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Seven Hours a Day for the Farmer?

WE have been hearing a lot about the six and the eight-hour day for men of the cities, but I'll guarantee that few farmers appreciate that they are enjoying the "seven-hour day"—that is, seven hours in the morning and seven hours in the afternoon during the rush season, and something to do every day in the slack season. The cows must be milked on holidays and when company comes, the cows don't seem to be wise enough to hold back, but must be milked just the same as at any other time, while at farrowing time, the sow is positively the most ignorant animal imaginable, for it is necessary to get up at three o'clock in the morning and give her attention, else the farmer may lose some of the "pork profits" city newspapers claim are to be made with high-priced corn and cheap hogs.

How many of the city fellows would be willing to hire out at \$408 a year, or \$1.35 a day and board, and lend his employer \$17,500 at five per cent as an extra inducement to have him take him on? Not many. But this \$1.35 a day is not only the farmer's wages as a farm hand, but also his salary as manager of a \$17,500 "plant." And if you didn't make that much out of this plant you wouldn't get all your wages or salary, and if you didn't happen to have the \$17,500 capital to put into the enterprise you would have to borrow what you lacked at six per cent or more, according to where you lived, although you get only five per cent in return for it.

Your wife and children would have a wonderful opportunity to work with you, and for their services we shall pay them the enormous sum of \$212 a year. So after all, you would have \$620 a year, or about \$2.07 a day as wages for yourself and family. Part of the living expenses would come from the farm, but the \$620 is all the real money the labor would bring.

And kindly remember that this is no fancy story of the imagination, but is an accurate summary of what the Department of Agriculture and the University of Wisconsin recently discovered to be the income of sixty repre-

For Which He Draws \$1.35 in Cold Cash
By G. W. Earle

sentative farmers in southern Wisconsin for the five years ending 1918. A careful record was kept of everything produced and sold and of all expenses on these farms. Corn, oats and hay were the staple crops grown, and milk, beef cattle, hogs, horses and poultry were the main products sold. The farm contained an average of one hundred and fifty acres each and the investment for land, buildings, live stock and machinery was \$17,500. The farmer was allowed five per cent interest on his investment and after deducting the amount paid for hired labor and the value of the labor of his family, but not including his own, and the other expenses, and crediting the products used or sold, at their local market value, there remained to the farmer for wages as a hand, and as salary as a manager as an average for the five years, \$408 a year.

These are some of the finest farms in the United States, located in an exceptionally good section not only for production but distribution, since close by is Chicago and a score of industrial cities, all demanding the produce of the farm. So the farms are up to the average of the United States. They give us ample leeway both ways as a practical demonstration.

In 1913 the average income per farm was \$214. In 1914 the war had depressed values so that the farms made only \$56 each above interest or investment and cost of operating. In 1915 conditions had improved so that the average income was \$68. The season of 1916 was favorable to crops and prices had advanced so that \$626 was left after deducting interest and expenses. In 1917 the most profitable year on farms

of the country, the income was \$1,075. The average for the five years, therefore, was \$408.

I am wondering, in this connection, if those who are so insistent that food prices be brought back to the pre-war basis at the same time that wages and profits in business remain up to their present basis, realize what effect this would have upon farming? Do these folks realize that this would create a situation that would be utterly intolerable? The farmer could not afford to hire help and would limit his production to the capacity of himself and his family for work. He could not buy fertilizers and the output of the land would be limited to that which could be produced by the worn-out soils of the country without help.

Then instead of having food in greater abundance at lower prices, there would be less food and prices would be higher. The country is already suffering acutely from under-production on the farm and the dangers of the situation are more than doubled. All prices should remain up together or come down together, or else Mr. Farmer will be squeezed to death in the tumble.

There are a lot of people telling us just how profitable it is for our farmers to sell their surplus products over across the ocean. Yes, it does look good (if you don't investigate it too much). Before the war it cost about five cents a bushel to ship wheat from New York to Liverpool and from six to eight cents to Continental Europe.

Now the cost for freight and insurance to Great Britain is about twenty-seven cents per

bushel, while to Continental Europe it is thirty-four cents per bushel, and to the Mediterranean ports it is forty-four cents a bushel. This means that it costs from twenty-two to thirty-six cents a bushel more for shipment to Europe than it did before the war. Great as this difference is, it is small in comparison with the increased charge for foreign exchange in selling our products in foreign countries. The wheat which cost \$2.37½ a bushel, American money, would cost \$2.78½ in British money; \$3.68 in French money; \$4.41 in Italian money, and \$11.67 in German money. Meats and other commodities carry a correspondingly large increase in shipping and exchange charges. Here are two good reasons why the American farmer's products have declined in price in recent months.

Present farm produce prices do not justify the farmer paying the current \$6.00 to \$10 per day wages, with correspondingly six and eight-hour days, which means that unless these abnormal prices are brought back down within the next six months, our farmers will be forced to produce only such crops as they themselves can handle, which means reduced production for all. True, improved machinery will help in many ways, but iron and steel cannot operate farms altogether, implements are limited in their capacity.



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DETROIT, NOVEMBER 29, 1919

CURRENT COMMENT

The Power of Public Opinion

PUBLIC opinion is the ultimate force of democracy. Nor does it always find its expression in law in order to be a most effective influence in the direction of matters pertaining to the public welfare. Public opinion has ever been interested in the working-man's cause, and tolerant of his contentions in the struggle for better living conditions among industrial workers. But public sentiment has been decidedly against the extreme strike method of enforcing these demands in cases where the public security has been endangered thereby.

For this reason the labor unions have not had the strong advantage of favorable public opinion in the conduct of recent strikes, notably in the coal industry. This fact seems sure to bring about a settlement of these controversies where the industrial conference and other agencies have failed in attempts to formulate a policy acceptable to both sides. Examples along other lines are not lacking to demonstrate the power of public opinion. This power, when intelligently directed, is the balance wheel and safeguard of our form of government.

Some recent expressions of public opinion voiced through prominent farmers' organizations are reassuring for the future. The declarations of the American Federation of Farm Bureaus formulated at the initial meeting of delegates for the formation of this organization, as published in our last issue, voice a spirit of Americanism and sound business judgment which are most reassuring under present conditions of general unrest and dissatisfaction. The pronouncements of the National Grange in its more recent session at Grand Rapids, Michigan, are equally sound and conservative.

This constructive public opinion being voiced by a large industrial division of our people—the American farmers—who are becoming sufficiently well organized to make their views a more potent force in the future direction of public policy is a matter for congratulation, not alone to agriculture as an industry, but to all of the people of the nation as well, since such a stabilizing influence is badly needed at the present time to check the rising trend toward radicalism by the substitution of a more safe and constructive program.

The average farmer's studious attitude toward public matters is becoming an asset to the nation in the hours

of its need. Because of its intelligent character, rural public opinion may confidently be expected to be sufficiently conservative to check radicalism, and sufficiently constructive to insure progress in the solution of our vexed reconstruction problems.

Is Class Coalition Desirable?

EFFORTS are being made in certain directions to effect a coalition of organized labor and organized farmers on the ground that their interests are identical, and their cooperation is necessary to secure desired results. In practically all of these cases the effort has been dominated by a more or less radical labor element, looking toward united political action as a means of insuring the success of a program embracing what they might outline as the rights of the two classes involved.

This movement has not been generally endorsed by the more substantial element of organized farmers, and has not resulted in any agreement on a definite program by the representatives of the classes involved who have participated in conferences to that end. In view of the position recently taken by the delegates of representative farmers' organizations, including the American Farm Bureau and the National Grange, it is a safe assertion that such a program does not appeal to the majority of the thinking farmers of the United States. It is a safe assertion that either organized workmen or organized farmers, representing as they do two great bodies of substantial citizenship, will be able to secure fair consideration of their just claims from the government and before the bar of public opinion, and that both will progress much more rapidly along constructive lines by acting independently than could possibly be the case by any coalition which would involve a sacrifice of principle in a get-together program, as any such coalition program would be almost certain to ultimately involve.

While it is proper for these classes of citizens to maintain efficient organizations in their own interests, it is much better for both to work on the principle that right makes right rather than on the principle that might makes right. The latter principle has been badly discredited in the recent world struggle, and patient humanity has had enough of it, whether it involves the dominance of nations or of classes within a nation. From the standpoint of the good of the nation—and this is inseparable from the standpoint of the good of the classes composing the nation—class coalition appears wholly undesirable, particularly when it involves a political program.

Business organizations of farmers will accomplish a far greater good to their constituency. Business relations with labor organizations may be feasible and desirable in some cases, but political alliances should be avoided. From recent pronouncements of strong farmers' organizations, it would appear that this principle is generally accepted by the rank and file of American farmers.

The Farmer and Living Costs

RECENT reports indicate that organization of consumers' leagues for the purpose of reducing living costs is being advocated by government officials. There is no small possibility that such organizations rightly directed might prove a potent force to the end sought. There is, of course, a danger that in a movement of this kind the pendulum might swing so far as to add another complication to the already vexed industrial situation.

In considering the possible outcome

of such a movement, it is also impossible to forget the fact that to date the government's efforts toward the reduction of living costs have been directed very largely toward foodstuffs which come first on the list of household necessities, with the result that the farm price of many foodstuffs has dropped without a corresponding reduction in the price to consumers.

There is need of a better general knowledge of farm conditions and production costs than exists at the present time. Fortunately for the future outlook, there is evidence of increasing appreciation of this fact in unexpected places. Many business men in other lines are preaching the doctrine of compensatory prices to farmers. We have just received a little booklet gotten out by a prominent manufacturing company, in which this point is clearly set forth and the conclusion reached that farmers must be assured of at least as decent an income as the city men are getting today or they will have to let the cities feel the pinch of hunger. The booklet closes with an appeal to all who may read it to aid this outcome by making a true vision possible.

That is just what is needed; a general understanding of agricultural conditions and problems by business men and consumers generally, to the end that agricultural production may be maintained at a point which will insure an ample supply of foodstuffs and the prosperity of business generally. Not the least task which is facing the new Farm Bureau organization is the dissemination of authentic information with regard to production problems and production costs. Given this information, the American public will not be unfair in its judgment. The consumers' leagues, should this organization movement prove successful, would afford a most desirable avenue through which to disseminate this information and reach a common understanding.

Oleo Versus Butter

AGAIN the old fight between oleomargarine and butter looms in the offing. This time the reduction of living costs is given as the ostensible reason for renewing the fight. There is pending in congress a bill known as H. R. 10032, introduced by Representative Sabath, of Illinois, which proposes to substitute a uniform tax of one-half cent per pound on oleomargarine for the tax now in force.

The present tax on uncolored oleo is one-fourth cent per pound, while the tax on the product, colored in imitation of yellow butter, is ten cents per pound. The successful fight against oleomargarine waged by the dairy interests of the country was not directed against the product itself, when sold as such, but against an imitation of butter which could be sold as the genuine article, thus working an injustice to both the consumer and the dairyman. Justice prevailed in this fight in the imposition of a high tax on the imitation, which might be fraudulently sold as butter by the unscrupulous dealer, without restricting the trade on the uncolored imitation which has sold at a lower price on its merits. This has tended to reduce the fraudulent sale of oleomargarine as butter to the minimum, without injustice to consumers; dairymen or manufacturers. The dairy interests of the country have fought this proposition out satisfactorily along these lines and will not abandon the issue now. We do not believe the Sabath bill will fare better than other attempts to permit unfair competition of oleomargarine with butter, which would be even more unfair to the consumer than ever before, in view of recent discoveries regarding the health value of butter as a food.

News of the Week

Wednesday, November 19.

THE senate closes further amendments and reservations to the peace treaty.—International Y. M. C. A. convention is in session at Detroit.—Fuel Administrator Garfield orders coal mine operators and miners to get together on a new wage scale and bring the non-producing period to a close.—Prince of Wales receives rousing welcome in New York City.—United States peace delegates sail for America in December.—Seven persons are killed when a train hits an automobile in the outskirts of Buffalo.

Thursday, November 20.

THE peace treaty submitted to the United States Senate is defeated and the question of its adoption will go over to the next session, which convenes December 1.—Industries of the central west face a tieup as the surplus coal supply gradually dwindles.—A movement to open up lake ports to ocean traffic is being generally indorsed by American and Canadian statesmen and business men.—The grain corporation offers to sell flour to grocers at cost.—A drought of the severest type cuts down Australian crops.—Foreign exchange hits new low levels.—The United States Supreme Court considers the constitutionality of the war-time prohibition act.

Friday, November 21.

WASHINGTON warns Mexico to release American consular agent Jenkins, recently kidnapped by bandits.—The Supreme Council requests that Rumania sign the Austrian treaty immediately.—Troops fight mobs in the streets of Cairo, Egypt.—Holland is opposed to an alliance with Belgium.—A crisis in the Italian cabinet follows the resignation of Foreign Minister Tittoni.—The northwestern states are placed on a war-time rationing of coal.—President Wilson announces that he will not rescind the dry act until peace is formally declared.

Saturday, November 22.

THE Department of Labor proposes a wage settlement in an effort to bring coal miners and operators together after two proposals fail.—The opposition to the adoption of the peace treaty proposes submitting the question to a referendum in 1920.—President Wilson revives the control of the nation's food supply to avert a sugar famine.—Eleven Chicago sugar dealers are arrested on charges of profiteering.—Gen. Angeles, a leader of Mexican rebels is captured.—The pay of longshoremen in New York is increased twenty-two and one-half per cent by the national adjustment commission.

Sunday, November 23.

THE mine operators refuse to accept the settlement plan offered by the Department of Labor.—General March favors a standing army of 260,000 men.—The Prince of Wales bids farewell to America.—The Michigan sugar crop will total the output of 1918.—The International Y. M. C. A. endorses collective bargaining and short-day policy.—Lettish forces capture Mitau from the Russian Reds. General Denikine demoralizes the whole front of the Bolshevik army from Orel to Tamboff in southern Russia.—Motor trucks prevent a milk famine in London during the railway strike.—The Austrian republic closes the first year with a deficit of 13,000,000,000 crowns.

Monday, November 24.

FOUR Japanese war ships are sent to Foochow, China, where anti-Japanese disturbances have occurred.—The freighter Marion founders in Lake Superior, and eighteen men are missing.—In a dance hall fire at Villa Platte, La., twenty-eight persons are burned to death.—New York printers vote to discontinue the strike which contributed to the general tie-up of the printing business in that city.—Plans for uprisings in northern Italy are revealed when leaders are arrested.—The Prince of Wales is given a royal welcome in Halifax.—The Turks are preparing to resist an attempt by France to occupy Sivas territory.

Tuesday, November 25.

THE state department has, according to the best obtainable information rejected the utmost concession on the Adriatic question which Italy is willing to grant in order to avert trouble with the United States.—The settlement of the new wage agreement in the coal mining controversy is now up to President Wilson's cabinet.—The potential military strength of the United States is figured at 19,000,000 men.—The Newberry grand jury investigation is nearly concluded.—Southern newspapers agree to cut down on the quantity of newsprint paper they are using.

Systematizing Production for Markets

A POINT in successful marketing which the cooperative organizations are showing the importance of, is the adaptation of production methods to the marketing opportunity. Organization doesn't stop with an improvement in selling methods—it improves growing methods. It introduces a scientific coordination between the two. Thus are maximum returns obtained.

A good illustration is the system followed by an apple growers' association which sells expertly-graded apples. When it started out to market cooperatively, it quickly saw that it must employ expert help for the grading and packing. That was an obvious business move. But the business move less obvious, yet exactly as necessary, was an improvement in apple farm practices. The association consequently adopted a very strict set of rules to which all members were required to live up. No member could break these

rules without violating a contract with the association.

All with a view of getting better market returns, this association insisted on radical improvement in orchard methods. Each member bound himself to spray his orchard at least twice. He agreed to pick his fruit carefully and gently place it in baskets. He agreed not to pile apples in the orchard, but to take them to the packing warehouse the day picked, in a spring wagon. He agreed to pick all fruit with the stems on, and to deliver to the association his entire crop except what was required for home use.

Farmers in this district had formerly done as they pleased. They had been slipshod or conscientious in their orchard management, as they felt disposed. But the association stopped this condition. It arbitrarily compelled every individual grower to manage

his crop so that it would bring the best market prices. And the association prospered. In solving its selling problem, it began at the logical starting point, the orchard.

Without question there are enormous possibilities in the widespread application of this same idea. As co-operating farmers learn to use it flexibly, the status of their business will rapidly improve. An interesting recent example is that of a district which for some time has been organized for co-operative selling of berries. The berry association, putting out a graded, standardized pack, has done well. The growers in this district are enterprising men. They feel that they can raise much more stuff than they now do, selling it with profit through the cooperative agency. Peaches seemed a likely crop. Experiments locally had proved to their satisfaction that cer-

tain varieties are good for marketing.

