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Prosperity and a Better Community

BIG BANK accounts and empty lives do not make up the ideal reward toward which we should work in our business of farming; nor should we entirely forget the economic side to devote full attention to social problems. In fact neither of these lines of effort can go ahead at full speed without the other. They should both have attention. Team work is required. There is need to do all the things necessary to make agriculture prosperous for the average family and at the same time each member of every family should have all the stimuli to think-

ing and achieving that come from mingling with other people in school, in church, in community organizations and in reading. Just now the great business of farming is rapidly changing and we are quite likely to suffer from its transitory character, so it behooves us to watch and maintain a true balance between our efforts for gain and the development of a love for farm life—between work and ideals, between business and home life, between financial prosperity and a better community in which to live.

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DETROIT, SEPTEMBER 18, 1920

CURRENT COMMENT

State vs. Federal Regulation

IN THE matter of the rehabilitation of the railroads of the country, following their return by the government to private control, the old question of state rights promises to once again become an important issue. Under the established order the control of interstate railroad rates lies with the federal government and its interstate commerce commission, while the control of intrastate rates rests with the various state governments and their respective railroad or public utilities commissions.

During recent years there has been a movement on the part of the railroads to create sentiment favoring federal control of all railroad rates as a means to the end of bettering transportation conditions. This movement has been vigorously opposed by some states, particularly by those whose transportation conditions and needs are not uniform. The issue is now sharply drawn in several states, including Michigan, as a result of the recent advances in freight and passenger rates allowed by the federal commission.

In their extremity the roads have in many cases construed this to apply to intrastate as well as interstate business. Some of the states have been apathetic, while some have been active in their opposition to this proposition. Recently a conference of representatives from sixteen states in the latter class was held in Chicago, and plans were perfected to defend state rights in rate making. The Michigan utilities commission and the Attorney-General's department were represented. In the meantime, Michigan roads have been notified by the former body that after September 1, last, they would be subject to the penalties provided by law if they failed to follow the 1919 Michigan law which fixed passenger fares for most companies in this state at two and one-half cents per mile.

The apparent conflict between this legislation and the construction which has been placed on the federal transportation act passed by Congress last February will doubtless be made the subject of litigation in the state and federal courts and may in the end again make this old question a public issue in case the broad construction of federal authority is supported by the courts.

While there are two sides to this question in its broad sense, it is a matter for congratulation that Michigan's commission will fight to maintain state control of state rates, since to a par-

tially developed state like ours, local control of public utilities is doubly essential as compared with sections which are fully developed, including transportation facilities.

Save Seed Potatoes Now

IT IS a matter for congratulation to Michigan potato growers that there is an excellent prospect if not a practical assurance of a good crop of tubers in practically all sections of the state. This is an even greater cause for congratulation than would be the case under normal conditions, since in addition to the other handicaps, such as shortage of labor and fertilizers, there was also a shortage of good seed last spring, and a much poorer average grade of seed was necessarily used in planting the crop than is usual under normal conditions.

The fact that such an apparently good crop has been produced from very inferior seed in many cases gives rise to the danger that many growers may reach the erroneous conclusion that it will not pay to use extra care in the saving or selection of seed for next year's planting. But as a matter of fact, it is all the more necessary to use more than ordinary care in the selection of seed for next year in the many cases where inferior seed was used this year, even though this seed may have produced a fairly satisfactory crop under the favorable weather conditions which have prevailed over the greater portion of our state where potatoes are made an important cash crop. Potato diseases have thrived more generally because of the use of weak as well as infected seed, and are to be found in greater profusion in most fields than is ordinarily the case when good seed is used, and unless care is taken in the selection of seed for next year's crop at digging time, this condition is likely to be still more aggravated next year than it is this, since some of the diseases which are most prevalent this year are of a progressive type which are carried over in the seed and appear in a more aggravated form, which further cuts down the yield in successive years.

Extended travel over the state and the inspection of many potato fields during recent weeks has convinced the editor of The Michigan Farmer that some of these diseases are much more prevalent in Michigan potato fields than many of their owners realize. In several cases growers have expressed the belief that their seed had in some way become mixed, although they did not understand how, owing to the different appearance of the foliage of many hills, a difference really due to the presence of leaf roll, or some similar disease which may not be sufficiently developed to greatly reduce the yield this year, but which renders the tubers produced of very doubtful value as seed for next year's planting.

In every case where these abnormal conditions prevail, it would be time very profitably spent for the grower to go through his field when the tubers are approaching maturity and before the frost has blackened the foliage, and dig at least a sufficient number of perfect, disease-free hills to provide seed for a seed-breeding plot next year, and where there is any considerable proportion of hills which show evidence of disease it will pay equally well to continue this hill selection until enough seed has been secured to plant next year's commercial crop. This plan will be just as cheap and far safer than to depend on purchasing new seed stock next year, provided the variety is satisfactory, since the grower can, in this way, be more certain of a supply of disease free seed. At the same time, the prospect of a good yield next year will be increased by the selection of seed from the best

hills, probably to a degree which will repay the extra cost of this hill selection and return a handsome profit besides.

The old adage that "One swallow doesn't make a summer," applies in this case. The fact that Michigan has produced a good crop of potatoes largely from poor seed does not mean that careful seed selection is unprofitable. It makes it more imperative this year.

Michigan Crops Excellent

THE conditions of all crops, except spring wheat, harvested during the past month and yet to be harvested, is well above the ten-year average. Weather conditions have been generally favorable and the excellent prospects of August 1 have been maintained throughout the past month for nearly all crops. Abnormally large yields of oats are being reported, and the prospects for potatoes, sugar beets and truck and fruit crops are especially good, according to the September 1 crop report for Michigan, prepared jointly by Verne H. Church, Agricultural Statistician, U. S. Bureau of Crop Estimates, and Coleman C. Vaughan, Secretary of State.

Corn—If no severe frost occurs within two weeks, Michigan is assured of another good corn crop. It is earing well in most sections, and the condition is good except in a few southwestern counties where a severe drought has prevailed since early in the season. The outlook is for a crop of 60,258,000 bushels, about 40 per cent of which will undoubtedly go into silos. The percentage of condition is one point above last year, and 12 per cent above the ten-year average.

Wheat—The spring wheat prospects are much lower than early in the season. The yield is disappointing, and the grain is badly shrunken. The estimated production is only 540,000 bushels.

The amount of wheat marketed at mills and elevators in the State during August, estimated from the reports of grain dealers is 1,428,000 bushels.

Oats—The condition of 93 per cent at harvest time forecasts a total production of 54,464,000 bushels as compared with 36,875,000 bushels raised last year. The volume of the crop exceeded expectations, and the quality is very good, except in some eastern counties where those standing in the shock were discolored by heavy rains.

Potatoes—The condition is one point lower than last month. While the crop in general is in excellent condition and promises a large yield, late blight has made its appearance in a number of counties, and the extent to which the crop will be injured by it is not yet known. The condition of 91 per cent is 22 per cent better than one year ago and 18 per cent better than the ten-year average. A report from the agricultural statistician for Maine states that there is considerable blight in Aroostook County.

Beans—Beans have declined from 90 to 84 per cent in condition during the past month, mainly as the result of an attack of bacterial blight which is quite prevalent in the Saginaw Valley and some other localities. Anthracnose has also made its appearance but it is thought the damage by it will not be great. The crop is ripening and harvesting is general in many sections. The present outlook is for a crop of 3,440,000 bushels.

Stock Hogs—An inquiry develops the information that the number of stock hogs on farms September 1 is four per cent less than one year ago. The estimated number is 1,214,000.

Wool—The total production of wool is estimated at 9,841,000 pounds, which is a slight increase over last year.

Sugar Beets—The condition of sugar beets is 90 per cent, four per cent better than one year ago, and five per

cent above the ten-year average.

Fruits—The apple prospects have increased to 89 per cent of a full crop, or 13,350,000 bushels. 49 per cent of this crop is considered as commercial, or 2,165,000 barrels. Nearly all varieties promise well, and the quality is very good except in some of the northwestern counties, where scab is quite prevalent. There is a large supply of early apples and the market is very dull.

The peach crop is generally good, and promises a production of 1,360,000 bushels. This is 80 per cent of a full crop. The quality is 91 per cent.

Pears also show an 80 per cent condition, which is equivalent to 880,000 bushels. The crop varies considerably in different localities and orchards.

The outlook for grapes is exceptionally good, being 94 per cent of a full crop as compared with a ten-year average of 78 per cent. The quality is excellent.

News of the Week

Wednesday, Sept. 8.

THE American Congressional committee is welcomed by the Japanese at Tokio.—Germany sends Dr. Fuehr, head of the German propaganda bureau in the United States during the war, to Mexico as councillor to the legation.—Americans open a food bureau in Berlin.—The impression is gaining that the unrest in Italy is not due to Bolshevik propaganda.

Thursday, Sept. 9.

THE government orders an investigation into the relationship of intra-state and inter-state passenger charges in New York.—The federal government sends men to end the anthracite strike in Pennsylvania if possible.—Cuba places a ban on the importation of rice.—Canadian freight rates are advanced forty per cent in the eastern and thirty-five per cent in the western provinces.

Friday, Sept. 10.

PRESIDENT-ELECT OBREGON of Mexico declares for national prohibition and woman suffrage for that country.—War Minister Trotsky of Russia instructs his southern army that General Wrangel's forces must be destroyed at all costs.—The English government is offering forty former German liners for sale.—A secret treaty is being entered into by Italy and Austria.—A German scientist reports that he has identified signals as coming from Mars.

Saturday, Sept. 11.

ACCORDING to the Geological survey, the output of gold and silver in the United States is steadily decreasing.—President Wilson refuses to reopen the wage award recently made by the anthracite coal commission.—Data is being collected by both the Republican and Democratic parties for the purpose of establishing new income tax schedules at the coming session of Congress.—Representatives of various interests meet in Chicago to confer on plans for financing the greatest corn crop in the history of the country and on promoting the live stock industry.

Sunday, Sept. 12.

OF sixty-two Italian towns damaged by earthquakes, several must be rebuilt.—Federal workers ask Congress for a minimum wage of \$1,080 per year.—Seven persons were killed and one seriously injured at Tarrytown, N. Y., when an automobile in which they were riding crashed through a railing during a thunderstorm.—The Michigan State Fair closes with a record attendance of 825,000.—Michigan Socialists meet at Pontiac to nominate state officers.

Monday, Sept. 13.

FRENCH and Italian premiers declare that the war between the Poles and Russia must be brought to an early end.—Roumania asks that friendly relations with Russia be restored.—The biennial state election is being held in Maine.—The British government will reinforce her troops now in Mesopotamia.—Asia Minor pilgrims lose 1,000 of their number in a forty day march from Kirazli to Ismid, Asia Minor, through starvation and other privations.

Tuesday, Sept. 14.

THE American Woolen Mills Co. resumes operations at Lawrence, Mass., where sixty per cent of the former workers are given employment.—Maine elections indicate a majority of 60,000 for Parkhurst, the Republican nominee for governor.—Anthracite coal miners, after a stormy session, fail to agree on a strike policy at a conference held at Hazelton, Pa.



Cooperation and California Farmers

GENTLEMEN, this is what co-operative marketing has done for California." The speaker's words directed our thoughts to the valley below, where every acre seemed to be outdoing every other acre in productive activity. The dark green of the orange orchards gave way now and then to the lighter green foliage of the lemons, a color scheme that was broken occasionally by the yellow-green of Elberta peaches. Away in the background, perhaps eight or ten miles away, were vast fields of beans. Up to the valley to our right stood a forest of walnut trees. A dozen miles ahead was the Pacific Ocean, behind us the Santa Ana Mountains. If there was a lazy acre anywhere between, we could not discover it.

Co-operation Built the Industry.

"Not so many years ago this was all desert," continued the speaker, J. A. Campbell, president of the Orange County (Calif.) Citrus Growers' Exchange. "The pioneers began growing oranges and the other fruits that are adapted to our conditions. It was hard to get a good market for the crops produced. Seldom did they get a fair price—more often they receive only enough to eke out a miserable existence. Out of those intolerable conditions there grew up a system of co-operative marketing which not only brought fair returns to the fruit growers, but it built an industry. The uncertain returns of pioneer days gave way to a situation which seemed almost to guarantee the future. The result has been a tremendous increase in the area devoted to citrus fruits, and as fast as co-operative marketing has been applied to other products those industries also began to prosper. Co-operation has rescued California agriculture from the depths of despair and placed it upon a business basis which has been accompanied by a fair degree of prosperity."

