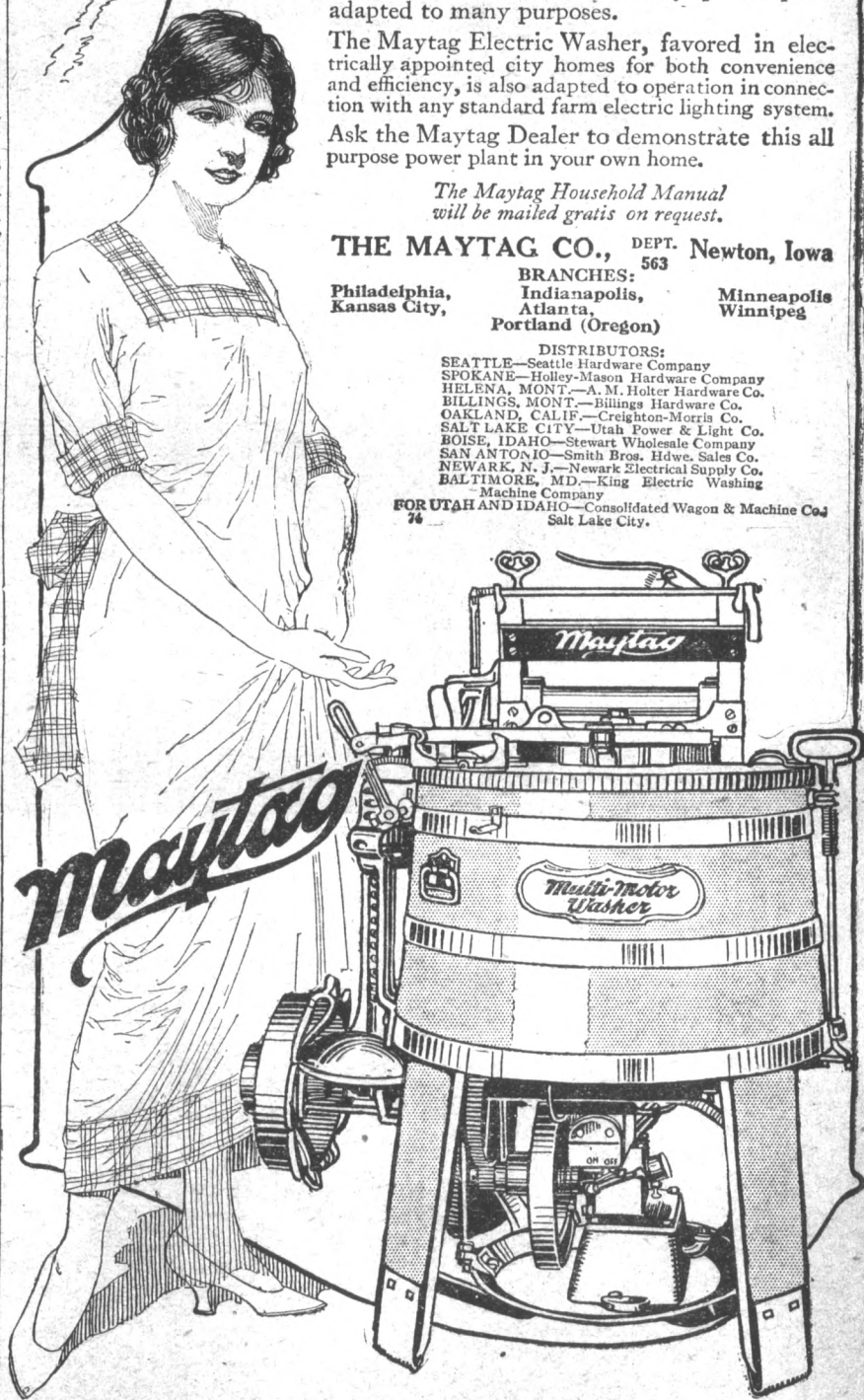
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from a variety of angles and it seems incredible that the American people as a whole have not yet awakened to this supreme danger which underlies all the upheavals we are now witnessing in this country.

"A home-owning nation is a strong nation, but unless individual property rights are eternally safeguarded, no home will be safe. Where capital is destroyed labor will have gone to its doom. Captains in industry are as essential as skill in labor, and when either disappears life for the other will not be possible. Instead of joining in the hue and cry of these chaotic times against all investment, all industry and all property ownership, the imperative call of the hour is for the protection of these sacred rights without whose preservation no republic can endure and no people can prosper.

"If conditions force us to a distinct line-up in these directions then the sharper the line is drawn the better. There can be no middle-ground and perhaps the sooner we are compelled to settle this issue the better it will be for us all.

"We are now called to recognize what the great mass of people in America seems to have totally forgotten, that thrift and frugality still are essential to the growth of a prosperous people, as against the fearful reign of extravagance and waste that is the curse of our present generation. With a national debt, equal to \$240 per capita rating upon every man, woman and child in this country; with state, county and municipal expenditures going upward by great leaps and bounds, and with no courageous voice sounding throughout the land, a clarion call is needed to call a great people back to a safety level in public spending. We see reflected only the spirit of the times, personal extravagance runs riot through our generation * * *

"Underlying a very large percentage of our national troubles is the fact that too many people are in America who are not a part of America and never intend to be if they can help it. Our world-wide welcome of the past, and our failure to foresee and forestall its dangers, has filled our land with a class of people who have no conception of what liberty means, no respect for law and no regard for either individual or collective rights. Only a strong code of immigration laws and a new policy in handling the alien question can save the United States from destruction, and each day's delay in acting menaces every institution we hold dear. There are thousands in this country whose acts merit immediate deportation and would be deported if a government and a people were awake to their peril.

"We cannot declare too strongly that the sole and adequate remedy for the consequences of war prostration is for everybody to go to work and keep at work. No investigation of our present ills and no suggested remedy for their cure will ever get us anywhere—no matter though it cost into the millions—which is not honest enough to recognize that when production decreases prices go up and that when idleness increases morale goes down.

"By tremendous strides the working hours of American labor have been diminished and American efficiency has decreased proportionately; people who howl for a six-hour day and a five-day week and who are willing to go to any lengths to secure these ends have lost sight of the highest conception of human service; and if modern energies were as vigorously applied to doing work as they are to avoid it, most of our reconstruction problems would vanish and the future could be faced without fear.

"We must all be Americans together—there is today too much tendency among our people toward class endeavor, class legislation and class

thinking, and the interests of the nation demand the destruction of such unworthy ideals, whether they be hoisted by a labor union or by a group of farmers."

Master Wilson said that two hundred and sixty-nine new Granges had been organized during the past year and nineteen reorganized. Ohio led with forty-three new Granges, Pennsylvania coming second with forty-one.

The financial resources total \$107,608.36, a gain of \$4,242.12 for the year. During the eight years that he has been master there have been organized or reorganized 3,610 Granges, an average of four hundred and fifty-one a year, and the records show the Order has been potent in securing desired legislation. The legislative office in Washington has been of great benefit to the Order and should be continued, the Master said.

He again emphasized the fact that the time has come to simply classify agriculture as one of the great industries that make up our economic structure and to classify it as one of the vital parts of that structure.

From the opening of the first session professional lobbyists have been numerous and busy in the lobby of the Pantlind Hotel. Each one is working for something and tries to buttonhole one of the sixty-six men and women who have the final vote on the many motions and resolutions to be considered during the coming week.

We can clearly see how all Michigan Granges feel on the plan proposed by Gompers for the Grange to join hand in hand with the American Federation of Labor. Everyone is "agin" it—there seem to be a few from the western states who mildly favor trying it out.

(Continued next week).

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU.

(Continued from page 652).

ana, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri and Wisconsin.

Far western group: Montana, Idaho, Colorado, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, California, Oregon, Washington, Wyoming and Nevada.

Southern group: Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Tennessee, Oklahoma, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana.

Section 3.—A quorum in all meetings of the executive committee and other standing and special committees shall be a majority of such committee. All vacancies except in the board of directors shall be filled by the executive committee until the next annual meeting.

Section 4.—The executive committee shall have power to conduct a referendum vote on any matter of national interest.

Article IX—Remuneration.

The vice-president, the treasurer and members of the executive committee shall be paid not to exceed \$10 per diem and necessary expenses, which shall be paid from the funds of the American Farm Bureau Federation, while such officers are attending to the business of the organization.

Article X—Amendments.

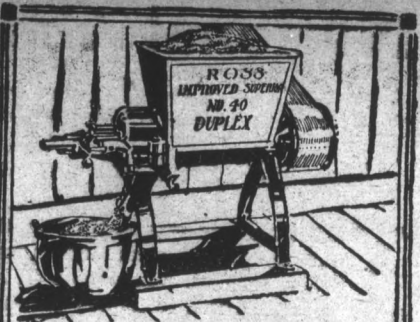
This constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any regular meeting of the board of directors, such amendments to be effective when approved by a majority of the member states.

Article XI—By-Laws.

The executive committee shall have power to formulate the necessary by-laws for this organization subject to the approval of the board of directors.

Article XII—Enacting Clause.

This constitution shall be effective when ratified by ten state organiza-



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Maximum Growth of Hay or Pasture

IT stirs the writer to see a man beat the grass following. They use perhaps his horse or abuse his soil. In many sections whole fields are producing at a minimum, growing scanty grass, sometimes poverty-stricken weeds, and even on the land of some good farmers, their poor yields of grass are hidden by worthless weeds.

In the farm papers you will see numerous attempts to tell how to get rid of "horse sorrel" and other pests, but they are all unsatisfactory. The remedy is to make the grass or hay grow so thick that no soil can be seen, and to make any soil, no matter how, produce as good as the best. Any dirt will yield three tons and over of clover, or timothy, and above four of alfalfa per acre.

All this talk about weed eradication is useless. The seed is in the soil and will grow when conditions are right for it. The only way to prevent the weed seed growing would be to haul the soil away. Let it stay and fight the conditions. Smother the weeds with tame grasses.

The Specific—the Remedy.

Too many farmers use a little dose of plant food which only helps tide the grain crop over adversity, and then look for a modicum left unused to help

the grass following. They use perhaps the equal of one load of manure per acre, expecting it, by some necromancy, to work wonders for years afterwards. They have self-feeders, or corn scattered all over a field for their live stock, but are penurious in the use of and the value of fertilizers. They buy wagon and even carloads of feed for animals, and a few bags of fertilizer to feed a grain crop and grass for years following.

Try the same plan on the fields by giving the crops all they need, and it will be a beginning on the ground floor, the right place to start, for the cheapest food possible for the animals. Many are buying feed who could grow many times the amount with less cost, by supplementing the farm manure with the proper fertilizer. Five dollars, or ten dollars an acre is not too large a contribution for an acre. When one manures an acre he applies several times that. There is no use farming except for maximum results, the same as we strive for and find profit in animal feeding. There is a way to feed animals or crops to just keep life in them, and another way to bring the highest possible returns.

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There is a Way to Feed Animals and Plants to Bring Maximum Returns.

Rye for Poultry

THE price of poultry feeds has caused many poultrymen to wonder if rye is not a good substitute for wheat in the poultry ration. However, the hens do not like rye and will scarcely eat it unless they are half-starved from a lack of other grain. Even at the present price of wheat as compared with rye, the wheat is undoubtedly the best investment. The writer requested the experiences with feeding rye to hens from several farmers and poultrymen. One reported that the rye caused serious digestive troubles, probably due to the ergot which grows on rye heads. This is a fungous disease of the plant which may cause illness among fowls.

Another farmer reported that his hens would eat Rosen rye if they were fed no other grain. However, they did not seem to like it and did not do as well as on other grains. One farmer reported that his hens would not eat rye at all, but preferred to range and hunt for their own feed. The writer placed three heaps of rye on the grass on the range used by growing stock. For several days the birds ran over this rye and the quantity did not diminish. However, at the end of a week it was gone and none of the birds have been sick. Some of them picked at it when quite hungry. The same amount of wheat placed on the range would have been cleaned up in a few minutes.

The analysis of rye does not show any great difference from wheat and many people in Europe use large amounts of it for food. In such sections the poultry seem to eat considerable rye without illness. In this country where plenty of corn, wheat and oats can be obtained, it does not pay to force the hens to eat rye, as they will do better on the grains which are more appetizing and with which they are more familiar. At the present price of rye, farmers who raise it will probably do better to sell it and buy other kinds of grain for the poultry.

One farmer reported that he had used ground rye with bran in a dry mash and the birds had seemed to like it and the egg production was quite satisfactory. Mixing the ground rye with equal parts of bran would reduce the danger of digestive troubles. Some have found that rye which has started to germinate will be readily eaten by the hens. However, as good egg records depend upon getting the hens to eat plenty of egg-making food, it does not pay to ever feed them materials that they do not like.

R. G. K.



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Experienced farmer and son want to work on farm for next summer. Wants good house to live in, close to high school preferred. would consider buying or renting farm. Box A-115 care of Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

Lower Feed Cost!

Stock keep healthier and fatten faster if they drink lots of water. Save feed by giving them plenty of warm water in winter time. **Western Tank Heater** will provide for your stock in coldest weather. Simplest, most economical tank heater for wood, metal or concrete tanks. **No Waste Heat**—Burns like a base burner. Removable ash tray—all fire under water—forces warm water to surface—burns coal, wood or waste material—heats quicker on less fuel and with less trouble. Sold on absolute money-back guarantee. **FREE** Send for illustrated folder and special low price offer. **Western Mfg. Co., 540 Depot St., Washington, Iowa.**



Michigan Crop Report

THE final report on the late crops is more flattering than those made during the very severe and protracted drought period of the summer, and sustains Michigan's enviable reputation as an agricultural state regardless of the varying weather conditions that are often experienced. While the fall rains were later than usual in arriving, frosts were also dilatory and permitted full development and maturity of corn, potatoes, beans, buckwheat, clover seed and sugar beets. The corn crop is the largest and best in years, the yield of beans, buckwheat and sugar beets are above the average, and the yields of the others are very close to the ten-year average. Such is the nature of the joint crop report issued by Coleman C. Vaughan, Secretary of State, and Verne H. Church, Field Agent, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates. All of these crops are of excellent quality and far better in grade than produced in the last three years.

The estimates of the acreage of winter wheat and rye will be ready for publication in December. Owing to extremely dry weather the seeding was slightly later than usual and the growth of these grains was rather slow at first. Since the fall rains began the growth has been more rapid, and both crops will go into winter in excellent condition and with about a normal top-growth. Early-sown fields of wheat in a number of southern counties are reported to be quite badly infested with Hessian fly. The amount of wheat marketed during October in the state is estimated to be 1,972,000 bushels, and the total amount marketed since the movement of the new crop began, 5,731,000 bushels. Twenty-six mills and elevators reported no wheat purchased during the month.

The corn crop matured with practically no frost damage and, notwithstanding the very dry season, developed an average yield of thirty-eight bushels per acre, which is the highest in many years and 6.3 bushels above the ten-year average. The acreage was large and if all had been utilized as grain the crop would have been 64,866,000 bushels. Thirty-five per cent of the crop went into silos and three per cent was utilized for fodder and other purposes, leaving sixty-two per cent to be husked, or a grain crop of 40,217,000 bushels. The yield of silage was 7.5 tons per acre, and more silos were completely filled than ever before. The amount of the old crop of corn on farms on November 1 is estimated to be 283,000 bushels, or 1.5 per cent of the crop.

The yield of buckwheat is placed at fifteen bushels per acre, as compared to ten bushels last year, and a ten-year average of 14.6 bushels. The increased yield over last year offsets the decreased acreage so that the total crop will be 780,000 bushels or the same as last year. The quality is excellent.

The total potato crop is estimated at 29,304,000 bushels as compared with 28,560,000 last year. The crop is of uniformly good quality and the yield is considerably better than growers expected a few weeks before digging time. The crop is practically all harvested and was handled with almost no loss from frost or freezing weather.

Bean threshing is progressing rather slowly and late returns from threshers are reducing the average from that indicated earlier in the season. The present outlook is for an average yield of about 12.7 bushels per acre, and a total crop of about 4,000,000 bushels.

The quality is good and the pick is comparatively small.

The estimated yield of clover seed is 1.4 bushels per acre as compared with 1.5 bushels last year and 1.6 bushels the average for the past seven years. The acreage is relatively small being only 74,000 which, at the estimated yield, will produce a total of 103,000 bushels. Many sections of the state will not produce enough for local needs.

The estimated production of apples is 5,328,000 bushels, or thirty-seven per cent of a full crop. The ten-year average is fifty-four per cent of a full crop and last year sixty-eight per cent of a full crop was produced in the state.

Pears are found to be sixty per cent of a crop, or 724,000 bushels.

The outlook for sugar beets improved materially since the fall rains came. The condition is ninety-two per cent as compared with eighty-six per cent one month ago. Occasionally yields of as much as twenty tons per acre are reported. The harvesting of the crop is nearly completed, and the beets are moving to the sugar factories as fast as cars can be obtained and handled.

The amount of grain and seed threshed as reported by threshermen up to and including October 8, 1919, is as follows:

Crop.	Bushels.	Aver. Yield.
Winter wheat	16,365,125	20.34
Spring wheat	811,435	11.22
Rye	10,800,304	13.41
Oats	26,324,904	23.82
Speltz	149,293	17.65
Barley	3,460,672	16.98
Buckwheat	86,184	13.87
Peas	233,312	11.84
Timothy seed	2,173	3.14
Clover seed	26,217	1.51
Beans	1,323,148	12.93

COST OF PREPARING OAT STUBBLE FOR WHEAT.

What is it worth to plow and fit oat stubble for wheat and drill it per acre? **Genesee Co. J. D. G.**

Considerable would depend upon the nature of the soil. If the land is sandy or gravelly or a mellow loam it will not take nearly as much labor to plow it and prepare the seed bed as though it was heavy clay land, then, too, wages differ in different neighborhoods. For work like this the present season in our vicinity you would have to pay a man and team about \$6.00 a day to get them to work and I don't believe you can figure on them plowing more than one and one-half acres per day. Perhaps if it was sandy land they would average two acres, then it would cost as much to harrow and disc, if lumpy, as it would to plow. Take this with the drilling and it will cost from \$18 to \$20 per acre. **C. C. L.**

TRESPASSING CATTLE.

I have rented a farm. Some of my cattle went through the fence into my neighbor's corn, which has no fence. Am I bound to pay damages? **J. C.**

The tenant has no greater right than his lessor. The question does not show who was bound to keep up the fence. If the fence was not divided each party must keep his stock at his peril. If the fence was divided and the cattle got through the part which the tenant or lessor was bound to keep up there is liability for damages. If they got through the other part of the fence and it was not a legal fence there is no liability for damages.

JOHN R. ROOD.

How Do You Do Your Chores?

The OLD Way or the JAMES Way?

The old way—cleaning out the barn is the dirtiest and hardest work on the place—a chore that is shirked by everyone who has a chance to get away from it. Loading up the old wheelbarrow—pushing it out through the barn, leaving a trail of dripping filth—across a mushy yard and up on to a manure pile, trying the strength and patience of the strongest man; afterwards loading the wagon from the pile, losing the liquid—who could like such a job?

But dirty work like this is no longer necessary on any farm.

This task, like many other tasks in the dairy barn, has been changed by James to a chore that even the boys like and which they can do as well as the strongest man.

James Carriers Make Chore Time Short

What a snap it is to clean the barn the modern James Way! How easy to drop the carrier to the floor, lifting the manure barely knee high to get it into the tub.

In a few moments the big tub can be loaded with more manure than half a dozen wheelbarrows can hold. Then a quick, easy run out of the barn and a jerk on the trip empties the load directly into wagon or spreader or onto the pile. And it's a clean way. The tub is practically water tight—no slopping or dripping.

A most attractive feature of this new way is that freedom from the drudgery costs you less—in actual dollars and cents—than the old way of cleaning with a wheelbarrow, or with wagon driven through the barn.

Every farmer ought to know that the old-time wheelbarrow way of cleaning the barn is the most expensive way. He knows very well it's the hardest.

The cost of wheelbarrows or the cost of modern carriers is only a fraction of the real cost.

The real expense is the time required—time for which you pay cash if your hired man does the work; or time in which you can be earning bigger profits if you do it yourself.

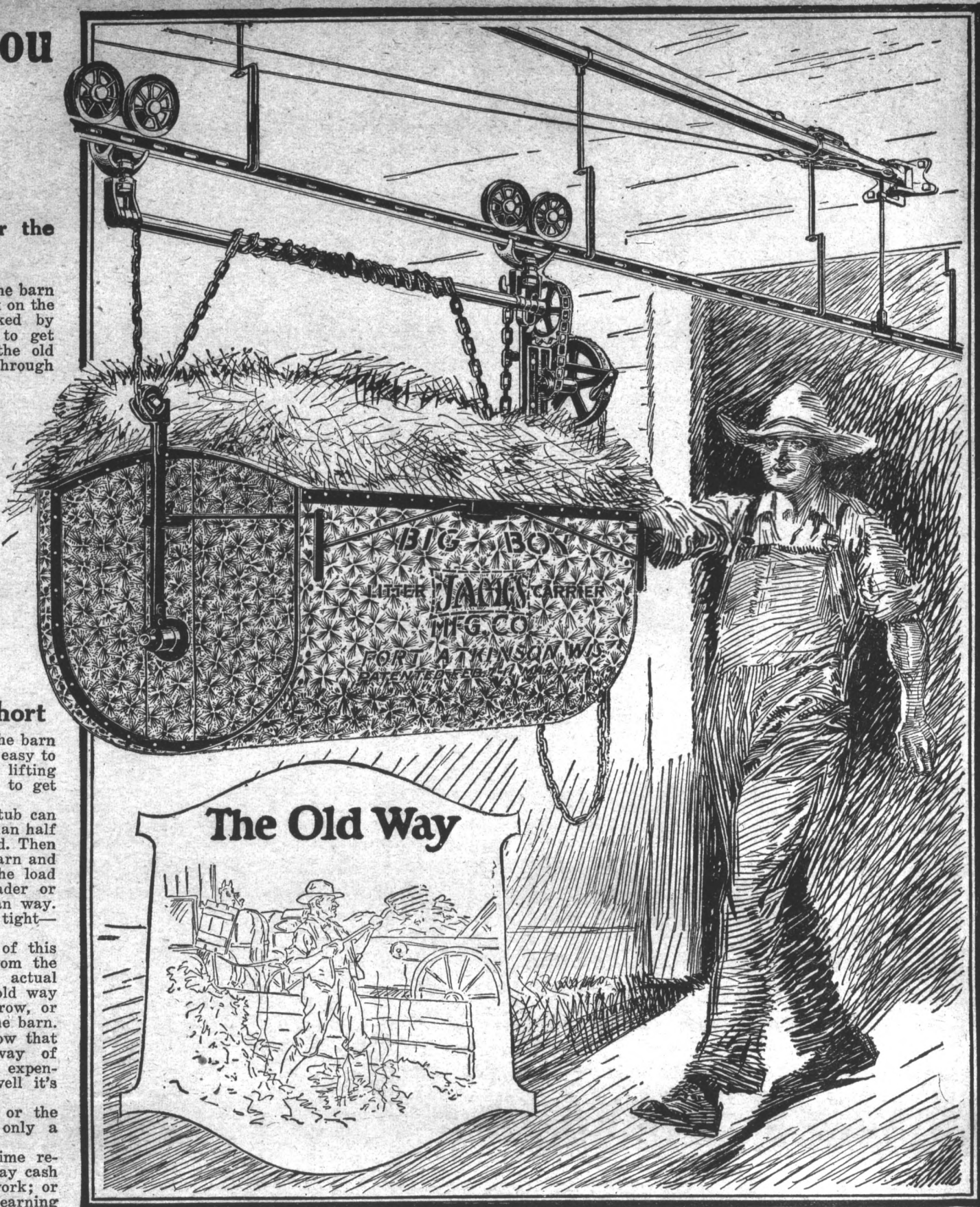
James Carriers

cut this time in half.