But these growers have grown wise in marketing. They appreciate that being haphazard is one of the most costly of habits. They tackled the peach question, consequently, in an intelligent way. "If we can get a sizeable peach acreage here," they argued, "it will pay us to grow and handle peaches. Let's see who wants to grow peaches; what land they have; what their equipment is. Let's see how many are willing to bind themselves to grow a stated acreage. If we can ship in carlots, peaches should make us a good product; otherwise, we'd better leave them alone."

Along these lines this progressive district is working out its salvation, by intelligently coordinating production and marketing. Whether it actually determines to grow peaches, as it probably will, doesn't particularly matter. The point is, it has got the right idea. It knows what it is about.

Accounting Promotes Better Farming

THE income tax has made it necessary for farmers to know their business better than has been the custom in the past, and in this necessity the farmer has been the gainer, though he may not think so in the matter of the tax. Records have to be kept to be able to make out the income tax report correctly, and in keeping these records most farmers will make discoveries about their business that will be quite likely to more than balance the taxes required of them. Thousands of dollars have been lost to farmers by not having their various farm departments showing in dollars and cents just what was being done.

The farm herd is one of the most common sources of improvement from close accounting, individual accounting as well as collective. In the older dairy communities this has been pretty well established, and the herd that is not tested and the boarders disposed of, and herd not headed by a high-class male is more the exception than the rule, but it is not so generally. Still on a majority of the farms over the country the farm herd is the mixture of many breeds and about the only way the owner judges of the value is by the milk in the pail, and even then this may vary a couple of gallons without the farmer considering whether it counts much in his income from his herd. The only true method of getting at this is by the test and the record.

Accounting will bring some farmers to themselves. Many an almost failure as a farmer may find that he owes his failure to some line of farming that he follows and is not fitted to make a success of it. He may find that some other line that he knows and likes but has been considering of little importance is really the most paying, and may be carrying a loss from the other line which he supposed was the main standby. No one can judge these things without figures to show them up. It is so easy to over-estimate or under-estimate totals, especially when either the receipts or expenditures are in small sums at a time, while the other is in large sums. We can sell a bunch of hogs and get a fat check and doubt not that we have made a good profit, but if we have the figures to show we might find that the many little bills for feed has left us with a deficiency, while our flock of hens or our

Keeping Tab on the Farming Business Increases the Net Income According to Lee Hilco

Jersey cow with the little sums coming in every day will be as much under-estimated as to actual profits. I know a man who dislikes general farming but likes to handle cattle. He is farming without much success, while I know another man who made and accumulated some five hundred acres of land and he did very little farming, but kept his farm largely in fine pasture on which he turned the calves he purchased regularly all over the country around. He established

his system and followed it without much deviation during many years and he knew why he did it, too. He would buy only good calves and paid a fair price for them. The difference between the two was in finding out what paid, and not guessing, and then sticking closely to the paying line. Few men will make a success of anything they dislike, and not one in ten of these would fail to find it out if books were kept to show just what was and what was not profitable.

Then the boys and girls will enjoy

Tractor or Steam Power?



A NEIGHBOR came up the other evening and asked which would be the better proposition for him: to hire George with his portable steam engine and saw, or to hire Walter with his 8-16 tractor and saw to buzz up his pile of poles. George charges eight dollars a day and furnishes no fuel, and Walter wants ten dollars and furnishes his kerosene.

There was only one answer to this and the answer would be the same if you had to furnish the fuel to Walter. The tractor makes a better showing and will be an advantage in many ways as we have found by experience. You don't have to have one man or boy getting a tank full of water twice or three times a day; this is a good thing to think of when utilizing a tractor.

A tractor requires very little atten-

tion when buzzing poles, and the tractor will have time to devote two-thirds of his day to helping with the poles, while the steam engineer must always be looking at his gauges, filling up with water and wood. Thus ninety-five per cent of the help is available for handling the poles and wood.

When buzzing poles it is necessary to move the outfit at least twice a day; the tractor is easily and quickly moved. As to the smoothness of power, quick starting and all, tractor power is as desirable as steam power. The cost of fuel and oil for an 8-16 tractor on a winter's day when pulling a twenty-six-inch saw amounts to something near one dollar and a half. The big saving with tractor power is in the requirement of less labor and time. Pretty big items in these days. J. L. J.

going into the details of the farm business and seeing just what is being done. With a good system of accounts that tell just what is what, the farming business can be discussed of an evening and every member of the family become interested and fully informed. There will be no working in the dark, and it would surprise many farmers who keep all their plans to themselves to find that the boys and girls have some mighty good ideas now and then that it will pay well to consider in outlining work. Lack of interest which comes with misunderstanding is one of the most potent causes of boys and girls leaving the farm for other lines of business. If they can see where the profits are, and understand the advantages of farm life from indisputable figures they will be much more likely to study how they can do better farming rather than seek to take up something with which they have no knowledge. I believe that in nine cases out of ten the reason boys and girls yearn for other employment is because they do not have any real part in the farm business, and do not feel that it is their business at all and many times do not know what the profits are, and under-estimate them greatly, counting cash and profits as much the same thing in their minds—and we all know that on most farms cash at all times is not very abundant, even when the real profits have been quite large. The accounting will change their view of these things, and cause them to take stock of resources as well as the visible cash returns.

It is true that some farmers may find it hard to convince the wife or children that an electric light plant, modern home conveniences, and the things that go to make life worth living on the farm, cannot be afforded. They may have to buy a new range or washer that they have been dodging on the plea of poor crops, but the exercise of a little unselfishness and the loosening of the strings of the pocket-book is often good for the soul.

Buy a good account book or several if necessary, and tell the high school lad or lassie to show what they have learned. There are regular farm record books now published that have been simplified to the needs of such farmers as do not feel capable of handling the regular systems of book-keeping.

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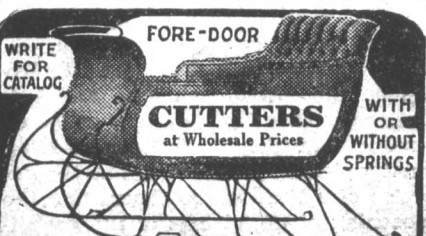
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Latest Agricultural News

OHIO WOOL-PRODUCERS SEEK A PURE FABRIC LAW.

OHIO wool growers are seeking a national pure fabric law, in order that the consumer may have the same protection with regard to clothing as to food. If the legislation desired becomes effective, woolen manufacturers will be required to place labels on all goods, showing the percentages of new wool, reworked wools or shoddy, and cotton. It is asserted that this should not mean a greater cost to the consumer, according to J. F. Walker, secre-

four hundred farmers were signed up, this being about ninety-three per cent of those canvassed. There is, of course, much follow-up work to be done, which will undoubtedly increase the number of members in each of these townships by perhaps fifteen or twenty. In one of the townships canvassed 112 men were signed up out of 119 called upon. It is also remarkable how readily the men take hold of the work. The organizers have not had a single refusal from men who have been asked to drive their cars when soliciting. All told, about 200 men are engaged one

spring wheat and wheat flour will be imported as a result of the order.

The President's action in reviving war-time control over food resulted from greater efforts to avert a famine in sugar, but the powers delegated to the head of the department of justice will be used also to help put down the cost of living. Mr. Palmer's staff will build up a sugar distribution system which will allocate all sugar stocks in the country. It will defeat concentration or hoarding, officials say. Plans, tentatively decided on, provide for increasing the price of all sugar except the Louisiana crop, for which a price of seventeen cents has been fixed, to twelve cents a pound wholesale. Through this increase new sources of supply are expected to be opened.

OFFERS FLOUR AT MODERATE PRICE.

WHEAT Director Julius Barnes puts the solution of one phase of the high cost of living directly up to the consumer by making it possible for the purchaser of flour to decide for himself whether he will continue to pay fancy prices for special brands or buy at a lower price pure, straight flour made from the finest wheat.

Following a conference of the vice-presidents of the eastern zones of the United States Grain Corporation with Mr. Barnes, the corporation announces that it will offer to the retail trade, particularly in the large cities, under its own brand, standard pure wheat straight flour in twenty-four and one-half and twelve and a quarter-pound packages at prices which will reflect the Grain Corporation buying price of the flour.

FRUIT GROWERS READY FOR CONVENTION.

HUNDREDS of Michigan fruit growers will attend the Annual Convention of the Michigan State Horticultural Society to be held in the Hotel Statler, Detroit, December 2-3-4. This will be the most important convention from a grower's standpoint and a very strong program has been arranged.

Freight rates and legislation concerning shipping will be discussed by Mr. F. B. Coombs, secretary of the Michigan Traffic League, and Mrs. R. G. Phillips, secretary of the International Apple Shippers' Association, of Rochester, N. Y. E. J. Kraus, of Madison, Wis., formerly with the State Experiment Station of Oregon, will discuss the "Relation of Orchard Practices to Fruit-Bud Development," and "When is Pruning Profitable." The society is very fortunate in having as its guest, Ex-Governor Charles S. Deneen, of Illinois, who will discuss the subject of "Collective Bargaining." Ex-Governor Deneen represented the producers in the recent trial of the Chicago Milk Producers' Association and was largely responsible for the decision which was rendered in their favor. Mr. F. E. Beatty, of Three Rivers, the best advised authority on commercial strawberry growing in the middle west will handle the subject, "How to Make Strawberry Growing Both Pleasant and Profitable." Mr. Ezra Levin, Muck Specialist of the Soils Department of the Michigan Agricultural College, will tell of the possibilities of mulching orchards with muck. The subject of spraying will be discussed at length, as well as Michigan's horticultural possibilities. R. H. Pettit, State Entomologist, has some new and interesting facts regarding "Some Pests of Prime Importance to the Producer of Food." "The New World Urge," by J. Bradford Pengelly, D. D., will interest everyone who is engaged along both horticultural and agricultural lines.

Livingston County Leads in Per Cent of Purebred Sires Heading Her Herds

SURVEYS have been made in several of the outstanding dairy counties of Wisconsin, New York and Michigan to determine the percentage of purebred, grade and scrub sires in use on the farms of these counties. In the comparisons Livingston county, Michigan, makes far the best showing, and since the surveys cover those counties in which particular attention has been given to the production of purebred cattle there is little doubt in the minds of informed persons that there is no other county to be found in the country where live stock is of importance, which can make a better display of purebred sires.

Every Michigan breeder will be interested in and proud of the showing made by the figures gathered under the supervision of F. S. Dunks, county agent of Livingston county. The survey shows that in the county there are four hundred and twenty-four bulls in service. Of this number three hundred and twenty-two are registered, ninety-two are grade, and only ten are scrubs. Stated in percentages the purebred sires make up seventy-six per cent of the total, grades twenty-two per cent and scrubs two per cent.

Comparing this with the banner county of New York, we find that the Michigan county has nearly double the percentage of purebred sires, the showing in New York being but forty-six per cent pure-bred sires. That is in every hundred bulls Livingston has the generous margin of thirty purebreds over and above the number of this class in each hundred sires of the eastern county.

Then passing over to Wisconsin it is learned that in Waukesha county, which has been heralded as the greatest dairy county in all the country, and where the breeders have put forth much effort to reduce the number of inferior sires, they boast of fifty-eight per cent of purebred sires and forty-two per cent divided between the grades and scrubs. In Walworth county purebreds number fifty-three per cent, and the grades and scrubs forty-seven per cent.

Over in Sawyer the percentage of purebreds, grades and scrubs are fifty-two per cent, thirty-seven per cent, and eleven per cent respectively. The Price county survey revealed forty-five per cent of purebreds and fifty-five per cent of scrubs and grades. Sheboygan county has thirty-seven per cent of purebreds, fifty per cent grades and thirteen per cent mongrels. Wood county is nearly as bad off with thirty-eight per cent purebreds, and sixty-two per cent grades and scrubs, while in Barron county the percentage of pure-breds drops to thirty-six and grades and scrubs make up the other sixty-four per cent, and in La Crosse the figures go still further down for the purebreds there constitute but thirty per cent of the total, while the grades make fifty-four per cent and the scrubs sixteen per cent.

tary of the Ohio Wool Growers' Association. "The price of woolen clothes does not depend, to any appreciable degree, on the cost of wool. If the farmer got one dollar a pound for wool in the grease, with woolen garments at present prices," says Mr. Walker, "he would receive ten per cent of the finished product for furnishing the material. As a matter of fact, with the price he is receiving for wool, he is getting seven or eight per cent. One wholesale garment man recently said that if wool dropped to twenty-five cents per pound it would not decrease the price of a finished garment more than \$1.00 or \$1.50, which is so small a reduction that it would never be made."

WHEAT EMBARGO LIFTED AND CONTROL REVIVED.

THE nation's food supply and the high cost of living were affected by two moves recently made by the government. The first was the announcement of the United States Grain Corporation, issued in New York, that embargoes on wheat and flour would be lifted on December 15. This followed the action of President Wilson in signing a proclamation which has been in effect for more than two years.

The second was the order of President Wilson placing the government again in control of the nation's food supply by transferring the authority of food administrator to Attorney General Palmer. The removal of the embargo on wheat and flour applies both to exports and imports. It is expected, however, that for the present the rate of exchange will check the shipment of much grain or flour to Europe, but that a large amount of Canadian

FARM BUREAU DRIVE IN ALLEGAN COUNTY SETS NEW RECORD.

THE Farm Bureau membership in Allegan county is surpassing the splendid records recently made in Oakland county. The teams are canvassing about two townships each day. In the first two days of the drive over

Farm Loan Act Sustained

THE constitutionality of the farm loan act was sustained in a decision recently handed down in the federal court at Kansas City.

The very existence of America's new farm credits system being threatened, notable legal council was retained by all parties to the suit. Former Secretary of the Treasury William G. McAdoo appeared for the government and the joint stock land banks. Former Justice Charles Evans Hughes of the United States Supreme Court appeared for the federal land banks. Former Attorney-General George W. Wickersham also appeared for the joint stock land banks. Former Solicitor General of the United States, William M. Bullitt and Frank Hagerman appeared for Charles E. Smith, who brought the suit to enjoin the Kansas City Title & Trust Company from purchasing bonds of the land banks, contending that the bonds were invalid by reason of having been issued without proper authority under the constitution of the United States.

McAdoo recited the story of the framing and passage of the law. Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wickersham made legal arguments as to the rightful powers of congress to create federal land banks and to exempt their bonds from taxation.

Mr. McAdoo, who was Secretary of the Treasury at the time the law was being framed, was able to present a graphic and highly interesting account of what was intended and what was actually done. He said that to provide money and credit for all classes of farmers was almost an impossibility up to the passage of the federal farm loan act.

From the first, agriculture in America had suffered for want of money for both development and operation. Since the days of Hamilton, the government had recognized the need and had sought continuously for a remedy. However, there were four angles to the problem which made the situation one difficult to handle.

1.—The very nature of banking, the safeguards which had to surround it if depositors were to be protected, made it difficult to extend to the farmer the kind of credit he could use. By reason that banks had to keep their business in such condition that depositors could get their money any time, it was impossible to make long-time loans from current funds deposited with the banks. If farmers were to be given the kind of credit they needed and were to have enough time in which to work out and meet their obligations from their earnings, the money had to come from some other source.

2.—Again, in the very nature of things, a bank could not lend the money of the depositors without ample security. In other words, those farmers

who most needed the money had the least to offer as security. Therefore, it became necessary to create for them a kind of credit which farmers could use to advantage.

3.—The banks could not spare from their deposits enough money in the aggregate to meet the needs of agriculture. Neither could they supply enough funds to afford any considerable relief.

4.—Capital could not be induced to invest in agricultural securities unless these securities were made as attractive as other securities.

Therefore, it was necessary to create at a system of rural credits which should provide:

- 1.—Plenty of money.
- 2.—Money on long-time credit.
- 3.—Money on liquid securities.
- 4.—Money at a low rate of interest.

Accordingly, the government borrowed from the experience of the commercial world and from the experience of every civilized country of Europe and sought to use in the creation of a system of rural credits everything in these experiences that was useful and adaptable.

Bond issues had made corporate finance possible. Bonds made it possible for corporations to borrow money on long-time credit. Bonds also made it possible for corporations to borrow money (because of the long-time investment) at low rates.

Certainly if bonds had done this for corporations they could do the same thing for agriculture.

But the certainty of double taxation presented tremendous difficulties. The land being taxed once it was unfair to tax also the mortgage on the land. Furthermore, if bonds were to be issued against farm mortgages, they would have to be sold on the market in competition with tax-exempt bonds of municipalities. From this it was evident that if agriculture was to be given cheap money its bonds must be exempted from taxation.

So the government developed a system of farm credits which, with tax-exempt bonds as the basis, thus provided plenty of money on long-time credit and at low rates.

IN CASE OF FIRE.

NO one wants fire to break out, nor expects it to occur, but fires do occur and no one should fail to prepare for any emergency. Here is what we do with our extension ladder. Instead of piling a lot of refuse boards and trash on it somewhere in the barn we have fixed a place to hang it within reach on the north side of our wagon shed. Thus in case of any emergency everyone knows where it is and we need not hunt for it, needlessly. Here it is protected from the sun and it rarely gets wet.—W. E. F.



Kent County Pomona Grange Officers Entertain the National Grange.