This same story in different words was repeated to me by dozens, yes a hundred times, by people in all parts of California during the next two weeks after Campbell painted out from the crest of Skyline Drive what co-operative marketing had done for the Santa Ana Valley. I heard it in the raisin vineyards around Fresno, in the poultry yards of Petaluma, in the rice fields of the Sacramento Valley, and in the Santa Clara prune orchards. Farmers told me stories of the old days when they and their families worked long, weary hours just for the privilege of existence; their shoulders straightened and their eyes brightened as they spoke of the square deal in business and the happiness in life that has been brought them through co-operation.

Farming on Business Basis.

Co-operative marketing has been weighed in the balance by the farmers of California and not found wanting. Excepting alone the perfection of modern irrigation methods, co-operative marketing has done far more than all

other features combined to develop the industry of agriculture in California. By putting farming upon a basis where it pays dividends, it has taken a long step toward solving the questions which press the hardest upon those who till the soil.

The path of co-operation in California has not been an easy one. Its path has been covered with thorns and strewn with stones. It has been attacked by enemies from without and traitors from within. The speculative interests, always the enemies of stabilized prices for farm products, have entrenched themselves behind millions while they have resisted the advance of the co-operative idea. Upon every hand in California are the bleached bones of co-operative enterprises, yet co-operation has never permanently lost ground in its 40 years of existence there, but has made steady and consistent gains. The growth of the co-

able. Prices received were so far below the cost of production that orange groves were abandoned wholesale and many growers were bankrupt. By eliminating speculators and reducing distributing costs, this organization has been able to secure prices for oranges and lemons that are well above the cost of production at least five years out of six, and the thriving condition of the industry is a monument to the effective work done by the exchange.

Saved the Raisin Industry.

The second largest co-operative marketing association in California is the California Associated Raisin Company, which last year handled over \$38,000,000 of raisins and whose business during the next 12 months will probably exceed \$60,000,000. This organization came into existence in 1913 because of the fact that practically all of the profits in the raisin business for years before had gone into speculators'

being "small" only in comparison with the gigantic size of the Big Three. They include associations which market beans, almonds, berries, peaches, pears, honey, canned goods, dairy products, eggs, and various other products of the farm. It is interesting to note that every one of these associations were forced into existence because of the fact that these products were usually produced at a loss. The producers were literally forced to organize to keep out of the poorhouses. They have succeeded, often beyond the fondest dreams of those who backed them faithfully, and practically all of them now market two-thirds or more of the crop of the state in its particular industry.

Four Fundamental Principles.

After two weeks of careful study of these enterprises in California, it seems to me that here are four fundamental things of outstanding importance in practically every one of these co-operative marketing enterprises. These are:

1. These marketing associations are organized by commodity, and not by locality. Peach growers and orange growers and bean growers may live in the same community, but they market their product through different co-operative associations. One man may sell different crops through three or four different commodity associations. All leaders in co-operative work in California, no matter how much they differ on other points, are agreed that this is an absolute essential.

2. The associations have an absolute binding contract with every producer who belongs, requiring him to market all his produce through the association over a period of years. A California co-operative organization would no more think of starting now without this provision than it would of leaving its safe unlocked at night. The wisdom of years of experience in co-operation in California has burned the necessity of this provision into the very soul of co-operative enterprises.

3. Crops are handled on the pool basis, thereby giving every producer the same price for the same quality product, no matter when sold. This rule, with little variation, is in effect in practically every co-operative organization in California. It is the basis of true co-operation, and the wisdom and fairness of this provision have been proven through the years.

4. Organizations are without capital stock and operate on the non-profit plan. Most of the California co-operative associations are operating under the non-profit plan with no capital stock, and the others are rapidly changing to this plan or are endeavoring to do so.

In subsequent articles, I will discuss these principles in detail, and in telling how they were arrived at will tell the story of the development of certain of the important co-operative enterprises in California.

THIS article, giving a general survey of what co-operation has done for the farmers of California, is the first of a series of articles by H. Steen, who is in California with a committee of seventeen selected by President Howard of the American Farm Bureau Federation to study the experiences of farmers in co-operation. These articles will deal with the various phases of co-operation as they have been worked out by western farmers during the past quarter of a century under unusually trying conditions but with a success that is little short of marvelous. After the reader has finished the accompanying survey of the benefits derived through co-operation by these rugged western tillers of the soil, he will be interested in the nine other stories to follow in succeeding issues.

Since this study is made preliminary to the launching of a great national grain marketing exchange, and since these articles are published to inform the readers on what has already been accomplished along similar lines, it is suggested that committees on programs for farmers' gatherings use the substance of these articles in planning schedules for the coming season.

operative idea is a tribute to the courage and convictions of the farmers of the state.

Handled \$225,000,000 Co-operatively.

Farmers' co-operative companies last year marketed approximately \$225,000,000 worth of farm products in California. This is 45 per cent of the total farm production of the state. In other words, out of every \$100 worth of stuff sold from California soil, \$45 has been handled through co-operative marketing associations. It is the high-water mark in co-operation in America thus far, and is probably excelled only in Denmark and New Zealand in all the world.

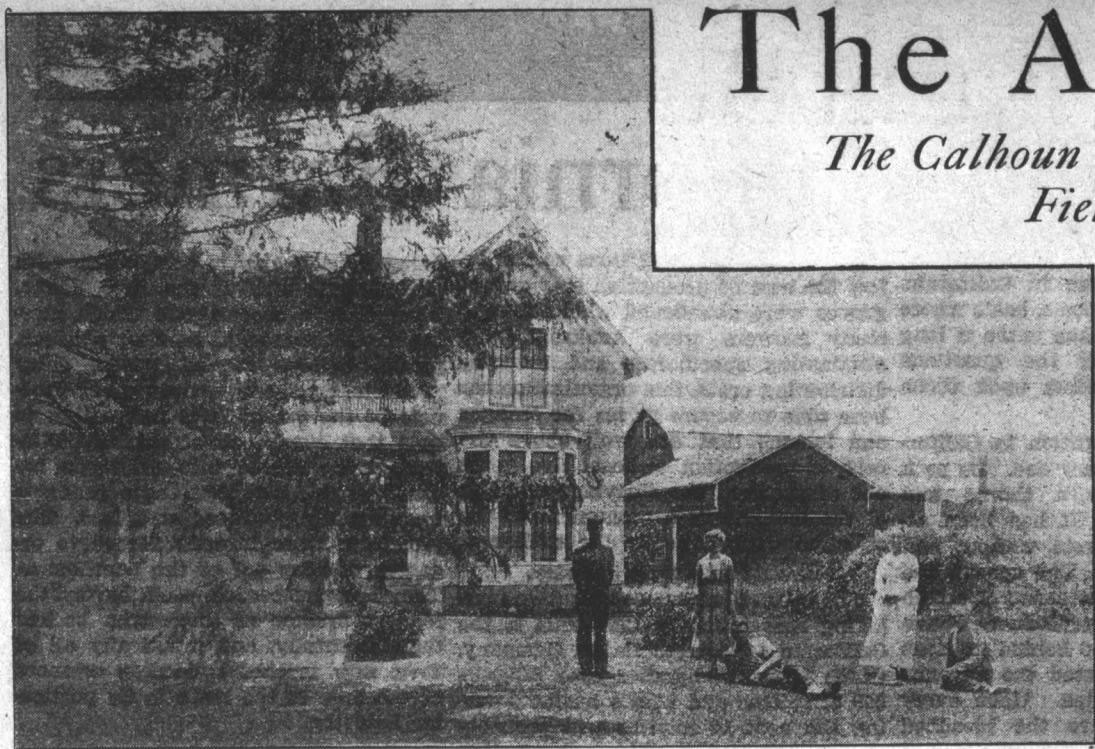
The largest and best-known co-operative marketing enterprise in California is the California Fruit Growers' Exchange. It markets 74 per cent of the citrus fruit—oranges, lemons, and grape-fruit—produced in California, and during the past 12 months the volume of business handled was in excess of \$57,000,000. It was formed in 1895 by the orange growers around Los Angeles because conditions governing the sale of fruit had become intoler-

pockets, and the industry was on the decline. The raisin company markets 87 per cent of the raisin crop of California, this being tied up over a period of years by an ironclad contract which binds raisin producers to sell their product through the organization.

The California Prune and Apricot Growers, Inc., is the third and youngest of the Big Three of California co-operative marketing agencies. It began operations in 1917 and its organization resulted from almost identical the same conditions which forced the raisin and orange growers to organize. It now has over 8,000 members and markets over 70 per cent of the prunes and apricots produced in California. The general effects upon the industry have been almost exactly the same as with other organizations—prices have been stabilized and farmers given a fair price for their products, speculators have been eliminated, the industry has been stimulated and largely increased production has resulted.

The smaller marketing organizations are about 30 in number, some of them





The Farm Residence of Elmer E. Ball, near Albion

The Activities of

The Calhoun County Farm Bureau Activities

Field of Service, with Emphasis on

CALHOUN county contains some of the best farms in Michigan. Other counties may boast of certain special crops and products of enormous money value, but certain it is that few counties are making a better showing in several branches of agriculture. Diversification is the secret of success on Calhoun county farms. The farmers have tried practically everything and the types of farming now in practice are the ones that have stood the test. It is because of this fact that one finds so many determined farmers maintaining normal production of various crops and products in face of the present shortage of farm labor. It also explains how they are making as good a labor-income from their farms as the farmers of any other county in the state—they are doing as much of the work as possible themselves in accordance with a well-defined program. This is the only way that farmers of today can successfully meet the nation-wide labor problem, which precludes any spectacular expansion in food production.

Calhoun county is not lacking in romance of farmer organization. She has tried various brands of co-operation, and her farmers have come to see the importance of supporting such undertakings financially. A country-wide awakening has come. A new reconstruction agency, The County Farm Bureau, is now working night and day to correlate the other agencies and erect a county platform which will replace the old structures and stand as a cornerstone of a progressive Calhoun county agriculture. She has every natural advantage and enough competent leaders to contribute to this achievement. Her farms are productive, her farmers are good, and the writer has visited many of them.

IN this year of 1920 co-operation among farmers has reached a stage that presages greater success than all the efforts of the various farmers' organizations of the preceding half-century. There is no call for giving up other ways and means of the Grange, Farmers' Clubs, and so forth, and these wonderfully successful organizations should keep on with their good work, and thousands of other farmers and their families should join them in their efforts. But every mother's son should support the County Farm Bureau in its efforts to put farming on a profitable basis.

It may interest many readers to know that one of the first attempts made by farmers to control local buying and selling was made in Marengo township, Calhoun county, in 1866. By unanimity of action a group of them around Marengo organized an associa-

tion to control the transportation of their products, reduce prices of supplies, and secure other advantages. The money was raised to build a shipping house. This building was eventually purchased by the Michigan Central, and still stands near the corner of Jefferson and Winter streets. In 1874 the Battle Creek Grange had a store that did fairly well for some time. But the reason why co-operation failed at that time was because the people were not ready for it. They were not ready to drop their individuality and work together.

The writer spent a portion of three days riding over the townships of the county with Agricultural Agent Paul C. Jamieson. It was quite some ride to cover all of these townships and take notes here and there as we passed along the roads. And, "Oh Sweet Mamma," how that car does shimmy when one tries to take notes on the fly. So conscientious is Paul that he has removed the speedometer from his car so that he won't know when he exceeds the forty mile speed limit.

VISITING among the members of the Executive Committee we found A. J. Flint, the president, living on a splendid 160-acre farm on the Tekonsha-Homer road, five miles from Homer. He is a progressive and successful farmer, and takes special pride in his herd of pure bred Duroc Jersey swine. He is rapidly working into registered livestock. Mr. Flint is a good business head for the County Farm Bureau and an untiring worker for the success of the organization.

F. B. Garratt, Vice-President, owns and operates an excellent farm of nearly 200 acres in Pennfield township, three miles from Battle Creek. The farm borders on the river and is one of the most productive in the district. It is well equipped with two sets of substantial buildings. Mr. Garratt is a practical, progressive farmer, an active member of the Grange, and one of the leaders for better farm life and farm practice.