James Carriers are more strongly and heavily built than they need be. All tubs are made of 18 gauge galvanized steel built on a framework of galvanized iron, end of tub reinforced with galvanized steel plate. Well riveted, all rivets Sherardized. Perfect control clutch and brake make it possible to lower the tub quickly by its own weight—yet keeping the speed of descent under absolute control. Shaft is all cold rolled steel 1 1/4 inches in diameter.

The lifting chain has the full length of the shaft on which to wind—winds in such a way as to form an open spiral, avoiding wear. JAMES I-beam track has a narrow thread, affording no place for snow, sleet or dirt to collect; being one piece, it cannot spread and bind the tracker wheels. Depth of the track and its heavy flanges prevent it from springing under heavy loads, and give the track long life because of the greater thickness of wearing surface. JAMES Safety Switch can be operated from below, no matter how high the track.

The ingenious "I-beam track" and "button-on hangers" make it easy to put up JAMES rigid track carriers—easy even for inexperienced help.



The James Way

In putting up the track, the hangers "button on"—the button of the hanger is put through the hole in the track, hanger turned to position desired and fastened to joist or ceiling. No special curves are required, because JAMES "I-beam track" is easily and quickly bent to any curve right in the barn without the use of heat.

Other Work Savers and Milk Makers

Such as the James drinking cups, feed and milk can carriers and trucks, cow stalls, stanchions, mangers, cow pens, bull and hog pens, ventilators,

swill carriers, horse stable fixtures, hog, sheep, and beef barn equipment, are described in the book, "The Jamesway" which will be sent on request.

Barn Planning

For many years, the James Barn Planning Department has been helping customers and others in planning new barns and remodeling old barns. In this work, Mr. James has associated with him a competent architect and engineer of unusual experience in ventilation and construction problems, another architect who has many years of experience in the planning of new buildings and remodeling of

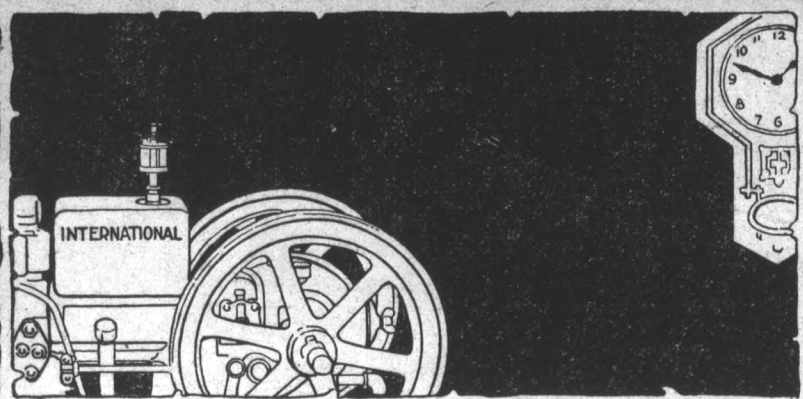
dairy barns, a large number of experienced draftsmen—and in the field are some 60 experts whose work takes them daily into dairy barns in every part of the country, consulting on remodeling and other barn problems, drawing preliminary plans and reporting on new ideas and unusual conditions.

All this experience and ability in the planning of new or remodeling of old dairy barns is at your service. Full information regarding the James barn planning service and all James equipment is given in the

Free Barn Book

of 336 pages entitled "The James Way" which will be sent on request. Please state number of cows you own. If interested in hog barn equipment ask for the "Hog Barn Book". You want more milk from your cows—you want less work—write for it today.

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Makers of Labor-Saving Barn Equipment



How You Dread Wash Day!

WE are talking to you, Mrs. Farmer. And we want to help you. You have the meals to get for the men folks on wash day the same as every other day—and there are the children to be looked after as usual, as well as your regular housework and chores. Even without these added tasks, the family wash is usually enough to break any woman's back and to wear her out generally. Working in the fields and around farm machinery makes dirty clothes—as you well know.

An **International Kerosene Engine**—1½-h. p. size—will take the hard work and backache out of the family wash for you as well as removing all of the dirt just as efficiently as you could do it yourself. You need a power washer and one of these little engines just as much as your husband needs a mower or grain binder. He doesn't cut the hay and grain with a sickle or scythe—modern machinery has taken the hard work and backache out of these tasks for him. So you are certainly entitled to an engine and power washer to do as much for you.

And between times the engine will churn the butter, turn the cream separator, shell corn for the chickens, turn the grindstone, pump water, saw wood and handle other chores, saving work for the whole family. Write for a descriptive catalogue so that you can show your husband just the engine you want. There are three sizes—1½, 3, and 6-h. p.

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This wholesome table beverage with a rich aromatic, coffee-like flavor is deliciously satisfying, economical, and respects both health and pocketbook.

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Protest Icing Charges

THE fruit and vegetable growers and shippers of the country are waging an aggressive campaign against the proposed perishable protective tariff by which the United States Railroad Administration will put certain fixed charges into effect for icing refrigerator cars and for the use of dry refrigerator cars.

Samuel Fraser, of the Associated Fruit and Vegetable Industries of eastern and western New York, who is leading the opposition fight against the tariff, says it differs from other railroad tariffs in that if a passenger buys a ticket at a railroad station, he makes a contract with the railroad that he is to be transported from a certain point to a certain point. In this icing tariff the railroad not only promises to do nothing, but it seeks to absolve itself from all responsibility in regard to possible delay or loss through deterioration of the commodity transported.

At the second Chicago hearing held before the Interstate Commerce Commission on this proposed perishable protective tariff, the railroad experts testified that they were selling refrigeration, but their idea of refrigeration consisted in merely keeping the bunkers full of ice, without regard to the character of the equipment.

In behalf of the shippers, R. G. Phillips, of the International Apple Shippers' Association, filed a statement showing the exact condition of eighty-five thousand refrigerator cars now in use.

The railroads seek to base their charges on an initial icing of five tons. The evidence filed shows that there are cars which will not hold one ton of ice, a great many which will not hold more than two and a half tons, some which will hold five tons and some holding six tons. To charge all men alike, whether they got two tons of ice or six, the shippers argue, would be unjust.

It was shown that a great many of the refrigerator cars are no better than box cars; yet it is for cars of this type that the railroads propose to charge the shipper the sum of five dollars per trip because of the extra value of the equipment. Recently, when shippers in Arkansas and California, where fixed charges are in effect, wanted to use refrigerator cars for shipping commodities under ventilation, they were informed that they could not have a refrigerator car unless they paid for the ice, the railroads insisting that they pay the regular full icing charge, whether the commodity needed ice or not.

If it is possible for the railroads to establish the point that the character of the equipment is not germane, then we have a situation like this: The cantaloupe shippers in California cannot harvest the melons until they are passed upon by an inspector who certifies that they have reached a satisfactory state of maturity. Then standard products are packed in standard packages. They are loaded into refrigerator cars which may be good or worthless for transporting cantaloupes and they are shipped under stated charges, for the icing is fixed at so much per car in California. We have standardization in everything else except railroad equipment. If it is good for the farmer to have state and federal standards for his products, it would seem proper for the railroads to have standards for their equipment.

The load a refrigerator car should carry depends upon its power to refrigerate. Records are on file showing that some cars might be capable of carrying three tiers of a commodity, whereas other cars could refrigerate five tiers. To load all five tiers is merely waste of food. Not only a waste, but in many cases it involves the sending of money by the grower or

shipper to pay for dumping the two top tiers. In some instances, eighty-six per cent of the cantaloupes of the upper tiers were decayed on arrival, due to the character of the car in which they were shipped. At the present day it is nothing short of criminal to have the grower spend his time and energy in producing and packing a commodity and then have to part with some of his money to pay for dumping it after he has paid freight on it for perhaps three thousand miles. Yet this is what is going on, owing to the faulty character of the equipment, and the growers are losing money, and incidentally the nation is suffering.

It has been known for years that the refrigerator car equipment was incapable of transporting the commodities put into it, and yet when it comes to an issue, the United States Railroad Administration is fighting the growers and shippers, and contending that the character of the equipment is not pertinent to the issue, after they had filed a statement showing that one reason for the increase in these charges was the large amount of damage that occurred in the transportation of these commodities.

The railroads have sought to show that they use large amounts of ice and that it was the main item in the construction of the tariff. The growers and shippers, on the other hand, complained that they were not getting the ice they paid for. This led to an investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the results showing that in many instances the railroads charged for twenty per cent more ice than was put into the cars.

At a public hearing in Rochester, it was shown that at Charlotte, an important transfer point for cars loaded with western New York fruit, the railroad officials did not know whether the cars were iced or re-iced; that if the men wanted to re-ice them they did it, and if they did not feel like it the cars were not iced, but the shipper paid for it just the same.

The shippers of perishable fruits and vegetables want reasonable assurance that their fruit is going into refrigerator cars, sufficiently equipped to preserve the fruit until it reaches its destination. After cultivating, spraying and pruning the trees, thinning the fruit and picking and packing it with the utmost care, in these times of high labor costs they cannot afford to have a part or the whole of their shipments damaged or ruined through the faulty equipment of the refrigerator cars and carelessness of the railroad men. They demand that they be permitted to pay for the service rendered, and that they be left free to secure the service where it can be most economically performed.

E. E. R.

FERTILIZER FOR STRAWBERRIES.

I have a field I had in ensilage corn well manured last spring, and want to plant to strawberries next spring. Will it be best to plow this fall and manure again, or manure first then plow?

J. W. S.

Strawberries will thrive on a great variety of soils, but a very fertile soil brings the best results. For an average field which has produced a good crop of corn about ten loads of manure per acre, evenly spread this fall, with the manure spreader, would be beneficial to the growth of strawberries. Then the field can be plowed early next spring and disced and harrowed until the manure is thoroughly worked into the soil.

Manure should be placed on the strawberry ground as soon as possible after leaving the stables as this helps to keep down the development of the waste, but in many cases it involves white grubs which eat off the roots of the strawberry plants.



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A good start is half the battle, in growing corn. The corn at the left was grown on fertilizer applied as directed by our Agricultural Service Bureau, and yielded three times as much grain and nearly twice as much stover per acre as the strip of corn at the right, which for purposes of comparison, was not fertilized. No manure was used.

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Real mastery of the soil cuts out much of the labor and worry of farming. What would it be worth to you now—*today*, for example,—when prices of farm products are at high level, to know just what course to follow with some unproductive meadow or field where all your efforts have failed to bring the results desired. The proper selection and use of fertilizer are important; so is the selection of seed, but the *proper management of the soil* is important as well.

Why not find out just what to do? Why not consult our

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THIS Bureau has carried on field tests for many years with many kinds of fertilizers and fertilizer materials, lime and other soil amendments in many states on different soils, under different conditions of rainfall, climate, etc. It has demonstrated to many farmers the best fertilizers for their purpose and the best ways of using them as well as the best methods of managing the soil. Each farmer has his own soil problems. Perhaps our Bureau may help you solve yours. It is under the personal charge of Dr. H. J. Wheeler, formerly Director of the Rhode Island Agricultural Experiment Station.

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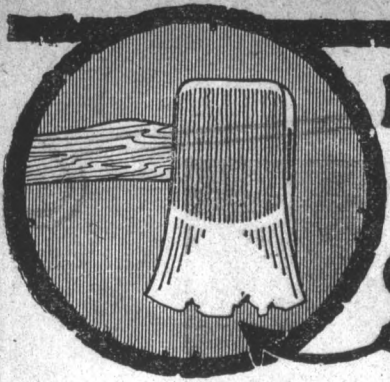
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How Long Would it Take on a Grindstone?

A Luther Hummer Grinder will grind a one-inch nick from an axe in 20 minutes. It will put a keen edge on an ordinary dull axe in less than five minutes.

Think what this means to you in time and labor saved. Those who have used the "Hummer" will never go back to the old-fashioned, time-wasting grindstone. The

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sharpens mower sickles, harrow discs, plow points, ensilage knives, cultivator blades, scythes, hay-knives, and all other cutting tools twenty-five times as fast as a grindstone *without drawing the temper from the steel.*

The secret is in the DIMO-GRIT wheels that are used *only* on Luther Tool Sharpeners. As you sit at the "Hummer" and pedal it like a bicycle, these wheels turn at a mile-a-minute clip. No pressure required—no oil or water to cool the steel.

Grind the Whole Blade at Once

The illustration at the right shows how the head of the "Hummer" swivels so that any tool can be held easily at just the right angle for grinding to the best advantage.

Send 25c in Stamps for a Dimo-Grit pocket hone. See for yourself how quickly this wonderful abrasive puts an edge on even the dullest jack-knife.



LUTHER GRINDER MFG. CO.

The Largest Makers of Farm Repair Tools in the World

Dept. 122 Milwaukee, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

Has Faith In Farming

(Continued from page 651).

less than a dozen years ago. Of course I have more money invested in my land now than I had then, for I have tilled my farms and otherwise improved them. But the point I wish to make is this: When farm land was selling for \$70 an acre I was making only three per cent on my land investment. I am making three and a half, almost four per cent, on the investment now, figuring the land to be worth \$300. In other words, any man here can buy similar land at \$300 an acre and secure better returns from it than I did when it cost only \$70 an acre.

No Need for Worry.

Of course, you will immediately come back at me and say, "Yes, you are getting three and a half or four per cent on your investment now, but you yourself predict that farm prices will decline; where will you be then?"

Let us see.

In 1917 my rental per acre was \$12.94. The taxes averaged eighty-seven cents, insurance seven cents. Here is a total of ninety-four cents, leaving me a net balance of \$12 an acre. This is six per cent on a \$200 valuation, four per cent on a \$300 valuation, three per cent on a \$400 valuation, two per cent on a \$600 valuation.

In 1918 I did not do quite so well. My rental per acre was \$10.18. The taxes and insurance aggregated ninety-nine cents, leaving a net of \$9.19 an acre. This is four and a half per cent on a \$200 valuation, three per cent on a \$300 valuation, two per cent on a \$450 valuation.

Suppose the price of farm products drops twenty-five per cent after the next two years. On the 1917 basis I will still be netting \$9 an acre, which is two and a half per cent on a \$400 valuation, two per cent on a \$450 valuation. On the 1918 basis I will still be making \$6.80, which is two per cent on a \$350 valuation.

Now, the United States Department of Agriculture says that farm land should yield three per cent on its value, while other authorities say that even two per cent makes it a good investment, considering the stability of the security and the inevitable, I might almost say "inexorable," advance in price from year to year. Farm land in my neighborhood is bringing from \$250 to \$350 an acre. Were the price of farm products to decline twenty-five per cent as already figured, I would still be safely within the margin between the crop-return minimum and the land-price maximum. I have nothing to worry about. Nor, in my opinion, has any one of my tenants, who receives even more than I receive, for he has more than half the crop and all that he makes on the hay and pasture land, for which I receive but a nominal rental. Nor, in my opinion, has any good farmer who owns and cultivates land and receives therefrom a good living, a good living wage and fair returns on his investment.

This brings me around to my fourth point, that farming will be conducted more scientifically than ever before, that a new type of intensive farmer will result from the decrease in the value of farm products and the increase in the value of farm land.

With the true American spirit, we have boasted for many years that the United States leads the world in farm methods and production. I fear we have been carried away by enthusiasm. The fact is that while in every other industry we are abreast of the most advanced nations—in commerce, manufacture, banking and merchandising—there is not a nation in the world that cannot teach America something about farming.

Land Waste.

I drove for several hundred miles through the richest agricultural sec-

tion of the United States last week. I saw wonderful farms, with magnificent improvements; modern homes with every urban comfort and convenience; great, bulging barns, fine corn cribs and silos. Yet not one of those fine farms but had some land wasted; too much space between the outside furrow and the fence, a ten-acre farmyard where five would have sufficed; hedges and windbreaks which withheld land from cultivation over and above all need, and so on and on. The men who till those farms are getting rich; they have enough money in the bank or in bank stock to buy out many business men. But how much more they could do if they had to. We need some modern Job with his lamentations to shake us out of our agricultural equanimity. We don't want hard times, we don't want discontent; but we do want a realization that we are shirking our duty when we do not make every acre and inch yield to its utmost—not the utmost we have been satisfied with heretofore, but the utmost of science and skill and grim determination.

GRASS CATTLE SELL LOW.

FOR many weeks there has been such a crowding of grass-fed cattle from pasture and range as to force much lower prices in Chicago and Missouri river markets at times when the small offerings of fat corn-fed cattle were almost steadily advancing under the influence of a strong demand. The spread in prices has in the meanwhile broadened out wonderfully, with recent sales of inferior little canning steers as low as \$7 to \$8 per one hundred pounds, while the choice to fancy class of cattle sold for \$18.50 to \$19.65. The best cattle have been selling of late at the highest prices touched since last May. Comparatively few cattle are choice enough to bring over \$18.50, and this accounts for the liberal premiums paid for the best. Good fat cows and heifers are far from plentiful, most of the offerings being grassy and selling low. Recent cattle receipts included many 1,100 to 1,200-lb. steers which were short fed and sold at \$13 to \$14.50, lots going above \$15 being at least reasonably beefy. Receipts of western range cattle are large for so late in the year, including Canadians, and heavy four and five-year-olds have been salable up to \$14, fair branded lots going at \$12 to \$13 and trashy lots at \$7 to \$7.50 to canners. Many shipments of yearlings, thin cows and calves come from the drouth stricken districts of Montana. It promises to be a profitable winter for fattening cattle, with feed reasonably cheap and every reason to expect a good demand for beef, but paying high prices for feeders is risky business, only a few stockmen having the faculty of producing high-class beeves with profit. Such cattle are in a class by themselves, being much higher priced than the next class, grading as good. The farmers who are engaged in producing fancy beeves use a variety of feed, and large buying orders and reduced supplies have brought about an advance of about \$5 a ton recently in prices for such concentrates as oil meal and cottonseed meal, exporters buying freely, as well as American stockmen.

W. F.

Just one time of neglecting to cleanse the tubes of the milking machine may cost the milk of the entire dairy for that day, and more, if we permit the carelessness to continue. No man ever ought to get a milking machine, unless he is determined to keep the pails, teat-cups and tubes absolutely clean.

E. L. V.

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 us a share of your patronage we feel confident that we will not only please you but that we can retain you.