A NOTICE To Users of LIMESTONE SULPHATE of AMMONIA "U-S" POTASH

DURING the months of November, December, January and February, we will postpone the payments of shipments of Solvay Pulverized Limestone, Arcadian Sulphate of Ammonia and "U-S" Potash.

Shipments made during this period will not be billed until April 1st, 1920, payable at a 3% discount until April 10th, or net on or before July 1st, 1920.

Each Spring we receive a flood of orders that delay shipments simply because the orders are bunched. Ordering during the winter will prevent delay of your shipment.

In addition, figures prove that the highest single cost of handling an application of Limestone is the hauling from the car to your farm. In winter this cost is greatly reduced—the roads are hard—you can better afford your time during the winter than at a busier season of the year—you can better release your horses for this work.

Buying now means saving money, time and insures delivery.

Another Solvay Service

Through a special arrangement with the John Deere Plow Company we are able to offer the Van Brunt Lime and Fertilizer Sower for shipment from stock which we maintain at Sibley, Michigan.

This implement seems to us to be the most solidly built and widely adaptable implement of its kind and we believe that the facilities for prompt shipment, either alone or in carloads of Limestone, which we can offer, will be of assistance to you.

We shall be glad to give full details about the John Deere Van Brunt Lime and Fertilizer Sower and about this special service of ours to you upon request.



SOLVAY PROCESS COMPANY
JEFFERSON AVE. DETROIT, MICH.



DE LAVAL

the world's standard CREAM SEPARATOR



"It is so much easier than the old way".

In these times of high butter prices and scarcity of labor, no housewife should bother with the old-fashioned gravity method of skimming milk. The De Laval Separator will recover one-fourth more cream and do it with less work and in shorter time.

Neither is there any excuse for struggling with a half-worn-out or inferior separator that wastes cream and is hard to turn and difficult to wash. The work can be done much better, quicker and easier with the De Laval—the world's standard separator.

By purchasing a De Laval now, it will have paid for itself by spring

The nearest De Laval agent will be glad to demonstrate a De Laval. If you do not know his name, write to nearest De Laval office

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29 East Madison Street
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SAN FRANCISCO

50,000 Branches and Local Agencies the World Over

Our Service Department

FEEDING VALUE OF BEAN STRAW.

What is the feeding value of bean straw as compared with clover hay. Or, if a ton of good clover hay is worth \$20 what is a ton of good bean straw worth?

Huron Co.

A. B.

Chemical analysis shows that bean straw is almost equal to clover hay in food value but there are several things that must be taken into consideration. In the first place, the beans are allowed to get ripe and much of the straw has passed the digestive period, the digestible part having changed to a woody fibre. The chemists, of course, cannot detect this. Again, bean straw is not nearly as well taken care of as clover hay, consequently it is not as palatable. It is also impossible to get bean straw that does not contain a lot of dirt and if you buy a lot of bean straw you would weigh this dirt, so I should say that bean straw would be worth only about one-half as much as clover hay and I have seen bean straw that was practically worthless, because beans were left out in the rain and the straw was bleached till it was no better than any straw. If the beans, however, were pulled before they got dead ripe and if they were cured without very much rain and put into the barn and properly taken care of they made quite a valuable roughage. Most all stock like them when they have been properly taken care of, but there are so many chances for the bean straw to deteriorate in value that one cannot form a very intelligent opinion without investigating the particular lot of bean straw to be fed.

C. C. L.

clean thoroughly, which is impracticable. Furthermore, I do not see the necessity of using plank in a horse stable. We used to think it would injure the horses' feet to stand on a cement floor, we have kept horses on cement floor for years, and no foot trouble has developed. Of course, we try to keep them well bedded. The colts are kept on this cement floor. Such a floor can be kept sanitary, but where you have an extra flooring of plank the liquid manure is bound to seep through and the odor will become very offensive. I should simply put down a good concrete floor. You can pave the whole floor with cobblestone if you wish and then put on a finishing coat about two inches thick of finishing gravel and cement. Have the cement slope or slant a little bit from the manger toward the center of the stable or the gutter so that the liquid manure will gradually work behind the horses. It is better to roughen the surface somewhat by sweeping it while it is wet. Use an ordinary coarse broom or a wire broom. Don't finish with a smooth glary surface, otherwise the animals are certain to slip. Another method of roughening the surface is to take the smoothing plane of the plasterer and rub it over the surface before the cements sets. This will do away with a glary surface which is so liable to cause a horse to slip, especially in the winter time if he has a little snow on his feet.

C. C. L.

FERTILIZING MUCK.

I would like to know something about the improving of muck soil. It is part loam and peat muck, does not produce very much grain to the acre. Would like to know what kind of fertilizer would be best to use on it, beside barnyard manure. I have some plowed and rolled down now which I am going to cover with manure this winter right from the stable, and sow oats on it in the spring.

Sanilac Co.

W. E. S.

If barnyard manure has been used, and no results have been apparent, an application of acid phosphate will probably bring the desired results. It is to be kept in mind that we assume that the physical conditions of the muck are proper. No type of fertilization will show results on muck which is loose and dries out seriously during prolonged drought periods. There were numerous instances of this condition during the past season.

I doubt whether it is good practice to put oats on muck which is manured heavily this winter. Grains will lodge on muck without manure application unless the soil is rolled thoroughly and mineral fertilizer applied to help stiffen the straw and fill the grain. If manure is added, it will have an added effect in producing this undesirable condition by stimulating nitrification and releasing an excess of nitrogen in the muck, also by the addition of nitrogen in the manure itself.

EZRA LEVIN.

CHICKENS RUNNING AT LARGE.

I would like to ask through your legal department what redress the owner of a corn field has for serious loss from poultry coming across a public road, there being no fences, no effort on the part of the poultry owner to control them after due verbal notice.

H. W. H.

We are not aware of any law permitting poultry to run at large and the owner is as liable for injury done by them as by any other kind of live stock. The owner must at his peril take out the planks every day and

WARRANTY IN AUCTION BILL.

I bought a heifer at auction sale, advertised in the bill as "bred." What remedy have I if she does not freshen as stated.

D. W. M.

The auction bill, terms of sale, bid, and knocking down property constitute the contract of the parties unless the auctioneer has added additional warranties. A misdescription in a material matter upon which the purchaser might reasonably rely and did rely to his damage, is cause for avoidance of the contract. If the variation is slight it is cause for compensation. Positive statements respecting the quality of the goods offered for sale contained in the auction bill and made with the intention of inducing purchases constitute warranties. If the statement in the auction bill was merely that the animal had been bred, this would seem to include no warranty that she would freshen.—R.

CEMENT FLOORS FOR HORSES.

I enclose a rough sketch of a proposed horse stall. We intend to use the King system of ventilation. We have stones from two and a half to six inches in diameter and can get bank-run gravel seven miles from here. How thick would floor need to be? What are the proper dimensions of manger and partition? Plan to use 2x6 plank over the cement and space them about a half-inch apart. We have soft maple, elm and balsam, which would be best to use? The 2x6 planks are nailed to 2x6 cross pieces so that section can be lifted out occasionally.

Chippewa Co.

G. V.

The drawings of the horse stall cannot be criticized severely with the exception of the plank flooring for the stalls. I would not advise this; it cannot be kept sanitary. I think I can say that it is impossible to keep anything of this sort sanitary unless you take out the planks every day and

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Farmers are finding this out. Right now increased milk production is vital. Every day more cows are fed

"MORMILK" DAIRY FEED because it makes for healthier and more contented cows. Result—richer and more milk. You try "Mormilk" on our recommendation—ask the "Mormilk" dealer about our guarantee. It is an unusual thing not to find a "Mormilk" dealer in a locality, but if there should not be one near you, then write us for the facts—try "MORMILK" next.

INTERSTATE FEED ASSOCIATION, Toledo, Ohio.

Lump Jaw

The farmer's old reliable treatment for Lump Jaw in cattle.

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Sold for \$2.50 (war tax paid) a bottle under a positive guarantee since 1896—your money refunded if it fails. Write today for FLEMING'S VEST-POCKET VETERINARY ADVISER. A book of 197 pages and 67 illustrations. It is FREE.

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A GUARANTEED REMEDY FOR Contagious Abortion

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ECONOMY FEEDER

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

SOY BEANS WANTED

If you expect to have any Soy Beans this year we shall be glad to have you submit samples with the amount and variety. Ask for envelopes. O. M. SCOTT & SONS CO. Marysville, O.

CORN Good Yellow Ear Corn in carload lots. Write for prices. THEO. BURT & SONS, Melrose, Ohio.

Used Potato Bags in excellent condition direct to the grower at wholesale prices. LINCOLN BAG CO., Springfield, Ill.

"Saws 25 Cords In 6½ Hours"

That's what Ed. Davis, an Iowa wood sawyer says he did with a WITTE 6 h. p. Saw-Rig. Another claims 40 loads of pole wood in 3 hours and 20 minutes with a 6 h. p. Hundreds of WITTE Saw-Rig owners have made similar records, and are coining money.



Any hustler can make big money with the WITTE. When not sawing you can operate other machinery. It's the one all-purpose outfit for farmers and men who make sawing a business. Prices are favorable right now. As an illustration, you can get a 2 h. p. WITTE Stationary Engine on skids, complete catalog equipment, now, for \$44.95, cash with order. All other sizes, 2 to 30 h. p., at low prices. Lifetime guarantee. Big catalog of Engines and Saw outfits FREE. Write for it TO-DAY.

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100 pounds of Ryde's Cream Calf Meal equals 800 lbs. of whole milk in feeding value. Raise bigger, better calves the Ryde Way, without milk and for less money.

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Get a sack from your dealer. Feed it as directed. If you are not fully satisfied, return it and full price will be refunded. Sold by dealers everywhere. Write for Free Booklet, "MILKLESS CALVES", and name of our nearest dealer.

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CULL BEANS FOR FEED

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

Wintering Bees

By H. W. Sanaers

IN these northern states we have one great advantage over beekeepers in more temperate regions, for although our long and cold winters are the largest problem we have to face, still we have the different factors sufficiently under control to make success almost a certainty under the best conditions. In California or Florida the wintering of bees is a matter of guesswork, for a mild spell may start them raising brood, only to be followed by frosts or bad, wet weather which plays havoc, and the result is that great quantities of honey, and of the

is like an electric dry-cell or storage battery, it has just so much energy and when run down it is useless—in fact it dies. According as we use that energy fast or slowly, so will our success be. We find that the factors that make the bees generate heat are the ones that cause them to exhaust their supplies of energy, and therefore the chief aim of the beekeeper is to induce his bees to remain almost motionless, and in a dormant state. We shall try to give the factors that stir up the bees, with their remedies.

Firstly, there is the changes in temperature which occur at all seasons. It has been found that bees are quietest, when the surrounding air keeps a steady level of about forty to forty-five degrees. Some well-known authorities recommend a higher temperature than this, but we speak from experience and some of our best results have been accomplished in a cellar where the glass seldom strayed above forty degrees all winter and in cold weather sometimes went as low as thirty-three or thirty-four. A dry cellar is probably the ideal place for wintering, but if the character of the ground makes it impossible to obtain one, then they can be packed on their summer stands. Cases are made of lumber large enough to contain from one to four



Well Wintered Colonies give Largest Yields of Honey.

still more valuable vitality of the hive, are usually consumed. Our bees, on the other hand, develop more settled habits and we can rely upon their behaving in a perfectly orthodox way if we treat them right.

Wintering is the pitfall which proves the undoing of many a beginner and even with the expert there will be losses. Indeed, it may safely be said that outside of actual disease, like foul brood, there are no losses to speak of except during the months between December and May. Nor is the avoiding of actual losses the only reason which calls for special attention to this phase of the business, for the possibility of getting a honey crop next year is intimately bound up with the welfare of the bees this winter. A colony that comes through into spring weak in bees and light in stores will not come to its full strength until the best of the honey harvest has come and gone, and if it only builds up for the next winter it will be only as valuable as one of next year's swarms. A powerful colony in spring, on the other hand, in addition to its contribution to the honey crop will send one or two swarms, which may each be more powerful than the weak colony that survived from the previous season. It will therefore be seen that good wintering is perhaps the most important thing of all to a beekeeper in a cold climate. A hive of bees

hives, and bulky enough to permit of six inches of insulating materials on all sides of the hive. The entrances are joined to the outside air by tubes of wood about three inches by one-quarter inside measurement. The packing may consist of chaff, sawdust, forest leaves, ground cork, or indeed of any heat-retaining medium. The proper packing of a bee-hive may be well likened to packing ice for summer use and nothing short of the care necessary for this operation will bring the hive through to spring in first-class condition.

Another disturbing factor is the air that the bees breathe. Outdoors we

(Continued on page 699).



Poor Clusters Should be Joined to Another Colony.

Leadership Through Service

A generation ago leadership in any industry was interpreted to mean the ruthless use of power.

Today it is recognized that leadership in industry is attained and maintained only when, through efficiency, an organization is able to render superior service.

A generation ago competition meant getting the business without regard for its effect on the industry.

Today competition means friendly rivalry in supplying the world with superior products at a minimum cost, and getting the business through superior service.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) enjoys a leading position in the petroleum industry, and is maintaining this leadership because it recognizes that this position can be measured only in terms of usefulness and service.

It is the ambition of those responsible for the activities of the Company to strengthen this leadership.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) believes that an organization can live and prosper only when it puts ideals of service above ideals of profit, which is exactly what the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is doing. The profits earned are but a measure of the service rendered.

Thus does the Board of Directors of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) interpret its obligation to the public and to the 4649 stockholders, not one of whom owns as much as 10 per cent of the total stock.

Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)

910 S. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.



We have the Fish

TO FARMERS who know the value of fish and want it in their fertilizer, we announce that we have laid in an ample supply of fish scrap to meet all demands. If you want the genuine, original Fish Scrap Fertilizer, insist on

ROYSER'S FERTILIZER



The Fertilizer That Made Fish Scrap Famous

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The Most Dependable ALBION Pumping Power

And the cheapest in first cost, up-keep and long life, is a reliable ALBION mill.

THE ALBION IS SIMPLE. One-third the working parts of the ordinary mill. Direct connection of mill to pump, gives but one wearing point where others have from three to six.

ECONOMICAL. Upkeep of an ALBION, for 20 years, averages but 2% of its first cost.

REPUTABLE. The ALBION has been popular for fifty years.

SMOOTH RUNNING. Long bearings, adjustable boxes, three-length Pitman stroke and grooved oil containing turntable, insure silent, smooth action.

PERFECTLY BALANCED. The ALBION governs by weight, without springs, giving a perfectly balanced mill, either in gear or out.

QUICKLY ERECTED. No expert necessary, all parts shipped knocked down, ready for assembly. We furnish blue prints and full instructions.

DURABLE. Wheel arms securely bolted and braced. Wheel and rudder handpainted two coats in the wood. Steel wheels thoroughly hot galvanized after making, and are rust-proof. All ALBION mills fit either steel or wood towers.

FULLY INTERCHANGABLE. You may replace any bearing without removing the mill from the tower. We ship duplicate parts the day your order is received.

We also supply direct—and back-gear steel mills, pumps, stock tanks, and fittings. Our years of experience are at your service. Write us of volume water you pump per day, depth of well, etc., and will we recommend the proper ALBION mill.

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Kerosene Light 10 DAYS TRIAL FREE

BEATS GAS OR ELECTRICITY

BURNS 94% AIR

Make your home bright and cheerful, saving one-half on oil. Government and leading University tests prove this wonderful new Aladdin nearly five times as efficient as best round wick open-flame lamps. Burns 50 hours on one gallon common kerosene (coal oil). No odor, smoke or noise, no pumping up, easy to operate, won't explode. WON GOLD MEDAL. GUARANTEED. Prove for yourself, without risk, by

Ten Nights Free Trial

that Aladdin has no equal as a white light. If not satisfied, return at our expense. \$1000 given anyone showing us an oil lamp equal in every way to this NEW MODEL 8 ALADDIN.

GET YOURS FREE We want one user in each locality to whom customers can be referred. In that way you may get your own without cost. Be the fortunate one to write first for 10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER and learn how to get one FREE.

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LARGEST KEROSENE (coal oil) MANTLE LAMP HOUSE IN THE WORLD

Make big money spare or full time. Our easy selling plan makes experience unnecessary. We start you without money. Sample sent for 10 days trial and GIVEN FREE when you become a distributor.

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HELP FEED THE WORLD

Don't Waste Grain; but Save it and Produce more Meat, Butter and Milk by warming the drinking water for your stock with coal, wood or cobs with a

COW BOY TANK HEATER

Quickest to heat; strongest draft; adjustable grate; ashes removed without disturbing fire; keeps fire 24 hours.

Absolutely Safe; pays for itself in 2 months with 4 Wood, Steel or Concrete Tanks of any size. Most reliable, practical, efficient and durable Tank Heater manufactured.

Purchased 8 of your Tank Heaters last Winter, worked very satisfactorily and are well worth their cost. Every Stockman should use one.