Elmer E. Ball, the efficient secretary, owns and operates a splendid 160 acre farm that lies almost exactly in the center of Albion township. Mr. Ball was a member of the executive committee of the County Farm Bureau for the last two years and has done everything within his power to make it a success. He is an enthusiastic alfalfa and fruit grower. Mrs. Ball, who assists her husband with his correspondence and bookkeeping, has a flock of White Leghorn hens which returned a profit of more than \$600 last year. Mr. Ball is carrying out an oat and barley test this year. The College Success oats show up especially well;

and the Wisconsin barley shows a marked superiority over the black beardless and Michigan two-row varieties.

F. H. King is a Homer township farmer who has been of great assistance in making the County Farm Bureau a success in his community. He is always ready to take the lead in the work in his district and can be depended upon to keep others interested. Mr. King has always been active in co-operative work.

Gardner W. Smith is one of the pioneer farmer families of Marengo



Mr. Garratt Loves Good Birds.

township. He is known far and wide as a practical and progressive farmer and livestock breeder. For years he has been interested in breeding pure bred Shorthorn cattle. It is possible that the oldest co-operative flour mill in the state is standing on the Smith farm. The mill is in nearly as good condition as when it was first used, which was several years before La Salle and Pere Marquette got into the northern part of Michigan. Part of the machinery, the pestle, has been missing for a long time. The mill is an immense sandstone and during the

early history of the state Indians used the hole in the stone for a mill to grind corn.

J. F. Carnes is a successful farmer of Newton township. Mr. Carnes is a grower of pedigreed grains, and a booster for marl and legumes. He has covered his whole farm with heavy applications of marl, and has gotten out enough material so that his neighbors are using it. He has also developed several methods of getting out marl which save considerable labor and team work. His farm is located four miles southwest of Ceresco and contains about 100 acres. It is due largely to Mr. Carnes' efforts that Rosen rye has been so successful in his district. The farmers in this district will have about 12,000 bushels of inspected Rosen rye seed for sale this fall. Mr. Carnes owns a seed cleaning outfit which the whole community uses. He is an enthusiastic member of the educational committee of the County Farm Bureau and has been one of County Agent Jamieson's right hand men in developing a successful educational program.

Elon D. Bushnell is a leading farmer of Leroy township and has been supervisor for several terms. He is taking an active part in the County Farm Bureau and has done much to make his township one of the leading ones in the work. Always interested in co-operative work, he is now busy getting the farmers lined up for a co-operative elevator in East Leroy.

Guy Lininger is a successful farmer of Clarence township, and is one of the most active Farm Bureau workers in that part of the county. He has served as supervisor for a number of terms and is accustomed to handle any work that may fall on him in connection with the County Farm Bureau. He has been called upon to help other counties—organize their co-operative elevators.

THE foundation of successful County Farm Bureau work in Calhoun county was laid by Burnie More in 1917-18. The community organizations built up during this period have been of great assistance in developing the new county organization. Paul C. Jamieson, who succeeded Mr. More as County Agricultural Agent in April, 1919, has made an excellent record since he has had charge of the work.

Mr. Jamieson is a Wayne county boy and one of the youngest in Doctor Mumford's family of county agents. After graduating from the Wayne High School, he completed the regular four year course at the M. A. C., where he specialized in poultry, farm crops and soils. While teaching agriculture in the Albion High School he took an active part in extension work among



Enthusiastic Club Members Judging Stock.

Our County Farm Bureaus

Under the Leadership of Mr. Jamieson, Cover a Broad the Building of Strong Cooperative Organizations

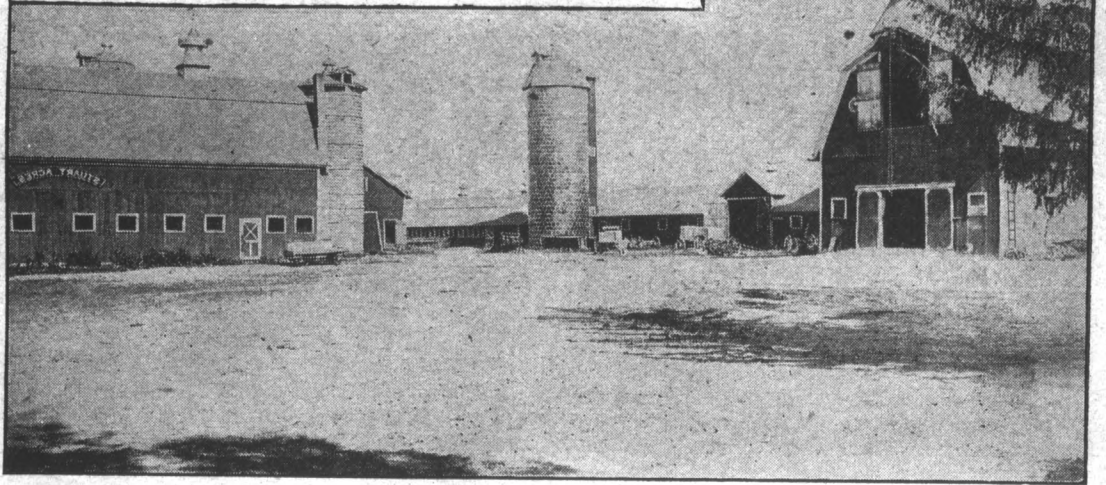
the farmers in that vicinity. This led to his selection as County Agent of Calhoun county. Being the youngest man in the state employed in that capacity, there was a hesitancy on the part of farmers to take his efforts seriously. But he went at the work with an ambition to make good and got acquainted with the farmers in every township through a series of poultry culling demonstrations. In this work he was so successful that it brought him highly favorable comment throughout the state. It gave the farmers of the county confidence in him and very soon nearly every farmer in the county had met him and confided in him. He is an enthusiastic worker for soil improvement, crop improvement and better livestock. His work shows remarkably good results.

No county is doing more to develop and organize new local co-operative associations. Mr. Jamieson has been actively engaged in this line of work since the membership drive which brought nearly 2,400 members into the new County Farm Bureau organization. In this work he was assisted by Thomas Buell of Union City. All of the co-operative organizations in the county are working in harmony and the majority have signified their intention of joining with the Michigan State Farm Bureau and availing themselves of the greater service at an early date.

ONE of the leading co-operative organizations in the state is located at Albion. The Albion association has done about \$400,000 worth of business during the past year. In three years' time the Albion Association has grown from a small organization with 80 members to one with 250, and is now capitalized at \$60,000. It has one of the most complete plants in the state and owns all of the real estate occupied by its buildings and yards. It has recently purchased and is operating branch elevators at Eckford and Marengo. The business is being managed by Bert Ellis and James Richards.

This is one of the few associations which own and operate more than one elevator. At the start Marengo and Eckford had made plans to organize separately; but the Albion officers desired to welcome them into their organization. As a result, they are now working in perfect harmony and getting many advantages which otherwise would have been impossible to secure. This association has joined the State Farm Bureau Elevator Exchange, and

Stuart Acres; One of the Fine Farms near Marshall.



From G. T. Fuller's Herd.



Stone Mill Near Morengo Once Used by Indians.

is one of the strongest organizations now affiliated with that organization.

Another successful co-operative organization is the Homer Elevator Association. This association has been in business about one year and during that period has handled more than \$200,000 worth of business. It is now affiliated with the State Farm Bureau Exchange. The president and secre-

ary are George Brockway and C. D. Sabin, respectively.

At Marshall the Farmers' Elevator Company is co-operating with the County Farm Bureau in every way possible. While this organization is not strictly co-operative, nearly all of its shareholders are farmers, and its officers are handling the business on a narrow margin, so that the members get the benefits derived from the organization. The officers are W. J.

Among the new organizations that are ready for business are the Battle Creek Farm Bureau Association. Over two hundred farmers have joined. Over twenty-five thousand dollars has been raised and each farmer will put up a bankable collateral note for one hundred dollars which will finance the association to the extent of about fifty thousand dollars on the start. It will begin business well financed and is sure to make a success. The board of directors is made up of seven of the best men in the community. Every one of them is a farm bureau worker, which assures the closest kind of co-operation between the local and state organizations. The following men are members of the board of directors: William Fruin, president; Howell Sandford, vice-president; F. B. Garratt, secretary-treasurer; W. W. Sprague, William Pierce, Frank Parmale, Harry Huggett, directors. The money will be paid in soon and the association will then purchase such property as is necessary to carry on a grain buying and farm supply business. The board is now negotiating with several property owners for buildings suitable for the association's business. They are also searching for a manager who is qualified to handle the business.

The East Leroy Farm Bureau Association is also prepared for business. The following men have been elected directors: Albert Hagelshaw, president; Bert Smith, vice-president; E. R. Dir, secretary; William Ives, treasurer; O. C. Talmage, E. D. Bushnell, Carl Reasoner, directors. The board is now hustling to secure new members in order that the organization may be well financed on the start. About ten thousand dollars has been raised and the collateral note proposition has been accepted. There is no doubt but that the organization work will be completed successfully and another

strong association will be ready for business this fall.

The Athens Co-operative Association has elected its board of directors and will soon begin business. The following men are now responsible for the success of the organization: Louis Streeter, C. J. Grill, E. B. Hollenbeck, H. G. Van Fossen, David Kenyon, Silas Kline and Mr. Wisner. The first directors' meeting will be held soon, and preparations will be made to take in the more than ten thousand dollars now subscribed to purchase property for conducting the business. Several members have offered to double their subscriptions if necessary to make the organization a success. All of the new organizations have signified their intention of joining the State Farm Bureau Elevator Exchange.

Among the successful Live Stock Shipping Associations in the county we found that the Albion and Marengo Association did a business of more than \$305,000 the past year. Gardner Smith is president of the association.

CALHOUN county has a fine record for Boys' and Girls' Club work. The new generation is being drilled in the fundamentals of good farming and good farm living. The clubs are doing this and they will keep more of this generation on Calhoun county farms than ever remained after any past generation had reached the age of striking out for itself. In nearly every district the work is being successfully conducted along lines best adapted to the types of farming most common.

One of the first clubs organized was the Albion Pig Club, which was financed by the Albion State Bank. Ray White won the state championship for Michigan in 1917 with his Duroc Jersey sow and ten pigs. He has been one of the most enthusiastic members in club work for several years. His sow and pigs have won in a number of contests and Ray has become a good judge of livestock. He is taking a course at the M. A. C. and expects to stay on the farm.

Elton Ball is another charter member of the Albion Pig Club. He has been very successful with his breeding work and is now taking a course at M. A. C. He is deeply interested in farming and spends his vacations on his father's farm.

A successful Pig Club was organized in Ceresco last summer and 25 pure bred Poland China and Duroc Jersey pigs were purchased for the boys. About forty pure bred pigs were exhibited at the Calhoun County Fair last fall by these young and interested

(Continued on page 356.)

Bearing the Farmers' Market

Government Sales of Canned Meats and Increased Imports of Food Stuffs, Threaten to Lower Prices for American Farm Products

THE following item appeared in a recent issue of the Washington Star: "Use more corn beef," urges W. A. Wheeler of the Market Information Bureau of the Agriculture Department, which is working in conjunction with the campaign of the War Department to reduce the cost of living by releasing thousands of dollars worth of canned meats. With fresh beef selling at prices ranging from 40 to 75 cents per pound retail, cooked corn beef at 25 cents per pound can, wholesale, costs about one-fourth of the fresh meat price on a cooked and boned basis. Its relative value, as compared to fresh beef, such as porterhouse, round and sirloin steaks and chuck and rib roasts, can be readily seen when it is understood that to produce one pound of canned corn beef it takes approximately two and one-half pounds of boned beef."

The Daily Digest of Reconstruction News, published by the Reconstruction Research Division of the Council of National Defense, on August 31, 1920, printed the following information: "Director of sales announces that in conjunction with campaign of War Department to reduce cost of living by releasing thousands of dollars worth of canned meats, Department of Agriculture has issued appeal to American housewives to take advantage of these offerings."

When the attention of the Information Bureau of the Department of Agriculture was called to this matter by the National Grange office, the official in charge replied: "Regarding your letter in reference to the statement issued by the War Department offering for sale canned meats to housewives . . . the statement is not correct and the Department of Agriculture is going to issue a correction. They are also going to ask the War Department to correct said statement."

It is apparent that someone must have got the wires crossed between the Department of Agriculture and the War Department in regard to this canned meat sale proposition.

EVIDENCES are coming to the surface daily that organized labor is taking an unusually active part in the election campaign this fall, and by diligently emphasizing the political power of labor organizations the leaders are able to make a strong impression upon the campaign managers and the candidates for office. So-called "unfair" candidates for Congress and the Senate in all parts of the country have been blacklisted, and efforts are being made to rally the labor rank and file to the support of the "fair" nominees. A determined and widespread effort is being made to organize the women voters whose interests are identified with union labor. Four women candidates for Congress are backed by organized labor and the Plumb Plan League, which is making a strenuous appeal to the railroad men's wives and the women employed in railway offices.