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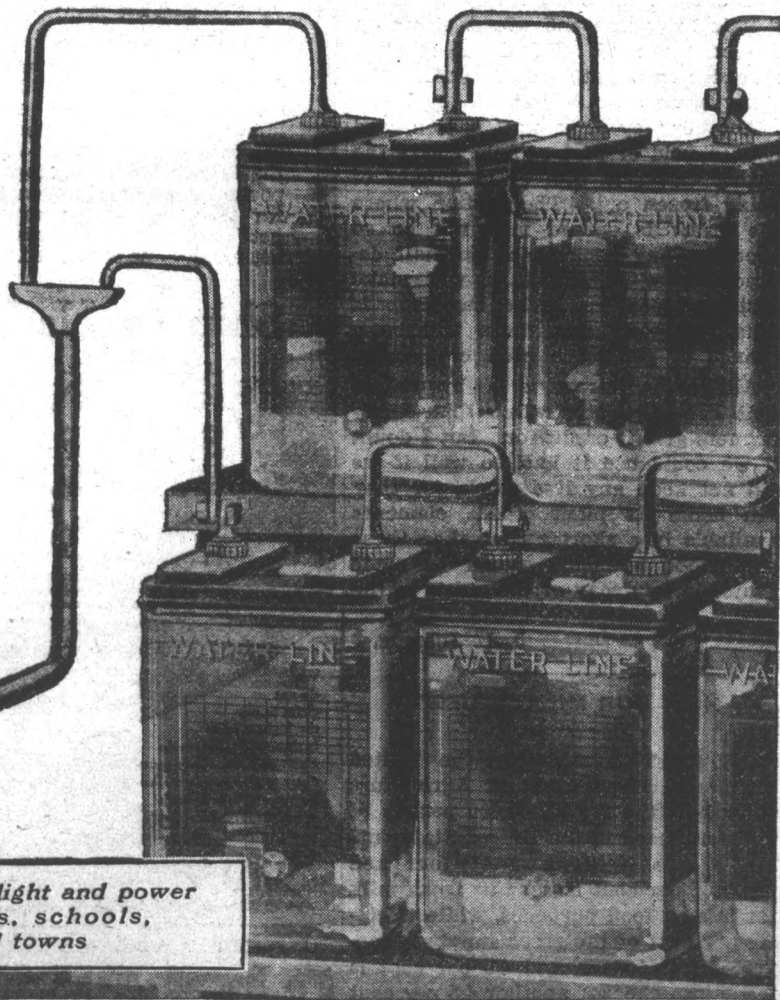
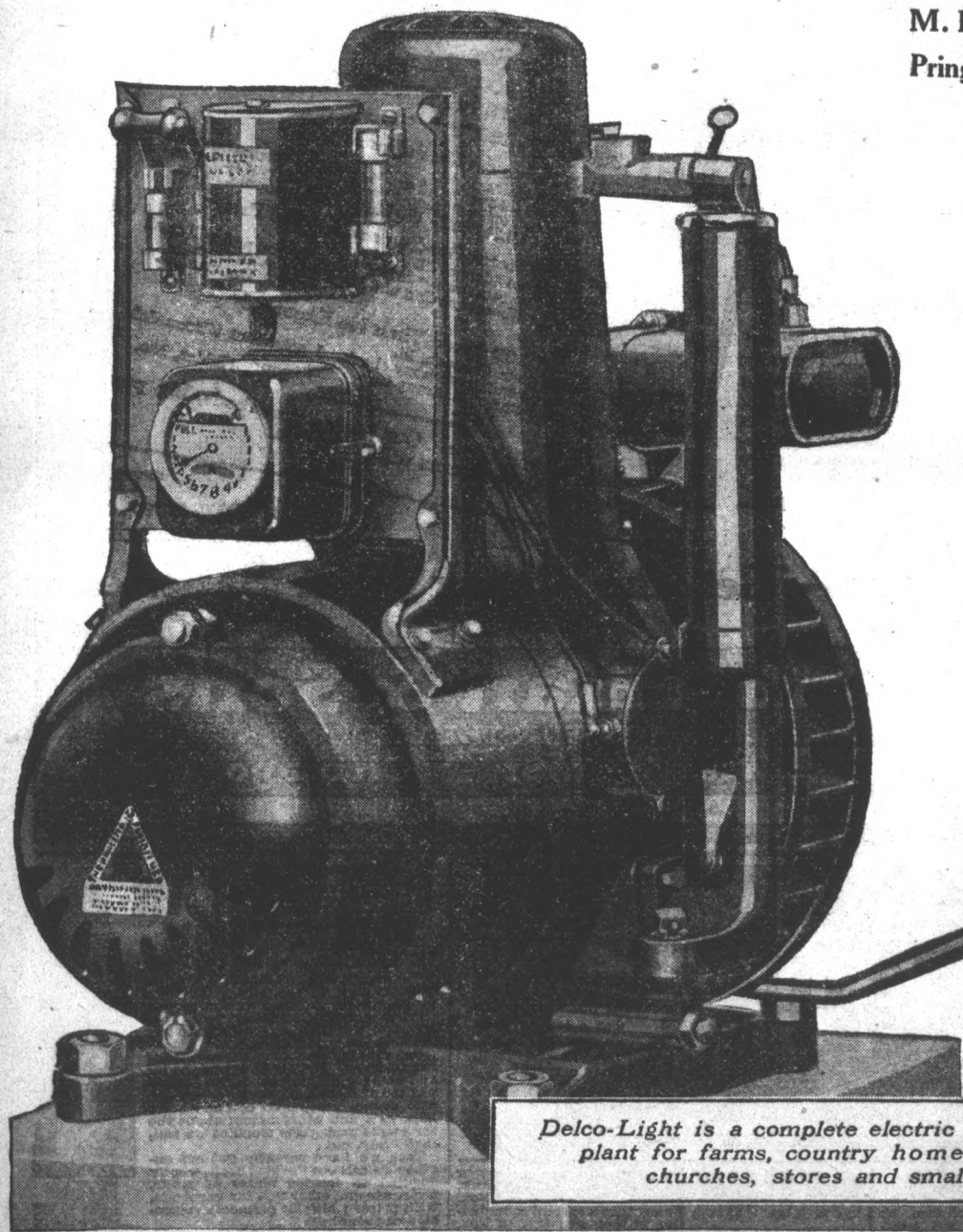
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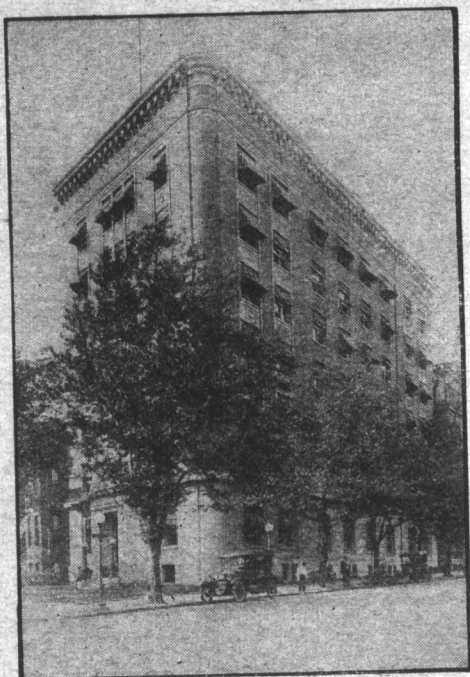
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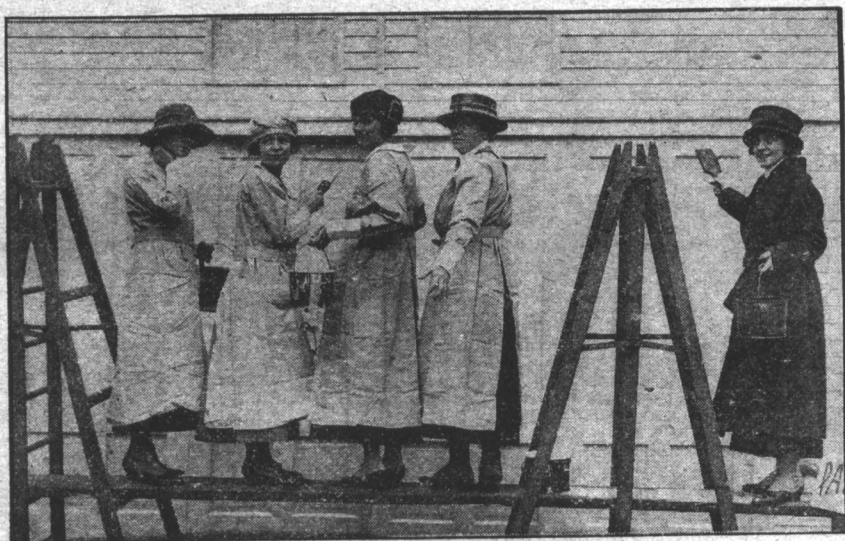
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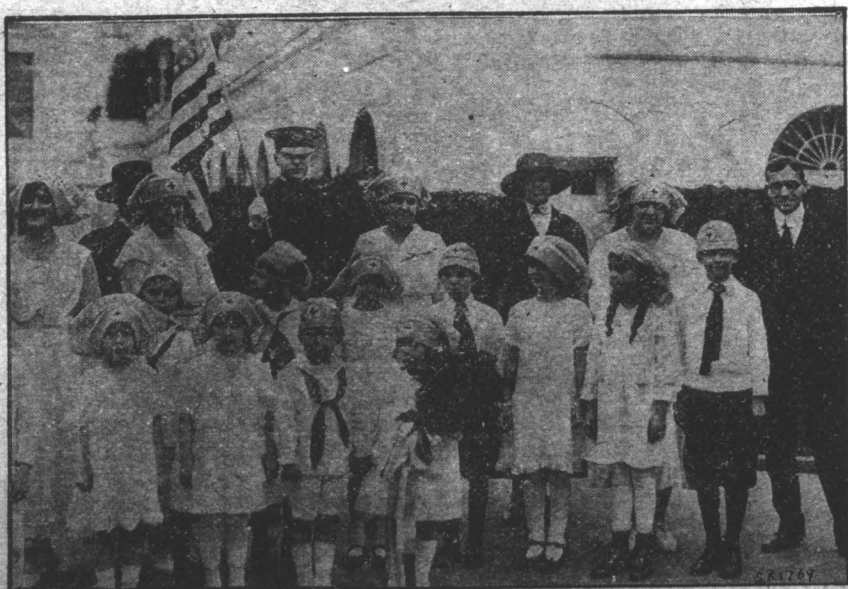
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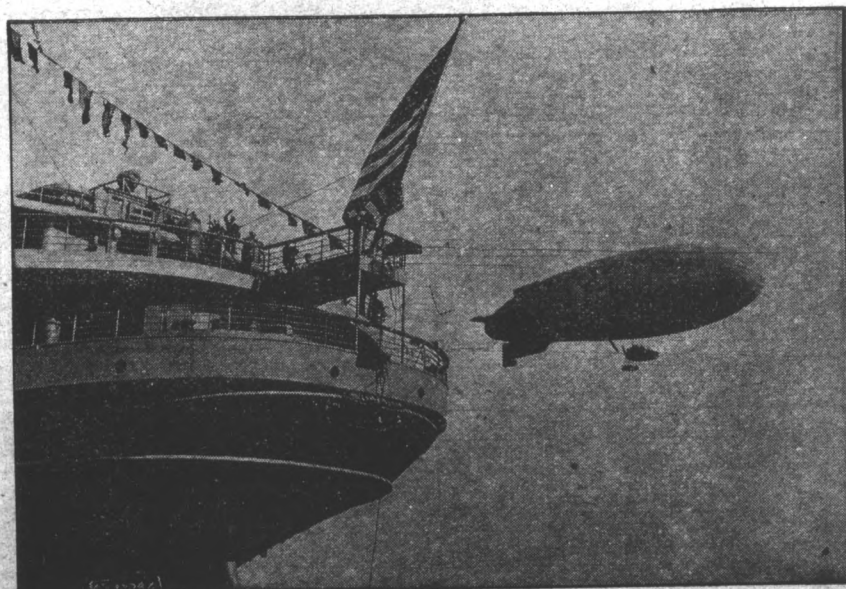
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Grandma Twitchell's Legacy

By Daisy Wright Field

BE we goin' to have chestnut dressing with the turkey this year, er oyster, er plain? And be we goin' to have the cran'b'ries so, er jell 'em?" Truth Perkins dropped the stocking she was toeing, to stare sharply at her younger sister Thankful, who was polishing some thin silver teaspoons.

"Turkey!" she sniffed, jerking out a needle spitefully. "Now ain't that jest like you! As if I'd kill a turkey and invite in our relations to help us rejoice, right after sech a fool trick as your losing Grandma Twitchell's legacy afore I'd laid an eye upon it. Turkey, indeed!"

"I don't see, Truth," ventured her sister, mildly, "as that has anything to do with our keeping Thanksgiving. What's our own foolish fault—and I ain't denyin' 'twas main foolish of me to lay out that five hundred dollars in a diamond ring, and then lose it—can't rightly be blamed onto Providence. And it seems to me we ought to go on bein' thankful jest the same fer sech blessin's as we have."

"You can go on bein' jest as thankful as you please, for all me," retorted the elder sister, "but it'll be without any turkey, ner a crowd of hungry relations to help you. I never did believe much in this bein' thankful fer what you hev to work for, and now I'm done with it. No more sech foolishness goes on in this house, while I am Truth Perkins."

"But, Truth," pleaded the younger sister, quite flushing with the earnestness of her feelings, "think how poor old Aunt Becky will miss it, and Cousin Hiram, and how Grandma Twitchell always enjoyed herself. And maybe folks will think—"

"Think what?" snapped Truth, as Thankful hesitated.

"Maybe they'll think you just did it to please Grandma, so she'd leave us something. Nobody knows, you know, about us—I mean me—losing our legacy."

"No," answered Truth, bitterly, "I hated people to know what a fool you had made of yourself. And they can think what they please. I wish you'd drop the subject, and go see if that old hen's tryin' to set again. I declare a hen's the aggravatinnest critter alive."

"I'm not goin' to drop the subject till I've told you why I put the money Grandma Twitchell was kind enough to leave me, in that ring. It was all mine, the very first I ever had, and I didn't want to spend it foolish," here Truth snorted, "and I thought I could keep it in the ring till I needed it bad fer something. Solomon Prese promised me my money back any time, and he's a man of his word. Besides, I'd never had a diamond ring in my life, and you had, and I—"

"Well, mine didn't bring me any luck, and neither did yours," answered Truth, her voice softening slightly. "You know as well as I do that he died before I'd worn mine a month, and you lost yours. Diamonds ain't fer sech as we."

"I didn't ever intend to wear it on my old brown hand, when I bought it," went on Thankful, but I couldn't resist the temptation that one time, and—"

"And you won't be tempted again. Well, the's no use crying over spilt milk, but I do say it would be silly to have a Thanksgiving dinner over it."

That ended the subject there and then, but it lingered on in Thankful's mind until the day before Thanksgiving. That morning Truth announced

that she would take that business trip to the city that she had long dreaded and delayed, and probably wouldn't be home until the day after Thanksgiving. Truth went to the city once a year, usually in the latter part of October, but she had grown to put it off longer each year, as her old bones grew stiffer, and the discomforts of travel harder to bear. Thankful was too timid to go in her place, and had left all managing to Truth—of necessity—so long as to be woefully inefficient in business matters. This, according to Truth, was proven beyond dispute by her tying Grandma Twitchell's legacy up in a diamond ring, and then losing the ring.

"If she'd waited to talk it over with me," reflected Truth, who, for all her hardness, was not all selfish, and not really jealous of the legacy being left to her sister instead of herself, "I'd have advised her buying that north forty, and she'd have had a little income the rest of her life from it. But Thankful never did have any business sense."

Truth went to the city as she had arranged, and Thankful was left to spend Thanksgiving by herself. I don't think it ever entered the elder sister's mind that the younger would go against her express wishes, and I'm sure it never entered Thankful's until she stood in the pen, feeding the dozen fat turkeys their morning meal on Thanksgiving Day. She was selecting a dainty morsel from the pan for Peter, the big turkey who was especially her own, as she had found the egg in a hedge by the road, carried it home and hatched it under a hen, and raised the little turkey by hand. He was a vain and handsome monster now, and his owner knew what a juicy meal he would make, properly cooked with a savory dressing, flanked by cranberry jell and pumpkin pie. But it might never have occurred to her so strongly at that particular moment, had he not strutted across the pen, in his sleek vanity, as if to show off to the best advantage. Thus Pride goeth before a Fall.

"Truth has gone away and left me all alone to spend the day in my own way, and it's my turkey," ran her thoughts, as she watched the big gobbler lord it over his less plump and comely companions. Ordinarily, she would have fought for the life of her pet, but on this occasion she felt it a nobler deed to sacrifice him to the feast, and invite the poor relations afore-mentioned, than to sacrifice their feelings by having no feast at all. She knew it was the greatest joy of their long and lonely year, not to mention the small Pepper's, who made a meal invariably of the generous leavings from the Thanksgiving table of the Perkins sisters.

"Thank goodness I made the mince-meat last week, and the pumpkin pie yesterday, and got the cranberries, jest to make b'lieve we's goin' to keep the day in the good old way. Ther's plenty o' bread and pickles and jell and sech, and one can of oysters left from Sunday's soup. I'll jest run over and get Lem Jones to chop off Peter's head, and carry 'round the bids to Cousin Hiram and Aunt Becky, and then I'll get to work. I don't care what Truth says, and generly she's a sight more level-headed than I be, the's allus something to be thankful for. It was all my own foolishness that lost that five hundred dollars, and maybe it served me right fer wantin' to own

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a worldly bauble like that at my age. Tany rate, we ain't any worse off than we was before, and we've allus been pretty comf'table. If we had to go to the poorhouse now, or one of us had to give up the other—"

But bustling action was needed if Thankful's plans were to be carried out, and she ran hastily out of the gate, and walked briskly down the road till she came to the little yellow house where lived the Widow Jones and her half-grown son Lem. Lem readily consented to come over and execute the condemned turkey, and afterward carry round the verbal invitations to Cousin Hiram and Aunt Becky. By nine o'clock, the preparations for dinner were well under way, and the guests had arrived, coming early, as they usually did, in order to enjoy the long day to the utmost. Aunt Becky had laid her things in the little guest chamber upstairs, and Hiram had hung his old brown coat and battered derby in the little hall-closet, and now they sat on each side of a little table in the warm parlor, deep in a game of chess, with which they always whiled away the time until dinner was ready. Thankful had excused herself, and with a huge gingham apron nearly extinguishing her tiny figure, was dressing the turkey.

Suddenly the firm tread of feet was heard on the little stoop outside and Truth stood within the room, a light powdering of snow upon her black bonnet and shawl. Thankful turned quite pale, as she looked up mutely for a reason for this unexpected and startling appearance.

"We'd never spent Thanksgiving apart before, and when I come to think of it, I couldn't see no good reason why we should this time, so I—Thankful Perkins, be you cleaning a turkey?"

"It's Peter," defended Thankful, weakly.

"Was you expectin' to eat him all by yourself? Well, I never!"

Thankful straightened up, with a look as near defiance as her sister had ever seen on her face, and answered:

"No. I had no intention of spendin' this Thankgivin' alone. I have invited the usual guests, and they are in the parlor now!"

She turned back to her turkey, and Truth jerked off her bonnet and shawl, and snapped out something about "old fools bein' the biggest fools of all." But she was interrupted by a scream from her sister.

"Oh Truth, hush! The hand o' Providence was in this, I know it was. Here's the dimond ring!"

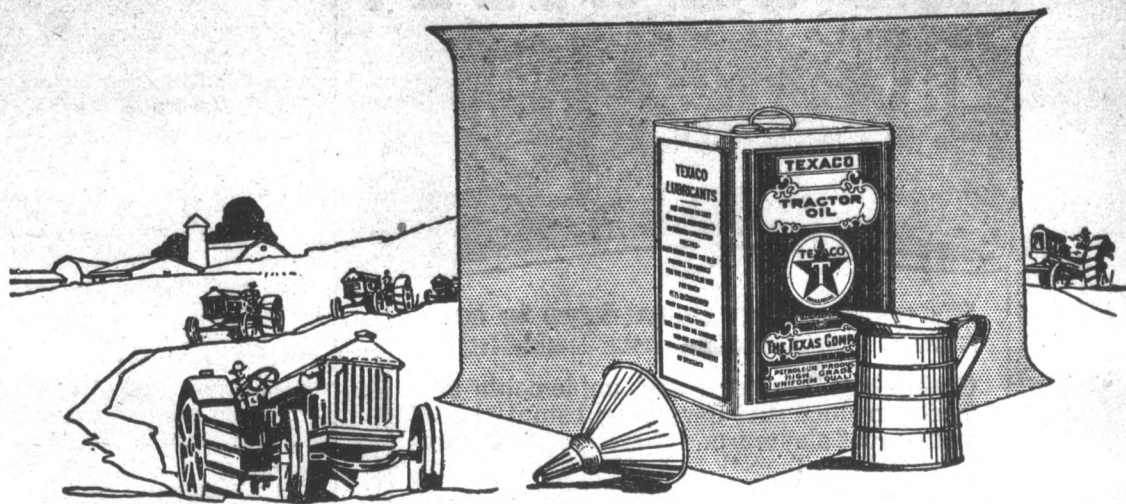
Truth only stood still and gasped, and stared at the sparkling thing in her sister's hand.

"Peter had swallowed it! My Land choking between tears and hysterical laughter, "It must a'made the rascal choke goin' down. I remember now, goin' out to the pen to feed 'em with it on, and that's the last place I noticed it on my hand. It was a mite loose, and slipped off when I was scatterin' feed, and he grabbed it. He was allus a greedy soul, and I guess he only got his just deserts. To think o'killin' a turkey worth five hundred dollars fer dinner! Bet the' aint anybody, not even the President, got anything more expensive fer dinner today than that!"

But Truth was not even smiling at her sister's gay railery. She looked very solemn, very thoughtful.

"Thankful, if you'd a been a hard-hearted old wretch like me and hadn't insisted on having a dinner, and invitin' in somebuddy to eat it with you.

"I tell you, sister Truth, the ways of Providence are past findin' out. Tomorrow we'll go to town together, and get the money back fer that ring, and buy the north forty. I've allus had a kinder hankerin' after it, and it'll bring in something every year.

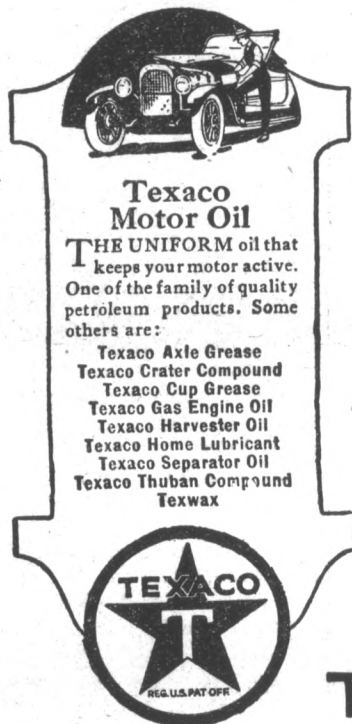


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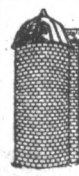
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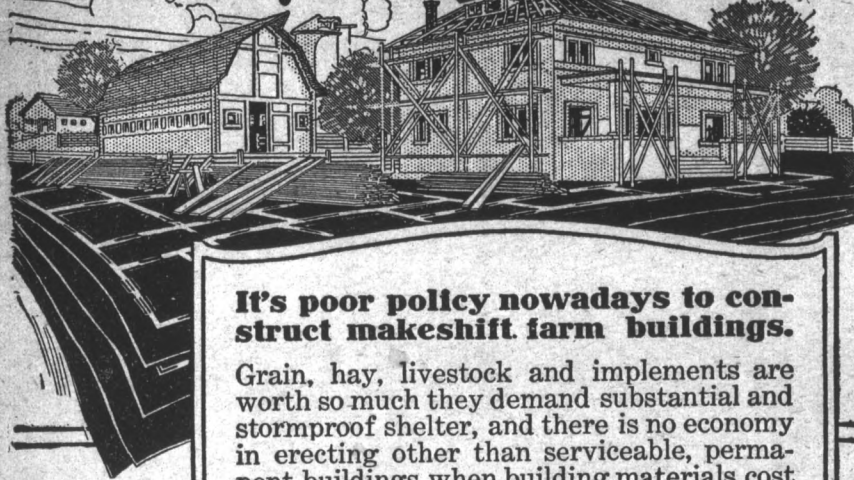
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Crooked Trails and Straight

By Wm. MacLeod Raine

"I don't figure on including the old man in my call. What's the use of having a friend along if you don't use him? You drift in . . . just happen along, you know. I'll stay in the scrub pines up here. If the old man is absent scenery, you wave your bannanna real industrious. If he is at home, give Laura the tip and she'll know where to find me."

The owner of the ranch, as it happened, was cutting trail over by Agua Caliente.

"Do you want to see him very bad, Mr. Flandrau?" asked Miss Laura demurely.

"My friends call me Curly."

"I meant to say Curly."

"That's what I thought. No, I can't say I've lost Mr. London."

"You inquired for him."

"Hmp! That's different. When I used to come home from the swimming hole contrary to orders, I used to ask where Dad was, but I didn't want to see him."

"I see. Did you just come down from the horse ranch?"

"You've guessed it right."

"Then I'm sorry I can't ask you to light. Dad's orders."

"You've got lots of respect for his orders, haven't you?" he derided.

"Yes, I have." She could not quite make up her mind whether to laugh or become indignant.

"Then there's no use trying to tell you the news from the ranch."

A smile dimpled her cheeks and bubbled in her eyes. "If you should tell me, I suppose I couldn't help hearing."

"But I'm trying to figure out my duty. Maybe I oughtn't to tempt you."

"While you're making up your mind, I'll run back into the kitchen and look at the pies in the oven."

Curly swung from the saddle, and tossed the bridle rein to the ground. He followed her into the house. She was taking an apple pie from the oven, but took time to be saucy over her shoulder.

"I'm not allowed to invite you into the house, sir."

"Anything in the by-laws about me inviting myself in?"

"No, that wasn't mentioned."

"Anything in them about you meeting one of the lads from the ranch up on the hillside where it is neutral ground?"

"Did Sam come with you?" she cried.

"Who said anything about Sam?"

Glints of excitement danced in the brown pupils of her eyes. "He's here. Oh, I know he's here."

"What do I get for bringing good news?"

"I didn't say it was good news."

"Sho! Your big eyes are shouting it."

"Was that the news from the horse ranch?"

"That's part of it, but there is more. Sam and Curly are on their way to Saguache to spend the Fourth of July. Sam is going for another reason, but I'm not sure yet what it is."

"You mean—?"

"There's something doing I don't savey, some big deal on foot that's not on the level. Sam is in it up to the hocks. To throw me off the scent they fixed up a quarrel among them. Sam is supposed to be quitting Soapy's outfit for good. But I know better."

White to the lips, she faced him bravely. "What sort of trouble is he leading Sam into?"

"I've got a kind of a notion. But it won't bear talking about yet. Don't you worry, little girl. I'm going to stand by Sam. And don't tell him what I've told you, unless you want to spoil my chance of helping him."

"I won't," she promised; then added with quick eagerness. "Maybe I can help you. I'm going down to Saguache to visit on the fourth. I'm to be there two weeks."

"I'll look you up. Trouble is that Sam is bent on ruining himself. Seems to think Soapy is his best friend. If we could show him different things might work out all right."

While she climbed the hill to Sam, Curly watered his horse and smoked a cigarette. He was not hired to chaperone lovers. Therefore, it took him three-quarters of an hour to reach the scrub pine belt on the edge of the park.

At once he saw that they had been having a quarrel. The girl's eyes were red, and she was still dabbing at them with her handkerchief when he came whistling along. Sam looked discouraged, but stubborn. Very plainly they had been disagreeing about his line of conduct.

The two young men took the trail again. The moroseness of Sam was real and not affected this time. He had flared up because the girl could not let him alone about his friendship for Soapy Stone. In his heart the boy knew was wrong, that he was moving fast in the wrong direction. But his pride would neither let him confess it or go back on his word to the men with whom he had been living.

About noon the next day they reached Saguache. After they had eaten, Curly strolled off by himself to the depot.