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National Grange Meeting

THE fifty-third annual session of the National Grange, held at Grand Rapids, Michigan, on November 12-21, certainly made important history. First, it is bound to be referred to in succeeding years as the session so large in attendance that the seventh or National Grange degree work had to be run twice to initiate all applicants, of whom there were about 1,600. Daily attendance the first part of the session ran around 3,000, but after the seventh degree conference and the election November 18, members dispersed, those from Michigan and neighboring states to their homes, and the long-distance visitors to points in the east or middle states to see sights or visit friends. Consequently, the policy-deciding sessions were small enough to be accommodated in the Hotel Pantlind's large ballroom. Thirty-three states and Canada were represented.

That was an interesting group of State Grange heads that formed the two-rowed rectangle in regular Grange meeting form, the east and west, north and south and the middle states in earnest, sometimes heated debate on policies and procedure for agriculture and organization. As far as the east is from the west at first would seem the feeling of certain states on such public policies as government ownership of public utilities, and of "entangling alliances" with other organizations, but the cooperative result over and over again demonstrated the enormous value of such nation-wide conferences as this for talking away misunderstandings, affording the varied experience to guide in working out sectional problems, etc.

For instance, the Northwest Grange states were the source of the few communistic and more radical propositions presented, and it was interesting to watch the instant and able rally of the older in experience and strongest Grange states to the enlightenment and brotherly warning of the worthy brothers and sisters from the northwest as to how not to steer on the rocks of impracticability and unsound economic procedure.

For instance, from the northwest Grange states, Washington in particular, and Oregon to a milder degree, also from Colorado and Idaho, seconded by vote rather than debate of Montana and North Dakota, came propositions and their support asking the National Grange to endorse railroad nationalization, to accept the American Federation of Labor's proposal to a conference, for paying every soldier and sailor \$50 per month, and in the latter proposition virtual arraignment of our government for honoring the war contracts with civilian commercial and manufacturing interests.

The Grange on Nationalization.

By considerable majorities the National Grange opposed nationalization of railroads, government retention of the war shipping acquired during the war and all such communistic schemes, feeling them fundamentally inimical to that individual and collective initiative and energy that has made the American nation the resourceful giant that it is, in all lines of achievement.

Regarding "nationalization" schemes of certain labor unions, the Grange's position is this: "In the government of a free democracy is lodged ample power to curb the evils of the power of swollen fortunes in the hands of the unscrupulous. We oppose government ownership and 'nationalization' of business and industry unless clearly required for public interest."

Specific recommendation regarding railroads and ships was: Approval of the general principles of pending legislation to restore railroads to owners, with an actual value capitalization, under a control commission empowered to protect public interest against railroad owners' injustice; also sale of present government-owned ships to private owners at proper prices, and government control of such a privately managed merchant marine. Endorsement of state ownership of coal mines as proposed by Colorado State Master John Morris, was turned down.

The Grange favors "safeguarding every right of private property, on the broad ground that only by the full development of the right of private property can there be perpetuated the full measure of individual initiative and emulation on which a democracy is based and by which its future is assured. The rule of the majority, expressed through the ballot box, in orderly government was another pronouncement of Grange sentiment. 'There is no room in our Order for the ideas or methods of foreign radicals or of aristocracy,' was another emphatically endorsed shot at the communistic propaganda of certain elements among us."

Industrial Controversies.

The proposition of the Federation of Labor to have the Grange confer with it at Washington, December 13, was carefully considered and politely declined, the great preponderance of feeling being that until labor changes its inclination from too much class selfishness to better consideration for public welfare, farmers have little in common with its aims, and that only public misconception of the Grange and consequent alienation of a large part of its membership could come out of any such conference.

The Grange warns that "if industrial controversies are settled by increasing industrial wages and decreasing industrial hours of labor, farmers must not be held responsible for the resulting increases in the cost of the necessities of life." The Grange demands that the complaint against high prices be directed where they are caused, i. e., to the cost of labor, profits in food distribution, and high cost of things the farmer has to buy. Imprisonment of, as well as fining convicted profiteers, was suggested. "Quit howling, get to work and be economical," is Grange advice to labor as the quickest method of adjusting income to prices. Endorsement of the budget plan for governmental expenditures was unanimous.

Soldiers' Compensation.

There was lively division between the northwest and the major part of other Grange states on method of compensation for our World War veterans. The proposition supported by Washington, Oregon and Colorado masters, to pay every veteran \$50 per month was tabled and a substitute by Lowell of New York adopted to this effect: "We recommend adequate financial remuneration and honors for our World War veterans, both men and women, and have confidence that congress will carry this out."

(Concluded next week).

FRUIT GROWERS TO HAVE LIVE PROGRAM.

One of the strongest horticultural programs ever prepared for our state society will be presented during the annual meeting at the Hotel Statler, Detroit, December 2-4.



"THE use of Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires on my truck has saved me a great deal of time and money. They are an economy all around in general farm work and livestock hauling—especially over farm land and rough, slippery country roads."—Mr. W. H. Duley, Livestock Farmer, Starks, Maine

THE photograph above was taken January 3rd, 1919, on the livestock farm of W. H. Duley, ten miles from Starks, Maine.

At that time Mr. Duley told us that he had been hauling on Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires during weather that had stopped local solid-tired trucks.

The tractive Goodyear Cords had enabled his truck to overcome fierce road conditions

and, in addition, to pull solid-tired trucks out of mire and up stiff grades.

The easy-rolling Goodyear Cords had enabled his truck to average three and four trips to town per day, an amount of hauling which would have required three teams.

The cushioning Goodyear Cords had enabled his truck to deliver decidedly good mileage on gasoline and oil and to remain in excellent mechanical

order despite the bad going.

On top of all this, the tough Goodyear Cords had outlasted neighbors' solid tires which wore down rapidly due to spinning in the gravel on the steep hills.

This latter performance particularly reflects that long pioneering work with which Goodyear has developed Goodyear Cord Pneumatic Truck Tires for very severe hauling duty.

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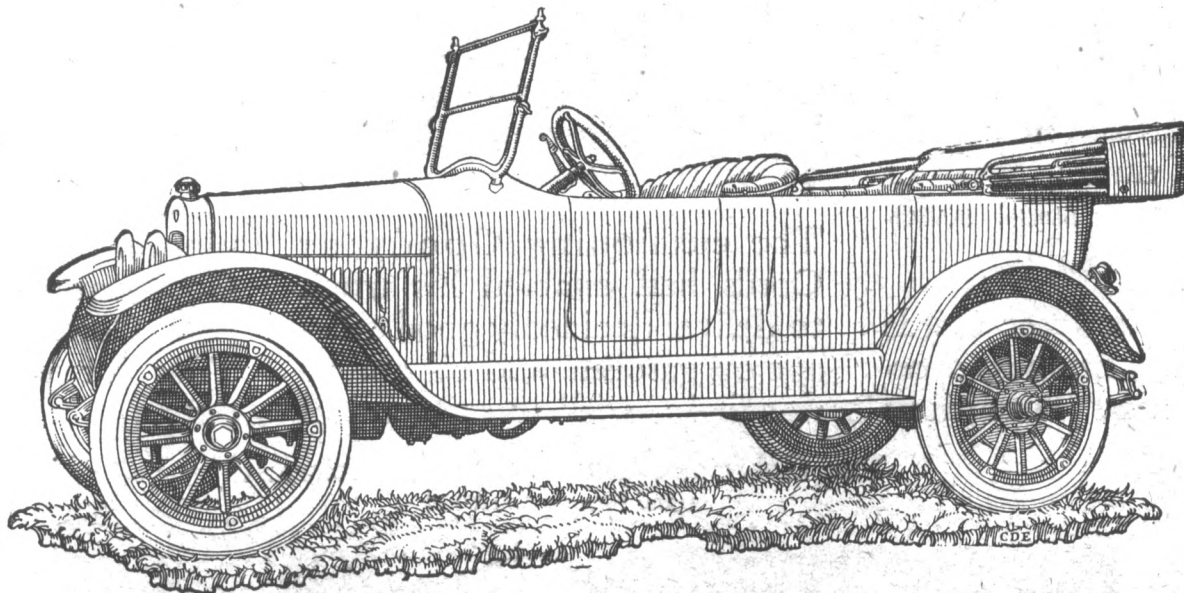
1. They taught "short-cuts" in manufacturing.
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5. They taught how to build an almost trouble-proof car; you seldom take a Post-War Maxwell to a repair shop.

6. They taught how to get the most mileage out of a gallon of gasoline, a pint of oil and a set of tires.
7. They taught how to build a car that the less skilled driver would find simple to operate and take care of.
8. They taught that it was better to build more and take less profit per car rather than build less and take more profit per car.
9. They taught how to put more and more value in the car without increasing its cost.

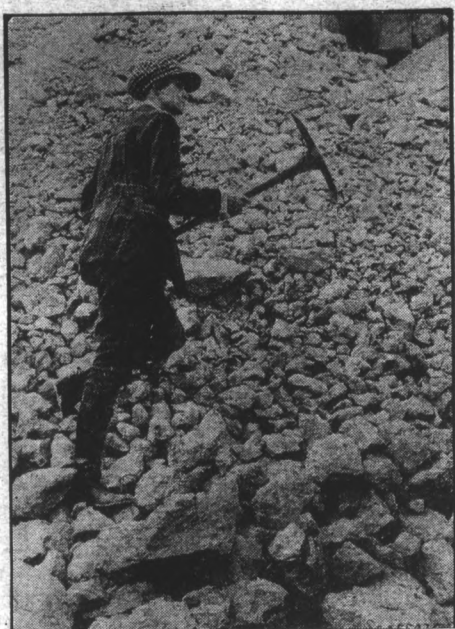
This Post-War Maxwell is next year's car. It contains features developed during the war, many of which will find their way into other cars in the summer of 1920.

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WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



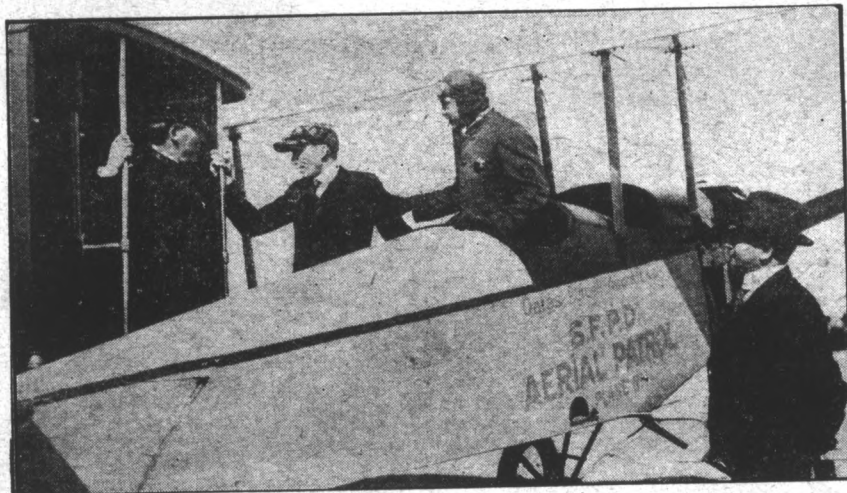
Mabel J. Gray is probably the only woman president of a mining company. She is shown here at work on one of her claims.



Members of the American Relief Commission, Miss S. Dunner and Miss H. Lyman, sail for France to aid in reconstruction work.



Sir Thomas Lipton, famous English yachtsman, talking to Laura Ehrlich, one of the workers of the American Relief Commission.



San Francisco's first aero policeman delivering his prisoner to Chief of Police of San Francisco, at the Marina, after having transported him from Alameda, Calif., via the sky route.



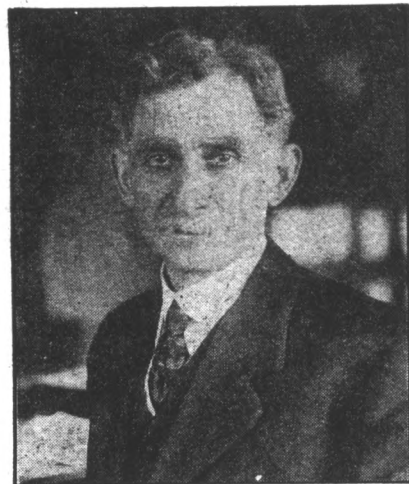
Wellesley college girls consider field day the biggest day on their calendar. The basket ball game was hotly contested, and the girls showed all the "pep" usually shown in games of the opposite sex.



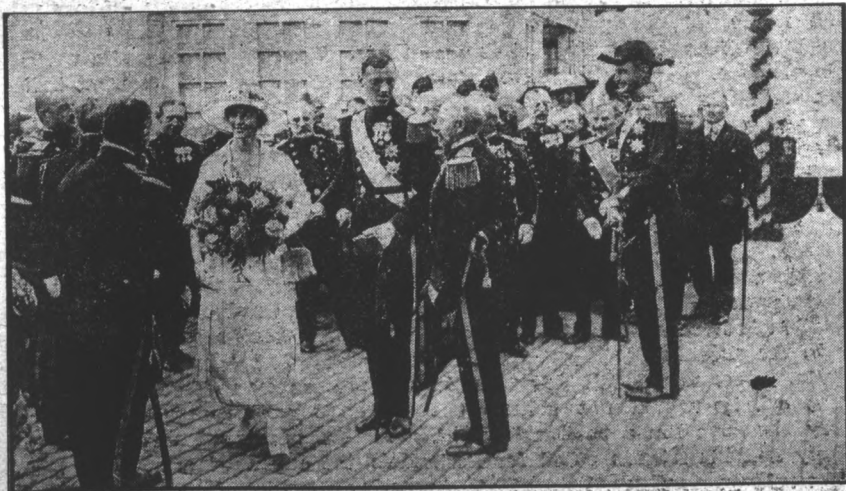
Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, and his wife. The governor says capital and labor are entitled to fair returns.



A typical coal miner with his kiddies at home awaiting the termination of the strike, so he can return to work, to provide for his family.



What's the population of the United States? Mr. S. J. Rogers, Director of the Census, is going to find out and let us know.



The marriage of Princess Margarethe, daughter of Princess Ingeborg of Sweden, and niece of the king; and Prince Axel of Denmark.



A Moslem Chief speaking to a gathering of Turks, calling for Allah's help, in protest against the splitting up of Turkey by the Allies.

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Our business has been growing so fast that we find it necessary to erect new buildings, to acquire additional manufacturing plants and to increase our already great stocks of merchandise, and so steadily better our facilities for handling our customers' orders in all parts of the country.

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Crooked Trails and Straight

By Wm. MacLeod Raine

(Continued from last week).

"If it worked out right."

"Couldn't help working out right."

That's why Soapy didn't let me in on the proposition. To get rid of one would be no great trouble, but two—well, that's different. Besides, I could tell he was not sure of me. Now he aims to put me on the stand and prove by me that Sam and he had a quarrel and parted company mighty sore at each other hardly a week before the hold-up. He'll have an alibi too, to show he couldn't have been in it. You will see."

"You wouldn't think a white man could take a revenge like that on his enemy. It's an awful thing to do in cold blood."

"Soapy is no white man. He's a wolf. See how slick his scheme is. At one flip of the cards he kills the kid and damn's his reputation. He scores. Cullison and he snuffs out Sam, who had had the luck to win the girl Soapy fancies. The boy gets his and the girl is shown she can't love another man than Stone."

"Ever hear the story of French Dan?" asked Slats.

"Not to know the right of it."

"Soapy and Dan trained together in them days and went through a lot of meanness as side partners. One day the Avrica stage was held up by two men and the driver killed. In the scrap one of the men had his mask torn off. It was French Dan. Well, the outlaws had been too busy. Folks woke up and the hills were sprinkled with pos- ses. They ran the fellows down and hunted them from place to place. Two—three times they almost nailed them. Shots were exchanged. A horse of one of the fugitives was killed and they could not get another. Finally one dark night the outlaws were surrounded. The posse lay down in the zacaton and waited for morning. In the night one of them heard a faint sound like the popping of a cork. When mo'n- ing broke the hunters crept forward through the thick grass. Guess what they found."

Curly's answer was prompt. "Gimme a harder one. There were two men and only one horse. The only chance was to slip through the line before day arrived. My guess is that they found French Dan with a little round hole in his skull—and that the bullet making it had gone in from behind. My guess also is that the posse didn't find the horse and the other man, just a trail through the zacaton back into the hills."

"Go to the head of the class. There was one man too many in that thicket for the horse. French Dan's partner was afraid they might not agree about who was to have the bronch for a swift getaway. So he took no chances. There's only one man alive today can swear that Soapy was the man with French Dan lying in the zacaton. And he'll never tell, because he pumped the bullet into his friend. But one thing is sure. Soapy disappeared from Arizona for nearly two years. You can pick any reason you like for his going. That is the one I choose."

"Same here. And the man that would shoot one partner in the back would shoot another if he had good reasons. By his way of it Soapy has reasons a-plenty."

"I'm satisfied that is his game. The question is how to block it. Will you go to the sheriff?"