President Samuel Gompers of the American Federation of Labor has assailed the proposed amendment to the Nebraska state constitution providing for an industrial commission to pass upon disputes between employers and employees, indicating that organized labor is going to bitterly oppose any form of compulsory arbitration of labor and capital controversies. The farmers' votes are being sought by the labor candidates on the grounds that

"the interests of the wage workers and the farmers are identical," but reports I am receiving do not indicate that any considerable number of farmers, outside of a few localities in the Northwest, are being led into the political labor movement.

With from 15,000 to 18,000 aliens arriving at the port of New York each week, many coming from typhus infected regions, the immigration officials are urging the necessity of a law which will place effective restrictions around immigrants at the port of departure. It is the belief of many students of the situation that this is a subject which may well engage the attention of farmers' organizations and the farm press. They maintain that the present influx of vast numbers of foreigners is not only endangering the public health, but the social welfare of the republic.

ANOTHER matter which is engaging the serious attention of farmers is the decrease in exports and rapidly increasing importation of farm products. A review of foreign trade shows that "since the beginning of 1920 the decline in our exports has been entirely at the expense of raw materials. In fact, the outward shipments of semi-manufactured materials and finished goods during this period show a progressively increasing ratio to total exports." The Department of Commerce reports present figures showing foodstuffs imported into the United States during the first seven months of this year to the value of \$500,000,000 greater than during the same time last year, while exports of foodstuffs showed a decrease of upwards of a half billion dollars during the same period. When the Tariff Commission and Congress get down to work on tariff revision it is probable that American farmers will demand a

readjustment of trade laws and rules which will give their products a better standing in the markets of the world and afford them some protection from the importation of food products produced by the cheap Coolie labor of the Orient.

The census reports now being issued are bringing to light facts concerning the shrinkage in farm population, which are sufficient to cause serious alarm. A study of the New York state township census reveals the unwelcome information that in some of the best farming districts in the state the population is little more than one-half what it was forty years ago. Nearly all the small villages have lost in population, and for the first time the larger rural villages show a decline in population as a direct result of the loss of farm population. Vermont which, owing to the growth of its cities, has always shown a growth of population, in spite of the shrinkage of farm population, has had a decline in number of inhabitants in the last ten years. Some of the smaller cities in the East which are largely dependent upon the farming country for their support are also on the decline.

Commissioner of Immigration Caminetti hopes to solve the farm help problem, the abandoned farm problem and the immigration problem by diverting immigrants now arriving in the United States to the farming districts. In an announcement by the Bureau of Immigration, Commissioner Caminetti says "the farm labor problem is many sided and difficult; but we ought to find a solution, because many of the immigrants we are now getting are farmers. We are planning to greatly enlarge the immigration employment bureau. We will take the initiative in directing the immigrant into the field of greatest usefulness. When the immigrant becomes a suc-

cessful farm worker he is anchored to this country and never dreams of going back to his native land."

THE frequent arrivals of cargoes of European butter at our Atlantic ports have been the cause of much adverse comment from dairymen. This has led the Federal Department of Agriculture to issue a statement in which an attempt is made to allay the fears of those who have been led to believe that our market for American butter is being greatly injured by these importations. "We export more butter than we import," says the Department. The greatest importation on record was for 1919, when it reached only 9,519,368 pounds; the exports for the same year were 34,556,485 pounds, giving a net export of 25,037,117 pounds." The market reports show, however, that since 1919, imports of butter have greatly increased while exports have as rapidly dwindled. For the first seven months of 1920 we imported 22,855,000 pounds of butter, and in July 8,311,000 pounds were imported and only 576,000 pounds were exported, nearly sixteen to one.

Washington representatives of the National Board of Farm Organizations report a successful meeting of the affiliated societies at Columbus, Ohio. Resolutions were adopted urging Congress to revise tariff legislation to include a protective duty on all oriental vegetable oils and other raw commodities when their free importation acts adversely to the interests of American farm producers; that a practical farmer acceptable to the federated farm organizations be selected as secretary of agriculture and that farmers be recognized in the appointment of governmental boards and commissions; for the removal of all discriminations which make it impossible for the formation of co-operative associations of producers and consumers, and that co-operative marketing organizations of farmers engaged in interstate commerce be given the same privileges as are enjoyed by private enterprises under similar conditions.

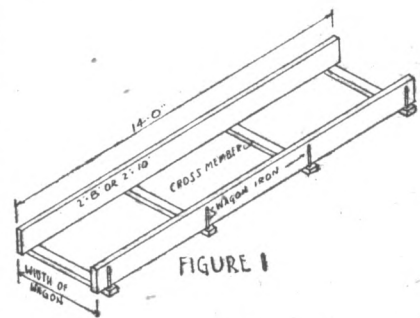
The Board went on record as favoring national control over the packers and the enactment of legislation that will prevent the packers and other private corporations from owning or operating rolling stock over the railroads. A protest is voiced against the neglect of the railroads to supply refrigerator cars, "as such neglect tends to centralize the distribution of perishable foods, such as meats, butter, fruit, eggs, vegetables, etc., in great private corporations, and makes it inconvenient and generally impossible for farmers' co-operative marketing associations to efficiently market their products, and thus compete with the members of the American Institute of Packers. All this tends to discourage production and widens the gap between producers and consumers. We urge Congressional action which will compel railway companies to supply such cars."

"Through an insidious and apparently very effective campaign directed and financed by members of the American Institute of Packers," the resolution reads, "the public mind has been diverted from what was a year ago an evident and determined purpose to compel this great aggregation of commercial interests to submit to reasonable regulation. If the public mind is further confused by the skillful packer

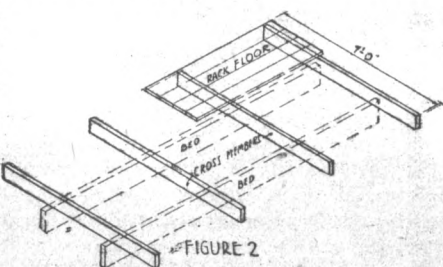
(Continued on page 344.)

Rack for Ensilage Corn

THE illustrations show the construction of a favorite type of rack used in hauling ensilage corn. Figure 1 shows the construction of



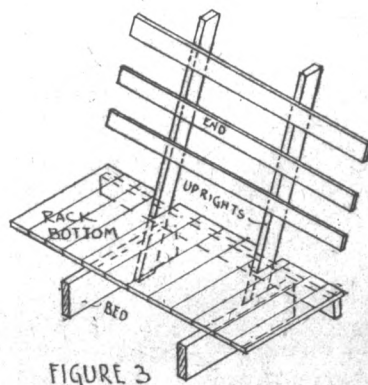
the rock bottom or bed. The side members may be either 2x8 or 2x10 inches, depending upon the kind of wood used. The cross member should



always be 2x6 hard wood and well bolted with wagon iron, which may be secured at any hardware store or made at the blacksmith shop. The length

can be shorter or longer than shown if desired.

Figure 2 shows the construction of the top or rack floor. The cross members should be 2x6 hard wood and well bolted to the rack bed with common bolts so that the two members can be put on and taken off the wagon as separate pieces. The flooring may be square edge or matched to suit the



owner. But in all cases it should be smooth.

Figure 3 shows the construction of the ends, so that the bundles of corn could not slide off. The uprights may be 2x4 and the end slates 1x4 or 1x6's.

This type of rack works out best with a low steel wheel wagon but may be used with any type.—HARLEY M. WARD.

Feed Market Uncertain

Prices have been Influenced by the Prospects of a Bumper Corn Crop—By Sanders Sosland

AN AIR of uncertainty pervades the feedstuffs market. To some observers of trade conditions the greater resistance to bearish pressure on prices is considered a reflection of a strengthening undertone and the approach of the low point of values. On the other hand, the slight halt to the downward trend of prices for many feeds and the rebound in some commodities are described by many as a breathing spell and a technical development in favor of a further sharp setback. The latter element is possibly in the majority, but there are arguments in favor of some advances in the fall and winter market.

September is often a low month for feedstuffs prices, except of course, during periods of drouth or other abnormal conditions. The use of pastures throughout the summer season effects a reduction in the demand for feeds on markets and the opening of September usually witnesses the buying power of the consuming trade at a low ebb and a resulting accumulation of stocks among both feeders and on markets. The advance of the corn harvest, with the prospects for a heavy movement from the country and consequent abundant supplies, exerts a depressing influence on the leading feed grain. Corn this year, however, underwent its seasonable declines before September, so the market movements are rather uncertain during the fall season. Whether feeds as a whole will reach their low point in September or pass through the month in a more bullish position is dependent to a great extent upon weather conditions. A continuation of weather affording utilization of pastures well into the fall and the absence of early frosts will stimulate a declining tendency of prices. But markets would feel in an opposite vein a cold period in the early fall with frost over the important feeding and grazing sections. And the character of the weather, it is significant to note, will play a vital part in the price fluctuations throughout the fall, winter and even the early spring season.

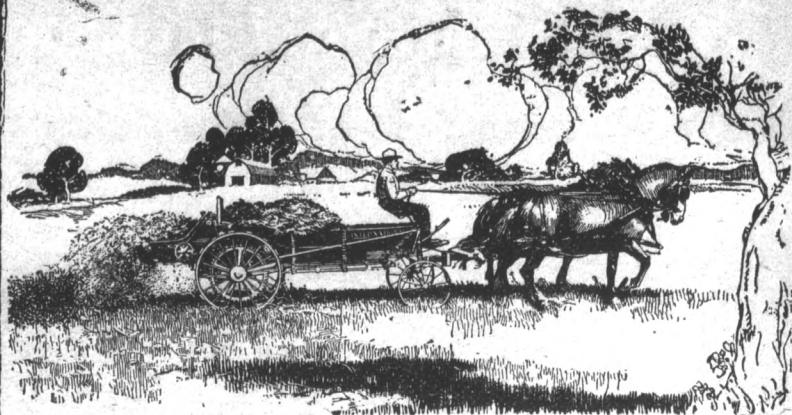
THE probability of a corn crop of more than three billion bushels has proven an excellent curb on prices for the coarse grain. Other feeds have been indirectly influenced by the enormous harvest of corn in prospect, many who would ordinarily have purchased liberal quantities of feed during the late summer months having delayed their buying because of the abundant corn supplies almost within reach of consumers. In the past few weeks both the cash and future markets for corn have fluctuated very nervously, owing to fear of damage to the growing plant before maturity by frost. Even at this writing much of the support rendered the bullish side is coming from operators who believe the prolonged cool weather recently will not permit of maturity of the growing crop before frost. An early frost would doubtless reduce considerably the production of merchantable corn and thus alter to a great extent the supply situation on which selling pressure has been based. While various comments are being offered as to the probable early frosts by our "weather bugs," it is needless to base market conditions upon weather possibilities. Still, feeders who are prospective buyers of corn and the producers who will have a surplus available above their own needs should consider the significance of early frost in conducting their operations. So far as the new crop is concerned, the most interest centers around the De-

cember and May deliveries on markets. Quotations have been forced to a level between \$1.15 and \$1.20 a bushel in Chicago for these distant futures, which figures represent a net price to the producer after freight, handling charges, commission and other items are deducted of hardly more than 90 cents a bushel and considerably less in many important producing sections. It is a serious question in my mind whether the producer will sell at this figure. The reluctance of the grower to part with wheat above \$2 a bushel net is a vital price swaying force on markets at the present time, and it is quite probable he will be unwilling to sell corn at half the price of wheat. Of course, corn is produced to be either consumed at home or sold on market and ultimately disappears, but whether the farmer will withhold his stocks from consuming channels long enough to advance the price is the question. Many believe the distant corn futures already are too low, but there are an unusually large number of "dollars bears" on corn.

THE FUTURE of transportation is an important factor in corn. It is recalled that the serious shortage of cars, holding back to a surprising degree the marketings from producing sections to terminals and to points of consumption, was one of the outstanding influences in forcing corn above \$2 a bushel in the Middle West during May and June. Will the car situation be as acute on the new crop? In view of recent rail developments, including the advances granted carriers and the passing of the government guarantee on transportation, it seems fair to anticipate much improvement. The carriers are operating more efficiently, this being apparent only since the advanced schedule of freight rates became effective. Less delay in loading, unloading and general use of cars will tend to increase the available supply. Also, mercantile and other industrial needs of cars have slackened considerably, this becoming more general as the operation of numerous manufacturing plants are reduced. That will naturally increase the supply of cars for moving grains and other feedstuffs. Transportation is an essential price register and all feeds, as well as corn, will feel the effect of improved car supplies.