"Gimme a ticked to Tin Cup for this evening. I want to go by the express," he told the agent.

The man looked at him and grinned. "I saw you at Mesa in the bucking broncho doing last year, didn't I?"

"Maybe you did and maybe you didn't. Why?"

"You certainly stay with the bad bronchs to a fare-you-well. If I'd been judge you'd a-had first prize, Mr. Flandrau."

"Much obliged. And now you've identified me sufficient, how about that ticket?"

"I was coming to that. Sure you can get a ticket. Good on any train. You are so darned active, maybe you could get off No. 4 when she is fogging along about sixty miles per. But most folks couldn't, not with any comfort."

"Meaning that the Flyer doesn't stop there?"

"Not at Tin Cup."

"Have to take the afternoon train then?"

"I reckon." He punched a ticket and shoved it through the window toward Curly. "Sixty-five cents, please."

Flandrau paid for and pocketed the ticket he did not intend to use. He had found out what he wanted to know. The express did not stop at Tin Cup. Why, then, had Soapy marked the time of its arrival there? He was beginning to guess the reason. But he would have to do more than guess.

Curly walked back to the business section from the depot. Already the town was gay with banners in preparation for the Fourth. On the program were broncho-busting, roping, Indian dances, races, and many other frontier events. Already visitors were gathering for the festivities. Saguache, wide open for the occasion, was already brisk with an assorted population of many races. Mexicans, Chinese, Indians of various tribes brushed shoulders with miners, tourists and cattle-men. Inside the saloons faro, chuck-aluck and roulette attracted each its devotees.

Flandrau sauntered back to the hotel on the lookout for Sam. He was not there, but waiting for him was a

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boy with a note for the gentleman in Number 311.

"Kid looking for you," the clerk called to the cow-puncher.

"Are you Mr. Soapy Stone's friend, the one just down from Dead Cow creek?" asked the boy.

Taken as a whole, the answer was open to debate. But Curly nodded and took the note.

This was what he read:

Sam, come to Chalkeye's place soon as you get this. There we will talk over the business.

YOU KNOW WHO.

Though he did not know who, Curly thought he could give a pretty good guess both as to the author and the business that needed talking over.

Through the open door of the hotel he saw Sam approaching. Quickly he sealed the flap of the envelope again, and held it pressed against his fingers while he waited.

"A letter for you, Sam."

Cullison took the envelope and read the note.

"A friend of mine has come to town and wants to see me," he explained.

To help out his bluff, Curly sprang the old feeble-minded jest on him. "Blonde or brunette?"

"I'm no lady's man," Sam protested, content to let the other follow a wrong scent.

"Sure not. It never is a lady," Flandrau called after him as he departed.

But Sam had no more than turned the corner before Curly was out of a side door and cutting through an alley toward Chalkeye's place. Reaching the back door of the saloon, he opened it a few inches and peered in. A minute later Sam opened the front screen and asked a question of the man in the apron. The bartender gave a jerk of his thumb. Sam walked toward the rear and turned in at the second private booth.

Curly slipped forward quietly, and passed unobserved into the third stall. The wall which divided one room from another was of pine boarding and did not reach the ceiling. As the eavesdropper slid to a seat a phonograph in front began the Merry Widow waltz. Noiselessly Flandrau stood on the cushioned bench with his ear close to the top of the dividing wall. He could hear a murmur of voices but could not make out a word. The record on the instrument wheezed to silence, but immediately a rag-time tune followed.

Presently the music died away. Flattened against the wall, his attention strained to the utmost, Curly began to catch words and phrases of the low-voiced speakers in the next compartment. His position was perilous in the extreme, but he would not leave now until he found out what he wanted to know.

CHAPTER IX.

Eavesdropping.

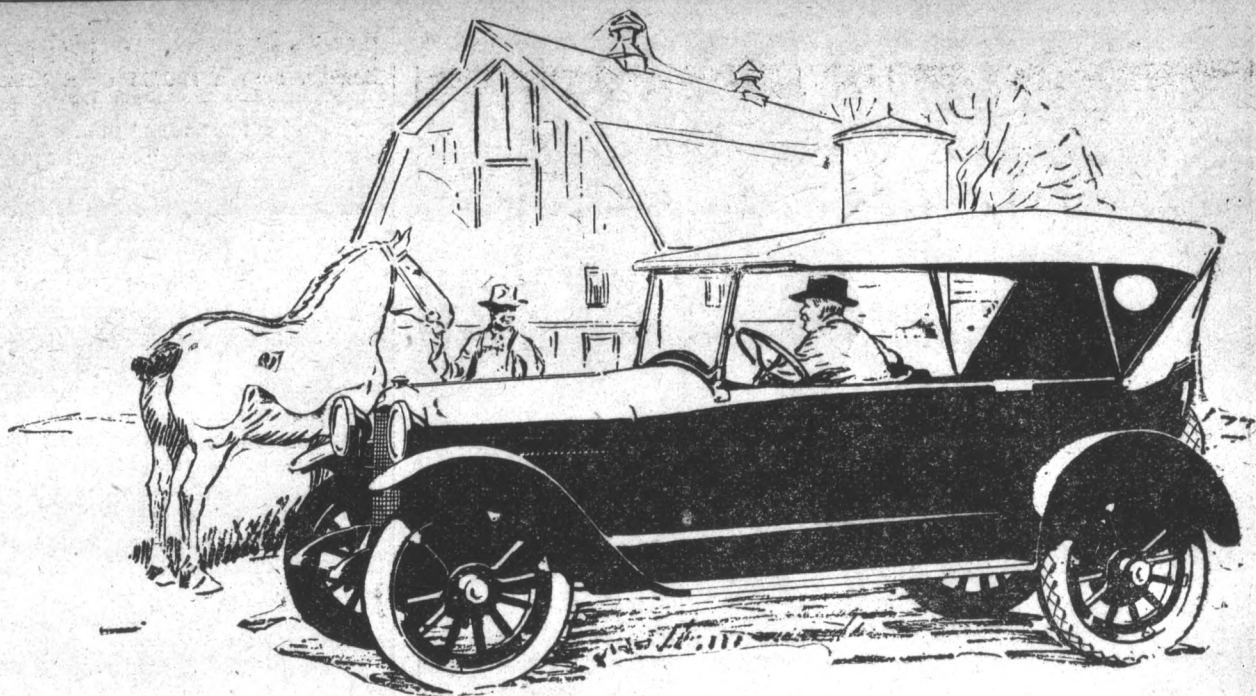
OUT of the murmur of voices came one that Curly recognized as that of Soapy Stone, alias You Know Who. "... then you'll take the 9:57 Sam ..."

After more whispering, "Yep, soon as you hear the first shot ... cover the passengers ..."

The listener lost what followed. Once he thought he heard the name Tin Cup, but he could not be sure. Presently another fragment drifted to him. "... make our getaway and cache the plunder ..."

The listener lost what followed.

The phonograph lifted up its voice again. This time it was "I Love a Lassie." Before the song was finished there came the sound of shuffling feet. One of the men in the next stall was leaving. Curly could not tell which one, nor did he dare look over the top of the partition to find out. He was playing safe. This adventure had caught him so unexpectedly that he had not found time to run back to his room for his six-gun. What would happen to him if he were caught listening



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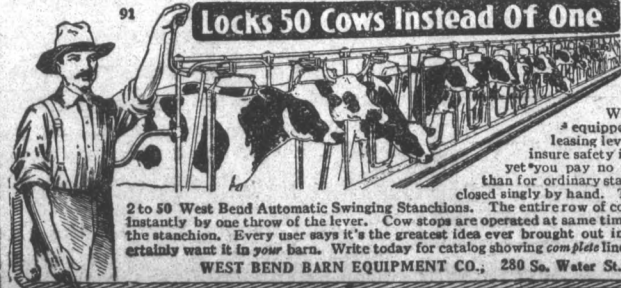
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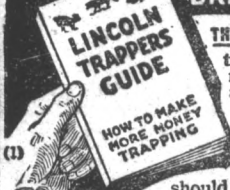
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was not a matter of doubt. Soapy would pump lead into him till he quit kicking, slap a saddle on a broncho, and light out for the Sonora line.

As the phonograph finished unexpectedly—someone had evidently interrupted the record—the fragment of a sentence seemed to jump at Curly. " . . . so the kid will get his in the row."

It was the voice of Soapy, raised slightly to make itself heard above the music.

"Take care," another voice replied, and Flandrau would have sworn that this belonged to Blackwell.

Stone, who had been sitting on the other side of the table, moved close to the paroled convict. Between him and Curly there was only the thickness of a plank. The young man was afraid that the knocking of his heart could be heard.

" . . . don't like it," Blackwell was objecting sullenly.

"Makes it safe for us. Besides,"—Stone's voice grated like steel rasping steel, every word distinct though very low—"I swore to pay off Luck Cullison, and I'm going to do it."

"Someone will hear you if you ain't careful," the convict protested.

"Don't be an old woman, Lute."

" . . . if you can do it safe. I owe Luck Cullison as much as you do, but. . . ."

Again they fell to whispers. The next word that came to Curly clearly was his own name. But it was quite a minute before he gathered what they were saying.

"Luck Cullison went his bail. I learnt it this morn'ing."

"The son-of-a-gun. It's a cinch he's a spy. And me wanting you to let him in so's he could hold the sack instead of Sam."

"Knew it wouldn't do, Lute. He's smart as a whip."

"Reckon he knows anything?"

"No. Can't."

"If I thought he did—"

"Keep your shirt on, Lute. He don't know a thing. And you get revenge on him all right. Sam will run with him and his friends while he's here. Consequence is, when they find the kid where we leave him they'll sure guess Curly for one of his pardners. Tell you his ticket is good as bought to Yuma. He's a horse thief. Why shouldn't he be a train robber, too? That's how a jury will argue."

Blackwell grumbled something under his breath.

"Stone's voice grated harshly. "Me too. If he crosses my trail I'm liable to spoil his hide before court meets. No man alive can play me for a sucker and throw me down. Not Soapy Stone."

Once more the voices ran together indistinctly. It was not till Blackwell suggested that they go get a drink that Curly understood anything more of what was being said.

The outlaws passed out of the little room and strolled forward to the bar.

Curly had heard more than he had expected to. Moreover, as he congratulated himself, his luck had stood up fine. Nobody in the sunburnt territory felt happier than he did that minute when he struck the good fresh air of the alley and knew that he had won through his hazardous adventure alive.

The first thing that Flandrau did was to walk toward the outskirts of the town where he could think it out by himself. But in this little old planet events do not always occur as a man plans them. Before he reached Arroyo street Curly came plump against his old range-mate Slat Davis.

The assistant foreman of the Hashknife nodded as he passed. Se had helped Curly escape less than a month before, but he did not intend to stay friendly with a rustler.

Flandrau caught him by the arm. "Hello, Slat, you're the man I want."

"I'm pretty busy today," Davis an-

swered stiffly.

"Forget it. This is more important."

"Well?"

"Come along and take a walk. I got something to tell you."

"Can't you tell it here?"

"I ain't going to, anyhow. Come along. I ain't got smallpox."

Reluctantly Davis fell in beside him. "All right. Cut it short. I've got to see a man."

"He'll have to wait." Curly could not help chuckling to himself at the evident embarrassment of the other. The impish impulse to "devil" him had its way. "You're a man of experience, Slat. Ever hold up a train?"

The foreman showed plainly his disgust at this foolishness. "Haven't you sense enough ever to be serious, Curly? You're not a kid any more. In age you're a grown man. But how do you act? Talk like that don't do you any good. You're in trouble good and deep. Folks have got their eyes on you. Now is the time to show them you have quit all that hell raising you have been so busy at."

"He sure is going good this morn'ing," Curly drawled confidentially to the scenery. "You would never guess, would you, that him and me raised that crop in couples?"

"That's all right, too. I'm no sky pilot. But I know when to quit. Seemingly you don't. I hear you've been up at Stone's horse ranch. I want to tell you that won't do you any good if it gets out."

"Never was satisfied till I had rounded up all the trouble in sight. That's why I mentioned this train robbery. Some of my friends are aiming to hold up one shortly. If you'd like to get in I'll say a good word for you."

Davis threw at him a look that drenched like ice water. "I expect you and me are traveling different trails these days, Curly. You don't mean it of course, but the point is I'm not going to joke with you along that line. Understand?"

"Wrong guess, old hoss. I sure do mean it."

Davis stopped in his tracks. "Then you've said too much to me. We'll part right here."

"It takes two to agree to that."

"That's where you're wrong. One is enough. We used to be good friends, but those days are past. None of us can keep a man from being a durned fool if he wants to be one. Nor a scoundrel. You've got the bit in your teeth and I reckon you'll go till there is a smash. But you better understand this. When you choose Soapy Stone's crowd to run with that cuts out me and other decent folks. If they have sent you here to get me mixed up in their deviltry you go back and tell them there's nothing doing."

"Won't have a thing to do with them. Is that it?"

"Not till the call comes for citizens to get together and run them out of the country. Or to put them behind bars. Or to string them to a cottonwood. Then I'll be on the job."

He stood there quiet and easy, the look in his steady eyes piercing Curly's ironic smile as a summer sun does mackerel clouds in a clear sky. Not many men would have had the courage to send that message to Soapy and his outfit. For Stone was not only a man killer, but a mean one at that. Since he had come back from the penitentiary he had been lying pretty low, but he brought down from the old days a record that chilled the blood.

Curly sloughed his foolishness and came to the point.

"You're on, Slat. I'm making that call to you now."

The eyes of the two men fastened. Those of Flandrau had quit dancing and were steady as the sun in a blue sky. Surprise, doubt, wonder, relief filled in turn the face of the other man.

"I'm listening, Curly."

His friend told him the whole story

from the beginning, just as he had been used to do in the old days. And Davis heard it without a word, taking the tale in quietly, with a grim look settling on his face.

"So he aims to play traitor to young Cullison. The thing is damnable."

"He means to shut Sam's mouth for good and all. That is what he has been playing for from the start, to get even with Luck. He and his gang will get away with the haul and they will leave Sam dead on the scene of the hold-up. There will be some shooting, and it will be figured the boy was hit by one of the train crew. Nothing could be easier."

(Continued next week).

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

(Continued from page 650).

U-boat outrages by Admiral Capelle, formerly of the German admiralty, staff.—Toledo's street car question remains unsettled and the city is without service.

Friday, November 14.

THE senate adopts a reservation to article ten in the League of Nations compact.—Judge Evans, of the United States District Court of Kentucky, declares the war-time prohibition act unconstitutional.—America endeavors to prevent the shipment of war munitions from other countries to Mexico.—Bulgaria demands the extradition of former king Ferdinand who is now in Switzerland, for trial on the charge of forcing the country into the war.—Rumania decides to sign the treaty of peace.—Grand Rapids forbids the holding of disloyal meetings.

Saturday, November 15.

THE Department of Labor calls up on both miners and operators to give up insisting on "the impossible" to pave the way for a quick industrial peace.—Three New York federal courts fail to sustain the opinion of Judge Evans and hold that the war-time prohibition act is valid.—A steamer and crew of twenty-one persons are believed to have been lost in a gale on Lake Superior.—The delegates present at the organization of the Federation of Farm Bureaus declare for fair government regulation of food purveyors and urges that the bureau of markets of the Department of Agriculture be continued.—Methodist ministers throughout the country are to receive an increase in pay averaging forty per cent.

Sunday, November 16.

AGENTS of the United States government have evidence showing apparent violations of the temporary injunction issued against leaders of the United Mine workers that may lead to arrests.—The bodies of sixty-eight Michigan men who died in service in Russia reach Detroit.—United States Senate adopts ten more reservations to the peace pact.—Premier Clemenceau's cabinet retires, following the national parliamentary elections.—President Wilson's health is rapidly improving.—The lake steamer John Owen and her crew of twenty-two men are now believed to have been lost.—Secretary Glass of President Wilson's cabinet is appointed to the United States Senate by Governor Davis of Virginia.

Monday, November 17.

THE present large production of sugar makes almost certain an early end to the sugar famine.—Representatives of the Russian Soviet government are protesting against the treatment they are receiving in the United States.—Fighting between ex-service men and L. W. W.'s occurs in Hannaford Valley, Washington.—Ohio dries are asking for a recount on the referendum vote recently taken on the national prohibition amendment.—The German government resumes customs service in the Rhine districts.—Five hundred thousand consumers of milk in New York City organize to reduce the price of this product by refusing to use milk three days out of each week.

Tuesday, November 18.

FOUR reservations to the peace treaty are voted down in the United States Senate.—When Kansas mine operators refused to obey the supreme court's order the state took control of the properties and appointed receivers.—Detroit's fair price committee fixes maximum price to be charged on eight food staples.—The Belgium coalition cabinet resigns.—Disguised Germans seek to enter United States through Mexico.—Ontario's new government promises to call another vote on the prohibition enforcement question.

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Three-ply MULE-HIDE tips the scale at sixty pounds or over; most other roofings weigh fifty-five pounds or under.

You get five extra pounds in MULE-HIDE (in all plies) because we put heavier and better felt into our roofing. This heavier and better felt enables us to use more high melt-point asphalt and the combination by our slow process gives you results upon your roof that you cannot duplicate in any other roofing at the price of MULE-HIDE.

If you want real economy-in-the-end roofing or shingles, it will pay you to hunt up the MULE-HIDE Dealer in your town. Why not find the lumber dealer who handles this extra-weight roofing? Look up the firm that carries a stock of roofing with a black mule's head on a yellow label and learn for yourself that MULE-HIDE is the roofing with a service record of "Not a Kick in a Million Feet."

THE LEHON COMPANY, Manufacturers
44th to 45th St. on Oakley Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

DELAINE SALE

Pure bred Delaine Sheep all raised from my own flocks

- 30—HORNED DELAINE RAMS
B and C type ages 2 and 3 years, in lots of 5 or more.....\$23.00
- 40—Registered (A. & D. M. R. A.) Polled Delaine Rams,
ages 1 to 3 years light B & C type.....\$35.00
- 30—Super quality Rams—Flock headers, for registered flocks
Horned Rams 2 to 4 years old\$45.00
Polled Rams 1 to 2 years old\$45.00
- 60—Delaine Ewes bred to lamb in April
Not registered ewes 1 to 4 years old.....\$24.00 each
Registered Ewes 1 to 3 years old.....\$35.00 each
" " 1 to 6 years old.....\$29.00 each

Freight or Express charges prepaid to all points east of Mississippi. You pay return charges on empty crates. Shipment made when money is received for one sheep or all.

Wire or write. This add will not appear again.

ROMEYN C. PARSONS, Grand Ledge, Mich.

Member of American and Delaine Merino Association.

A Breeder for 30 years.

Quality guaranteed.

Delaine Rambouillet Oxford Shropshire Hampshire.

MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY

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

Against Death by Accident or Disease

308 Davidson Building,

Bay City, Michigan

SHEEP

Idle Wild Stock Farms Shropshire yearling rams from prize winning stock. Make your selection early. Cliff Middleton, proprietor, Clayton, Mich. R. 7.

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

Whittum Farm Shropshires 50 good ones including 30 imported ewe and ram lambs. None better to start a new flock or improve the old one. 10 imported, one and two year old rams.

THE WHITTUM FARM, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

IT PAYS TO BUY PURE BRED SHEEP OF PARSONS

"The Sheepman of the East"

I sell and ship everywhere and pay express charges. I will start one man in each town. Write for club offer and descriptive price list. Oxford, Shropshires, Rambouillets and Polled-Delaines.

PARSONS, Grand Ledge, Michigan R

BUY A SHEEP

Wait a minute, buy Hampshire. 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 Ham shire 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.

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. Telephone Address Rockwood.

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.

Wool-Mutton Shropshire Rams

For sale cheap. Royally-bred; strong, robust fellows. Also few ewes.
A. H. FOSTER, Allegan, Mich.

Registered Shropshire bred ewes 1 to 3 years old. Large, healthy, well fleeced representatives of this flock gave satisfaction in 15 states, last season rams all sold.
C. Lemen, Dexter, Mich.

Additional Sheep Ads on Page 678



TRAPPERS You Will Dance

with joy when you get your returns for furs shipped to the Abraham Fur Co., the house that never disappoints fur shippers. Our expert graders in our "Take-up" Department have positive instructions to see that every shipper gets a liberal grade on every skin and are held accountable for all furs taken up by them. Our prices are the highest ever known and now, more than ever, you need the services of an old established, reliable and experienced fur house. There are no fur houses in the world which have these qualifications to a greater extent than the Abraham Fur Co.

Ship Every Pelt You Have—Now

We urge you to send us your next shipment of furs and let us prove to you that our prices are the highest—our grading the most correct and liberal and our returns most prompt. We have been in the fur business continuously for 48 years and we have made more staunch friends and have a larger percentage of regular old shippers than any other fur house in the U.S. These facts justify our claims that Abraham is America's Leading Fur House. Other fur houses make these same claims, but it is generally conceded by our competitors that the hardest fur house to fight against for business is the Abraham Fur Co. Why? Because our returns are always top of the market and any fur house that wants to keep pace with us will have to go some and be on the job early and late.

SUPPLIES Get one of Abraham's wonderful Smoke Pumps—\$2.00 postpaid, with extra extension \$2.10. Abraham's Animal Baits and Trail Scent \$1.00 per bottle, 3 bottles for \$2.50. Best bargain in Rain Coats \$5.95. Get our free book "Fur Facts" and Trappers' Supply Catalog. It's free—drop us a card today. Weekly Reports—Tags and other literature—also free. Get the whole business with one postal card—write today.

Abraham Fur Co.
213-215 North Main St., Dept. 501
St. Louis, U.S.A.
"Ship your furs to Abraham"



Spend
a cent
before
You
Ship

Before you ship your furs elsewhere, send us a postal card for our price list. It will pay you. Costs only a cent to find out. You will be astonished at the prices we pay. Send quick. We need shipments now and will pay you well for your pelts.

RAW FURS

Those desiring to ship at once can do so in confidence. We guarantee highest prices and liberal assortments. Our 33 years experience is your protection.

Prices are soaring high right now. This means we can pay you more than ever before. Ship immediately or send for price list. Act quick!

N. Sobel, Inc.
22 West 27th St.
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PRICE
LIST
FREE
WRITE
TODAY

RAW FURS!

Ship to the Manufacturer
Get the Highest Prices
Write for Price List

Rosenberg Bros.

Manufacturers of Fine Furs

Raw Fur Dealers

97 Jefferson Avenue, - DETROIT

Mention the Michigan Farmer when writing Advertisers

Our Boys' and Girls' Department

Thanksgiving in Virginia

WE have all heard of the holiday festivals of Virginia, that old Colonial state, where John Smith and his faithful pioneer farmers instituted corn and tobacco raising. But Marius Malmgren has a new way of celebrating Thanksgiving. The accompanying illustration shows this boy-king corn raiser seated on two hundred and nine

ancient, supposedly "worn-out" soil (as some experts say). He produced more than four times the amount of corn per acre than John Smith's best farmer probably ever grew on virgin soil, and more than six times the average for his state.

It took elbow-grease and common sense to be able to enjoy his Thanks-

the highway to success.

To better appreciate what this Virginia son did let us just illustrate it this way. Experts of the Department of Agriculture have figured that if all the corn raised in the United States this year were piled in wagon-boxes, each holding fifty bushels, and the wagons strung around the equator, they would make nine and one-half circles around the globe. But if all farmers of the country raised the same amount of corn per acre that Marius did, there would be about forty circles of wagons loaded with corn about the equator. In other words, if farmers seeded and took care of one-fourth as much corn as they now plant—cared for it the same way this young chap did his corn, they would produce just as much corn as they do now, occupying one-fourth the present land area.