"No. Bolt would fall down on it. First off, he would not believe the story because I'm a rustler myself. Soapy and his friends voted for Bolt. He's too much of a man to bear a story, prove part of it by me, and turn them loose for lack of evidence. Sam why he dug up good money to turn

would go back to Dead Cow with them and Stone would weave another web for the kid."

"You've got it about right," Slats admitted. "How about warning Sam?"

"No use. He would go straight to Soapy with it, and his dear friend would persuade him it was just a yarn cooked up to get him to throw down the only genuine straight-up pal he ever had."

"Cullison then?"

"You're getting warm. I've had that notion myself. The point is, would he be willing to wait and let Soapy play his hand out till we called?"

"You would have to guarantee his boy would be safe meanwhile."

"Two of us would have to watch him day and night without Sam knowing it."

"Count me in."

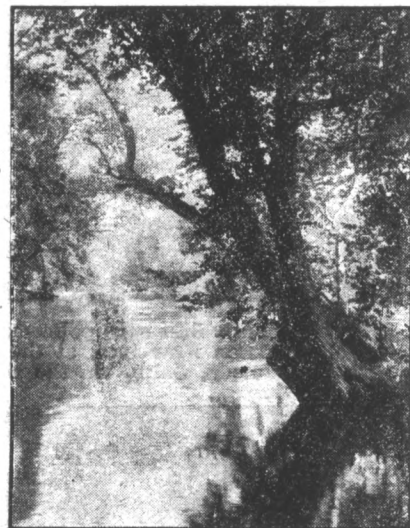
"This is where we hit heavy traveling, Slats. For we don't know when the thing is going to be pulled off."

"We'll have to be ready. That's all."

"Happen to know whether Dick Maloney is here for the show?"

"Saw him this morning. Luck is here too, him and his girl."

"Good. We've got to have a talk with them, and it has to be on the q. t. You go back to town and find Dick. Tell him to meet us at the Del Mar,



where Luck always puts up. Find out the number of Cullison's room and make an appointment. I'll be on El Molino street all mo'ning, off and on. When you find out pass me without stopping, but tell me when we are to meet and just where."

Curly gave Slats a quarter of an hour before sauntering back to town. As he was passing the Silver Dollar saloon a voice called him. Stone and Blackwell were standing in the door. Flandrau stopped.

Soapy's deep-set eyes blazed at him. "You didn't tell me it was Luck Cullison went bail for you, Curly."

"You didn't ask me."

"So you and him are thick are you?" "I've met him once, if that's being thick. That time I shot him up."

"Funny. And then he went bail for you."

"Yes."

"Now I wonder why."

The eyes of the man had narrowed to red slits. His head had shot forward on his shoulders as that of a snake does. Curly would have given a good deal just then for the revolver lying on the bed of his room. For it was plain trouble was in sight. The desperado had been drinking heavily and was ready to do murder.

"That's easy to explain, Soapy. I shot him because I was driven to it. He's too much of a man to bear a grudge for what I couldn't help."

"That's it, is it? Does that explain them loose for lack of evidence. Sam why he dug up good money to turn

loose a horse thief?"

"If I told you why, you would not understand."

"Let's hear you try."

"He did it because I was young, just as Sam is; and because he figured that some day Sam might need a friend, too."

"You're a liar. He did it because you promised to sneak up to my ranch and spy on us. That's why he did it."

With the last word his gun jumped into sight. That he was lashing himself into a fury was plain. Presently his rage would end in a tragedy.

Given a chance, Curly would have run for it. But Soapy was a dead shot. Of a sudden the anger in the boy boiled up over the fear. In two jumps he covered the ground and jammed his face close to the cold rim of the blue steel barrel.

"I'm not heeled. Shoot and be damned, you coward. And with my last breath I'll tell you that you're a liar."

Flandrau had called his bluff, though he had not meant it as one. A dozen men were in sight and were watching. They had heard the young man tell Stone he was not armed. Public opinion would hold him to account if he shot Curly down in cold blood. He hung there undecided, breathing fast, his jaw clamped tightly.

The lad hammered home his defiance. "Drop that gun, you four-flusher and I'll whale you till you can't stand. Sabe? Call yourself a bad man, do you? Time I'm through with you there will be one tame wolf crawling back to Dead Cow with its tail between its legs."

The taunt diverted his mind, just as Curly had hoped it would. He thrust the revolver back into the holster and reached for his foe.

Then everybody, hitherto paralyzed by the sight of a deadly weapon, woke up and took a hand. They dragged the two men apart. Curly was thrust into a barber shop on the other side of the street and Stone was dragged back into the Silver Dollar.

In two minutes Flandrau had made himself famous, for he was a marked man. The last words of the struggling desperado had been that he would shoot on sight. Now half a dozen talked at once. Some advised Curly one thing, some another. He must get out of town. He must apologize at once to Stone. He must send a friend and explain.

The young man laughed grimly. "Explain nothing. I've done all the explaining I'm going to. And I'll not leave town either. If Soapy wants me he'll sure find me."

"Don't be foolish, kid. He has got four notches on that gun of his. And he's a dead shot."

The tongues of those about him galloped. Soapy was one of these Billy-the-Kid killers, the only one left from the old days. He could whang away at a quarter with that sawed-off .45 of his and hit it every crack. The sooner Curly understood that no boy would have a chance with him the better it would be. So the talk ran.

"He's got you bluffed to a fare-you-well. You're tame enough to eat out of his hand. Didn't Luck Cullison go into the hills and bring him down all alone?" Flandrau demanded.

"Luck's another wonder. There ain't another man in Arizona could have done it. Leastways no other but Bucky O'Connor."

But Curly was excited, pleased with himself because he had stood up to the bogey man of the southwest, and too full of strength to be afraid.

Maloney came into the barber shop and grinned at him.

"Hello, son!"

"Hello, Dick!"

"I hear you and Soapy are figuring on setting off some fireworks on this Fourth."

(Continued on page 695).



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Bumper the White Rabbit Plays King

By George Estelberg Walsh

STORY III.

Bumper Saves Fuzzy Wuzz from Snake.

WHILE accepting smilingly the plaudits of the others for what seemed to be great bravery on his part in tearing down the hornet's nest in the vegetable patch, Bumper was greatly disturbed by his display of ignorance. Had it dawned upon him that the big round ball was the home of Mr. and Mrs. Yellow Jacket, he would have scampered away with the rest.

It was a narrow escape from disgrace. Spotted Tail had been suspicious, but Bumper's ready wit in turning aside the awkward question had won him further glory. But right down in his heart he wasn't sure that Spotted Tail had been convinced. He eyed Bumper curiously. Bumper was certain that he was watching him with suspicious eyes.

"I must be more careful," he reasoned. "Spotted Tail has no love for me."

But if Spotted Tail was disloyal, Fuzzy Wuzz was the soul of honor and loyalty. She looked at Bumper through her meek, brown eyes in a way that made him happy. Fuzzy Wuzz was a particularly handsome rabbit, and there was royal blood in her veins. She could trace her ancestry way back to the first leader of her race, the white rabbit who had predicted the coming of Bumper. That was so many years ago that none but the Old Blind Rabbit had any memory of it. But the blood of this royal leader still showed itself in a number of his descendants.

For instance, Fuzzy Wuzz had more white than brown or gray on her back and head. Her breast was pure white, and most of her head, while there were patches of it on her sides. But the mixture of blood had given her some very dark coloring, which made her anything but a white rabbit.

Fuzzy Wuzz was bright and cheerful, always smiling or laughing, and her wit sometimes equalled that of Bumper. It was not unnatural, therefore, that Bumper should select her for special marks of friendship. A close intimacy sprang up between them, and they often hopped off in the woods together to feed by themselves.

Bumper found that Fuzzy Wuzz knew a lot more about wood lore than he, and pursuing his plan to gain all the information he could from every one he made good use of her friendship. Pretending to test her knowledge, he would ask her all sorts of questions, which she answered readily like a school boy being quizzed by his teacher.

"Why do you ask me such silly questions?" she asked one day. "You'd think I didn't know anything."

"No, that isn't it," replied Bumper, assuming a friendly attitude. "I don't want you to get in trouble in the woods and when Old Blind Rabbit trusts you with me I must be sure you know how to look after yourself if I should leave you for an instant. What would you do, for instance, if Mr. Fox should appear and chase you?"

"Why, I'd run if I could. Maybe I'd be so frightened I'd fall down in a faint."

"That's what you shouldn't do," cautioned Bumper. "If you get panicky you'd lose your head, and run right into his jaws."

"What would you do if he chased you?" she asked.

"I'll tell you what I did do when Mr.

Fox nearly caught me," he replied. Then he related to her the story of how he had induced the fox to look at the sun until he was temporarily blinded. Fuzzy Wuzz laughed at this until the tears ran down her cheeks. Then she added:

"It was very bright of you. I'm sure I'd never think of such a trick."

"I'm not so sure of that," replied Bumper. "You're bright enough, but if you lost your wits you might forget what to do."

It was shortly after this conversation that Fuzzy Wuzz got in trouble, and Bumper came to her rescue and saved her by his wits. They had been feeding on the luscious stalks of wild celery near the marsh when they gradually got separated. Fuzzy Wuzz was nibbling away at the leaves all unconscious of danger, when she was startled by a loud hiss in front of her.

She looked up in surprise and saw facing her not a foot away a tremendous blacksnake. He was the king blacksnake of the woods, with a body almost as big around as her head, and a tail that stretched way off in the distance. The rabbits called him Killer the Snake because he had destroyed so many birds and young bunnies. He was so big and ferocious that he could swallow a small rabbit whole.

When Fuzzy Wuzz saw Killer the Snake so close to her she became paralyzed with fear. Instead of using her wits as Bumper had cautioned when in danger she simply crouched down, and made a pitiful little noise of terror. Killer, conscious of his magnetic power, swayed his head back and forth, his small, beady eyes on her, and began approaching in slow, rhythmic motions. Fuzzy Wuzz for the life of her couldn't move, but she kept up her pitiful little moaning.

It was this noise that attracted Bumper, and he called out: "What's the matter, Fuzzy Wuzz?"

There was no answer but the moaning continued. Bumper stopped chewing the delicious leaf he had in his mouth, and hopped in her direction. His coming must have disturbed Killer, for he shook his head angrily, and half turned to face this unknown thing hopping through the bushes.

Bumper came upon Killer from behind. He had never seen a snake before, but the long black body half coiled like a rope instantly told him that it meant danger. A sight of Fuzzy Wuzz confirmed his suspicions. Bumper's first intention was to pounce upon the snake to save Fuzzy Wuzz. Then he stopped to think. No, this would never do. Killer might then turn and make short work of him.

Bumper kept at a respectable distance while he tried to work his wits, although this was difficult with Fuzzy Wuzz's pitiful moaning in his ears. Then suddenly he saw his opportunity.

Some distance back from Killer was a big tree that had been snapped off near the ground by a terrific wind. It was still held suspended in air by a few branches and the bark that had not been broken by the storm.

Bumper turned and hopped toward this tree. Killer watched him suspiciously, but as he remained at a safe distance he turned his head slowly back to Fuzzy Wuzz. Bumper began gnawing at the bark which held the tree suspended over the spot where Killer lay. He gnawed with his sharp teeth until they began to bleed.

Fuzzy Wuzz, thinking that he had deserted her, moaned louder than ever, and Killer, sure now that Bumper was

(Continued on page 698).

Crooked Trails and Straight

(Continued from page 693).

It did Curly good to see him standing there so easy and deliberate among the excitable town people.

"Soapy is doing the talking."

"I heard him, happened to be at the Silver Dollar when they dragged him inside."

Maloney's eyebrows moved the least bit. His friend understood. Together they passed out of the back door of the shop into an alley. The others stood back and let them go. But their eyes did not leave Curly so long as he was in sight. Until this thing was settled one way or the other the young rustler would be one of the most important men in town. Citizens would defer to him that had never noticed him before. He carried with him a touch of the solemnity that is allowed only the dead or the dying.

Back to the hotel the two ran. When Curly buckled on his revolver and felt it resting comfortably against his thigh he felt a good deal better.

"I've seen Slats Davis," Maloney explained. "He has gone to find Luck, who is now at the Del Mar. At least he was an hour ago."

"Had any talk with Slats?"

"No. He said you'd do the talking."

"I'm to wait for him on El Molino street to learn where I'm to meet Cullison."

"That won't do. You'd make too tempting a target. I'll meet him instead."

That suited Curly. He was not hunting trouble just now, even though he would not run away from it. For he had serious business on hand that could not take care of itself if Soapy should kill him.

Nearly an hour later Maloney appeared again.

"We're to go right over to the Del Mar. Second floor, room 217. You are to go down El Molino to Main, then follow it to the hotel, keeping on the right hand side of the street. Slats will happen along the other side of the street and will keep abreast of you. Luck will walk with me behind you. Unless I yell your name don't pay any attention to what is behind you. Soon as we reach the hotel Slats will cross the road and go in by the side door. You will follow him a few steps behind and we'll bring up the rear casually as if we hadn't a thing to do with you."

"You're taking a heap of pains, it seems to me."

"Want to keep you from getting spoilt till September term of court opens. Didn't I promise Bolt you would show up?"

They moved down the street as arranged. Every time a door opened in front of him, every time a man came out of a store or a saloon, Curly was ready for that lightning lift of the arm followed by a puff of smoke. The news of his coming passed ahead of him, so that windows were crowded with spectators. These were doomed to disappointment. Nothing happened. The procession left behind it the Silver Dollar, the Last Chance, Chalkey's Place and Pete's Place.

Reaching the hotel first, Davis disappeared according to program into the side door. Curly followed, walked directly up the stairs, along the corridor, and passed without knocking into Room 217.

A young woman was sitting there engaged with some fancy work. Slender and straight, Kate Cullison rose and gave Curly her hand. For about two heartbeats her fingers lay cuddled in his big fist. A strange stifling emotion took his breath.

Then her arm fell to her side and she was speaking to him.

"Dad has gone to meet you. We've heard about what happened this morning."

"You mean what didn't happen. It

beats all how far a little excitement goes in this town," he answered, embarrassed.

Her father and Maloney entered the room. Cullison wrung his hand.

"Glad to see you, boy. You're in luck that convict did not shoot you up while he had the chance. Saguache is sure buzzing this morning with the way you stood up to him. That little play of yours will help with the jury in September."

Curly thanked him for going bail.

Luck fixed his steel-spoked eyes on him. "By what Dick tells me you've more than squared that account."

Kate explained in her soft voice. "Dick told us why you went up to Dead Cow creek."

"Sho! I hadn't a thing to do, so I just ran up there. Sam's in town with me. We're rooming together."

"Oh, take me to him," Kate cried.

"Not just now, honey," her father said gently. "This young man came here to tell us something. Or so I gathered from his friend Davis."

Flandrau told his story, or all of it that would bear telling before a girl. He glossed over his account of the dissipation at the horse ranch, but he told all he knew of Laura London and her interest in Sam. But it was when he related what he had heard at Chalkey's place that the interest grew most tense. While he was going over the plot to destroy young Cullison there was no sound in the room but his voice. Luck's eyes burned like live coals. The color faded from the face of his daughter so that her lips were gray as cigar ash. Yet she sat up straight and did not flinch.

When he had finished the owner of the Circle C caught his hand. "You've done fine, boy. Not a man in Arizona could have done it better."

Kate said nothing in words but her dark long-lashed eyes rained thanks upon him.

They talked the situation over from all angles. Always it simmered down to one result. It was Soapy's first play. Until he moved they could not. They had no legal evidence except the word of Curly. Nor did they know on what night he had planned to pull off the hold-up. If they were to make a complete gather of the outfit, with evidence enough to land them in the penitentiary, it could only be after the hold-up.

Meanwhile there was nothing to do but wait and take what precautions they could against being caught by surprise. One of these was to see that Sam was never for an instant left unguarded either day or night. Another was to ride to Tin Cup and look the ground over carefully. For the present they could do no more than watch events, attracting no attention by any whispering together in public.

Before the conference broke up Kate came in with her protest.

"That's all very well, but what about Mr. Flandrau? He can't stay in Saguache with that man threatening to kill him on sight."

"Don't worry about me, Miss Kate," and Curly looked at her and blushed.

Her father smiled grimly. "No, I wouldn't, Kate. He isn't going to be troubled by that wolf just now."

"Doesn't stand to reason he'd spoil all his plans just to bump me off."

"But he might. He forgot all about his plans this morning. How do we know he mightn't a second time?"

"Don't you worry, honey. I've got a card up my sleeve," Luck promised.

(Continued next week).