The current market for cash corn is a zig-zagging affair, having no important relation with new crop prospects. Little grain is moving to terminals but only a small demand of a hand-to-mouth character prevails, about sufficient to absorb the offerings. The visible stocks of corn in the United States are considerably greater than a year ago and can probably produce enough weight on the market to check any broad upward price movements in the immediate future. Cash corn is bringing around \$1.50 a bushel in Chicago.

OATS are selling at only little more than half the price they brought during the latter part of May and the forepart of June, before the new crop became available, being far below a parity with corn and other feeds. For this reason, if for no other, oats cannot be expected to decline sharply from its present level. The grain is bringing around 65 to 70 cents a bushel on markets of the Middle West, with the December delivery below 70 cents a bushel. The feeder who will be forced to enter the market for oats for his own needs by December might profit from the purchase of that option in the future market. But there is no imme-



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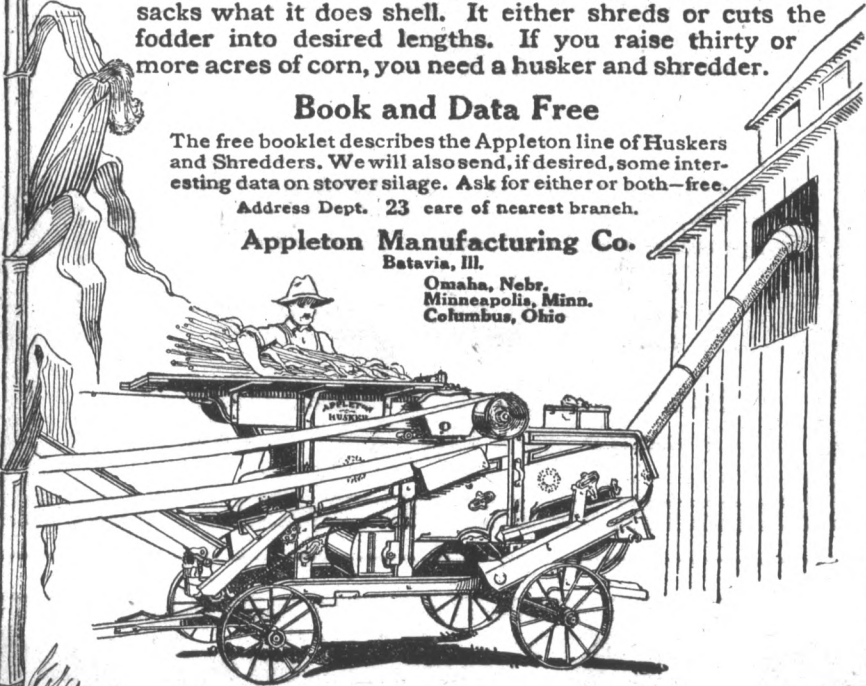
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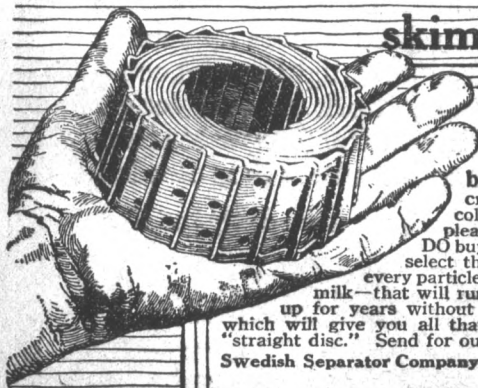
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diated rush for such action, demand and supply conditions not pointing to any material upturns for some time yet. Further depression in corn would tend to force oats down, but declines would doubtless only be slight. Large stocks are available from the harvest in the country and the terminal holdings are moderate.

COTTONSEED cake and meal are attracting unusual interest among the consumers of the high protein concentrates. I have consistently urged readers of The Michigan Farmer to delay purchases of cottonseed feed, the general feedstuffs market conditions not having warranted a price level such as has prevailed in recent months. The market still continues on a downward scale and is approaching what may prove to be the low point for the season. Cake and meal for October-November-December shipment are being offered around \$48 to \$49 a ton for prime 43 per cent protein feed, basis Texas mills, the lowest level thus far reached on the crop, in fact, the lowest level for some years. Compared with a month ago the market is off about \$6 a ton. New crop cake and meal already are moving, though only in a small way. Spot shipment offerings are available around \$50 a ton, basis Texas points, or at a small premium over distant delivery. In the important feeding sections the price will average around \$60 a ton.

Basis for the continued depression in cake and meal, which amounts to more than \$17 a ton since trading in the new crop product was begun about three months ago, is the sharply lower price being paid for cottonseed, the probability of large production in the South, and an extremely light demand for the feeds among cattle operators and other feeders. Crushers are refusing to pay more than \$20 to \$25 a ton for cottonseed in the South, compared with a level around \$65 at this time a year ago and as high as \$90 later in the past crop year. The surprisingly low figure paid for seed is the result of depression in cottonseed oil, the chief product of the crushing plant, the oil being in very weak demand at hardly half the level of a year ago. Planters are rather hesitant about disposing of their seed at current price levels, but the product cannot long be held and this will not prove a factor in the market. Sensational declines in cotton have stimulated the downward trend of cake and meal, though only indirectly. Prices for the feed should continue to recede, but occasional covering by speculators who had previously sold "short," which has been quite general, will offer some temporary support. Feeding of cake and meal by rangemen and other operators has not in many years been of as light a volume as in the summer from which we have just emerged, the disappointing level of the cattle market being largely responsible for this condition. There is a possibility that cake and meal will recede to \$40 a ton in the crushing districts of the South.

COMPARED with cottonseed feed, linseed cake and meal have held up well in price, though the market cannot be termed as strong. Demand is of only a moderate volume. The output of crushers both in the East and Northwest exceeds slightly the buying strength of the consuming trade. Linseed cake and meal is available for prompt or distant forward shipment around \$62 a ton, basis Minneapolis. It is claimed by some handlers that the stocks of linseed feed in consuming channels are very low, the result of delay in buying in recent months. This possibly may be true, yet it does not offer the bullish possibilities that some may construe. The time is not at hand, market conditions as a whole indicate, to accumulate supplies of linseed feed. Linseed cake is

certainly too high compared with cottonseed feed.

BRAN and shorts are in a perplexing position. On one hand extremely light production by mills for this season of the year is tending to maintain values; on the other hand, demand for the offal is comparatively scant, thus checking an upward price movement. The supply, though light, is probably greater than the absorptive powers of the trade, therefore the weak tone in prices. Within the past month bran has eased off about \$4 a ton, being available in Minneapolis and Kansas City, the leading milling markets of the West, around \$40 a ton, sacked, for carlots. The offal is selling in Chicago around \$42 to \$43 a ton, about \$44 in St. Louis. Gray shorts or flour middlings can be bought around \$61 to \$62 a ton in Minneapolis, \$56 in Kansas City, \$61 in St. Louis and on a freight differential at other markets, the heavier offal displaying greater strength comparatively than bran. Both feeds should continue to work lower. Sluggishness in the demand for flour, thus restricting production by mills, is a handicap to bearish operations. Bran and shorts should be bought sparingly.

ALFALFA, clover, clover mixed, timothy and other varieties of hay shared in a boom resulting from eagerness of feeders and other buyers to accumulate stocks before the advanced schedule of freight rates became effective. The increase in freight rates from Kansas City, the largest hay market, to many points in the East and Southeast, for instance, amount to more than \$6 a ton, a sum which market fluctuations cannot easily offset. So it was only natural that buyers accumulated as much hay as possible. Advances of around \$5 a ton occurred on alfalfa and clover, with other varieties also sharply higher. Alfalfa is selling around \$30 a ton in Kansas City for the better grades, with clover at \$16 to \$20. Clover in St. Louis is bringing \$33 to \$35 a ton. Timothy in Chicago is holding up around \$40 a ton for the better grades. Since the increased freight rates became effective, a sharp contraction in demand for hay has been felt, and it is quite probable that before the market reaches a firm basis, the gains in prices recorded before the higher tariffs will have been wiped out. A factor in the freight rate advances which demands consideration is the probable restricted movement of alfalfa from the irrigated sections of Idaho, Utah, Montana, Nevada and Wyoming, owing to the excessive freight charges. This, however, will not be felt for some time yet, probably not until late in the fall, when the movement normally reaches a large volume.

FEEDING MEADOWS.

In the past it was a common practice in parts of the country to stimulate an extra growth of hay by the use of top-dressings of land plaster or gypsum; and, while this method was long ago abandoned generally, the lately recognized need of more sulphur compounds for some soils appears to furnish a reason for its revival. However, not many farmers will be led to use this old-time remedy until Michigan experiments show conclusively that land plaster is as valuable now as it was once believed to be. In the meantime all the available stable manure and suitable commercial fertilizers will be called upon for help in meeting the present problem.



A HANDY ROOT CELLAR.

A VERY convenient adjunct to the barn is the root cellar. Especially is this useful to the dairy farmer since it affords him a very handy place for storing the root crops which he intends to feed to his herd during the winter. The cellar is, however, useful to any farmer, whether he keeps a number of cows or not, as it can be used to store any crop, such as potatoes, etc. Or it may be used as a shelter for the storage tank from which water is obtained for the stock.

The root cellar is best located under the driveway leading into the barn and gives one fair-sized room in which to store sugar beets, mangels, rutabagas, turnips, etc. The ceiling of the root cellar of course slants upwards towards the floor of the barn. There is a door opening through the wall of the basement of the barn through which access to the cellar is obtained and the roots are easily carried to the cows stabled in the barn basement. A window may be placed in the side of the cellar for necessary light and for shoveling the roots through, and if desired one outside door, although this is not always necessary.

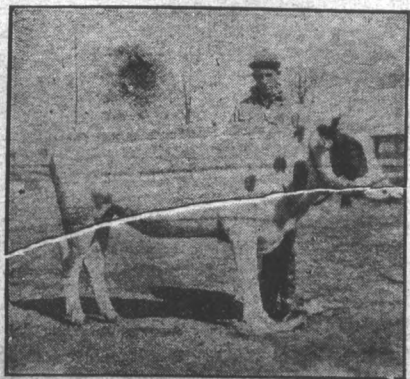
The root cellar is most conveniently installed when the barn is built but it may be added to any basement barn. Care should be taken to have it frost-proof, so that the roots will not freeze. It may be built of heavy planks, or better still, of concrete. No additional space is needed for this cellar, and if it is built when the barn is put up considerable labor in hauling gravel for the driveway is saved, for instead of having a solid fill, the cellar occupies the space. When finished one has both a good driveway and root cellar combined.—CHAS. H. SMITH.

SPRAY IN FALL FOR CURL.

PEACH leaf curl has been quite destructive in some localities this year. The trees have been defoliated wholly or partially in numerous orchards, and the prospects for next year's crop greatly lessened.

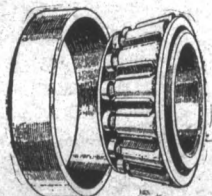
Unless the trees are sprayed when the buds are dormant, the application of spray material is ineffective. Last spring growers were delayed with their spraying until after the buds had started, and as a result they suffered severely from the curl.

In order to overcome the disadvantage of unfavorable weather in spring spraying the spraying experts are advising every peach grower to spray his peach orchard in the fall after the leaves have dropped and the wood has hardened. The following mixtures are recommended by New York state fruit experts: Concentrated lime and sulphur 32 degrees Baume diluted 1-15. If San Jose scale is present, lime and sulphur should be used at the rate of 1-8. Copper sulphate is very effective for the control of peach leaf curl when used at the rate of 2 pounds to 50 gallons, but it does not control scale. It is necessary that the application be as thorough as a careful sprayer can make it, so that every bud is covered.—E. E. R.



A Good Heifer Owned by a Wayne County Club Member.

Do You Know—



STANDARD PRACTICE
The use of Timken Tapered Roller Bearings at points of hard service in the great majority of motor-vehicles is proof of leadership established on the tapered principle of design, quality of manufacture, performance on the road, and service to the automotive industry.

that the man who bought his first truck on a basis of "the cheaper the better," is the strongest supporter of the belief, "the better the cheaper?"