Some folks may feel elated when they hear that some country lad has gone to the Great White Way and made a hit. This is so old that it is becoming tiresome to many of us. You may have the joy of praising the city-country boy, but give us the lad who, like Marius Malmgren, sticks to the soil and makes and breaks records. He's the fellow who needs your praise for there are plenty of people in the city to encourage the boy who goes there, and all too few to pat the farm boy on the back who makes good. So give us the fellow who makes good at home every time.

E. W. GAGE.



The Boy Corn King on His Throne.

bushels of corn, or his record production from one acre of land. This Norfolk county boy won the blue ribbon, not only as a boy corn grower, but he beat the men folks as well.

Just think what this little son of the soil did in producing two hundred and nine bushels of corn from one acre of

giving seated on two hundred and nine bushels of corn. And we believe that Marius is destined to become a great farmer, for we are told that he hoed the rows back from the road just as well as he did those next to the highway. When you see a boy or man working this way, be sure they are on

The Young Convince the Old

YESTERDAY I pitched the bundles for a young man of about twenty. We were threshing and because of extra teams we could have a little chance to sit on the load and visit. I have known this boy since he was about twelve years old, but do not see him often because he lives in a different neighborhood.

This is what he told me off and on during the half day that we worked.

"My dad don't see things on the farm like I do. Our farm is a small one and it is necessary for us to farm it better than a larger one needs to be. Our fifty acres produces a living for four of us, but it has got to produce a better one. My father would not buy a bushel of corn to feed out a bunch of pigs if he knew that he could get as much profit on it as the corn cost. He thinks for some reason that it is a dead loss to buy feed. I ask him how he can afford to feed the corn he raises and if he is losing on that? He don't seem to be able to answer that.

"Well, anyway, I have got a few things started in the last year or two. We feed about ten steers and he saw evidence last year of the value of using cottonseed meal with the corn instead of trying to fatten all on corn. He says that the reason for the cheaper gains was because of the mild winter. I know though, that he don't really think that but just says so to be consistent.

"I finally have got him to try out some sort of a balancer in the feed for hogs. Our gains were cheaper since trying it and we will keep at that. I took my own money to buy the first feed but now he buys it. My, it takes a long time for him to change over! Well, I have been talking silo and showing him what his neighbors have

been doing and I'll just bet you that in two years we will have one too.

"You know, I believe that the forty acres of cleared land on this farm produces a certain amount. It seems to me that a farm of one hundred and sixty acres ought to produce just four times as much as ours does."

might also make it go. He would make it go any place—almost.

But this idea of the younger folks leading the older ones is right. I see it so often. It takes a few years but they gradually come to make changes for the better and it is the kids that do it. I have in mind a neighbor



Boys and Girls Are Great Factors in Establishing Better Stock.

That is about the ideas he had. The last one I don't agree with. I don't believe that is possible. It might make four times as much of a clear payment for the owner's labor as the smaller one, but I don't know. It is a question. I know one farmer who argued this very thing about the large farm. But when I saw him two years later he was on a forty-acre farm and expected to stay. He was putting up good buildings for a dairy. I don't know which is right. I am a fifty-acre farmer myself. But I haven't proved which is which. Maybe it all comes down to who is the farmer. The little farmer on a big farm might make it go, and another big farmer on a small farm

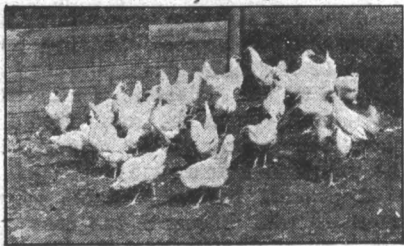
whose son is a county agent in a county about one hundred miles from here. He is doing more to change the methods of his old-fashioned dad than forty county agents could do in his own county.

It is up to the kids to make the changes, or rather be the influence that makes them. The youngsters can not do so much themselves, of course, because they haven't the capital, but they can influence the capital. Then when they can not do this after trying and trying, they will leave the farm and go where they can influence something else. Watch out for the youngsters. They will show you how to farm—indirectly.

THANKSGIVING.

BY RUTH RAYMOND.

How bright the day, how glad the hour
 When we together offer praise
 To God who with His wondrous power
 Has blest us in a thousand ways;
 With life and health and friendships true,
 With earth's delights that have no bounds,
 The tender skies all cloudless blue,
 The air that throbs with sweetest sounds,
 When harvest crowns the fleeting year
 With wealth to us a hundred fold,
 Thanksgiving bells ring soft and clear
 In silvery chimes across the wold,
 That all may join in joyful song,
 Their praises to the One above
 Who shields us from the powers of wrong
 And leads us with His hand of love.
 Oh, Lord of Hosts, to Thee we bring
 Meet offering; accept we pray
 Our gifts unto Thy poor, Oh King,
 And bless to them Thanksgiving Day.



NOVEMBER POULTRY SUGGESTIONS.

IF there is some good exhibition stock in the flock it will pay to give it special attention in preparation for the fall shows. Then be prepared to furnish business cards to the public who will see the birds at the show and next spring when the breeding pens are mated, orders for hatching eggs may appear from the most unexpected places and they will be due to the advertising of the stock at the poultry show.

Soon the weather may be unpleasant when that cockerel arrives at the express office so it will be good business to place the order now and possibly bring him back to the farm when produce is hauled to the city and thus save a trip. It costs money for poultrymen to make unnecessary trips to town or to make two trips when the errands can be combined. "Save a trip" is a good slogan worth remembering when gas, horse feed and time are so valuable.

In buying the cockerel remember to emphasize the purpose for which he is to be used. A bred-to-lay bird may not look as nice as exhibition stock but he will have the powers of transmitting egg-producing ability to his offspring. Often the fine exhibition bird is selected to improve the farm flock that is bred solely for egg production and, of course, the results are not satisfactory. Using a fine exhibition male has often caused the farmer to become disgusted with pure-bred stock. The bird has been purchased to increase the laying ability of the flock and when the laying averages do not improve, the blame is placed on pure-bred birds and the farmer returns to his scrub flock. By purchasing a cockerel of a bred-to-lay strain some improvement would soon be noticed in the laying of the flock and then the pure-bred stock get the credit when it is really the careful breeding of the pure-bred stock for egg production that is responsible for the good results.

Egg cartons are profitable for the farmer selling eggs to a private trade. They prevent breakage in transit and deliver the eggs to the buyer in an attractive package. The carton enables the producer to adopt a brand name and sell all of the fresh infertile eggs under that name. When the brand is protected by a careful grading of the eggs, it soon becomes valuable to the producer and enables him to get a premium for the eggs.

Will the livestock producer benefit by the proposed Kenyon and Kendrick bills?

Practical men in the industry at a hearing in Washington, say **NO**

Down in Washington, as you know, they are considering a plan of licensing the packing industry and putting it under the direction of a government official—

A political appointee with the power to experiment as he chooses with this vital business.

* * *

How will your brother stockmen and feeders like that?

Recently a number of them went to Washington to give their opinions. What follows is a fair sample of their testimony:

Robert J. Kleberg, Livestock Producer, Kingsville, Texas, testified that—

"I contend and believe that the producer of livestock who conducts his business properly has nothing whatever to fear from the packers. He needs the packers to prepare his product for the market and to distribute it. Without the aid of the packers, the production of livestock could not exist as an industry. . . .

I do not believe that this licensing system and the taking of the stock yards away from the packers and the taking of the refrigerator cars away from them, the ownership away from these men and the management away from them is going to help."

W. L. Richards, Dickinson, N. D., stated that—

"I appear before your honorable committee against what is known as the Kenyon and Kendrick bill, which is now being considered by you. This statement is made in accordance with the views of my opinion as being detrimental to the producers, as well as the consumers, of one of the greatest industries that we have in our country. It does not seem to me that it would be right to legislate against one industry more than another."

Swift & Company will be glad to mail a summary of the testimony of the livestock producers at the hearing in Washington. Write for a copy. Address Swift & Company, Union Stock Yards, Chicago

J. S. Blackwell, Producer, Feeder and Farmer, of Muscatine, Iowa, said that—

"I am opposed to the licensing of any commercial or industrial business, and there is nothing in the livestock industry that needs further legislation."

Frank Currie, Stock Raiser, Gard, Cherry County, Nebraska, testified that—

"I have been engaged for 30 years in the cattle business, raising cattle, hogs and horses. I am opposed to this bill on general principles. It belongs to that class of legislation which, it seems to me, is entirely experimental. Even the people who are in favor of the bill can give you no good and adequate reasons why it should be passed."

Scores of similar statements from the testimony of producers, farmers and feeders all over the country could be quoted if space would permit.

* * *

Do you want the packing industry under an inexperienced political appointee? The interests of the producer and the packer are mutual. If radical legislation should upset and disorganize this high efficiency of the packing industry, the producer would be hit as hard as the packer.

There is no question but that the cost of conducting the packing business will be materially increased by such legislation. The packer's profit—a fraction of a cent a pound from all sources—could not take care of such increases, which would necessarily be reflected in lower prices to producers or higher prices to retailers.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Founded 1868

A nation-wide organization owned by more than 30,000 shareholders



The Extra Eggs
 will soon pay for one of these
Automatic Self-Heating Poultry Fountains and Heaters

keeps water at the right temperature day and night in the coldest weather and requires less than a quart of oil a week. Made of galvanized steel. A long felt want supplied. Every Hen-House needs one. Price of 1 Heater and 2 gallon Automatic Fountain complete \$1.85. Also made in 3 and 4 gallon sizes. Write for Circular and testimonials. Agents wanted.
C. A. S. FORGE WORKS, SARANAC, MICH.

GERMOZONE The Best Pet Stock Remedy

For Poultry, Pigeons, Dogs, Cats, Rabbits, Parrots, Canary and other birds or pet animals, Germozone is a universal and safe remedy; for colds, snuffles, roup, sore throat, loss of voice or singing, influenza, bowel trouble, distemper, sore eyes or ears, canker, gleet, loss of fur or feathers, sores, wounds, skin disease, or other affections of skin or mucous membrane.

"My hens have never done so well as this year and haven't lost a single chick."—Mrs. Flora Kappie, Walker, Ia. "Simply grand for rabbits."—L. W. Browning, Boone, Ia. "Cannot praise Germozone enough. I use it for chickens, stock and household."—Mrs. Wm. Hoepfel, Hugo, Okla. "My bird poppies don't know what distemper is and I never had such good success before with chicks."—Curly Smith, Kennett, Mo.

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

Geo. H. Lee Co. Dept. 265 OMAHA, NEB.

PLANS FOR POULTRY HOUSES.

All styles, 150 illustrations, Send 10 cents, Inland Poultry Journal, Dept. 48, Indianapolis, Ind.

POULTRY

HOMESTEAD FARMS

We have some strictly high quality stock—the best we have ever offered—that will please you if you want practical paying poultry true to type. Let us describe the birds we have.

Cockerels—Barred Rocks, highly bred, well marked; White Rocks; R. C. and S. C. Reds, rich dark plumage; White Orpingtons, fine type large birds; White Wyandottes; S. C. Black Minorcas; S. C. and R. C. White and S. C. Brown Leghorns; Anconas, Cock Birds, Reds; Black Minorcas.

Spring Pullets—Small number Barred and White Rocks; S. C. Black Minorcas; S. C. and R. C. White Leghorns; S. C. Brown Leghorns; yearling White Rocks; choice White Orpingtons. A few mated pens from these Pullets.

We will send you our Fall Circular and Price List.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION,
 Kalamazoo, Michigan

LOOK BABY CHICKS \$17 A 100 UP

By Special Delivery Parcel Post, postpaid 20 different thoroughbred breeds. Utility & Exhibition grades. Live delivery guaranteed. Capacity 100,000 weekly. Catalog free. **Nabob Hatcheries, Gambier, Ohio**

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$3.00 to \$5.00

Heavy laying breeding. They will pay you well. **WRIGHT BROS. R. 2, Box 40, Ypsilanti, Mich.**

Barron's 308 egg stock, S. C. W. Leghorn cks. March hatched. Bourbon Red Turkeys, Toms and Hens. Write for prices. **Mrs. E. L. Garlock, R. 7, Howell, Mich.**

Barred ocks 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 Plymouth Rock Cockerels, large, from prize-winning laying strain, \$5.00 each. **J. A. BARNUM, Union City, Mich.**

B. P. ROCKS cockerels, \$3.00 each; pullets, \$2.00 each. **A. A. WOOD & SON, Saline, Mich.**

Cockerels and yearling hens, Orpingtons, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Leghorns, Spanish, Minorcas, Campines. **Tyrone Poultry Farm, Fenton, Mich.**

Fowler's Buff Rocks: Cockerels, cock birds and pullets. Write for prices. **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. **H. B. PROCTOR, Grand Haven, Mich.**

For Sale—Pure-bred Light Brahma Cockerels. Also a few yearling hens \$3 to \$5. Satisfaction guaranteed. **Mrs. E. B. Willis, R. D. 1, Reading, Mich.**

Silver, Golden and White Wyandottes. Choice quality cockerels and pullets \$3.00 to \$5.00 each until Dec. 15. **C. W. Browning, R. 2, Portland, Mich.**

Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels. Ferris 280-264 egg strain April and May hatch. **Alvah Stegenga, Portland, Mich.**

Vigorous Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels. Trapped M. A. C. 250 egg strain. Improve your flock. \$3 to \$5 each. **Rosemary Farms, Williamston, Mich.**

Buff Leghorns and White Leghorn Cockerels at reduced prices, if ordered soon, from great laying strains. **Dr. William Smith, Petersburg, Mich.**

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

Additional Poultry Ads. on Page 679



Woman's Interests

"As the Twig is Bent"



A SAD case came to light in school last week. For some time numerous things have been missed. A book, a half dozen pencils, a child's lunch, a cap, a pair of rubbers, apples, and numerous other small things. Ten days ago someone obtained the key to the teacher's desk, opened it and stole two dollars out of her purse. The teacher said nothing, but watched. A twelve-year-old boy from one of the best homes, but who never had spending money, suddenly began treating everyone in school. A little judicious questioning brought out the truth; this boy had taken not only the teacher's money but everything else that had been missing.

The entire neighborhood was upset by the incident. How could it be that this boy, the son of parents of absolute honesty, could be a thief? He had been brought up in the Sunday School, told the difference between right and wrong, had all sorts of advantages,

and yet he had gone wrong. Now if it had been young Peterkins whose family hadn't much, and who probably never was taught anything at home, you could understand it. But this boy's mother was so good and the soul of honesty.

It did seem queer to the ones who didn't go below the surface. But those who had watched the boy grow up rather felt they could explain it. Two or three mothers got together and exchanged confidences. There was the time when the boy was two and he carried home Jackie Smith's automobile. Of course, it only came from the ten-cent store, but it was dear to Jackie's heart. The lad's mother explained that he was too young to know it was naughty, and it was such a little thing and her son wanted it so badly, it seemed a shame to make a fuss about it and have him return it, so she kept it.

A year or so later it was a sack of

pop corn he took away from Jenny Jones. Jennie cried and told his mother, but it was silly to cry over a little sack of pop corn. She did give Jennie a nickel, however, to buy another. All sorts of incidents came up, one told of a half dozen fresh cookies disappearing off the table while the boy and his mother were calling, another had her early roses picked by the boy, who, his mother explained, was so fond of flowers.

The conversation narrowed down to the mother. Was she exactly honest? She never went by a candy counter without picking up one or two pieces, and fruit vendors knew her afar off and hastily covered their choice peaches and plums when she approached. Two or three books with tell-tale library tags were on her book shelves and had been for months. And she prided herself on seeing how many times a week she could beat the street car company out of a nickel or get the

better of the grocer or butcher in making change. Her argument always was that they always charged her too much and she had the right to get even.

The mother would not deliberately go out and put her hand in someone's pocket to rob them. But was she honest? Had she taught the boy honesty? She had told him it was wrong to steal, but had she taught him that? Suppose when he took the auto, away back in his baby days, she had explained to him the rights of others and made him return the toy. Would he have deliberately stolen money when he was twelve years old?

It seemed hardly probable to the mothers who discussed the case. No age is too young to begin to teach the property rights of others, they all decided. If you begin with the littlest things and insist on absolute honesty regardless of what the other fellow does, the big things will take care of themselves.

DEBORAH.

Why Not a Michigan Thanksgiving?

NOT many of us are going to have a real old-fashioned Thanksgiving this year, with turkey and cranberry sauce, mince pie and plum pudding, and all the in-between viands that always belonged before the war. How would you do it, with sugar doled out two pounds at a time, and a quart of cranberries demanding at least a whole pound of sugar to make them eatable? And who knows just what that turkey would cost you? Of course, if you raised it yourself you might eat it, but more likely you'd stop and consider how much real money that gobbler would bring you on the market, and confine your selection of poultry to something a little cheaper.

Why wouldn't it be the real patriotic thing this year to try a new American Thanksgiving dinner and confine our selection of food right to the stuff we raise on our own farms? Of course, we'd like to have oysters from Maryland and grape fruit from Florida, and oranges from California, not to mention cranberries from Cape Cod and coffee from Brazil. But just as a novelty, let's try a North Central states dinner, or make it even narrower and get right down to a Podunk, Michigan, home-grown banquet.

Just think of what a choice you have. For meats there are roast beef and Yorkshire pudding, roast pork and apple sauce, leg of lamb and home-canned peas, chicken, goose, duck, or a rabbit brought down with your own shot. For your vegetables you have potatoes, white or yellow turnips, squash, carrots, onions, parsnips, vegetable oysters, cabbage, Chinese cabbage, celery and beets. And as to fruit, who would change a good Michigan Spy apple for a California orange if he could have only the one choice? Maybe you have some winter pears, too, and some foresighted folk may have a few Concord grapes in storage.

Why isn't currant jelly, either red or black, a perfectly good substitute for cranberries? And you don't need mince pie. Pumpkin pie is much more digestible, and sailor's duff could re-

place the plum pudding. It's easier to make and is strictly local. For that fruit cocktail you don't absolutely require grapefruit and oranges. You can take your home-canned fruit and make a very satisfactory fruit cup. And home-made pickles of any kind are better than factory canned olives.



Here are two suggestive menus for or in a cold place, until thoroughly chilled. Serve in sherbet cups.

Dinner No. 1.

Fruit Cup.

Creole Chicken Currant Jelly
Baked Potatoes in the Half Shell
Baked Squash Beet Pickles
Pumpkin Pie American Cheese
Lemon Ice Cream with Hot Maple
Sauce
Grape Juice Milk

Fruit Cup.

Select any varieties of canned fruit you may have, and which will go well together. A good selection is peaches cut in thin slices, plums halved and peeled, whole preserved strawberries, and cherries. Let stand in the juice from a can of cherries packed in ice,

ned tomato, one finely chopped red pepper, one-half cup of chopped celery, and salt to taste. Replace chicken and simmer until tender. Serve on platter surrounded with sauce, and garnished with parsley.

Baked Potatoes in Half Shell.

Select medium-sized, smooth-skinned potatoes. Scrub and bake until thoroughly done. Cut in halves with sharp knife, remove inside, put through ricer, season with salt, pepper and butter. Refill shells and return to oven to heat through again.

Lemon Ice Cream.

Scald one pint of rich milk and stir into it one level tablespoonful of corn-starch. Add one-half cup of sugar and cook in double boiler ten minutes, stirring frequently. Then add the yolks of two eggs, beaten with a half cup of sugar, stir until well blended, add one pint of cream and strain. When cold add one tablespoon of lemon extract and freeze.

Hot Maple Sauce.

Boil two cups of maple syrup with a half cup of cream or butter until it threads. While still hot, pour over the serving of ice-cream.

Dinner No. 2.

Mock Bisque Soup
Rabbit en Casserole Fried Apples
Mashed Potatoes
White Turnips Creamed
Pear and Cheese Salad
Gherkins
Sailor's Duff with Burnt Cream Sauce
Raspberry and Currant Ice
Sweet Cider Milk
Mock Bisque Soup.

Simmer one quart of tomatoes until they will go through the strainer, adding one-fourth teaspoon of soda just before removing from the fire. Strain, and add to a white sauce made with one quart of milk, two tablespoons of butter and a half cup of flour. Season to suit with salt and pepper, and two tablespoons of sugar. Pour in hot soup dishes and place one tablespoon of whipped cream on each service. Then sprinkle minced parsley on the cream.

Rabbit en Casserole.
Cut the rabbit in pieces for serving

BIG REDUCTION in PRICES

2 H.P. \$39.85

PULLS 3/4 H.P.

Other Sizes Proportionally Low
Pay No More than these low prices, the lowest since before the war. These are made possible by greatly increasing production. I made a saving, reduced my price and gave you the saving.

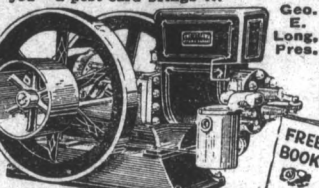
10 Year Guarantee. You have 90 days in which to try the Ottawa at your own work. Any engine also you need. 1 1/2 to 22 H.P. Stationary, Portable or Saw-Rig. Built to suit you.

Kerosene or Gasoline and natural gas. The Ottawa delivers more power from kerosene than high priced gasoline. Built for you and shipped direct to you from my largest factory.

OTTAWA

Direct From Factory
Built in the largest engine factory in America selling exclusively direct to user. The highest of quality and you make a big saving. **Cash or Easy Terms.**

Special Offer Send me your name and address today and I will send you my best money-saving offer and the lowest prices made by any engine company. My book will convince you of the high quality—it will also be sent you—a post card brings it.



Geo. E. Long, Pres.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.
OTTAWA, KANSAS

1367 King Street.

Smoke Your Own Hams, Bacon, Sausages

IN THE ORIGINAL NATIONAL GIANT SMOKE HOUSE AND SANITARY STORE HOUSE

Beware of Imitations or Experiments!
This wonderful smoke house is portable. Can be operated in and out doors. Runs on sawdust, cobs and little bark for seasoning. Positively the best way to smoke hams, bacon, sausages, fish.

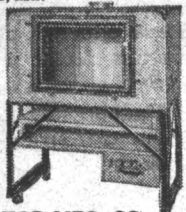
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Thousands in use in U. S. and foreign countries. After smoking meats, use for store house. Absolutely fly and bug proof. Keeps meat sweet all summer long. Made in three sizes, of heavy sheet steel. FIREPROOF. GUARANTEED.

Send for FREE Book

which gives prize-winning recipes. Also get our low prices. Write today.

PORTABLE ELEVATOR MFG. CO.
254 McClun Street Bloomington, Ill.



10 Cents

WORTH OF COMMON KEROSENE
or Coal Oil will keep this lamp in operation for 50 HOURS and will produce

300 CANDLE POWER

of the purest, whitest and best light known to science. Nothing to wear out or get out of order. Simple. Safe. Absolute satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalog showing lamps for every purpose; also special introductory offer and agency proposition. Write today.

KNIGHT LIGHT & SODA FOUNTAIN COMPANY, 626 Knight Bldg. Chicago

Turns Night into Day

The Diamond Light
A soft, brilliant, glowing light, restful to the eyes—the ideal illumination. Clean—Odorless—Non-Explosive.

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

Lights With One Match

No alcohol torch needed. New, patented twin mantle burner lights easily with one match. Greatest improvement known.