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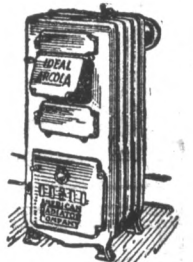
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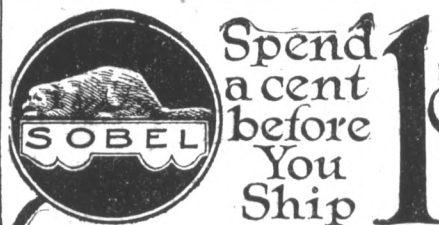
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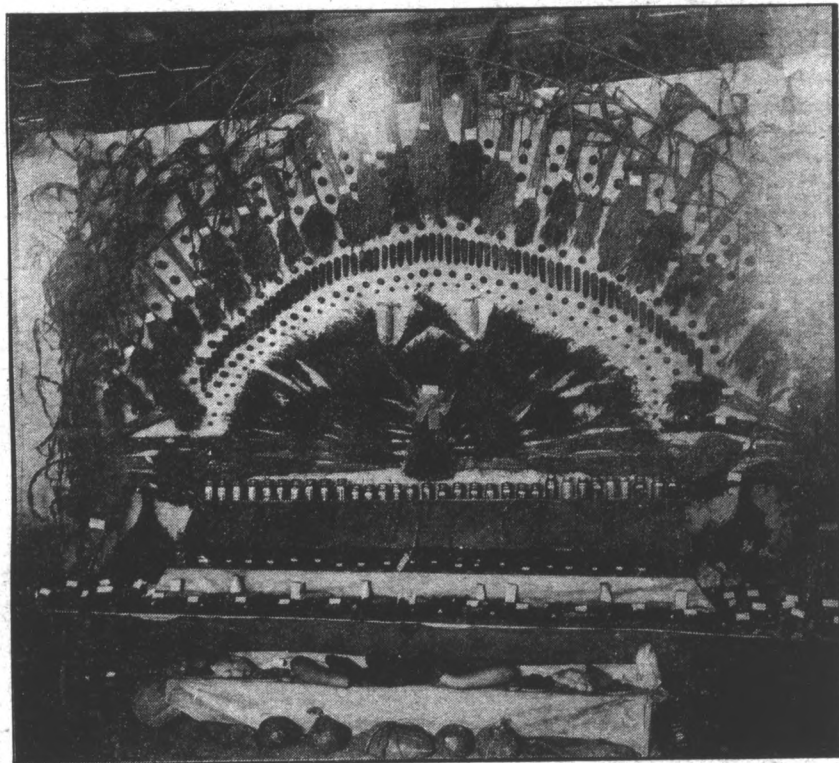
A Live Community Club

If you want anything to go, get the women to take hold of it. That is the axiom on which the residents of Alpine and Walker townships in Kent county, Michigan, acted when they organized their community club four years ago—a club, by-the-way, which for three successive years took first prize with their exhibit at the West Michigan Fair, this year walking away with the second prize of sixty dollars. The club had its beginning in a "brotherhood" of men, which, it sounds like a church organization, was in reality only a neighborhood club of men banded together to study soils, grains, balanced rations, first aid to animals and similar subjects connected with their work.

The club started out with great promise, but something seemed to be lacking. Slowly it dawned on the members that the something was the presence of the women, so the brotherhood branched out into the community club,

The club now numbers ninety members who pay the modest dues of fifty cents yearly. From November until April day meetings are held with a cafeteria lunch. Often as high as one hundred and twenty-five are served, and the number never falls below forty except in summer when the meetings are held in the evening, with either a supper or light refreshments served. There is always a business meeting at which matters of local and mutual interest may be discussed, and then a program, sometimes music and readings, and sometimes speakers. Wilson Dunnette is president, Miss Clara Johnstone, vice-president, and Mrs. E. H. Rogers, secretary-treasurer. The two first named officers are changed yearly.

The grains and grasses in the exhibit illustrated were all grown and gathered by club members, and the canning done by women members of the club. The exhibit was arranged by



Field, Orchard and Garden Contributed to the Prize Exhibit of Alpine and Walker Community Club.

where husband and wife, and the children, too, could meet together in a mutual benefit society. Interest grew and the club took up other lines of work. The women wanted to know about their side of farming, canning, sewing, household decoration, poultry raising and culling of flocks, and balanced rations and first aid to human beings. So when demonstrators and speakers came from the Agricultural College to tell the men what to do there was also a call for the women specialists to present the problems of the home.

Interest in the club grew apace after the women were admitted, until now it is a flourishing organization. The members work through committees, a program, a lunch and a business committee to handle the all-year-round business, and a group of committees called the fair committees and consisting of committees on soils, grains and grasses, canned goods, crops and flowers. The business committee takes care of buying and selling for the club, though thus far the only cooperative buying has been fertilizers and binder twine. Grains are secured from the state agricultural college.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Vanderscore, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Dunnette, and Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Rogers. Mr. Vanderscore was chairman of the committee. To make sure that the community club will live forever the members have interested themselves in the boys' and girls' clubs working with the parent organization. This year the boys turned their attention to raising Chester Whites and their exhibit netted them \$82 at the West Michigan Fair.

WELL KEPT HANDS.

BY JULIA R. DAVIS.

A REASONABLE amount of self-respect and pride in one's personal appearance is a great asset to any girl or her mother. As the hands are just as indicative of character as the face these should be given scrupulous care, that they may always look well-kept. "But, how can this be done by women who have to do all kinds of household drudgery?" someone will ask. By well-kept hands I do not mean that it is necessary to have the nails long and pointed, nor is it good taste

to have them fairly glistening with polish. A soft white hand with nails long and tapering is usually a sign of the incompetence of its possessor. In fact, it is a sure sign of idleness and a waste of much good time to keep it so.

By an attractive hand, I mean one that is smooth and firm; the nails free from dirt, cut round, and fairly close, and the quick pushed back. Keep a stiff brush on your washstand, and with it scrub your hands and nails, thoroughly, at least once a day. Use lukewarm water for this cleansing the entire year, and dry well to keep them from chapping.

Keep ready a solution composed of equal parts of rose water and glycerine and immediately after washing them, just before they are quite dry, rub in a few drops of this mixture. If it is not convenient to have rose water, the pure glycerine is very effective for keeping the hands soft and free from the traces of grime. Some people claim that glycerine does not

agree with their skin. For those with which it does not, a honey solution, mutton tallow, or a good skin food cream may be used, rubbing it over the hands while they are still damp. Any excess fat remaining on the surface after thoroughly rubbing in may be wiped off with a towel.

After drying the hands, gently push back the cuticle of each nail with the towel. It is well to get a complete little manicure set, and with this give your nails a good manicuring once or twice a week.

Sometimes skin irritation and chapped hands are caused by the soap used for the same soap does not agree with all skins. Use a make that has been found satisfactory in your case, and avoid this trouble.

No matter how hard you use your hands you need never be ashamed of them if you faithfully carry out these few instructions. I am speaking from personal experience for I have proved the truth of my advice here given.

Charge the Enemy, Fear

PERHAPS the greatest obstacle to success is fear. Many a young business girl fears the ridicule of her associates and the criticism of her employer. She is overwhelmed by a thousand nameless terrors. Constant apprehension not only destroys her efficiency, but creates an atmosphere that reacts to her detriment. When I find a girl of reasonable ability held back for some unaccountable reason, ten chances to one investigation proves that it has its root in groundless apprehension."

This remarkable statement by the highest salaried woman executive in America, Miss Henrietta F. H. Reid, assistant to the president of the Bush Terminal Company, appeared in a recent issue of a woman's magazine, in an article addressed to girls. It seemed too good to confine to young business women who are consumed with the desire to "make good." In fact it seemed to me that it belonged more to the farm boy and girl than to the young woman in business, for it has been my experience that the people most liable to underrate themselves in this world are the boys and girls who have been bred on the farms, kept through force of circumstances from rubbing up continually against their fellows.

Looking back to school teaching days in the old country school, it seems to me now that the majority of poor marks the boys and girls got were given them, not because they didn't know the lesson, but because they were afraid to recite. I can recall many a student whom I knew must be able to answer every question I asked, but who only dumbly shook his head, while some more self-confident classmate arose and rattled the lesson off. There was nothing to do but put down a bad mark, though.

Fear of making a mistake, of being laughed at, held these children back in school. It will probably hold them back through life unless they make a determined fight to overcome it. Those "thousand nameless terrors," how well the sensitive person knows them. And no one but the sensitive person knows what untold bravery it takes to overcome them. Going over the top requires no greater courage than charging the enemy—fear. Fear of ridicule, fear of failure, fear of making a mistake, as Miss Reid puts it, keeps more people back than any other thing.

And the country-bred person I believe is more liable to those fears than the city-bred. The boy in the city is early accustomed to measuring himself by his fellows. The street is his playground, and while it may be undesirable from many points of view, at least it affords him an opportunity to find himself. He is inspired by the

daring of his braver fellows to try each fear-producing stunt, and learns in time that one failure isn't going to wreck his life.

The farm child hasn't this opportunity. He has only the short recess and noon hour at school to meet his playmates, and then hurries home. As a result he is apt to grow shy and distrustful of his own ability, to become a victim to apprehensions which keep him back from success. The best cure for this is to keep him as much with other children as is possible. Isolation is bad for everyone. It always works in one of two ways, either we grow timid and are afraid to venture, or we become perfectly satisfied with ourselves and when we are thrown with others we fail to grow because of the contact.

If you're a victim of terrorism begin your fight against it today. Haven't you watched many men and women of your acquaintance who "do things," head committees, manage clubs and fairs and granges, and wondered how they could do it when you, better educated perhaps, could never do it? It is simply because they have self-confidence, while you are fearful. Perhaps you have even greater ability, and are simply afraid to use it.

We had a copy in school, usually once a month, which may help you: "We lose the good we oft might win by failing to attempt." If you have been losing out through this failure, begin your reform today. DEBORAH.

FOLLOW THIS WHEN YOU BUTCHER.

IN making salt pork, first rub each piece with fine salt, the next day cover with a brine made up of ten pounds of salt and two ounces of saltpeter to four gallons of boiling water. This will be enough for one hundred pounds of pork. Leave in the brine until needed. For hams and bacon rub each piece with salt, the next day pack in a barrel or stone jar, cover with a brine made up of eight pounds of salt, two pounds of brown sugar and two ounces of saltpeter dissolved in four gallons of boiling water. After cooling pour over the meat. Bacon should be left in the brine four to six weeks and hams six to eight weeks.

There are many ways to improvise a smoke house. One of the simplest is to invert a barrel, suspend the hams and bacon from the bottom by passing a string through holes in the bottom of the barrel with a length or two of stove pipe. Maple wood is regarded as the best fuel. Hardwood is preferable to soft wood. Corncobs are very good. A slow fire is best. With a constant fire the meats may be smoked enough in two or three days.



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Our Boys' and Girls' Page

The Road is Left Yet

By E. L. Vincent

HAVE you ever thought, when you fellows hit up a furious pace, flinging stood and watched someone drive away their treasures of health, oppor- tunity to do and be their best and all didn't take the road with him." You that makes life worth while. Rather, know what the idea was when you ex- feel sorry for them, and resolve that pressed that old and homely saying, you will set your stakes for a finer that in spite of all the man's haste, character, a character that will bring there was a chance for you to come on blessing and make the world better. after him, even if you did not drive at I don't believe Lincoln or Washing- such a terrific pace. ton or any man that has done fine "He did not take the road with him." things ever spent much time mourning These are days when history is mak- because they had not a great lot of ing fast. We look out over the world money to spend or lots of time to and see nations go down and new waste when they were young. Can ones take their place. Men are rising you think of any of these men deliber- and falling like blocks we used to ately setting out to find a place where stand on end when we were younger they would have a "soft snap," going than we are now, tumbling them all out after the day's work was done to down by pushing over the one which waste energy in nights of revelry or



Dixboro Club Stock Judging Team. Alvin Galpin, at Left, was the Michigan Representative in Dairy Stock Judging Contest at National Dairy Show.

stood at the end of the row. We won- so-called good fellowship? Seems to der sometimes if there is anything me that would be the last thing the stable.

And it is a great day for young men when he was a boy. The road Lincoln and women, too. Do you not know of and these other world characters trav- some who have gone from your neigh- eled was not one that was fitted for borhood and "taken a position" in rapid driving. It was rough and stony. some shop or factory or business house They went slowly, but they reached and seem to be getting so far ahead of the desired haven after all.

you that you stand in awe of them Your road may be just that way. All when they come back home for the right. Strike out upon it manfully and day? It appears to you as if you never keep trudging on. You will come to can do anything like what they are your goal just the same and be far doing; never could rise to the height happier than you would if you rode in they have attained, living as you do a machine that could go like the wind away back here on the farm. and sacrificed all life's best pleasures on the way. Boys and girls, the road to the best is left yet!

BUMPER THE WHITE RABBIT PLAYS KING.

Continued from page 694).

not going to attack him from the rear, turned all his attention to his victim. It was a moment of terrible suspense to Bumper. Would Killer reach Fuzzy from big earnings, short hours and Wuzz before he could cut the bark so plenty of time to go "to the movies" the tree would fall? How tough the and other places of entertainment. bark seemed! He gnawed and chewed "Easy come, easy go," is an old adage with all his might, ripping big pieces off it. But still the tree hung suspend- ed in the air.

It is a good thing to plan larger things than getting and spending mon- ey. Having a "good time" in early life effort, Bumper was rewarded by see- has led to many a man's having a ter- ing the giant trunk drop down an inch- ribly bad time later. Bad habits bring then two inches, then—

on diseases and lead straight to trou- There was a crash like a thunder- bles that cause sorrow as long as life clap, and sticks and branches flew in lasts. Indeed, if some of the fellows the air. Bumper jumped to one side as the big trunk fell to the ground, dust behind them, really could take catching Killer by the tail. The tree the road with them, so that it might fell right across the lower part of the never be followed again, it would be snake's body, and pinioned him there. a good thing.

You will not think that I am scold- Bumper. "There's no danger!" ing or preaching, will you, if I very Fuzzy Wuzz gave one quick glance earnestly appeal to every young reader at the squirming, twisting snake, and of this paper to reach out after things then darted off toward home, with that count? Don't worry if the other Bumper close behind her.

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mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing Advertisers

WINTERING BEES.

(Continued from page 687).

need not trouble except to see that the melting snow does not freeze and close the entrance with ice, and that dead bees do not choke it. If it is kept clear the bees will get all the fresh air they need. In the cellar, however, we must see that ventilation is possible, and except in the severest weather there should be some access to the outer air. In the earlier part of the winter this is less important and the bees seem so utterly dormant that very little ventilation will suffice, but towards spring they will be noisier and more active and one can tell by the smell if the air is not pure and fresh. Where windows are opened to admit air this should be done at night to avoid the light attracting the bees from their hives.

Some of the most successful Michigan beekeepers, notably the late W. Z. Hutchinson, winter bees in specially constructed cellars in the open air. The construction is much the same as those used in storing potatoes and other vegetables away from frost, and ventilation in these cellars is obtained by ventilators running right up through the roof.

Now we come to the question of the food supply. Unless there is plenty of food of the best quality in the hive the bees are likely to become restless and starve out sooner. They seem to know that all is not well with them and to worry about it. If the stores are not properly ripened, or contain much nitrogenous matter the bees are troubled with dysentery, another disturbing factor. Thick granulated sugar syrup, fed early so that they can ripen and seal it, or the best honey of the season should be present in abundance—forty or fifty pounds is none too much for a strong colony, and the surplus is never wasted. It is the beekeeper's best investment, for it insures abundant brood rearing when spring comes. At the time this will be in print it will be too late to feed syrup, and anyone caught with bees that have to be fed, can do so only by using sealed combs of honey, or if they are not obtainable, slabs of bee candy. The sealed combs are best, for the making of candy is quite an art. It is too long to tell here.

Lastly, and most important of all, the essential condition of all good wintering is to have none but strong colonies when the time comes to put them away for winter. The small cluster has a great deal more surface in proportion to its size than the large one, and heat radiates away from this surface slowly but steadily all the time. The bees have to take their turns to go inside the cluster to "warm up," and the weak ones have to take turns on the outside so frequently that their intestines become filled with the food they consume in a vain attempt to keep warm, and they die of the dysentery brought about by this cause.

Big colonies cluster in a great mass and change so slowly that the individual bees retain their freshness and vigor till such time as a cleansing flight gives them the opportunity of relieving their bowels when on the wing. Every small weak colony in fall should be united up to another by placing the two hive-bodies in contact with a single thickness of newspaper between. In a few days they will have eaten their way through and united peacefully, and the balance of combs with the second super can be removed.

Darkness and quiet are both very desirable, though it does not hurt to enter the cellar when necessary. If the cellar is much used for other purposes the bees should either be boarded off or turned with their entrances away from the light in the farthest corner.

Wm. Vreeland



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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 81612 B. F. Champion Guernsey cow of Michigan. Herd of federal and state accredited list. E. J. SMALLIDGE, Eau Claire, 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. B. breeding, hard tuberculin tested. T. V. HICKS, Battle Creek, Mich.

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

GUERNSEYS Reg. bull calves, 6 mos. old, at \$75 each. Write your requirements. Walter Phipps Farms, 80 Alfred St., Detroit, 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.