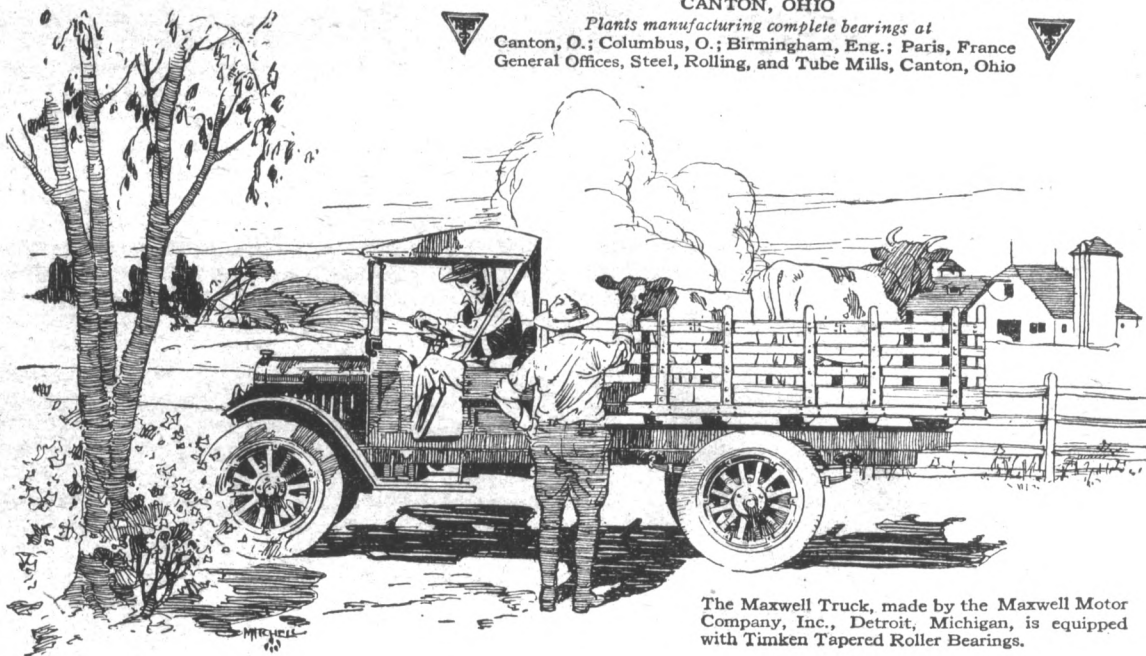
that the well-made truck with Timken Tapered Roller Bearings to carry the load and cut down friction is *always* the cheapest in the end?

that we like to have Timken Bearings put up against the tough jobs in passenger car, truck, and tractor, because it's there that their ability to carry load from any and all directions is of greatest value?

that you'll find Timken Bearings in 85% of the trucks and passenger cars and in a majority of the leading tractors?

THE TIMKEN ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
CANTON, OHIO

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Canton, O.; Columbus, O.; Birmingham, Eng.; Paris, France
General Offices, Steel, Rolling, and Tube Mills, Canton, Ohio



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the Factory
Yourself

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and find out what you can save on a Kalamazoo Pipeless Furnace. Costs less than the price of a good stove—heats the whole house. Save in buying, save on easy installation, and save in economy of fuel. Ask any Kalamazoo owner. Cash or easy payments. Quick shipment. Let us send you our big Kalamazoo Catalog and tell you how Kalamazoo owners are saving money and living in warm homes. John J. Wagner of Pittsboro, Wash., says: "Saved \$200. Others asked almost three times the price of a Kalamazoo." Write today.

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Also get our offer on Paints, Roofing, Cream Separators, Sewing Machines, Congoleums, Chemical Indoor Toilets, etc.

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Trade Mark Registered
Direct to You

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Marching Shoes

First grade factory, cut-down price. Direct to you at only \$5.15. Retail price of these shoes is \$9.00. Made of the best elk skin waterproof leather.

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ARMY SHOE CO., Inc.**
Dept. 863 Westfield, Mass.

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Waterfy Your Home With the Leader

Putting in a water system to supply your home and your stock deserves careful consideration. A mistake is serious and expensive. A convenience that doesn't work right, that has to be tinkered with, is an inconvenience.

Don't run any risk. Be safe, sure, certain. Install the

Leader

Home Water Systems—Leaders in fame as well as in name.

We know all systems, but we sell the Leader because it has been proven best by years of test. It will last a life time. It is the only home water system where the tanks and pumps are manufactured, and the whole system completed and tested as a unit in one factory. Since 1903 the Leader has given satisfaction.

If you don't know the local Leader dealer, write us.

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Detroit



Established
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Leader

Tanks, Pumps and
Power Equipment

Feed Every 3rd Hog FREE

Save feed and get your hogs ready for market in less time. Prove at our risk that you can save fully one third your feed, making it possible to feed every third hog free by feeding

Milkoline At 2c a Gallon

Milkoline has a base of pasteurized and sterilized, modified Buttermilk. It is guaranteed not to contain any sulphuric acid or anything of an injurious nature to hogs or poultry.

Aids Digestion: Thousands of the most successful hog raisers from New York to California during the past seven years have proved that Milkoline helps and assists digestion, tending to insure perfect assimilation of feed. It helps tone up the system so that hogs are less subject to disease, and practically insures gains of 2½ pounds per head per day.

University Tested: Professor W. B. Combs while Asst. Prof. of Dairy Husbandry at Missouri University conducted a scientific test on Milkoline and found that Milkoline fed hogs put on more weight and showed 82.5% more profit than hogs not fed Milkoline. W. H. Graham a successful feeder of Middletown, Mo., said \$30 worth of Milkoline made him an extra profit of \$420. Lee Jackson of Wappingers Falls, N. Y., says Milkoline fixed up a bunch of shoats in fine style and is great for brood sows.

Can't Spoil: Milkoline is guaranteed not to rot, sour or mould. It will keep indefinitely in any climate. Flies do not come near it. It is always uniform, and is guaranteed to make you money or it doesn't cost you anything.

—Distributed by—

SCHWARTZ BROS.,



2c a Gallon Milkoline comes in condensed form, and you do the diluting on your own farm. When fed as directed Milkoline mixture (one part Milkoline to 50 parts water or swill) costs only 2c a gallon. Full feeding directions free. It is shipped in convenient kegs and barrels which we supply free. The prices are as follows: 5 gal. \$2.50; 10 gal. \$4.50; 15 gal. \$6.50; 32 gal. \$12.00; 65 gal. \$23.50. It pays to buy in barrel lots because you save 60c a gal. over the 5 gal. quantities.

30-Day Guaranteed Trial. You are safe in ordering any quantity of Milkoline today. Feed one half the shipment to your hogs and poultry in a thirty day test, then if you aren't entirely satisfied return the unused part to us at our expense and we'll immediately refund every cent you paid us. We are so confident that you will find Milkoline the best money maker on the farm that the S. W. Boulevard Bank of Kansas City substantiates this offer. You are the sole judge. Send money order, or check, to us or our nearest dealer and we will ship immediately. Our booklet, "How to Hustle Heavy Hogs to Market" will be sent free on request—your name on a card will do.

Saginaw, Mich.

Wanted Married Man

by year on farm for milking and general farm work. State wages. Address Box H 918, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

G-O-L-L-I-E-S

for farm and home; to assist with chores and protect your property. A few puppies for prompt delivery; eligible to register. IMPERIAL WHITE DOG KENNELS, R.R. Hudson, Mich.

State's Greatest Stock Show

Quality Exhibits, Capable Judging and Enthusiastic Breeders Make a Magnificent Show at Detroit

THIS YEAR'S Michigan State Fair set a new mark for livestock exhibits and indicated in a convincing manner the progress made. Judges from the Cornbelt States expressed surprise at the quality of the stock. Progress in the past year was greater than ever before in the same length of time. No state fair is in greater need of better barns and suitable judging rings. Judging conducted in so many separated rings offers no opportunity for visitors to follow the awards. Properly directed, the Michigan State Fair stands on a threshold of livestock development that will rival fairs of Cornbelt States and amaze and delight those who come to study the good and bad points of the animals on exhibition and watch the work of judges. Exhibitors, as well as visitors, find little satisfaction at fairs where blunderbuss management nullifies the educational value of the exhibitors and work of judges. And the arrangements for furnishing the press with a list of awards should be such as to give exhibitors the benefit of the publicity which follows.

Turning to pleasanter topics, the attendance was good and a number of new exhibitors made their initial bow. Dairy cattle exhibits were better than ever. Beef cattle showed more uniform quality, especially Hereford and Aberdeen Angus breeds. Swine exhibits were far above former years and reflected the increasing interest in larger type and bigger-boned animals. Sheep exhibits were on a par with other years, though entries for several breeds were made up from Ohio, New York and Ontario flocks. Draft horses were fewer in numbers, but quality was there. A number of horsemen report more interest in the business than ever before.

Aberdeen Angus Cattle.

Each year marks a milestone of Aberdeen Angus progress in Michigan. A number of herds are rapidly coming to the front and attracting attention to the state as a breeding ground for Angus cattle. Scripps, Woodcote Stock Farm, Coupar & Curry, Martin & Son, F. J. Wilbur of Michigan and Carpenter & Ross of Ohio presented strong exhibits. The senior heifer class brought out the best line-up ever seen in Michigan. All down the line the animals were good and the interest keen. Awards were as follows:

Bull 3 years or over—Carpenter & Ross, 1st; W. E. Scripps, Orion, Mich., 2nd.

Bull 2 years old and under 3—Thos. Barnett & Son, Pontiac, Mich., 1st; Coupar & Curry, Mariette, Mich., 2nd; Woodcote Stock Farm, Ionia, Mich., 3rd; Carpenter & Ross, 4th.

Senior yearling bull—W. E. Scripps, 1st.

Junior yearling bull—Woodcote, 1st; Scripps, 2nd; F. J. Wilbur & Son, Clio, Mich., 3rd; Scripps, 4th.

Senior bull calf—Woodcote, 1st; Scripps, 2nd and 3rd.

Junior bull calf—Scripps, 1st; Carpenter & Ross, 2nd; Woodcote, 3rd.

Cow 3 years old or over—Scripps, 1st and 3rd; Woodcote, 2nd; Dr. G. R. Martin & Son, Crosswell, Mich., 4th.

Cow 3 years or over and calf—Carpenter & Ross, 1st; Woodcote, 2nd; Scripps, 3rd; Martin, 4th.

Heifer 2 years and under 3—Carpenter, 1st and 2nd; Woodcote, 3rd; Scripps, 4th.

Senior yearling heifer—Carpenter & Ross, 1st; Woodcote, 2nd; Scripps, 3rd; Martin, 4th.

Junior yearling heifer—Carpenter & Ross, 1st; Woodcote, 2nd; Scripps, 3rd and 4th.

Senior heifer calf—Scripps, 1st; Carpenter & Ross, 2nd and 4th; Woodcote, 3rd.

Junior heifer calf—Scripps, 1st; Woodcote, 2nd.

Senior champion bull—Carpenter & Ross.

Junior champion bull—Scripps.

Grand champion bull—Carpenter & Ross.

Senior champion female—Carpenter & Ross.

Junior champion female—Scripps.

Grand champion female—Carpenter & Ross.

Aged herd—Carpenter & Ross, 1st; Woodcote, 2nd; Scripps, 3rd.

Young herd—Woodcote, 1st; Scripps, 2nd.

Calf herd—Scripps, 1st; Woodcote, 2nd.

Four animals, get of one sire—Woodcote, 1st; Scripps, 2nd; Martin, 3rd.

Two animals, produce of one cow—Carpenter & Ross, 1st; Scripps, 2nd; Woodcote, 3rd; Martin, 4th.

Hereford Cattle.

Quality reigned supreme in the Hereford classes. Allen Bros. and Davidson & Sons of Michigan faced some of the best herds Missouri, Ohio and Indiana could send out. Prominent breeders, attracted by the progress that Michigan breeders are making and the liberal prices the Allens, Harwood, Taylor and others have paid for breeding stock, made a big effort to send a strong exhibit to the fair this year. As a result, hundreds of breeders and farmers were greatly impressed with the progress the breed is making here in Michigan. Allen Bros. were out with a remarkably good herd, and when it is considered that they faced such strong competition as Pickering, Hill and Fownner Stock Farm they are entitled to a vote of thanks from Michigan breeders for convincing visitors that this state can produce as good pure bred Herefords as any state in the Union. Awards were split up as follows:

Bull 3 years or over—W. A. Pickering, Benton, Mo., 1st; James V. Hill, Roundhead, Ohio, 2nd; Allen Bros., Paw Paw, Mich., 3rd.