SALES AGENTS WANTED—MAKE \$50 TO \$100 WEEKLY. Unlimited opportunities. Build a business on our capital. Every customer a booster. Hundreds of letters prove lamps and lanterns highly satisfactory. Exclusive territory and free sample outfit to active agents. Write today.

Akron Gas Lamp Co. 391 Steese Bldg., Akron, O., U. S. A.

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To try in your home 30 days free no matter where you live. Show your friends, and it back at our expense if you do not want to keep it. Million members of families enjoying the comforts and pleasures of

"Hoosier" Stoves & Ranges, perfect bakers and heaters, beautifully finished, smooth latest design, guaranteed for years.

Write for our big free book showing photographs, describing large assortment of sizes and designs of Steel Case Ranges, Cast Iron and Hard Coal Heaters, to select from, explaining our free trial. Send postal today.

HOOSIER STOVE CO.
131 State St., Marion, Ind.



and season with salt. Put three slices of bacon, cut in small pieces, into a frying pan and brown the game in this fat. Remove rabbit to casserole, add a pint of stock or boiling water, a tablespoon of lemon juice, one chopped red pepper and a dessertspoon of kitchen bouquet. Cover and cook three hours. A cup of chopped celery or carrots, or three onions sliced may be added as desired.

White Turnips Creamed.

Cut a half dozen small turnips in dice, boil in salted water until tender, and add to one pint of white sauce.

Pear and Cheese Salad.

Select halves of large canned Bartlett pears. Place on lettuce leaf on serving plate, fill hollow in pear with cottage cheese, and cover with sweetened whipped cream or boiled salad dressing.

Sailor's Duff.

One egg, two tablespoons of sugar, two tablespoons of butter, one-half cup of molasses, one teaspoon of soda dissolved in one-half cup of hot water, one and one-half cups flour. Mix in order named and steam one hour in buttered pudding dish.

Burnt Cream Sauce.

Melt one-half cup granulated sugar in enameled sauce pan, add one pint of thin cream and set over hot water until the sugar melts again.

Raspberry and Currant Ice.

Boil four cups of water and one and one-third cups of sugar twenty minutes. Put two cups of canned raspberries and two of canned currants through ricer and strain through double cheesecloth to remove seeds. When the syrup is cool, add fruit juice and freeze.

HOME DECORATION.

HENRY VAN DYKE calls the pictures on his walls the windows of his home. Through them he gets glimpses of the beauty which lies beyond the section of living space bounded by the stone walls of his home. Through one such window, he could see the ocean, and almost feel the cold spray and the strength of the salt air. Another window gave him a view of the mountains, with all of the uplift of a daily climb, in thought, to their summits.

The influence of such silent teachers in the home can hardly be estimated, but in nothing else is the average home so poorly furnished. Good taste may be displayed in the choice of carpets and easy chairs. Wall paper may be selected in quiet restful tints, but the decorations may be family portraits framed in objectionable ornate mouldings, cromos, representations of Indians in gaudy war paint, or so-called oil paintings, purchased perhaps of some itinerant vendor and suggestive of nothing in the heavens above or the earth beneath.

HOME QUERIES.

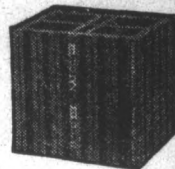
R. W. L.—Artichokes should be washed, scraped and cooked in salted water until tender, forty-five minutes to one hour. When done, drain, dry out on the range as you do potatoes, and serve with melted butter or white sauce poured over them. They may be served with cold French dressing.

MOTHERS! HOW DO YOUR CHILDREN STACK UP?

THE astounding discovery that approximately six million school children in the United States today are under weight has naturally and properly led to concerted action to the end that this appalling condition of affairs may be rectified as soon as possible. Draft statistics show that seventy per cent of the men were rejected for defects that could have been prevented or cured by care in childhood. Weight and rate of gain form one of the best tests of health in children.

Wood is Scarce—Coal is High Build a WARM House

WITH the winter winds howling and the cold creeping through the thin weatherboards, the family in grandfather's boyhood hugged the stove a little tighter, while someone fetched another armful of wood. But today, firewood is fast disappearing and the cost of coal climbs steadily higher. The remedy is a **warm house—built of**



Natco XXX Hollow Tile used in walls that are stuccoed.

Natco Hollow Tile

The still-air spaces in the walls resist temperature changes and prevent dampness. These walls require no painting and will not burn or decay. The saving in coal bills, upkeep and insurance make a Natco House cheapest in the long run.

Our **free** book, "Natco on the Farm," describes Natco buildings of many types. Write for it today.

Write us what you intend to build. We have plans for many types of farm buildings—free. Ask for them.

National Fire Proofing Company

1297 Fulton Building

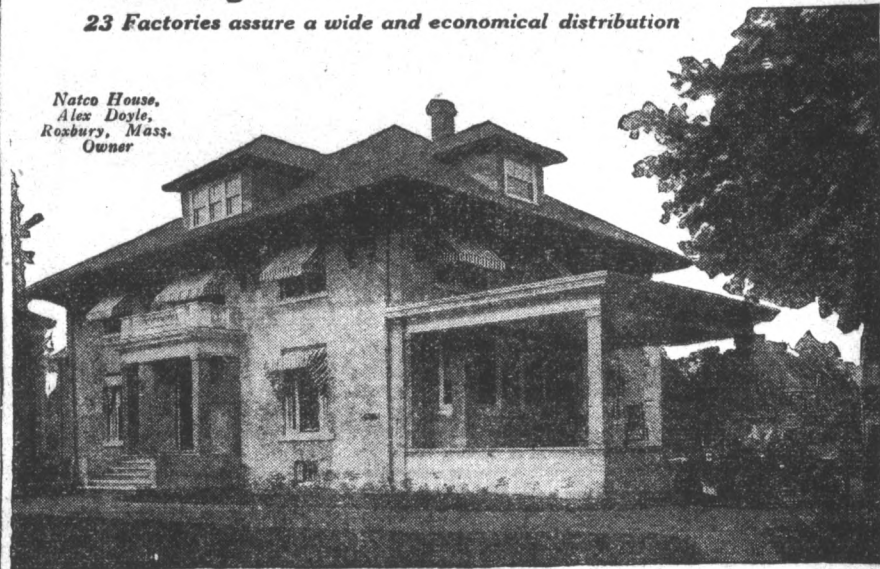
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Pa.

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23 Factories assure a wide and economical distribution

Natco House, Alex Doyle, Roxbury, Mass. Owner



Your Family's Health

WHAT is it worth to you? Are you going to take another winter's chances on pneumonia, sore throats or the dreaded "Flu" by using an outside closet as uncomfortable as it is dangerous? Doctor's bills are not always unavoidable, nor is the country home necessarily inconvenient. Consider the

COATES IMPROVED SANITARY TOILET

A complete toilet all ready to set up, so simple that you can in 30 minutes install it in any room of the house, sent to you immediately at our new price of \$17.50 on free trial. It is strongly constructed of galvanized steel with standard seat, well finished, and made trim and attractive with white enamel. Perfectly sanitary and odorless, and easily moved, it is the ideal toilet for country homes where a general sewer is unattainable or highly expensive.

Don't spend another winter shoveling a path through the snow and acquiring cold after cold.

Old Price \$22.50
with agents

Strictly Mail Order
Write today for our catalog and ten-day free trial offer.
NO AGENTS

New Price \$17.50
Sold Direct

COATES MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

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There Is REAL ECONOMY in Using

"SALADA"

ORANGE PEKOE TEA

"The Tea of Sterling Worth"

Black, Green, or Mixed—Sealed Packets Only

With PRICES PLAINLY MARKED for Your Protection

"Here's My Letter to Live Stock Breeders"

DR. DAVID ROBERTS
Veterinary Company



Home Office and Laboratory
Waukesha, Wis., U.S.A.
Nov. 1, 1919.

Mr. Live Stock Breeder,
Everywhere,
U.S.A.

Dear Sir:-

We have in our files letters from thousands of the most practical and successful livestock breeders in America. These letters have been coming to me for the past thirty years and give the experience that these men have had in treating abortion in cows. They have written me describing their success or failure in using every known method, medicine or serum prescribed for this disease.

It would be utterly impossible for you to obtain the benefit of this experience, if it were not for the fact that I am conducting a national bureau of free information for the benefit of the livestock industry and am willing to give you personally or the success or failure of the different methods used by these breeders in their endeavors to eradicate and overcome abortion in cows.

In addition to the experience of other breeders, I will give you my own experience gained in my thirty years' practice in treating this disease.

I have made a specialty of cattle diseases and conducted a cattle practice for many years. Was State Veterinarian of Wisconsin, Official Veterinarian for the Dairy Cattle Congress, American Royal, National and International Shows, where the very best herds in America competed for prizes. I have answered calls in most every state in the Union.

The fact that I have kept my own herds free from contagious abortion proves that it can be done and what others have done, you can do, if you will but do as they have done. Write me on any livestock disease enclosing 2¢ stamp and your letter will be answered promptly. Address Service Department D.

YOURS FOR HEALTHY LIVESTOCK.

David Roberts, D.V.S., PRES.
DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO., INC.

P.S.—Abortion in cows can positively be eradicated.

Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co. Waukesha, Wis.

Making Bill Buy a Bull

Mr. Kirby Touches Upon Some of the Factors Which Enter Into the Successful Marketing of Breeding Animals.

MANY failures to make pure-bred live stock profitable result from careless business methods. Pure-bred live stock should be profitable because it is in demand but the farmer who does not advertise cannot cater to that demand because he does not know where to find it. Some stock farmers start out with pure bred animals and soon have surplus breeders and bull calves for sale and then instead of placing their business before the eyes of several hundred thousand people they make the effort to make sales to their friends.

Every farmer with a pure-bred bull calf for sale can think of a friend in the township who ought to have just such an animal. He reasons that Bill ought to know about it and he drops him a line. For some reason Bill knows the value of a pure-bred bull calf but he is not spending much money for that purpose and is well satisfied with the breeding service that he is receiving at a neighbor's farm. Then the farmer wonders who on earth will ever buy that calf.

Soon he remembers that his brother-in-law in the next township ought to have a pure-bred calf. He drives over on Saturday afternoon and talks pure-bred live stock. Finally he mentions that he has a calf for sale but for some reason the friendly relative is not in the market and the owner of the calf feels that he has lost half a day just fooling with the pure-bred live stock business and he begins to feel discouraged.

The next day he decides that he can afford to "throw away" three or four dollars in little ads and so he sends in a short liner. Within several days after the paper has left the press he receives inquiries concerning the calf, and possibly a check if the price has been mentioned in the advertisement. Over on the border of the next state lives a farmer who has been looking for just the type of animal mentioned in the advertisement and he comes across with the check and takes the calf. The farmer is disgusted with himself for wasting so much time trying to make Bill buy the bull when down the railroad a hundred miles lived a farmer who bought it without any urging except the suggestion contained in the little ad.

The pure-bred stock business seems to be very legitimately connected with the business of publicity. It is one feature of the farming business that cannot get along without publicity. The buyers are scattered and farmers are isolated. Even a farmer on a main road cannot advertise pure-bred bull calves on his signboard with any assurance that he will develop a profitable business from the farmers who drive by the farm. Too small a per cent of the traffic will be composed of men interested in that particular kind

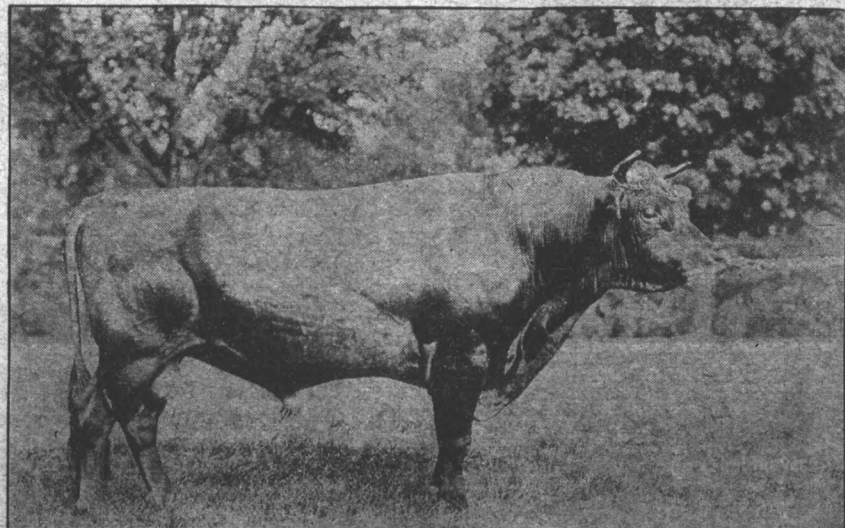
of calves. In addition, farmers do not buy bull calves on snap judgment while passing in their wagons or motor cars. It is a transaction to which they give careful thought while reading at home or while engaged in the daily work around the farm. The advertisement which contains a great deal of information in a few words will appeal to them when they are reading and spending time to think carefully while they read.

An advertisement of stock in a reliable paper is read by all manner of people, and especially by the people who are engaged in the line of business to which such an ad appeals. You cannot make Bill buy the bull just because you know him and he knows you and he needs the bull. The little ad reaches thousands of men of the same class and among them a few men are apt to be found who are anxious to do business. The use of advertising does not guarantee sales but the lack of advertising will sometimes guarantee that there will be no sales. It is evident that the pure-bred stock farmers are nearly all realizing this fast as the ones who succeed the best are using honest publicity to good advantage.

The camera is often of value in selling pure-bred stock as many buyers are influenced by photographs of animals on the home farm. It does not cost much to make up a few snapshots, postcard size, of the bull calves for sale. They are worth more than words in describing the stock that is for sale. Frequently two prospective buyers will answer advertisements and the best answer will draw the check. A well written letter on the typewriter plus a couple of neat photographs will often clinch a sale when a carelessly written letter will attract no further attention until used to kindle the fire.

Undoubtedly many farmers have become discouraged with the pure-bred live stock business because they have tried to do all their business in their home community without the aid of the publicity which is necessary to carry their name over a wider territory where buyers can be found. Many a farmer who has tried to make neighbor Bill buy a bull has found the business discouraging and then he has advertised and seemingly by a miracle a host of buyers have appeared from the towns which he did not know were in his state and the business has picked up and proved profitable. Often one sale pays the advertising bill of making many sales. Sometimes it may not pay as well as expected but the odds are all in favor of the man who tells the public when he has the goods.

These are times when milk utensils cost. A good soldering kit will add a long time to these cans, pans and pails.—E. L. V.



Of Course, Good Stock is the First Consideration.

FENCE
Direct to Farmer at Wire Mill Prices
CATALOG FREE
KITSELMAN BROS. DEPT. 278 MUNCIE, INDIANA

FREE Handy Wire Splicer
Get it NOW. A postal brings this handy Splicer FREE, postpaid. Also my Bargain Fence Book. Bigger line of fencing, gates, steel posts, roofing. Get my Big New Catalog and see the money I save you. Guarantee covers every rod of fence or foot of roofing. Write now. Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 149, Cleveland, O.

Anthony Fence
A perfectly balanced staple tie fence. Strong wire, thoroughly galvanized. Every rod of 6-inch stay fence has 33 stay wires. Special book sent free. Dealers Everywhere.
American Steel and Wire Company
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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.

ECONOMY FEEDER
A perfect working self-feeder for hogs. A 100-lb. pig pays for it. Saves on purchase price, time, floor space, repairs and feed. Will feed 40 hogs. Sold direct, \$18.50. Money refunded if not satisfied. For further information address THE ECONOMY FEEDER CO., Box 636, New Washington, O.

MOLASSES Richest Feed Lowest Cost
Write for Special Price
CHICAGO MOLASSES COMPANY, 1131 East 77th Street, Chicago, Ill.

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

Empire Oil-Burning Tank Heater
Greatest improvement ever made in tank heaters. Fits any tank. Burns from 14 to 16 hours on one gallon of kerosene. Any child can operate it with safety; no sparks, ashes or smoke. The heating chamber is entirely under water; no heat wasted. Guaranteed. Saves feed—pays for itself repeatedly.

Empire Non-Freezing Hog Waterer
Made of heavy galvanized iron—large capacity (70 gal.); drinking trough on outside where hogs can reach it; oil burner directly under trough—guaranteed not to freeze. Keeps water warm for 2¢ per day. An abundance of fresh, clean water at right temperature. Keeps hogs healthy—fatten faster on the same feed.

FARMER AGENTS
Special offer to farmers willing to show our Heater and Waterer to prospective buyers. Write at once for price and special offer.
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113 N. 7th Street
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STOVER
GOOD ENGINES
Gasoline, Kerosene, Distillate, Crude Oil
A type for every need. ½ H. P. up.
FREE BOOKLET NOW!
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1509 Lake St., Freeport, Ill.
Write Stover Feed Mills, Chicago
Cutters, Pump Jacks, Stover Corn-son Windmills, Etc., 1868 Free Cat.

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

True Value

DAIRY FEED

Feed the Dairy Cow for Profits

THE profitable dairy cow must be bred and selected for *production*. It must be well cared for. It must be given the exact ration needed to produce the greatest possible milk yields, for the longest period, and at the *lowest net cost*.

Even the best cow cannot reach her maximum production or profit on home-grown rations. It must be supported by a ration correctly balanced for milk production.

True Value

DAIRY FEED

gives the cow the support she needs. It is built up from pure products which experience has shown to be essential for *both milk production and bodily maintenance*.

This is the truly balanced ration. It is made from correct proportions of cotton seed meal, linseed meal, corn gluten feed, ground oats, wheat bran, cocoanut meal and malt sprouts.

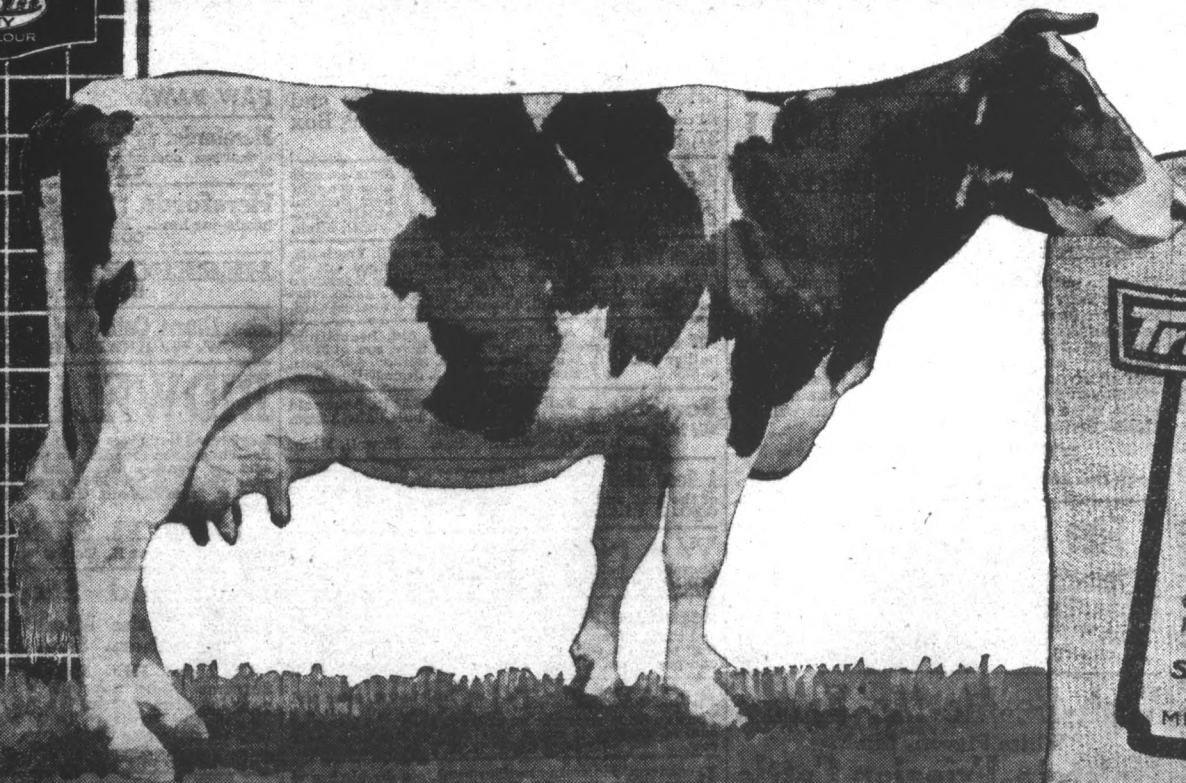
But the naming of ingredients does not tell the whole story of a ration. Laboratory tests must determine the *true producing elements* of each ingredient and the real worth of every True Value balanced ration.

TRUE VALUE DAIRY FEED has an available protein content of 24%, fat 5%, fibre 10%, carbohydrates 52%. These ingredients are ready for the cows' immediate assimilation in order to give her the strongest support for *best performance at the milk pail*.

TRUE VALUE DAIRY FEED is all real nutritious feed. There is no waste. It produces the most milk at the lowest possible cost.

If your dealer hasn't TRUE VALUE FEEDS write us for full information about how to get them at once.

STRATTON-LADISH MILLING CO., Dept. E, Milwaukee, Wisconsin



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

Wildwood Farms Angus

Bulls in service are, Black Monarch 3rd, Grand Champion Bull, Michigan State Fair 1914, 1915, 1916.

Imp. Edgar of Dalmeny, Grand Champion Bull, Michigan State Fair 1918.

President Wilson 4th, Grand Champion Bull, Michigan State Fair, 1919.

We offer for sale 6 choice young bulls by Black Monarch 3rd.

Edgars Calves, are as yet too young to offer for sale but are a promising lot of calves, and are going fast.

A visit will interest you, write for particulars to

WILDWOOD FARMS ORION, MICHIGAN

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

WOODCOTE ANGUS

1919 Winnings to Date				
Mich. State Fair	12 1sts	2 cham.	1 gd. ch.	
N. Y.	9 1sts	2 "	2 "	
West Mich.	11 1sts	2 "	2 "	
Saginaw	10 1sts	4 "	2 "	

Every Animal Bred At
WOODCOTE STOCK FARM, Ionia, Mich.

Cloverly Angus, 5 cows with calves, rebred; 2 bred cows; 1 two year old, 2 yearling heifers. Price \$2800, 6 yearling bulls, \$225 each. Geo. Hathaway & Son, Ovid, Mich.

For sale at reasonable prices, several Aberdeen Angus bull calves and yearling bulls sired by Lord Ida 2nd No. 248330. Lang Bros., Davison, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

QUALITY
Distinguishes Guernsey Products
The highest natural Golden Yellow color, delicious individual flavor, and high content of butter fat—combine to make Guernsey milk in greatest demand by discriminating consumers. Write for our free booklets.
The American Guernsey Cattle Club, Box 139, Peterboro, N. H.



REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

Those choice heifers we adv. have gone to good homes. We have a fine bull calf—worth the money.
J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

2 bulls, 2 bull calves. Priced to sell.
F. E. ROBSON
Room 307, M. C. R. R. Depot, Detroit, Mich.

REGISTERED GUERNSEYS

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

AVONDALE STOCK FARM,
WAYNE, MICH.

Guernsey Bull For Sale

Bennie of the Ridge No. 41637. His dam is Trixie of the Ridge B. F. 53738 in class E. E. Granddam Abbie of Riverside 51612 B. F. Champion Guernsey cow of Michigan. Herd of federal and state accredited list.
E. J. SMALLIDGE, Eau Claire, Mich.

GUERNSEYS

Two fine bull calves for sale, by our A. R. May Rose Herd Sire. Send for pedigree and description. GILMORE BROTHERS, Camden, Mich.