JERSEYS

The Cows for the Working Farmer

Always on the job to produce for profit, not to run up excessive feed bills—that's Jerseys! You feed a Jersey for her udder. She can make a dollar's worth of feed go farther and yield a greater return than any other breed. Her milk averages 6.37% butter fat. The market pays more for Jersey milk, Jersey butter, and Jersey cheese. If you want Pride, Price-Proof cows, don't hesitate—get Jerseys. Let us send you "Profitable Facts about Jerseys." It is a free booklet with hundreds of valuable points and information.

The American Jersey Cattle Club, 322-M West 23rd Street, New York, N. Y.

"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, Pieterje. This is a great foundation for a herd and a fortune. I also have 8 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. Fayette, Ohio. L. E. CONNELL.

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 prize winner 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.

HOLSTEINS OF QUALITY

Cows all sold. Have 15 choice heifers some bred to a 33 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 da. E. C. HARDY, Rochester, 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 33.93, 20 nearest 27.33.

For Sale—Bull calf from a 24.32 lb. 9 year old and sired by 31 lb. bull, also 2 from 16 1/2 jr. 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.

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.

Registered Holstein heifers bred to a double grand Reason of the great May Echo Sylvia 41 lbs. butter and 606 lbs. milk in 7 days. O. 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 calf 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. B. Reavey, 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.

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.

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 freshen this fall, also yearling heifers; and two or three H. 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 13424 and Eminent Ladys Majesty 150934, and out of R. of M. Majesty 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. H. C. Red cockerels. IRWIN FOX, R. 3, Allegan, Mich.

Bulls ready for service from our herd bull Marguerites Premier, gdson, of Pogi 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 450 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 \$9500.00 Bullion the 4th, now heads our herd. Inspection invited. SOLE & 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

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.

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

BETTER FINISHED SHEEP ADVISED.

United States Department of Agriculture has advised the farmers in the corn states surrounding the Chicago market to make a general concerted movement to make their flocks of lambs and sheep better in quality before marketing. This advice should certainly be followed, for at least half of the lambs marketed in Chicago lack in flesh and have to be sold at large discounts from prices paid for the fat flocks. While there is usually a good profit in raising or finishing choice mutton for the market, producing inferior flocks is a losing game.

Nine out of ten of the tragedies due to the farm bull may be traced to mischievous boys pestering the animal, or to some man on the place treating him cruelly. Neither of these things ever ought to happen. Five minutes of tormenting or abusing the bull will do more to spoil its disposition than all the rest of his life can undo.—E. L. V.

The best contrived milk pail in the world cannot keep out filth if the milker has the habit of wetting his hands with milk before he begins the milking.—E. L. V.

DAILY PROGRAM AT INTERNATIONAL.

Student Contests.

Saturday, November 29—Students' judging contest—judging hogs, cattle, sheep and swine; junior live stock judging contest; junior live stock feeding contest.

Cattle Department.

Monday, December 1—pure-bred and grade steers; college and experiment station stock; Clay-Robinson specials.

Tuesday, December 2—Shorthorn breeding classes; Aberdeen-Angus breeding classes; Red-Polled breeding classes; carloads of fat cattle; short-ford specials, carloads; Polled Shorthorn breeding classes.

Wednesday, December 3—Hereford breeding classes; Shorthorn breeding classes, continued; Red-Polled breeding classes, continued.

Thursday, December 4—milking Shorthorn classes; Aberdeen-Angus breeding classes; Hereford breeding classes; Galloway breeding classes.

Friday, December 5—Galloway breeding classes; Aberdeen-Angus breeding classes; Milking Shorthorn classes.

Saturday, December 6—Awarding of herdsmen's prizes.

Sheep Department.

Saturday, November 29—demonstration in mutton imp. classes; Junior live stock feeding contest.

Monday, December 1—Pure-bred, grade and cross-bred wethers; college and experiment station stock; Clay-Robinson specials; carload national and range sheep.

Tuesday, December 2—Shropshire breeding classes; Oxford breeding classes; Cheviot breeding classes; Leicester breeding classes.

Wednesday, December 3—Hampshire breeding classes; Lincoln breeding classes; Southdown breeding classes.

Thursday, December 4—Rambouillet breeding classes; Cotswold breeding classes; Dorset breeding classes.

Friday, December 5—Breeding classes; Romney breeding classes.

Swine Department.

Saturday, November 29—Junior feeding contest.

Monday, December 1—Barrows, all classes; college and experiment station stock; Clay-Robinson specials.

Tuesday, December 2—Berkshire breeding classes; Ches.-White breeding classes.

Thursday, December 4—Duroc-Jersey breeding classes; Yorkshire breeding classes.

Friday, December 5—Tamworth breeding classes.

Horse Department.

Monday, December 1—Belgians; Draft Geldings in harness, singles.

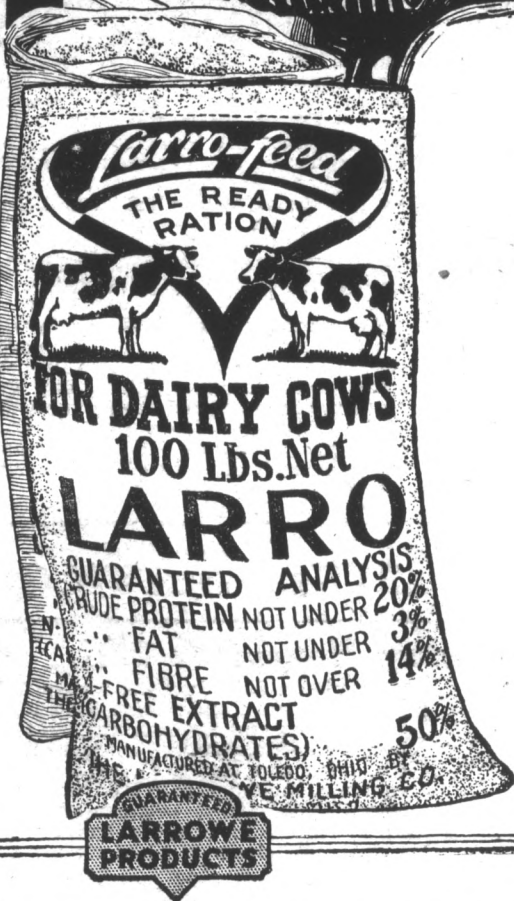
Tuesday, December 2—Percherons; Draft Geldings in harness, pairs.

Wednesday, December 3—Clydesdales; draft horses in harness, threes.

Thursday, December 4—Shires; draft horses in harness, fours.

Friday, December 5—Suffolks; Hackneys; Coach Horses.

Saturday, December 6—Ponies to halter.



A Balanced Feed

—Based Upon a Knowledge of the Needs of the Cow

That's why you get more milk—because Larro isn't a one-sided ration but a nutritious balanced feed.

Larro comes to you as a scientific mixture of just these ingredients—cottonseed meal, corn gluten feed, linseed oil meal, dried beet pulp, standard wheat bran, standard wheat middlings and a little salt—all compounded upon a definite knowledge of the needs of a cow.

Pick Out One Cow to Prove the Larro "More Milk" Guarantee

Pick out one cow—any cow you choose—and let the gain in her milk yield prove the Larro guarantee.

First carefully record the production of the cow for a week. Next begin to give her Larro (slowly at first allowing her a week to gradually make the change) and after that make another record of

her production—comparing the total with the figure established before you started feeding Larro!

If you aren't getting more milk than you were before or if for any other reason you are dissatisfied take the two empty sacks and any Larro you have left back to your dealer and your money will be refunded immediately.

If your local dealer does not have Larro in stock get in touch with us at once.

DEALERS: Write for Proposition

The Larro Milling Co., 503 Larro Bldg., Detroit, U.S.A.

Larro-feed
THE READY RATION FOR DAIRY COWS

IF FEEDING HOGS, YOU NEED THIS FEED

Ask Your Dealer for

DIAMOND HOG MEAL

Made from the nutritious hearts of corn kernels

Write to H. CHRYSTAL, Selling Representative, 909 Ford Building, Detroit,

for sample, literature and particulars. Who is your dealer?

CATTLE

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.

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.

Scotch Shorthorns Imp. Royal Bruce heads a select herd of females consisting of the Rosewood, Lovely Orangethroat 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.

SHORTHORN BULL CALVES FOR SALE. Chas. Metzger & 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 Airdrie Duchess and Rose of Sharon families. E. S. Batcheler, 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.

SCOTCH Shorthorns for sale. Special—A roan 17 mo. old, bull suitable for herd header. Lawrence P. Otto, Charlotte, Mich.

Shorthorn—Dual purpose, Roan bull, Scotch right. Hermanson Farm, Montague, 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.

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 sow with pigs; call or write KRESTEN THOMSEN, Rudgate Farm, Birmingham, 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 Reish's Col. Jack No. 322507. L. L. Chamberlain, Marcellus, Mich.

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

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 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, Mgr., Pavilion, Mich.

Pleasant View Durocs

Spring boars and gilts. Well bred and individually good. Prices reasonable. Inspection invited.
W. C. BURLINGAME & SON, Marshall, 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 farmer's 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. DROTT, R. 1, Monroe, Mich.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 703

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

FIRST EDITION.

The markets in this edition were revised and corrected on Tuesday afternoon, November 25.

WHEAT.

A stronger tone obtains in wheat circles where prices have advanced since a week ago. The announcement of the removal of the embargo on wheat and flour to take effect December 15 had some influence on values. Over a half million bushels of wheat were exported from eastern and southern ports the past week. The demand for the better grades of flour has also aided in fixing higher prices. Farmers are not delivering heavily and the visible supply shows a decrease of 3,230,000 bushels. A year ago the price for No. 2 red wheat was \$2.24 on this market. Present prices here are:

No. 2 red	\$2.30
No. 1 mixed	2.28
No. 1 white	2.28
No. 2 red	2.27
No. 3 red	2.24

CORN.

Price changes have been in both directions the past week and an uncertain sentiment prevails among dealers. Deliveries have increased but are less than the trade expected, export buying has been resumed, some of the large corn-consuming industries have begun manufacturing again after shutting down for lack of coal, hogs have advanced and the inclement weather promised by the weather man indicates shorter receipts for the coming days. Opposed to this bullish news are the uncertain industrial conditions. The American visible supply increased by 48,000 bushels. One year ago the price of No. 3 corn on this market was \$1.40 per bushel. Chicago is now paying for No. 2 mixed \$1.45@1.50; No. 2 yellow \$1.49@1.50½; December at \$1.32½; May \$1.27½. Present Detroit prices are:

No. 3 corn	\$1.53
No. 3 yellow	1.55
No. 4 yellow	1.53
No. 5 yellow	1.52

OATS.

A heavy decrease in the visible supply of oats, a strong domestic demand and the call of exporters for shipments to cross seas gives this grain a firm tone. A year ago the local price for standard grade was 74½c. Present Detroit quotations are:

No. 2 white	77
No. 3 white	76
No. 4 white	75

RYE.

The taking of rye by both millers and exporters advanced local prices in cereal to \$1.45 for cash No. 2. Offerings have been light.

BEANS.

Dullness continues to be the chief characteristic of the bean market. Buyers are not taking more than is required for visible consumptive demands. Many growers and some dealers hold to the faith that a point will be reached where consumption will finally absorb the present available supplies in the hands of jobbers and wholesalers and that prices then should show some deflection upward. In New York choice pea beans are quoted at \$7.50@8 for this year's crop, and \$7@7.50 for common to fair. The Detroit quotation is down to \$6.75 for immediate and prompt shipment. Market here is inactive.

FEEDS.

Wheat feeds steady; corn feeds little lower; 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.

HAY.

Supplies are scarce and the demand good at unchanged prices. No. 1 timothy at \$28.50@29; timothy 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 smaller and prices higher. No. 1 timothy at \$30@30.50; standard timothy \$29@29.50; No. 1 clover mixed \$30.50@31; No. 1 clover \$31.50@32.

POTATOES.

The movement has generally been

slow the past few days and prices are little changed. Michigan growers are receiving from \$2@2.25 per cwt for round whites, U. S. No. 1 in bulk at warehouses. Growers are holding for higher prices. Detroit's market firm with Michigan U. S. No. 1 stock, well graded mostly at \$4.50 per 150-pound sack, and \$2.90 per cwt in bulk. Chicago's market is uneven on account of frozen stock at about steady prices. The above grade is selling there at \$2.80@2.95 per cwt. The same description brings \$4.50 per 150-pound sack in Cleveland and \$4.25 in Pittsburgh.

BUTTER.

Receipts are running a little smaller, with demand curtailed by recent price advances. Export buying continues. At Detroit fresh creameries have advanced to 64½@65c a pound. The Chicago market is higher at 57@71½c for creamery. A firmer tone is reported in New York where the range for creamery stock is 63@74c. The best creamery butter brings 73c in Philadelphia.

EGGS.

Changes here are all for a stronger market and higher values. Local prices have advanced to 66@70c for fresh eggs and 47¼@51c for storage stock. Chicago market is steady at 59@69c.

WOOL.

Notwithstanding the advancement of prices to new high levels the volume of trading on the Boston market the past week aggregated over 15,000,000 pounds, the largest quantity sold in any week for many months back. Fleece wools are especially strong, the

best fine unwashed delaine being held by some dealers at 90c; three-eighths blood at 70@72c and half-blood at 83c. The American market is comparatively lower than the markets of any other wool-consuming country, prices in England having recently set new high records. The result is that in some cases wool intended for this country have found an outlet elsewhere and the shortened demand is pushing domestic prices up rapidly.

GRAND RAPIDS

Potatoes advanced to \$1.60 a bushel and market is strong. They are higher here than at any other point for ungraded, equal to \$2.33 per cwt. and growers make long hauls, some a distance of 50 miles. White cabbage is strong on an advance to \$1.50 a bushel. Jobbers report Michigan-grown as scarce, and bid \$60 per ton. Celery is somewhat scarce and higher, selling on the city market at 30c per dozen stalks. Only limited supply of hot-house lettuce for Thanksgiving, growers selling at 20c per pound. Apples are higher. Northern Spies are quoted by jobbers at \$4 per bushel and Baldwins at \$3.50.

ASSURE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR INTERNATIONAL VISITORS.

Arrangements have been made with the Chicago Association of Commerce, 10 South LaSalle Street, (Telephone Main 4808), to maintain a day and night rooming service during the week of the International, and its officers absolutely guarantee to comfortably house every visitor to Chicago during the week of the show.

Live Stock Market Service

Reports for Tuesday, November 25th

BUFFALO.

On this market hogs rule 50c below yesterday's market at \$14; lambs 25c higher at \$15; calves steady at \$20.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Market dull at last week's close.
Best heavy steers \$12.00@12.25
Best handy wt bu steers 9.50@10.50
Mixed steers and heifers 8.00@ 9.00
Handy light butchers 7.00@ 7.75
Light butchers 6.00@ 7.00
Best cows 8.50@ 8.75
Butcher cows 6.00@ 7.25
Canners 5.25@ 5.50
Best heavy bulls 5.00@ 5.50
Bologna bulls 8.00@ 8.50
Stock bulls 6.50@ 7.00
Feeders 5.50@ 6.50
Stockers 8.00@ 9.50
Milkers and springers 7.00@ 8.00
Veal Calves. 65@ 150

Market dull.

Best \$18.00@19.00
Others 7.00@17.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Market 25@35c higher.
Best lambs \$14.25
Fair lambs 13.50@14.00
Light to common 9.00@11.00
Fair to good sheep 7.00@ 7.50
Culls 3.00@ 4.50

Hogs.

Market 50@75c lower.
All grades \$13.50

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Estimated receipts today are 71,000; holdover 7,639. Market 50@75c lower; one load sold at \$13.70. Bulk of sales \$13@13.50; heavy 250 lbs up, medium, good and choice \$12.85@13.50; medium 200 to 250 lbs, medium, good and choice \$13@13.50; light 150 to 200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice \$13@13.40; light lights 130 to 150 lbs, common, medium, good and choice at \$12.75@13.25; heavy packing sows 250 lbs up, smooth \$12.25@12.75; packing sows 200 lbs up, rough \$11.75@12.25; pigs 130 lbs down, medium, good and choice \$12.50@13.

Cattle.

Estimated receipts today are 17,000. Market 25@50c higher; calves steady. Beef steers, medium and heavy weight 1100 lbs up, choice and prime \$18.25@20.25; do medium and good \$11@18.25;

do common \$9@11; light weight 1100 lbs down, good and choice \$14@19.50; do common and medium at \$7.75@14; butcher cattle, heifers, common, medium, good and choice \$8.50@15; cows, common, medium, good and choice at \$6.40@13.50; bulls, bologna and beef at \$6.75@11.50; canners and cutters, cows and heifers \$5.35@6.40; do canner steers at \$5.75@7.25; veal calves, light and handyweight, medium, good and choice \$15@17.25; feeder steers, common, medium, good and choice at \$7.25@13; stocker steers, common, medium, good and choice \$6@10.75; do cows and heifers, common, medium, good and choice \$6@7.75; do calves common, medium, good and choice at \$7.75@11.25; western range cattle, beef steers, medium, good and choice \$7.25@12.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Estimated receipts today are 22,000. Market strong to 15c higher. Lambs 84 lbs down, medium, good, choice and prime \$12.75@14.85; do culls and common \$8.75@12.50; spring lambs, medium, good, choice and prime \$10.25@12; ewes, medium, good and choice at \$7@8.50; ewes, cull and common \$3@6.75; breeding ewes, full mouths to yearlings \$6.50@11.25; yearling wethers, medium, good and choice at \$11@13.65.