Bull 2 years old—Hill, 1st; Fownner Stock Farm, Decatur, Ind., 2nd and 3rd; John B. Davidson, Eaton Rapids, Mich., 4th.

Senior yearling bull—Hill, 1st; Allen Bros., 2nd.

Junior yearling bull—Pickering, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; Allen Bros., 4th.

Senior bull calf—Pickering, 1st and 2nd; Hill, 3rd; Fownner, 4th.

Junior bull calf—Hill, 1st; Pickering, 2nd; Allen Bros., 3rd.

Cow 3 years old or over—Pickering, 1st; Hill, 2nd; Fownner, 3rd; Allen Bros., 4th.

Heifer 2 years old—Pickering, 1st; Hill, 2nd; Fownner, 3rd; Allen Bros., 4th.

Senior yearling heifer—Pickering, 1st; Hill, 2nd; Allen Bros., 3rd; Fownner, 4th.

Junior yearling heifer—Hill, 1st and 2nd; Pickering, 3rd and 4th.

Senior heifer calf—Fownner, 1st and 4th; Hill, 2nd; Pickering, 3rd.

Junior heifer calf—Pickering, 1st and 2nd; Hill, 3rd; Fownner, 4th.

Senior champion bull—Pickering.

Junior champion bull—Pickering.

Senior champion female—Pickering.

Junior champion female—Fownner.

Grand champion bull—Pickering.

Grand champion female—Pickering.

Exhibitor's herd—Pickering, 1st; Hill, 2nd; Fownner, 3rd.

Breeder's herd—Pickering, 1st; Hill, 2nd; Fownner, 3rd.

Calf herd—Pickering, 1st; Hill, 2nd; Fownner, 3rd.

Four get of one sire—Hill, 1st; Pickering, 2nd; Allen Bros., 3rd.

Two produce of cow—Fownner, 1st; Hill, 2nd; Pickering, 3rd.

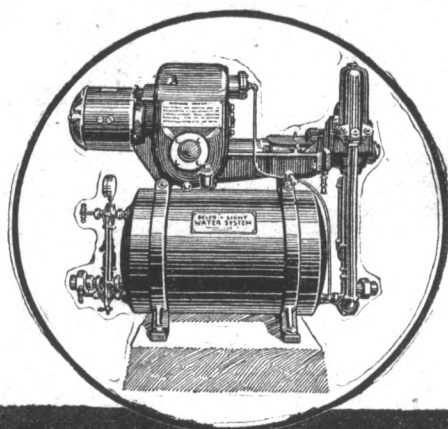
Shorthorn Cattle.

Prescott & Sons, Lessiter and Chaslen Farms faced Carpenter & Ross of Ohio, Shaffner of Pennsylvania, and Rosenberger & Sons of Ohio, in the fight for Shorthorn honors. In one or two classes it is possible that handling the animals properly in the showing would have brought higher honors to a Michigan herd. In watching the

(Continued on page 359.)

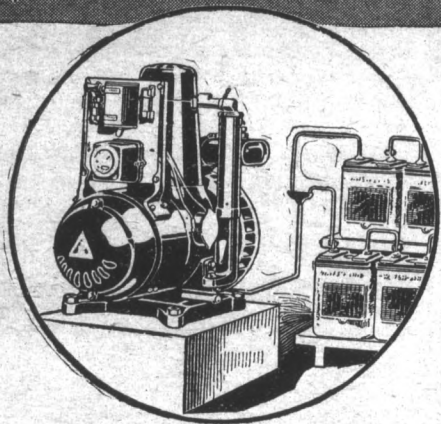


Improving Living Conditions on over One Hundred and Twenty-Five Thousand Farms



A compact direct connected automatic Delco-Light water system to operate with Delco-Light.

DELCO-LIGHT



A complete electric light and power plant for farms and country homes, self-cranking—air cooled—ball bearings—no belts—only one place to oil—thick plate, long-lived battery.

**Valve-in-Head Motor
Runs on Kerosene**

Electricity furnished by Delco-Light is replacing the old back-breaking hand pump with running water and the modern bath.

It is providing an abundance of bright, clean, safe electric light throughout the house and barn—

It is furnishing power to operate the washing machine, the churn, the separator and other labor saving electrical conveniences—

It is taking much of the drudgery out of farm life and helping to make happy, contented farm homes—

And, in addition to all this it is actually paying for itself in time and labor saved on over *one hundred twenty-five thousand farm homes.*


DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY, DAYTON, OHIO

M. L. Lasley, 23 Elizabeth St., East,
Detroit, Michigan

Pringle-Matthews Co., 18 Fulton St., W.
Grand Rapids, Michigan



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Lee Union-A-alls

The Most Popular Work Garment in America

But before you buy
be sure it's a LEE.

*They're not Union-A-alls
Unless they're Lee*

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The 'H. D. Lee Mercantile' Co.
Kansas City, Mo. South Bend, Ind.
Kansas City, Kas. Trenton, N. J.
Minneapolis, Minn.
St. Louis, Mo.
Chicago, Ill.

BEARING THE FARMERS' MARKET

(Continued from page 338.)

propaganda so well directed from the large centers of population, we fear that all the good work done by those who would protect the people from unjust or oppressive actions by the members of the American Institute of Packers will prove to be wasted energy. Therefore we urge that Congress take such action as will regulate the packing interests of the country, and we insist that the administration take such steps as may be necessary to cooperate with Congress in bringing about such regulation."

IN REGARD to the proposed national union of Farm Loan Associations, the farm organizations adopted the following resolutions: "We give our unqualified endorsement to the movement for the formation of the Farm Loan Associations into a national union as one of the first steps toward the realization of the hopes and expectations of the friends of the Farm Loan act, and as a necessity for the preservation and continuation of the benefits of the act. Such union, or alliance, must necessarily be the voluntary expression of the members of the Farm Loan Associations for representation free from official supervision and control."

Answering some of the criticisms against the formation of a union of Farm Loan Associations, Secretary Charles A. Lyman of the Board of Farm Organizations, says there is just as much reason why the loan associations should have state and national unions as that the National banks have state and national bankers' associations.

Supplementary to its plan for Congressional action granting Germany a credit against the billion dollars of alien property held in this country, to be used in part in the purchase of American wool, the American Farm Bureau Federation Washington office is promoting a plan which includes arranging with woolen mills in different parts of the country to spin and weave the farmers' wool into blankets and other fabrics, taking toll of wool or cash payment. A large woolen mill in North Carolina has been operating on this plan for years. This would give the farmers a supply of woolen blankets and cloth at a reasonable cost, and if extensively developed, would provide an outlet for large quantities of wool. The Washington representatives are now corresponding with a number of mills with a view to making this arrangement.

The Washington Farm Bureau office is also working in co-operation with other organizations to secure as early as possible the appointment of the special committee authorized by Congress to hold a judicial investigation of the subject of rural credits, in order that this hearing may be held immediately after the election in November.

E. E. R.

PARTNERSHIP RIGHTS.

23 farmers met and agreed to buy a threshing machine and voted to thresh for 4c per bu. for oats, 5c for wheat, and 6c for rye. Afterwards we called a meeting to see if we could buy a bean thresher and the members were not notified that the question of changing the price was coming up and it was voted to change and charge the standard price or the same as other threshers charge. We are not incorporated—is this legal? A. P. P.

In a partnership the majority controls, and no provision is made by law for meetings or notice of meetings. The change would be valid, unless the provision for threshing at 4c a bushel were a part of the agreement of partnership, in which case it could not be changed without the consent of all the partners, even by notice and vote of a majority. J. R. R.

CONE-SHAPE GRINDERS

IT PAYS TO GRIND ALL GRAINS

Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"Desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof Bowsher. Have used a No. 4 ten years with less than One Dollar per year for repairs." E. W. Watt, Jacksonville, O.

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue.

D. N. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

NEWTON'S FOR HORSES, CATTLE, HOGS.

25 YEARS SALE

HEAVES, COUGHS, COLDS, DISTEMPER, INDIGESTION Cures Heaves by correcting the cause—Indigestion. Prevents Cough, Stagnation, etc. Best Conditioner and Worm Expeller. Three large cans guaranteed to cure Heaves or money refunded. \$1.50 per can. (Includes War Tax). At dealers or mail. Largest packages. Dose is small. Cheapest to use.

THE NEWTON REMEDY COMPANY, Toledo, Ohio

MINERAL HEAVE COMPOUND

CURES HEAVES

Booklet Free

\$3.25 Box guaranteed to give satisfaction or money back. \$1.10 Box Sufficient for ordinary cases. (Includes War Tax.)

MINERAL HEAVE REMEDY CO., 463 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAINT

BARN PAINT \$1.35 PER GALLON

GET FACTORY PRICES ON ALL PAINTS. We guarantee quality. WE PAY THE FREIGHT.

FRANKLIN COLOR WORKS, FRANKLIN, IND.

Wanted by middle aged and young man to take charge of farm, equipped with stock and machinery.

JOHN GRILL, General Delivery, Detroit, Michigan

Look Ahead!!

For your future's sake—for the the Good of your business you should see the show of shows the National Dairy Show.

The Whole World is at your elbow and you will be face to face with the leaders—get the breeders best and latest ideas the result of years all in 10 short days.

See the Grove City Plan and how it worked out—see the State Herd Contests—the Thousands of PURE BRED CATTLE—the JUDGING and the Bull and Calf Clubs.

See the Government Display—the Foreign Ideas. Butter and Cheese from Holland, Denmark and Argentine.

YOU CAN NOT AFFORD TO MISS IT.

One thought from one exhibition or Brother Breeder may mean a fortune as it did with a certain visitor last year.

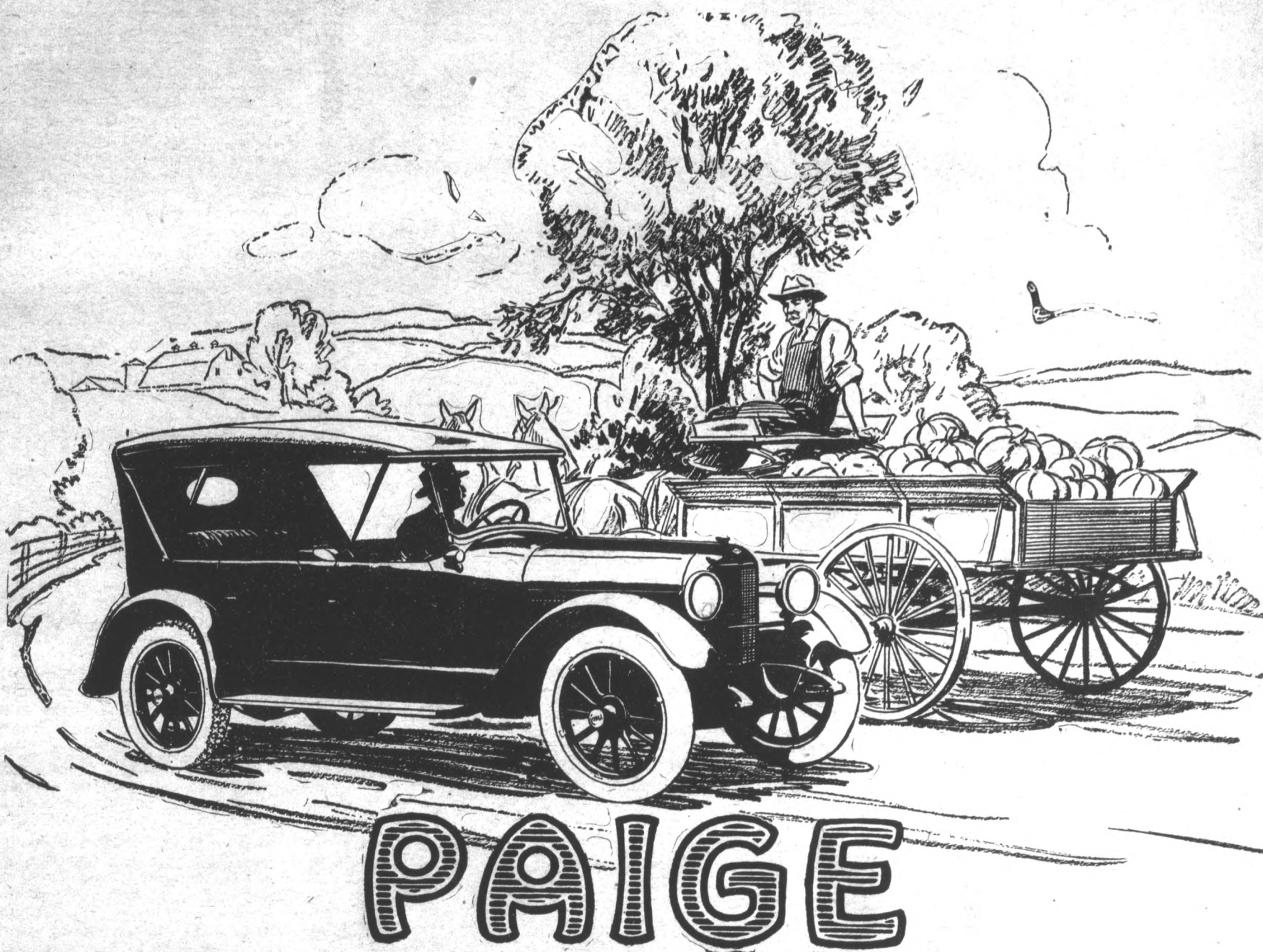
Come and compare notes with the other winners. To be among those present means giving yourself and your business a real chance—this 14th Annual Event will be the biggest one—it's worth the trip—times over.