GUERNSEYS—REGISTERED BULL CALVES
Containing blood of world champions.
HICKS' GUERNSEY FARM, Saginaw, W. S. Mich.

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

Registered Guernsey Bull for sale: 2 years old. KRESTEN THOMSEN, Rudgate Farm, Birmingham, Mich.

FOR SALE Five Reg. Guernsey cows of Gray Rose breeding; also bull calves, cheap.
John Ebels, R. 2, Holland, Mich.

The Traverse Herd

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

TRAVERSE CITY STATE HOSPITAL
Traverse City, Mich.

HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY

Cows all sold. Have 15 choice heifers some bred to a 3 lb. and 35 lb. bulls. Some open, will breed anytime to suit purchaser to a grandson of May Echo Sylvia. Record of two nearest dams of herd sire is 35 lb. butter and 512 lb. milk in 7 days.
E. O. HARDY, Rochester, Mich.

NEVER AGAIN

will you be offered an opportunity to buy as much blood of Mich. Champion Cows as you will in the
**complete Dispersion of our herd of
45 Holstein Cows and Heifers
on Dec. 4th. 1919**

at the farm 1 mile northeast of Leslie, rain or shine. Only 4 full aged cows in the entire herd. All of breeding age are fresh or due this fall and winter. No herd in Mich. can show as much blood of state record cows as this one. Several cows are bred to a son of King Segis Pontiac out of a 28 lb. cow. He will be sold. There are nine 3 yr. old heifers sired by a grandson of Pontiac Butter Boy and out of Flossie Grant with 712 lbs. of milk and 32.95 of butter in 7 days. They are bred to De Nijlander Lillie Green, No. 158319 whose dam is Lille Green Hengerveld with 747 lbs. of milk and 32.67 lbs. of butter in 7 days whose sire's dam is Pontiac De Nijlander with 35 lbs. of butter from 750 lbs. of milk in 7 days. There are 7 daughters of Grant Hartog Concordia DeKol No. 130818 whose dam and sire's dam are both 30 lb. cows and both former state champion cows. Every female as well as her dam was bred and developed on our farm. Herd guaranteed free from Tuberculosis. Catalogs ready Nov. 30. Auto will meet all electric and stream cars at Leslie from 9 to 12:00 A. M. Sale starts at 12:00 noon.

HARRY E. COVERT

"Top-Notch" HOLSTEINS

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

GET A BETTER BULL WINNWOOD HERD

BREEDERS OF
Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle

We have bull calves ready for service and a new crop of baby bulls coming all of Maplecrest breeding. We have one of the largest pure bred herds in Michigan and this will be the last chance to buy sons of Flint Maplecrest Boy, cheap. For his daughters start to freshen this winter and they will all go on yearly tests. We own them all and will develop them. Don't wait, a bankable note is the same as cash to us and our price will be right. Tell us your wants.

JOHN H. WINN, (Inc.)
Lock Box 248, Roscommon, Mich.

A Fine Herd of Reg. Holstein

yearlings. Consisting of 10 richly bred heifers and the 8 months old bull, Sir Johanna Ormsby (Pietertje). This is a great foundation for a herd and a fortune. I also have 5 cows, two to five years old, fresh or soon due. I am going to sell these before Nov. 15th. It is your move if you want them.
L. E. CONNELL, Fayette, Ohio.

Wah-Be-Me-Me Farms White Pigeon, Mich. Holstein-Friesian Cattle

Herd Headed by
Segis Pontiac De Nijlander

A 32 lb. grandson of Michigan's great 35 lb. champion cow, Pontiac De Nijlander. His dam, Oak Valley Korndyke Beets Segis Fan, 32.06, also a Michigan prizewinner on yearly production and a prize winner in the National Ass'n. Write for list of bull calves from 18 lb. 2 year olds to over 30 lb. dams.

CLUNY STOCK FARM

A Semi-Official Bred Bull to Head
Your Herd
Maplecrest Application Pontiac No. 132652, heads
Your Herd
His dam's record is 1344.3 lbs. butter, 23,421.2 lbs. milk in 365 days, and 35,103 lbs. butter and 515.6 lbs. milk in 7 days.
One of his sons from our good record dams will carry these great blood lines into Your Herd.
For Pedigrees and Prices write to
R. BRUCE McPHERSON, Howell, Mich.

WANTED

a few registered Holstein females—cows or heifers, or will buy a small herd, for spot cash. Must be free from abortion and stand tuberculin test. Please state full particulars in first letter, as to prices, ages, herd book numbers and breeding. No fancy prices. Lock Box 37, Shepherd, Mich.

Registered Holsteins: My herd of 14 females, ages from 10 mo. to 7 years. All nice straight individuals, and richly bred. Herd Under Federal Supervision. Will sell as a whole or individually. Particulars on application. W. B. Reader, Howell, Mich.

Hatch Herd (State and Federal Tested) Ypsilanti, Michigan. Offers young sires out of choice advanced registry dams and King Korndyke Artis Vale: Own dam 34.16 lbs. butter in 7 days; average 2 nearest dams 37.61, 5 nearest 33.33, 20 nearest 27.83.

For Sale: Bull calf two months old, beautifully marked, mostly white. Sire, son of 31 lb. bull and A. R. O. dam. Dam a 95 lb. milk. A bargain at \$75.00. V. J. Brown & Son, R. 3, Jonesville, Mich.

For Sale: Bull calf from a 24.32 lb. 9 year old 16 1/4 yr. 2 year olds sired by same bull.
Wm. GRIFFIN, R. 5, Howell, Mich.

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

WANTED: 60 registered Holsteins: steers or milking Shorthorn heifers. Give full particulars and price. CORNUCOPIA CATTLE CO., Ft. Morgan, Colo.

Registered Holstein Bull Calves grandson's of King Dollar from 1 to 8 mos. old, straight and thrifty from good producing dams. Heng, breeding; priced to sell. Herd T.B. tested. Write for prices and pedigrees. Ceresco Stock Farm, Ceresco, Mich.

A CARLOAD Reg. Holsteins: cows and heifers, (more or less). You can have your choice of large herd. The grand dam of the sire of many was dam of the first 44 lb. cow.
BACON BROTHERS, Pittsford, Mich.

Registered Holstein heifers bred to a double grand 006 lbs. milk in 7 days. C. H. Giddings, Gobleville, Mich.

\$204 Profit above cost of feed from Feb. 1 to Oct. 1, 1919, can have son born June 1, 1919 for \$100 Liberty Bonds or terms. Sire of 27 lb. son of Maple Korn Heng. M. L. McLAULIN, Redford, Mich.

\$125 buys choice Reg. Holstein Bull nearly 1 yr. old. Color 3/4 white; breeding, Pontiac and King Segis. Guaranteed. B. H. Bearey, Akron, Mich.

Beautiful Holstein bull calf nearly white born Oct. 23, 1919. Price \$75.00 reg. and del. Better wire for him.
J. ROBERT HICKS, St. Johns, Mich.

MICHIGAN JERSEYS

Michigan's Jersey cattle are the pride of its farms. A herd of pure-bred Jerseys adds good will to a farm because Jerseys are recognized as valuable, tangible assets. Every man who is so fortunate as to own a good herd of pure-bred Jerseys points with pride to his "Money Makers." Even to the man who does the milking, there is something in the inbred beauty and easy handling qualities of a Jersey that appeals.

Beauty alone would not be enough, but when beauty is combined with persistency, economy, and big dairy profits, then there is every reason for choosing Jerseys.

That's why we are Jersey-men!

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

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

The Wildwood Jersey Farm
Bulls for sale by Majesty's Oxford Fox 134214 and Eminent Lady's Majesty 156934, and out of R. of M. Jersey dams. ALVIN BALDEN, Capac, Mich.

Maple Lane R. of M. Jersey Herd. For sale Blue Belle's Premier son of Sophie's Premier that sold for \$1750 this fall. Bulls and bull calves. R. O. Red cockerels. IRWIN FOX, R. 3, Allegan, Mich.

Your choice of nine Jersey cows out of nineteen, also yearling bull, dam's record 14500 lbs. milk. E. A. LIVINGSTON, St. Johns, Mich.

Bulls ready for service from our herd bull Marguerites Premier, gdson of Pogs 99th of Hood Farm, and cows now on test for R. of M. Smith & Parker, Howell, Mich.

HARWOOD HEREFORDS

Young stock both sexes for sale.
"Keep On 508019" heads the herd. Write us your wants. Visitors welcome.

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

HEREFORDS

3 Prince Donald, 3 Farmer and one Polled bulls from 7 to 13 months old, for sale.

ALLEN BROS.
PAW PAW, MICHIGAN

Herefords. Just purchased 3 new herds, now have 150 head; we offer you anything desired either sex, horned or polled, any age. Priced reasonable. THE McCARTYS, Bad Axe, Mich.

Herefords of Quality. Renner Bullion, sired by the \$300.00 Bullion the 4th. now heads our herd. Inspection invited.
COOLE & GARDNER, Hudson, Mich.

HEREFORDS: young stock of either sex for sale.
RALPH S. SMITH, Kewadin, Mich.

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

BIDWELL SHORTHORNS

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

Richland Stock Farms

Home of the Michigan Champions.
Shorthorn Sires in Service:

IMP. Lorne, IMP. Newton Champion, Sterling Supreme. Why not buy a young bull to head your herd that carries the blood that is making Shorthorn History. Only a few real headers left. Write your wants.
C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS, Tawas City, Mich.

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

Ionia Co. Breeders Ass'n
Have for sale Reg. Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus, Holsteins, Jersey, Red Polls and Brown Swiss Cattle. Shropshire, Hampshire and Rambouillet sheep. Poland China and O. I. C. swine.
FRED W. BRICKLEY, Sec., R. 3, Ionia, Mich.

BREED MEETINGS AT INTERNATIONAL.

Monday, December 1.

National Association of County Agricultural Agents, Assembly Hall, Live Stock Record Building, 1:00 p. m.
Percheron Society of America, Florentine Room, Congress Hotel, National Swine Growers' Association, Hotel Sherman, 8:00 p. m.

Tuesday, December 2.

American Hampshire Swine Record Association, New England Room, Stock Yards Inn, 1:30 p. m.
National Association of County Agricultural Agents, Assembly Hall, Live Stock Record Building, 2:00 p. m.
American Berkshire Association (meeting and banquet), Stock Yards Inn, 6:00 p. m.
American Shire Horse Association, second floor Live Stock Record Building, 7:00 p. m.
National Farm Crops Improvement Association, Breeders' Hall, Stock Yards Inn, 7:30 p. m.
American Clydesdale Breeders' Association, Clydesdale Office, 7:30 p. m.
American Duroc-Jersey Swine Breeders' Association, Hotel Sherman, 7:30 p. m.
American Oxford Down Record, second floor, Live Stock Record Building, 7:30 p. m.
American Cheviot Sheep Society, American Sheep Breeder Office, second floor Live Stock Record Building, 7:30 p. m.
American Polled Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Hotel Sherman, 7:30 p. m.
American Shropshire Registry Association, Assembly Hall, Live Stock Record Building, 7:30 p. m.
Chester White Swine Record Association, Fort Dearborn Hotel, 8:00 p. m.
International Live Stock Exposition Association, Saddle and Sirloin Club, 8:00 p. m.

Wednesday, December 3.

National Federation of Farmers' Cooperative Live Stock Shippers, Assembly Hall, Live Stock Record Building, 9:00 a. m.
Illinois Farmers' Institute, Saddle and Sirloin Club, 10:00 a. m.
American Belgian Draft Horse Association, New England Room, Stock Yards Inn, 2:00 p. m.
Red Polled Cattle Club of America, Breeders' Hall, Stock Yards Inn, 2:00 p. m.
American Milking Shorthorn Association, Harvard Hall, Stock Yards Inn, 4:00 p. m.
American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Congress Hotel, 7:00 p. m.
American Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association, Hotel LaSalle, 7:30 p. m.
The American Tamworth Swine Record Association, Breeders' Hall, Stock Yards Inn, 7:30 p. m.
National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Association, second floor Live Stock Record Building, 7:30 p. m.
The American Duroc Jersey Swine Breeders' Association, Hotel Sherman, 7:30 p. m.
American Galloway Breeders' Association, Harvard Hall, Stock Yards Inn, 8:00 p. m.
The Continental Dorset Club, second floor Live Stock Record Building, 8:00 p. m.
American Hampshire Sheep Association, Assembly Hall, Live Stock Record Building, 8:00 p. m.
Horse Publicity Association, Elizabethan Room, Congress Hotel, 2:00 p. m.
American Shetland Pony Club, Assembly Hall, Live Stock Record Building, 2:30 p. m.
American Suffolk Horse Association, Breeders' Hall, Stock Yard Inn, 4:00 p. m.
American Southdown Breeders' Association, second floor Live Stock Record Building, 7:30 p. m.
American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Association, Assembly Hall, Live Stock Record Building, 8:00 p. m.
American Yorkshire Club, Hotel Sherman, 8:00 p. m.
American Cotswold Registry Association, second floor Live Stock Record Building, 8:00 p. m.

Sales of Live Stock.

Polled Hereford Sale—Tuesday, December 2, 1:00 p. m.
Polled Shorthorn Sale—Thursday, December 4, 10:00 a. m.
Aberdeen-Angus Sale—Wednesday, December 3, 1:00 p. m.
Shorthorn Sale—Thursday, December 4, 1:00 p. m.
Hereford Sale—Friday, December 5, 1:00 p. m.

Wholesale prices of beef realized in Chicago from sales to the trade declined from \$20.91 on May 3 to \$14 on November 8.

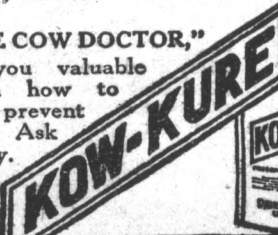


Her Health Was Not Left to Chance

The cows that make the big milk records are well fed and well bred, to be sure. But, above all, they are in the pink of condition. The constant strain of heavy milk production will wear down the vitality of the digestive and genital organs in the best of cows, and the result is such ailments as Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Barrenness, Scouring, Bunches and Milk Fever. Any of these diseases can be successfully treated and eliminated with KOW-KURE, the great cow medicine. The medicinal properties of this famous remedy act directly on the organs of production and reproduction, putting the cow's system back to normal, healthy action. Feed dealers and druggists sell KOW-KURE; 60c and \$1.20 packages. Consider cow-health first, and your dairy will be a leader, and a money-maker. Our free treatise,

"THE HOME COW DOCTOR," will give you valuable pointers on how to treat and prevent cow diseases. Ask for your copy.

Dairy Association
Company
Lyndonville, Vt.



Health Pays!

This perfect three-year-old Jersey has a yearly milk record of 17,793 lbs. Nothing short of 100% health would make such a record possible.

Try raising the health standard of your cows; it will increase your milk profits.

CATTLE

AUCTION SALE

We offer for sale at public auction on Nov. 28, at our farm, 5½ miles north-east of Lowell, in Ionia County, 13 registered Shorthorn cows and heifers, calves by side, the rest due in the next 60 days. A select bunch of cows from good leading families. Also farm implements and farm of 120 acres, 32 acres of wheat, 75 bearing apple trees; A No. 1 buildings; well fenced and an ideal stock and grain farm on a good road ½ mile from church and school house.

Parties coming on train will be met at station.

A. L. PANT & SON
Lowell, Michigan

Scotch Shorthorns Imp. Royal Bruce heads a select herd of females consisting of the Rosewood, Lovely Orangeblossom Lady and several other good females. Two bulls ready for service for sale also a few females.
CARR BROS. & CO., Bad Axe, Mich., Address Norman Car, Secretary.

MEADOW HILLS Shorthorns. Herd headed by Silver King, full brother of Lavender Sultan, Purdue University's great sire. For sale females of all ages, a few young bulls. Geo. D. Doster, Doster, Mich.

NO STOCK for sale at present. Kent Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Assn.
L. H. LEONARD, Sec., Caledonia, Mich.

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

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

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

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

For Sale Several choice young Shorthorn cows and heifers. Airdie Duchess and Rose of Sharon families. E. S. Batcher, R. 6, Howell, Mich.

Shorthorns Good Scotch bred bulls, cows and heifers priced right.
W. B. McQUILLAN, R. 7, Howell, Mich.

Shorthorn BULL CALVES; 1 to 12 mos. old. Milking Strain; Red. \$50 to \$125 each. IRVIN DOAN, Crosswell, Mich.

For Sale 100 head of Shorthorn feeder steers, weighing from 850 to 1100.
E. BELLEN, Whittemore, Mich.

2 cows \$300 each. 1 bred heifer \$250. 2 heifer calves \$100 each. Bulls all ages, \$100 and up. Central Mich. Shorthorn Assn., Oscar Skinner, sec., Gowen, Mich.

Red Polled Cattle. Registered Bull Calf, 5 mos. old. A fine individual from a great family. Also a young registered cow for sale. Write for my very reasonable prices.
EARLE R. MORRISH, R. 6, Flint, Michigan.

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

HOGS

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

Registered Berkshire pigs for sale and also sows with pigs; call or write. R. E. ESTEN THOMSEN, Rudgate Farm, Birmingham, Mich.

Duroc Opportunity

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

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

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

For sale: A few very choice Duroc-Jersey spring boars ready for immediate service. They are by a good son of the great Iowa Sire, King the Col. and from wellbred sows. These boars will weigh from 200 pounds upwards and if they are well developed, should grow to weigh well toward 1000 pounds each. They are high class in every respect. Of course they are registered. If taken soon the prices will be from \$60.00 to \$75.00 each, crated F. O. B. express at Otsego or by Michigan Railway Co. (Electric) at Allegan.
A. T. STARK, Otsego, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS Boars sired by a son of King the Col.
E. D. HEYDENBERG, Wayland, Mich.

Big type Poland China boars for sale. Sired by Big Giant No. 267567, O's Orange No. 330123 and Relish's Col. Jack No. 322507. L. L. Chamberlain, Marcellus, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS CAREY U. EDMUNDS, Hastings, Mich.

DUROC BOARS of size, quality and breeding. All are sired by State Fair Winners. Come see herd.
NEWTON BARNHART, St. Johns, Mich.

Mr. Boar Buyer. The best bargains in the state in quality and price considered, is at Michigan Farm. All ages. Sired by Panama Special, Brookwater Orion Specialty, and the Principle 19th. Satisfaction guaranteed. O. F. Foster, Mr., Pavilion, Mich.

Pleasant View Durocs

Spring boars and gilts. Well bred and individually good. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited.
W. C. BURLINGAME & SON, Marshall, Mich.

Duroc spring boars. Sired by Orion Cherry King Col. 2nd, first aged boar at State Fair. These boars priced reasonable. W. C. Taylor, Milan, Mich.

Registered Duroc Boars

We have a choice lot of spring boars, sired by Michigan Cherry Col. No. 118479. Ira Jackson selected this boar to head our herd. Our prices are within every farmers reach. The Jennings Farms, Bailey, Mich., R. F. D. No. 1

Duroc Jerseys Our herd won 15 firsts, 9 seconds, 3 thirds, 3 fourths, 3 fifths at leading Michigan fairs including State Fairs. We have some choice boars ready for service, reasonable prices. Some bred sows later on.
RUSH BROS., OAKWOOD FARM, Romeo, Mich.

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

Duroc Jerseys For sale: spring and fall pigs of both sexes.
CHAS. BRAY, Okemos, Ingham Co., Mich.

Registered Duroc-Jersey boars, ready for service. Prices right. Dixboro Duroc-Jersey Club.
Address Glen Freeman, R. 1, Plymouth, Mich.

Raise Chester Whites

Like This
the original big producers



I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from my great herd in every community where I am not already represented by these fine early developers—ready for market at six months old. Write for "my plan"—More Money from Hog.
G. S. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 10, Portland, Michigan

For Sale: 5 Choice Reg. Chester White Boars

of March Farrow. Price \$80. Express Prepaid.
FLOYD BANISTER, Springport, Mich.

Chester Whites. spring and fall stock for sale either sex. At Saginaw fair we won highest honors against strong competition.
F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, Mich.

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

O. I. C. and Chester White Swine

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

Big type O. I. C. boars of good size and quality also a few choice gilts. Will ship C. O. D. and register free. Elm Front Stock Farm.
WILL THORMAN, Prop., Dryden, Mich.

O. I. C. 20 Choice Young Boars and a few fine gilts.
Clover Leaf Stock Farm, R. 1, Monroe, Mich.

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

O. I. C's. Last spring boars all sold. Have an extra good lot of last spring gilts, good fall pigs not akin. Good stock, registered free ½ mile west of Depot.
OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.

O. I. C's Am offering a few September pigs that combine size and quality.
C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

O. I. C's. One June boar and fall pigs not akin. Also Shorthorn bull calf 7 mos. old. Stock registered free.
JOHN O. WILK, Alma, Mich.

O. I. C's. Big type serviceable boars, summer farrowed boars. Gilts, long bodied, short nosed, open or bred.
G. P. ANDREWS, Dansville, Mich.

O. I. C's Have some choice spring boars and gilts; also this year's fall pigs.
WEBBER BROS., R. 2, Phone 408, Royal Oak, Mich.

O. I. C's. Big strains, serviceable boars and gilts. Sept. boars and sows. Recorded free get prices.
FRANK BARTLETT, Dryden, Mich.

O. I. C's. Limited number of boar pigs for sale. Write for pedigree. Earle R. Morrish, R. 6, Flint, Mich.

Boars also sows and pigs. Real Big Type Poland Chinas. Bred big for 25 years. Sired by Mich. Buster by Giant Buster, litter 14 out of Mow's Miss Queen 2nd, some breeding, also by Butler's Big Joe by Rust's Big Joe, out of a Wonder Queen, nuf said. Write us your wants, we will treat you right, our prices are low.
J. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

OUTSTANDING BOARS FOR SALE

C. A. King Joe 290331, sired by King Joe 251257, by King of Wonders 25757, by (old) A Wonder 107353; Dam, Monarchia 34 623512, by A Monarch 233288, by A Wonder 107353. He is bred by W. B. Wallace, Bounton, Mo. His individuality is equal to his pedigree, which a very critical feeder will have cause to admire. He stamps his get, is line with his ancestors, which fact makes him a breeding boar, worthy to go into a very select herd.

Buster Half Ton 298225, sired by Great Big Half Ton 261243, by Big Half Ton 21721, by Hillcroft Half Ton 172551; Dam, Mollie Buster 623612, one of the best and biggest sows ever sired by Giant Buster 247657, "The Boon Maker," by Dishers Giant 240655. If you like top notchers, this great boar has the blood in his pedigree. Come and look them over or write for my price. Be quick, for I have placed them to move in order to make room for a new boar, I have ordered, to cross their get with. Look for classy stuff next spring.

C. A. Boone, Blanchard, Mich.

SALE—72 MEDIUM P. C.

All ages. Nov. 12, 1919. Tony B. Fox, Pawamo, Mich.

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

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

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 679

Latest Market Reports

SECOND EDITION.

The markets in this edition were revised and corrected on Thursday afternoon, November 20.

WHEAT.

Wheat prices are holding about steady. Millers are firm in their prices for the better grades of flour which seems to be the only kind the public will buy. This demand for good grades is creating a problem as to how holders are going to get rid of the accumulating inferior grades. Some export shipments are being made. The new crop is developing satisfactorily. One year ago No. 2 red wheat was quoted on the local market at \$2.23½. Present Detroit quotations are:

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

CORN.