BUFFALO.

November 24, 1919.

Cattle.

Receipts 300 cars; choice grades are steady; others 25@50c lower. Prime heavy steers \$16@16.50; best shipping steers \$13@14; medium shipping str \$12@12.50; best yearlings 950 to 1000 lbs \$16@16.50; light yearlings, of good quality \$13@13.50; best handy steers \$11@12; fair to good at \$10.50@11; handy steers and heifers mixed \$10@10.50; western heifers \$10.50@11; best fat cows \$10@10.50; butcher cows at \$7.50@8; cutters \$6@6.50; canners at \$4@5; fancy bulls \$10@11; butchering bulls \$7@8; common bulls \$6@7; best feeding steers 900 to 1000 lbs \$10@11; medium feeders \$9@10; best stockers \$6@7; light common \$5@6; best milkers and springers \$7@15.

Hogs.

Receipts 100 cars; market 15c higher all grades \$14.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 60 cars; steady; top lambs \$14.75; yearlings \$9@10.50; wethers \$9@9.50; ewes \$7.50@8. Calves \$7@20.

Ship Your Raw Furs To The House That Satisfies.

There is a certain feeling of satisfaction in marketing your Raw Furs to the best advantage. Let us give you that sense of gratification that will surely be yours when you receive our check for one hundred cents on every dollar. Values based on unexcelled marketing conditions, liberal assortments, and 30 years of square dealing.

We pay all express and parcel post charges and deduct no commission. Send for our free price list and tags.

L. RABINOWITZ,
123 West 29th Str., New York.

FURS

Ship your furs here. Our prices are record breaking high. We pay all your shipping charges on shipments of \$20 and over. On shipments of \$100 and over you get 5% additional and a liberal assortment. Put your own valuation on. We will hold them separate on request. Price list and Trapper Guide sent free on request.

HARRY LEVY 145 W. 25th ST. NEW YORK

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE



also other Bunches or Swellings. Noblister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Book 3 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

MAPLE SYRUP MAKERS

Champion Evaporator

saves labor, makes finest quality syrup and sugar, and gets better returns from your Sugar Bush. Write for catalog and terms. Order Sugar Makers' Supplies Now. Freight moves slowly.

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FREE Write Today

for complete descriptive booklet and price on the high grade DIXIE DRAG SAW. The saw that cuts from 25 to 40 cords of wood daily with only 2 gallons of gasoline. Supply your own fuel and your neighbors in spite of scarcity of coal. You can easily make several hundred extra dollars with this high grade wood saving outfit.

THE PETER GERLACH CO., Sole Makers CLEVELAND, OHIO

SOLAR LIGHT YOUR HOME LIKE DAY—Cost 1c

for 5 hours. Pure white 60 candle power light from common Kerosene. SOLAR MANTLE LAMP approved by government experts. Beats gas, gasoline or electricity. Entirely new. Every home interested. AGENTS MAKE MONEY. Weeks free trial. Write quick selling plan, territory and trial offer.

SOLAR LAMP CO., 433 Solar Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Get Clean Milk

In winter, when the cows are stabled and it is hard to keep the udders clean, clip the flanks and udders every few weeks—a few minutes will do it if you use a Stewart No. 1 Machine—then the parts can be wiped in a jiffy and the milk will be clean and free from dirt. Clips horses also. Complete, only \$12.75 at your dealer's, or send \$2 direct and pay balance when it comes.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY
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Clean Cut Business Farmers and Stockmen wanted as general and local agents, in counties and townships where we are not now represented. Write or call at once. (The Tix Ton Line for Conserving Animal Life.) PARSONS CHEMICAL WORKS, Leona Park Experiment Station, Grand Lodge, Michigan.

10 thoroughly broken American fox hounds, good hunters and trailers, a few partly broken. Stamp for reply. Ambrose S. Taylor, West Chester, Pa.

Write me, if you have any Scotch Collie puppies for sale. I buy either males or females. Dr. W.A. Ewalt's Collie Farms, Mount Clemens, Mich.

PROGRAM FOR FARMERS' CLUB ANNUAL MEETING.

As previously announced in these columns the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs will be held in the Senate Chamber at Lansing, on December 2-3. The following excellent program has been arranged:

On Tuesday at ten o'clock a. m. delegates will register, present credentials and pay dues and the committees of the session will be appointed.

Tuesday, 1:00 P. M.

Report of Associational Secretary, Mrs. I. R. Johnson, Rushton. Paper, Mrs. Eben Mumford, East Lansing.

"Industrial Unrest and its Implications," Bessie Leach Priddy, Dean of Women, Michigan State Normal College.

"Proposed School Legislation," Hon. Thomas E. Johnson, Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Reading, Miss Dorothy Ruth Allen, Mason.

Address, Hon. Carl Young, Muskegon, President Michigan Federation of Labor.

Tuesday, 7:00 P. M.

Music.

Address of welcome, Governor Albert E. Sleeper.

President's address, Edgar Burk, St. Johns.

Reading, Miss Dorothy Ruth Allen.

Address, "Vocational Education," C. F. McIntosh, Washington, D. C., Member of Federal Board of Vocational Education.

Wednesday, 9:00 A. M.

Question Box, conducted by Vice-President Alfred Allen, Mason.

"Agricultural Interests as Affected by Legislation," Hon. Chas. B. Scully, President pro tem of the Senate.

Discussion, Hon. A. B. Cook, Owosso.

Treasurer's Report, Mrs. I. R. Johnson, Rushton.

Report of committees.

Election of officers.

Wednesday, 1:00 P. M.

"Economic Justice to Farmers," by Grant Slocum, Founder of Ancient Order of Gleaners.

"The Farmer and Reconstruction," John C. Ketcham, Master of Michigan State Grange.

Reading, E. A. Clise, Union Club, Bath.

"The Relation of the Farmer to the Michigan State Farm Bureau," C. A. Bingham, Secretary of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Discussion, C. B. Cook, Oakland County Agricultural Agent.

Wednesday, 7:00 P. M.

"National Legislation for Agriculture or for the Farmer," Hon. J. C. McLaughlin, Congressman of the Ninth District.

"Farm Organizations and their Great Opportunity in Unison of Efforts," Hon. Milo D. Campbell, President National Federation of Milk Producers.

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BE WISE—don't wait—bundle up every fur you have on hand and ship to Hill Bros.—the old reliable fur house where you are sure of correct grading, highest prices and a square deal every time. WE CHARGE NO COMMISSION. Read these EXTRA HIGH PRICES we are paying if you ship your furs AT ONCE. Use the shipping tag—cut it out—paste on heavy cardboard—and attach it to your shipment.

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MINK DARK ORDINARY	\$18.00 to \$20.00 \$14.00 to \$16.00	\$14.00 to \$16.00 \$10.00 to \$12.00	\$10.00 to \$12.00 \$8.00 to \$10.00	\$7.00 to \$9.00 \$5.75 to \$7.00	\$7.00 to \$9.00 \$6.00 to \$7.00
MUSKRAT	4.50 to 5.00	3.40 to 3.15	2.75 to 2.45	2.00 to 1.75	2.10 to .15
SKUNK BLACK SHORT NARROW BROAD	11.00 to 9.00 8.75 to 7.50 7.00 to 5.75 4.00 to 3.00	8.75 to 8.00 7.25 to 6.25 5.50 to 4.75 3.00 to 2.25	7.75 to 7.00 6.00 to 5.25 4.50 to 3.75 2.25 to 1.75	6.50 to 5.50 5.00 to 4.50 3.75 to 3.00 1.75 to 1.25	5.25 to 1.00 4.00 to .75 3.00 to .50 1.25 to .20
WHITE WEASEL	3.25 to 2.60	2.30 to 2.00	1.50 to 1.25	.85 to .65	.90 to .10
RACCOON DARK OR HEAVY ORDINARY	12.50 to 10.50 10.00 to 8.50	9.50 to 8.50 8.00 to 7.00	7.50 to 6.50 6.00 to 5.00	5.50 to 4.50 4.75 to 3.75	5.50 to .70 4.50 to .50
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HOGS

Duroc Jerseys For sale: spring and fall pigs of both sexes.

CHAS. BRAY, Okemos, Ingham Co., Mich.

For Sale Duroc pigs both sexes farrowed Sept. 14; quality guaranteed; \$20 each way on up. W. E. CUMMINGS, Coleman, 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 do not already have one. Write for my plan—More Money from Hogs. G. S. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 10, Portland, Michigan

Pure Bred Chester White Hogs

We are now offering a fine lot of big-bone, lengthy, spring boars and gilts. We are also booking orders for bred sows. These are the kind you want. We ship on approval. The sale is not completed until you are satisfied. We pay express charge both ways on any hogs returned. This is fair, isn't it? We do not ask you to buy a "pig in a poke." You see and approve before you pay. We are milking fifty registered Jersey Cows. We breed for actual production and not for show. We wish to raise the better calves and sell the young bull calves. Here is a chance to put pure bred sires in sections where they are needed. Good chance for good boys to get good calves cheap. Write us what you need. FERTILE FIELDS FARM, Litchfield, Hillsdale County, Michigan.

For Sale: 5 Choice Reg. Chester White Boars

of March Farrow. Price \$60; 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. O. 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.

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

O. I. C. BOARS FOR SALE

One of the Best Herds in Michigan

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

J. CARL JEWETT, R. 5, Mason, Michigan.

Big Type Poland Chinas. We aim to keep our herd up-to-date in blood lines, in size and in quality. We have sired by Big Bob, the Yankee, Gerstade, Jones and Gerstade 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 "Clansmans" and the dam booked again for spring litter to the Clansman. Visitors welcome. Wesley Hile, R. 6, Ionia, 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. HAGELSHAW, 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. 3 1/2 miles west of Marshall. Clyde Weaver, Ceresco, Mich.

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

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Spring Gilts and boars. Orders taken for bred gilts. Weanling boar pigs priced to sell. Hogs of the large and winning type carry the richest blood lines. Address your wants to

STEBEN'S HAMPSHIRE FARM ANGOLA, IND.

Pine 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 head, our herd boar. 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.

HORSES

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

For Sale SHETLAND PONIES, ALL AGES. PRICES ON REQUEST. E. N. PERRIN, R. R. 4, Sturgis, Mich.

SHEEP.

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, Shropshire, Hampshire, Rambouillet and Polled-Delaines.

PARSONS, Grand Ledge, Michigan R

BUY A SHEEP

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

Shropshire and Ham shire Fams

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. Telegraph 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.

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

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

Registered Shropshire sheep, 30 rams 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 (\$120). I will pay return express if they are not as I represent them. C. V. TRACY, Ithaca, 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. D. KELLY & SON, Ypsilanti, Mich.

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

\$100 Buys 5 good registered Shropshire ewes bred for March lambs. C. K. Topf, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

For Sale Registered oxford Down yearling rams and lambs also a few choice ewes. D. P. 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.

SHIP YOUR POULTRY, VEAL and HOGS TO J. W. Keys Commission Co.

470 Riopelle St., Detroit, Mich.

Eastern Market

You Will Get a Square Deal and Returns Daily.

For Best Net Results Ship to CULOTTA & JULL

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"Enough Said!"

Mr. POULTRY FARMER:

We make a specialty of White Henney Eggs and have created a profitable market for your eggs the year around. We pay the highest premium for your Henney Whites—We remit same day shipments arrive. Ship Often—Ship by Express

GEO. R. ELDRIDGE CO. 494-18th Street, Detroit, Mich.

Remember! We guarantee you satisfaction with every shipment.

Holmes, Stuve Co., 445 Riopelle St.

Commission Merchants. Dressed Beef, Hogs, calves, Poultry, Live & Dressed, Provisions, etc. Correspondence Solicited. Ref. Wayne County & Home Savings Bank, Bradstreet. Detroit, Mich. Cad. 2878

HAY Ship to The Old Reliable House Daniel McCaffey's Sons, 623-625 Wabash Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.



"How's This for Putting On Pork, Gandy?"

"11 FREE Trial Bottles of HOG-TONE Brought Me 693 Extra Pounds of 20-Cent Pork!"

"Bet you a good cigar this equals any record you can show on your own big 1,000-acre hog farm down there near Ft. Wayne, Indiana."

"I saw your ads for a long time—but I never tried AVALON FARMS HOG-TONE till one day when I got a neighbor alone and made him tell me how he managed to raise such all-fired big top-market-price hogs. He had beat us all for 2 years hand running."

"When he confessed it was HOG-TONE that helped him 'turn the trick,' I looked

up your offer again in my farm paper. It read fair and square to me. I took you up—followed your directions in using HOG-TONE, and when the hogs that had been given HOG-TONE were weighed they totalled 693 pounds more than the same number of pigs of same age that hadn't got any HOG-TONE, though both were fed the same kind and quantity of feed!

"It Was a Lucky Day for Me When I Accepted Your Generous 60-Day FREE Trial Offer!"

That's what every farmer says after he tries HOG-TONE. That's why YOU will say—"It was a lucky day for me when I accepted your free trial offer!"

Do you realize that 10,000,000 hogs have been given AVALON FARMS HOG-TONE? Do you realize that HOG-TONE has achieved as great a success and won as great a host of farmer friends in 3 short years as other hog-remedies, condition powders, etc., have in 20 years?

Don't you know down in your heart that I could not have gone on for 3 years continually offering HOG-TONE on 60 Days' Free Trial unless HOG-TONE brought remarkable results—fat hog profits—for the farmers who used it on their hogs at my risk?

If it wasn't a square, fair, man-to-man offer this paper wouldn't run my ad for a million dollars—you know that! So, what good reason have you for not immediately sending in the coupon below, when I come straight out and say:

I Will Send You All the

AVALON FARMS

(REGISTERED U.S. PATENT OFFICE)

HOG-TONE

Did Not Reckon On Hog-Tone

"I am a real novice with hogs but have eight as nice pigs now as anyone could wish, and have fed nothing but restaurant garbage without even re-cooking. Old heads at the game told me my hogs would get cholera and die, but they did not reckon on HOG-TONE."
Robt. E. Edwards,
Traverse City, Mich.

Worth It's Weight in Gold

"I gave AVALON FARMS HOG-TONE a good trial and I find it is just what you say about it. It is worth its weight in gold for hogs as I find it is a great thing for hogs in every way."
Charles H. Smith,
Bear Lake, Mich.

That You Will Need for All Your Hogs for 60 Days—

FREE

I will ship you one \$1.00 bottle of HOG-TONE for each five hogs in your herd the day the coupon below, filled in, reaches this office. That will be sufficient to treat your hogs 60 days or more, according to size. That treatment is guaranteed by me to give you a big profit at marketing time over and above the cost to you of the HOG-TONE. If it doesn't, I don't want you to pay me a penny.

Avalon Farms HOG-TONE is a highly concentrated liquid medicine for hogs only. Contains highly important medicinal liquid ingredients which cannot be combined in Medicated Salts, Stock Foods or Condition Powders of any kind. Safe. Easily mixed with any slops, drinking water, dampened feed. Given only every third day for six weeks and after that once a week.

Thoroughly proved on Avalon Farms, near Fort Wayne, Indiana. Almost invariably successful in cleaning out Stomach, Bowel and Bronchial Worms that infest hogs. Thus it protects hogs from easily contracting Cholera, Rheumatism, Scours, Thumps (caused by worms and indigestion), Enteritis, Indigestion and other diseases.

Wonderful tonic and conditioner—gives hogs voracious appetites, aids digestion, makes them thrive and put on flesh fast. No matter how healthy your hogs appear to be, it will make more pork on them with the same feed. Best known tonic for sows during gestation. Its use insures litters of strong, healthy pigs. The reliable worm expeller that is safe to use at this time.

Saved His Pigs

"I can truthfully say that AVALON FARMS HOG-TONE is just as good as you claim it to be, providing the directions are followed. I had lost two pigs, but HOG-TONE saved the balance of the litter and they pulled through all O.K. and can recommend the remedy on its merits."

John Kelley,
Pike Lake, Mich.

Now is the time to begin using it. NOW is the time to send in the coupon and get 60 Days' Trial FREE. Remember—right now and here—that I ask you not to send a nickel with your coupon order.

I Don't Want Your Money! Don't Send a Cent With the Coupon! If HOG-TONE Doesn't Pay You Big, Don't Ever Pay Me a Penny!

The fact that this ad appears in this paper is proof positive that both my offer and HOG-TONE are on the level! Send the coupon today.

**W. O. GANDY, President
AVALON FARMS COMPANY
417 West Ohio St. Chicago, Ill.**



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

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

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

Name _____ (Please Print Name)

P.O. _____

R. R. No. _____ State _____

Shipping Point _____

Name and Address of my Druggist _____