With practically all of the news on their side the bears had the market coming their way at the close of last week, but since the table has turned largely, it seems, because the railroads may not have fuel to carry the grain and the consuming industries are very likely to be forced to reduce operations for the same reason. There are more cars available, farmers are offering the grain more freely, weather conditions have been almost perfect. One year ago the local trade was paying \$1.40 for No. 3 corn. Chicago prices are: No. 2 mixed \$1.50@1.54; No. 2 yellow \$1.54½@1.55½; December at \$1.32½; May \$1.24½. Detroit prices for old corn are:

No. 3 corn	\$1.56
No. 3 yellow	1.58
No. 4 yellow	1.56
No. 5 yellow	1.55

OATS.

Trading conditions have maintained oat values this past week in spite of declines in corn. Export buying has been small but the domestic demand ran quite large considering the supplies. Farmers are not offering the grain heavily, the American visible supply decreasing 419,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the local trade was paying 74½c for standard oats. Present prices here are:

No. 2 white	76½
No. 3 white	75½
No. 4 white	74½

RYE.

Prices were down last week but recovered the loss since the opening on Monday; exporters are buying. The grain is now quoted at Detroit at \$1.39 for Cash No. 2.

BEANS.

This market remains undisturbed. No new export buying is reported. Domestic white beans continue quiet and it is difficult to determine prices, so few transactions are reported, especially in the east. In New York choice pea beans are valued at about \$7.50@7.75 and do common to fair \$7@7.50. The local market is inactive and the board's quotation is lower at \$6.85 for immediate and prompt shipment. Improved interest is taken, however, in Chicago where a firmer tone prevails. Quotations are held firmly at \$7.50@8 for choice to fancy hand-picked pea beans and \$13@13.50 for red kidneys.

FEEDS.

Quotations are unchanged as follows: Bran \$46; standard middlings \$51@51.50; fine middlings \$61@61.50; coarse corn meal \$60@62; cracked corn \$66; corn and oat chop \$53@55 per ton in 100-pound sacks.

SEEDS.

There is a good demand for seed at last week's prices. Prime red clover spot and December \$30; alsike \$29.25; timothy \$5.50.

HAY.

Offerings are not large enough to get ahead of the demand. No. 1 timothy \$28.50@29; standard and light mixed \$27.50@28; No. 2 timothy \$26.50@27; No. 3 timothy \$23@25; No. 1 clover \$26.50@27.

Pittsburgh.—Receipts are light and prices higher. No. 1 timothy \$29.50@30; standard timothy \$28.50@29; No. 1 clover mixed \$30@30.50; No. 1 clover \$31.50@32.

POTATOES.

Excepting in Chicago the markets appear to be holding the strength reported last week and some gains are being noted. The Michigan growers

are receiving from \$1.80@2.20 per cwt. for round whites, U. S. No. 1 in bulk at warehouses. Haulings from farms are light. Detroit's market is firm with Michigan U. S. No. 1 stock, well graded quoted \$4.50@4.65 per 150-lb. sack, and \$2.90@3.00 per cwt in bulk. Chicago's market is uneven on account of frozen stock at slightly lower prices. The above grade is selling there at \$2.75@2.90 per cwt. The same description brings \$4.50 per 150-pound sack in Cleveland and \$4.30@4.40 in Pittsburgh.

BUTTER.

Additional advances are reported since last week. Export demand continues. Domestic buying is well up to normal. At Detroit fresh creameries have advanced to 64@65c pound. The Chicago market is higher at 57@71c for creamery. A firm tone is reported in New York where the range for creamery stock is 62½@73c.

EGGS.

Good fresh eggs are real scarce and prices for all descriptions have moved upward. Local prices have advanced to 64@67c for fresh eggs and 47@51c for storage stock. Chicago market is steady at 56½@67c.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Dullness prevails on the city markets these days. Apple prices range

from \$1.50@3.50 per bushel; potatoes at \$1.80@1.85; onions \$2.75@3; turnips \$1.75@3; hens 28c per pound; springers 26@30c.

GRAND RAPIDS

"The Grand Rapids Growers' Association, Incorporated," began business last week with Henry D. Cheney manager. It absorbs the membership of both hothouse and open-air vegetable growers associations. Its members have over one million square feet of glass and three thousand acres in truck farming. Salient features are: More intensive farming; standardization of products; packing; grading; handling of fruit and farm crops in general. Potatoes are higher at \$1.45 per bushel. The federal market bureau quotes No. 1 bulk at \$1.85; Greenville \$2; Cadillac \$2.50. November crop estimates 352,025,000 bushels, an increase over October estimates of 2,000,000 bushels. Cabbage is scarce and higher at \$1.35 per bushel. Fall crop hothouse lettuce is being marketed at 17c per pound, wholesale. Dressed hogs are higher at 20c a pound; sheep are cheaper at 12c and cows lower at 14@16c; veal 14@21c. Dealers in eggs bid 69c a dozen for fresh laid. Receipts very light. Dairy butter higher at 50c for No. 1 to the makers. Members of National Grange made an inspection of the city market Saturday.

Live Stock Market Service

Reports for Thursday, November 30th

BUFFALO.

Good hogs sold here today at \$14.85 and pigs at \$15; lambs crossed the scales at \$14.50 and calves at \$20.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 3,218. Market dull and 25 @35c lower than last week. Little light stuff from 300 to 500 pounds almost unsalable.

Best heavy steers	\$12.00@12.50
Best handy wt bu steers	9.00@10.50
Mixed steers and heifers	8.00@ 9.25
Handy light butchers	7.00@ 8.00
Light butchers	6.00@ 7.00
Best cows	8.50@ 9.00
Butcher cows	6.00@ 7.50
Cutters	5.25@ 5.50
Canners	5.00@ 5.50
Best heavy bulls	8.00@ 8.25
Bologna bulls	6.50@ 7.00
Stock bulls	5.50@ 6.50
Feeders	8.00@ 9.50
Stockers	7.00@ 8.00
Milkers and springers	\$ 65@ 150

Veal Calves.

Receipts 1,560. Market dull. Best

Others

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 20,480. Lambs 15c lower; sheep steady. Best lambs

Fair lambs

Light to common

Fair to good sheep

Culls

Hogs.

Receipts 14,809; 25c lower. Mixed

Pigs

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Estimated receipts today are 60,000; holdover 7,783. Market slow and weak, mostly 25c lower. Bulk of sales \$13.85 @14.35; tops \$14.40; heavy 250 lbs up, medium, good and choice at \$13.85@14.35; medium 200 to 250 lbs, medium, good and choice \$13.90@14.40; light 150 to 200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice \$13.85@14.30; light lights 130 to 150 lbs, common, medium, good and choice \$13.50@14; heavy packing sows 250 lbs up, smooth \$13.25@13.75; packing sows 200 lbs up, rough \$12.75 @13.25; pigs 130 lbs down, medium, good and choice \$13.25@13.75.

Cattle.

Estimated receipts today are 16,000. Market slow and steady; calves weak. Beef steers, medium and heavy weight 1100 lbs up, choice and prime at \$17.75 @20; do medium and good at \$10.25@17.75; do common \$8.50@10.25; light weight 1100 lbs down, good and choice \$13@19.25; do common and medium at \$7.50@13; butcher cattle, heifers, common, medium, good and choice at \$6.40 @14.75; cows, common, medium, good and choice \$6.25@13.25; bulls, bologna and beef \$6.50@11; canners and cutters, cows and heifers \$5.25@6.25; do canner steers \$5.75@7.50; veal calves,

light and handyweight, medium, good and choice \$16.75@17.75; feeder steers common, medium, good and choice at \$7@13; stocker steers, common, medium, good and choice \$6@10; stocker cows and heifers, common, medium, good and choice \$7.50@10.75; western range cattle, beef steers, medium, good and choice \$10.50@14.75; do cows and heifers, medium, good and choice at \$7.25@12.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Estimated receipts today are 24,000. Killers steady to lower; feeders firm. Lambs 84 lbs down, good, choice and prime \$12.50@14.85; do culls and common \$8.75@12.25; spring lambs, medium, good, choice and prime \$10.25@12; ewes, medium, good and choice at \$7@8.50; ewes, cull and common at \$3 @6.75; breeding ewes, full mouths to yearlings \$6.50@11.25; yearling wethers, medium, good and choice at \$10.75 @13.50.

BUFFALO.

November 19, 1919.

Cattle.

Receipts 30 cars. Market rules slow. Others strong; prime steers at \$16@16.75; shipping steers at \$15.50@16; butchers \$10@15; yearlings at \$14@15.50; heifers \$6@11.50; cows \$4.50@10.50; bulls \$6@11; stockers and feeders \$6@10.25; fresh cows and springers \$65@170.

Calves.

Receipts 1,700; 50c higher \$7@20.00.

Hogs.

Receipts five cars. Market slow. All grades \$15.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 10 cars. Lambs 25c lower; lambs \$14.25@14.40; yearlings \$10@10.50; wethers \$9@9.50; ewes \$7.50@8; mixed sheep \$8.25@8.75.

A maximum wholesale price of ten and one-half cents a pound for all beet sugar at all points in the United States is established by the Department of Justice. Previously beet sugar prices ranged from ten cents a pound in most sections to ten and one-half cents.

Bog Spavin

Cure the lameness without scarring the horse.
Fleming's Spavin Liquid
\$2.00 a bottle (war tax paid)—special remedy for all soft bladders—Bog Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. Easy to use, only a little required and money back if it fails. Write for FLEMING'S FREE VEST-POCKET VETERINARY ADVISER.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
252 Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois

MINERAL HEAVE COMPOUND

CURES HEAVES
Booklet Free
\$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back.
\$1.75 Box Sufficient for ordinary cases. (Includes War Tax.)
MINERAL HEAVE REMEDY CO., 409 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh Pa.

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You Will Get a Square Deal
and Returns Daily.

For Best Net Results

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Steel Mantle Burners

Increase your Lamp and Lantern Light
three times. No smoke. No odor. Fit common kerosene lamps and tubular lanterns.

Every Burner Fully GUARANTEED

If your dealer doesn't keep them send
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and address with 40 cents for a Sample.
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STEEL MANTLE LIGHT CO. CHICAGO

4026 Cottage Grove Avenue

Farms and Farm Lands For Sale

210 A. 3 horses,
11 Cows and

2 heifers, 4 yearlings, wagons, harness, grain drills, planters, complete machinery, tools, dairy utensils, winter hay, corn, oats, potatoes, etc., all included for only \$6000, part cash, a real high-grade sacrifice near R.R. town by owner having lost his sight. Loan tillage high state cultivation for big crops, wire-fenced 50-cow pasture, much fruit, etc. 102-ft. stock barn, water-house and barn, silo, granary, corn houses, etc. See details and picture splendid 11-room residence page 30 Strout's Fall Catalogue, 100 pages Farm Bargains 23 States; copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BC Ford Bldg., Detroit.

For Sale: Arbor Lawn Stock Farm of 110 acres, located in the rich dairy county of Livingston on state road 7 miles from Howell, one of the greatest Holstein centers of the U.S. Clay loam soil, very productive, well drained, good buildings, tile silt and milking machine. On milk and mail routes. 2½ miles from depot, elevator and stock yards. A very pleasant home. W. B. READER, Howell, Mich.

Pennsylvania FARMS, Crawford and Erie Counties. Finest land in the country for dairy and hog raising. Good markets and vocational schools. Land \$20 to \$100 acre. Send for list. Conneautville R. E. & Farm Agency, Conneautville, Pa.

320 Acre Farm For Sale, located in Almont Twp. Lapeer Co., Mich. Near town, railroad, electric car, well improved, fenced and drained; orchards; 80 acres timber. Will take smaller farm as part payment. LEWIS DIETRICH, Almont, Mich.

Farm for sale. 100 acres in Oakland Co., gravelly loam, ½ mile off gravel road; 6-room house remodeled, new basement, barn 16x40, James equipped, electric lights, water piped to house and barn, silo, 6 acres orchard, hay and ensilage on farm, wire fenced. Milk route by door. W. C. BECKMAN, Clarkston, Mich.

Good Knox County Farms for Sale at \$50 to \$100 per acre. W. C. ROCKWELL, MT. VERNON, OHIO.

Will Finance parties with limited means to purchase small farms. A. G. HARRIS, Dixon, Ill.

SHEEP.

Registered Shropshire sheep, 30 rams and 40 ewes. HARRY POTTER & SON, Davison, Mich.

For sale, Reg. Shropshire rams yearlings and 2 yr. olds \$30 to \$50, one 4 year old ram sired by Coopers (S120). I will pay return express if they are not as I represent them. C. V. TRACY, Ithaca, Mich.

Reg. Shropshire Ram lambs with both size and quality. O. K. Topliff, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Shropshires Registered ram lambs sired by Imp. Buttar. Also choice bred ewes. W. B. McQUILLAN, R. 7, Howell, Mich.

10 Reg. Shropshire ewes. Bred, First check \$250 takes them. B. J. KELLY & SON, Ypsilanti, Mich.

For Sale REG. YEARLING SHROPSHIRE RAMS, with quality and fleece. H. F. Mouser, R. 6, Ithaca, Mich.

For Sale Oxford ram lambs, registered in your name, delivered \$30. G. P. T. ABBOTT, Phone 78-3 Deckerville, 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.

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

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

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

FOR SALE Registered Hampshire yearling rams and ewes. OTTO C. KNAB, R. 2, Monroe, Mich.

WOOL

The demand for the better grades of wool grows stronger as supplies are reduced. Many buyers are forced to take medium as a substitute. The government sales at Boston closed with lively bidding for fine staple at prices above the up-set figures of the government. Most of the South American wools offered were withdrawn for lack of bidders, the wool being of inferior grades. Domestic delaines are strong and territories are held very firmly in the open market. Fine unwashed delaine is very scarce. London sales continue at advanced prices and at Bradford not only are the prices for good grades gone higher but many kinds that sold freely at the last series are now costing buyers much more.

NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKET.

Butter.—Receipts of butter are constantly on the decrease. Because of the marked shortage of fresh butter the price has advanced fully one and a half cents on top grades and about one cent on undergrades during the week. Consumption continues good and it seems that there will be a further advance before the maximum price for the season is reached. There are many new inquiries from exporters but few actual orders have been placed of late. Established quotations are: Extras 71c; higher scoring than extras 71½@72c; firsts 62@70c; seconds 56@60 per pound.

Cheese.—There seems to be a minimum demand for cheese at present and the price tendency is downward. Production is very low and continues to shrink each week. The ruling quotations are: Common to good 29@31c; average run 31½@32¼c; specials 32½@33c.

Eggs.—While receipts of eggs continue fairly large for this season of the year there is a great scarcity of good fresh eggs. There seems to be a mixture of fresh and storage stock in all shipments. High quality stock has advanced from four to five cents a dozen. Quotations are as follows: Firsts 67@71c; extra firsts 72@74c; extras 75@76c.

Poultry.—Receipts of live poultry have been light, with consumption below normal. Stock has been of very mediocre quality. Heavy fowl are in strong demand. Quotations are as follows: Spring chickens 26@27c; fowls (heavy) 30c; fowls (light to medium) 23@26c; old roosters 20c; turkeys 35@40c; ducks 30@33c; geese 26@27c.

MILWAUKEE MILK PROBLEM.

Milwaukee milk dealers must combine or the city will be obliged to take over the distribution of milk, if the present retail price of thirteen cents a quart for bottled milk is to be maintained, according to the report of Edward Nordman, state market commissioner. The market commissioner says many dealers are operating at a loss.

Auction Sale

One-half mile south and one mile west of Hillsdale

Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1919

OF 35 HEAD OF REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

together with the usual farm tools. The foundation of this herd is from good A. R. O. cows, and all tuberculin tested Nov. 1st, 1919.

Foundation sires of cows No. 1 De Burk Lad 32482. No. 2 Lelith Pauline Albon De Kol 37382. No. 3 Spring Farm Grinita 104569. No. 4 Otsego Pietje Lamb 119274. No. 5 Pontiac Korndyke Lad L-58070. I am also offering my farm of 182 acres for sale.

B. E. HINKLE, Prop.



DIXIE Portable Drag Saw

Cheapest because best. Easy to operate. High grade dependable engine—perfect balance; no vibration; no power wasted. Runs itself leaving operator free for other work. Saws 25 to 40 Cords a Day and uses only 2 gallons of fuel daily. The most complete, dependable, high grade power drag saw on the market. Write for free descriptive booklet—How to Make Several Hundred Extra Dollars This Winter.

The Peter Gerlach Co., Sole Makers, Dept. 25, Cleveland, O.



Good for All Breeds

No matter what breed you feed—you will always get better results.

Stevens "44" Dairy Ration

is a feed for them all—grade cows or pure-breds of any breed.

Better milk and more of it.

The Park & Pollard Co.
OF ILLINOIS

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O. I. C. BOARS FOR SALE

One of the Best Herds in Michigan

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

J. CARL JEWETT,

R. 5, Mason, Michigan.

HOGS.

L. S. P. C. Ten husky spring boars. Well bred and well fed ready to ship. F. T. Hart, St. Louis, Mich.

B. T. P. C.'s for sale, our herd bear. Mouw's Wond' der 10025 bred by Mouw, extra good one. Price \$100. Spring boars and gilts from prize winning sires and dams. W. Brewbaker & Sons, R. 5, Elsie, Mich.

Big Type P. C. Boars, best breeding, A. A. WOOD & SON, Saline, Mich.

For Sale Medium T. P. C. Hogs All sizes. J. E. Mygrants, St. Johns, Mich.

P. C. Boars Long bodied, heavy boned, with best of breeding. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. W. MILLS, Saline, 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 Disher'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.

Big Type Poland Chinas. HILLCREST BOB, by BIG BOB. Out of sows by Grand Master and Hillcrest Wonder. Also Fall Pigs. HILLCREST FARM, Kalamazoo, 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 P. C. If in need of a boar I have them. Lured by Big Ben, good husky fellows. Inspection invited. J. R. BROWN, R. 7, Cassopolis, Mich.

Big type P. C. Choice spring boars from Iowa's greatest herds out of 100 lbs. sire and mammoth sows; big boned fellows. E. J. Mathewson, Burr Oak, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas. We aim to keep our herd up-to-date in blood lines, in size and in quality. We have sows sired by Big Bob, the Yankee, Gerstdale Jones and Gerstdale King. Our herd boar is one of the largest and smoothest and of choice breeding. He is proving to be a great sire. We like the good ones and believe you do also. We now have a litter of 10 "Clansman" and the dam booked again for spring litter to the Clansman. Visitors welcome. Wesley Hile, R. 6, Ionia, Mich.

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

B. T. P. C. The best males I ever raised, none better in Mich. Recorded free. Priced reasonable. 175 lbs. to 250. John D. Wiley, Schoolcraft, 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.

Leonards Big Type Poland China boars, all ages fall boar pigs at a bargain, none better. Call or write. E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.

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

L. T. P. C. spring boars long and tall; will be ready to ship after Nov. 1st. H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

Bargains on big type Poland Chinas, both sex, all ages. Shorthorn calves, either sex, and B. P. Rock cockerels. Robert Neve, Pierson, Mich.

Miller Meadows, L. T. P. C. Ready to ship immune. None better in Mich. Write or come and see. 2½ miles west of Marshall. Clyde Weaver, Ceresco, Mich.

Big type P. C. boars; big litters; 86 pigs from 8 sows. B. Sired by our own herd boar, Iowa Chief, by Orphan Chief. TERRY & LEWIS, Marcellus, Mich.

Fine Grove Hampshires, "Quality First" Michigan Boy, Grand Champion boar of Michigan. Bred and owned by us. Many other prize winners at Michigan State Fair 1919. Hog's for sale all ages, both sex. "Lookout Joe", a \$1000 boar heads our herd. GEO. COUPAR & SONS, R. 1, Marlette, Mich.

Spring Hampshire, boar pigs for sale. Fall pigs from new blood lines. JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

Edgewood Hampshires, spring boars sired by our prize winning and Grand Champion boars. Make the right buy today and get a good one, either for Hampshire breeding or for a cross on your other sows. Depew Head, Edgewood Farm, Marion, O.

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

HATCH HERD YPSILANTI, MICHIGAN Registered Yorkshires. The World's Bacon Breed. From Imported strains.

HORSES

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

For Sale SHETLAND PONIES, ALL AGES, PRICES ON REQUEST. E. N. FERRIN, R. 4, Sturgis, Mich.

POULTRY

WHITAKER'S R. I. REDS BOTH COMBS. Bred for color and eggs. Choice, farm raised cockerels at reasonable prices. Day old chicks. Order now for early spring delivery. Write for prices. INERLAKES FARM, Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.

12 Barron S. C. W. Leghorn April pullets ready to lay \$2 each. 1 ay ck'ls. \$1.25. RS. GUY SMITH, Gallen, Mich.

White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Rarred Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds Choice cockerels from great laying strains, \$4.00 to \$10.00. H. J. Paton, Route 2, Box 115, Ypsilanti, Mich.

White Wyandottes Choice cockerels from heavy egg strain. \$3.00, \$5.00 and \$8.00. EARLE R. MORRISH, R. 6, Flint, Mich.

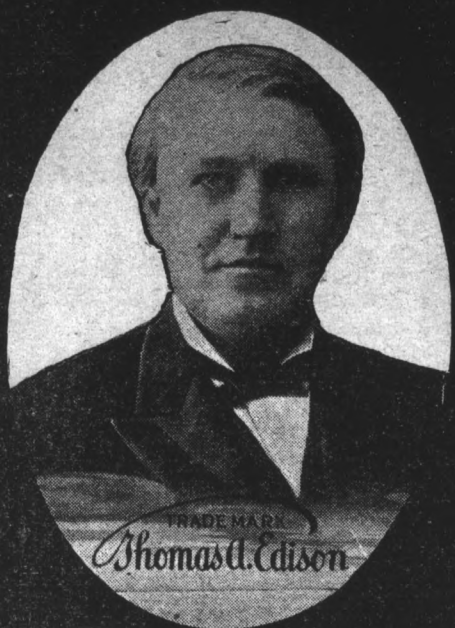
GIANT Pekin and Collard Muscovy Ducks; also Mallard and Buff Orpington Ducks \$2.50 each. Large Toulouse, Embden, Brown China geese \$4.00 each. White and Buff Rock, Ancona Chicks, \$3.00 each. S. S. Hamburg hens \$2.00; Pearl Guineas \$1.00. Cedar Lawn Poultry Farm, Wapakoneta, O.

For Sale: Mammoth Bronze turkeys, Toms \$10.00; drakes \$4.00. Robt. P. Reavey & Son, Caro, Mich.

Turkeys Giant Bronze. Vigor and health made this strain a great success. Oct. 15 young toms weighed 18-21 lbs. Going at fall prices. N. EVAIYN RAMSDALL, Ionia, Mich.

For Sale Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, big boned young thoroughbreds. Write for prices. Mrs. Milla Dillworth, R. 2, North Star, Mich.

Pure Bred Mammoth Bronze Turkeys MRS. EUGENE RAMSDALL, Hanover, Mich.



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A Happy Home!

Happiness is life—and real happiness is found in a real home. And by a *real home* I do not mean a house with a yard or farm around it. Oh, no! A real home is the place where the happy, united family gather together for mutual enjoyment and recreation. And the Edison Amberola makes this possible, for it stands supreme as the greatest home entertainer.

It will mean more than entertainment and merriment, more than an hour of amusement; yes, it will mean genuine pleasure of the lasting sort—helpful entertainment and culture of the most beneficial kind. It will mean the family united—a new home!



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