THE NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW

Oct. 7th to 16th.

UNION STOCK YARDS - CHICAGO

LET'S GO.



THE MOST BEAUTIFUL CAR IN AMERICA

IT is a matter of common knowledge that our sturdy Paige Glenbrook model marks a distinct advance in the building of light sixes. Scientifically considered, it stands as the embodiment of an entirely new conception of mechanical excellence in a car of five-passenger size.

The Paige Glenbrook, it must be remembered, is distinctively a product of the war period. Three years of constant research and ceaseless experiment were devoted to it by Paige engineers before it was ultimately perfected.

Its six-cylinder motor is a product of unusually high refinement, reflecting in every particular

the standards of precision and accuracy developed by the war. And, in body and chassis also, it is a striking example of twentieth century progress in both design and construction.

The Paige Glenbrook is, therefore, in every sense of the word, a strictly modern achievement representing the best that automotive engineering has ever produced in the building of light sixes.

We ask that you give this due consideration before deciding upon your next motor car purchase. If you value true efficiency and dependability in a motor car, your choice will undoubtedly be a Light Six Paige.

PAIGE-DETROIT MOTOR CAR COMPANY, DETROIT, Michigan

Manufacturers of Paige Motor Cars and Motor Trucks

FI SK

**In selecting a tire for your small car
consider these points of the Fisk Red-Top:**

FIRST: There's the size of the FISK Red-Top—not merely “oversize”—but a tire that is actually bigger than others. Take the most popular size: The FISK Red-Top 30 x 3½ is larger than the so-called standardized oversized tires.

SECOND: Consider strength. An extra ply of fabric is built into the FISK Red-Top. Also the tread is much thicker than in the average tire and is made of the toughest kind of rubber.

Result—both side walls and tread are ready to withstand—and do withstand!—the most severe punishment.

THIRD: Looks—good looks. With its “red-top” this tire is as handsome a tire as you've ever seen. It will add a smart touch to the appearance of your car.

It is no accident that the FISK Red-Top gives such remarkable and uniform performance on small cars. The FISK Red-Top was designed for that purpose. It is a specialized product built to give to the small car owner the greatest ease in riding, the greatest possible mileage—and this with the least attention of any tire made.

Since it was placed on the market a little more than two years ago the FISK Red-Top has leaped into popular favor. Despite constantly increased equipment it is only recently that we have been able to catch up with the demand.

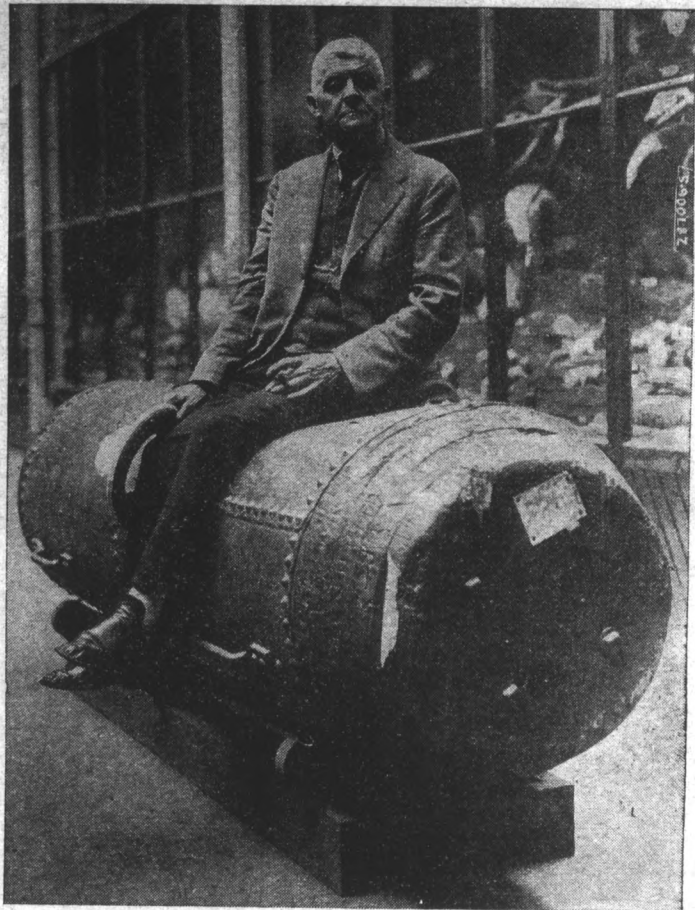
But now you can go to your dealer and get FISK Red-Tops promptly—and after getting them you'll realize what utmost satisfaction in tire value is.

The Fisk ideal guarantees a square deal—“To be the best concern in the world to work for, and the squarest concern in existence to do business with.”

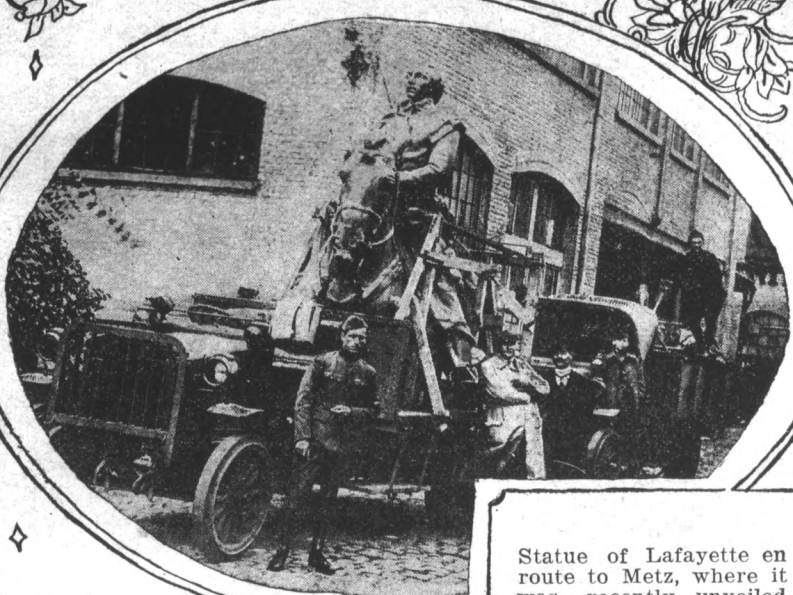
*Next time—BUY FISK
from your dealer*



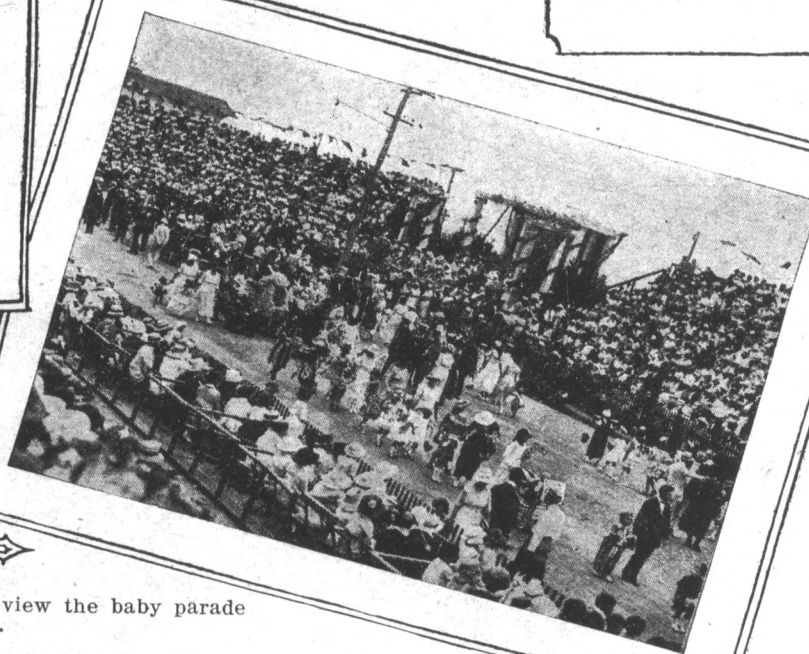
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Bobbie Leach, who went over Niagara in this steel barrel in 1911, is ready to repeat the stunt providing sufficient cash is offered. He is 59 years old.



Statue of Lafayette en route to Metz, where it was recently unveiled with very impressive ceremonies.



Over 100,000 persons view the baby parade at Asbury Park, N. J.



President of Panama and family.



One of the hundreds of girl soldiers who willingly went out to defend Poland against the Bolsheviks.



Champion world roper, Flora La Due, on her horse, "Prince," at the T. & S. Ranch in Alberta.



Paddock winning dash for U. S. at Olympic games.

THE VALLEY OF THE GIANTS

A ROMANCE OF THE REDWOODS

By Peter B. Kyne

"Read this," Henry urged, and thrust a yellow telegraph-form under the Mayor's nose. The latter adjusted his glasses and read:

Imperative building operations commence immediately. Local skepticism injurious and delays dangerous. We must show good faith to our New York friends. J. P. M. insists upon knowing promptly where we stand with Sequoia city council. See them immediately and secure temporary franchise, if possible, to enable us to cross Water Street and build out Front Street. Your arrangement with Cardigan for use of his mill-dock and spur for unloading material from steamer ratified by board but regarded as hold-up. If your judgment indicates no hold-up on permanent franchise, commence active operations immediately upon acquisition of permanent franchise. Engage local labor as far as possible. Cannot impress upon you too fully necessity for getting busy, as road must be completed in three years if our plans are to bear fruit and time is all too short. Impress this upon city council and wire answer to-morrow.

HOCKLEY.

This telegram, as the Mayor observed, was dated that day and addressed to Mr. Buchanan Ogilvy, Hotel Sequoia, Sequoia, Calif. Also, with a keen eye to minor details, he noted that it had been filed at San Francisco subsequent to Ogilvy's visit to him that afternoon.

"Ah-h-h!" breathed his Honor. "That accounts for his failure to bring the matter up at our interview. Upon his return to the hotel he found this telegram—and got busy at once. By Jupiter, this looks like business. Henry, how did you come into possession of this telegram?"

"It must have been mixed up in the documents Ogilvy left with me. I found it on my desk when I was sorting out the papers, and in my capacity of attorney for the N. C. O. I had no hesitancy in reading it."

"Well, I do declare! Wonder who Hockley is. Never heard of that fellow in connection with the N. C. O."

"Hockley doesn't matter," young Henry declared triumphantly, "although I'd bet a hat he's one of those heavy-weight Wall Street fellows and one of J. P. M.'s vice-presidents, probably. J. P. M., of course, is the man behind."

"Who the devil is J. P. M.?"

Henry smiled tolerantly upon his ignorant and guileless parent. "Well, how would J. Pierpont Morgan do for a guess?" he queried.

"Hell's bells and panther tracks!" Mayor Poundstone started as if snake-bitten. "I should say you have hooked a big fish. Boy, you've landed a whale!" And the Mayor whistled soft-

ly in his amazement and delight. "By golly, to think of you getting in with that bunch! Tremendous! Perfectly tree-mendous! Did Ogilvy say anything about future business?"

"He did. Said if I proved satisfactory, he would probably take me on and pay the customary retainer given all of their corporation attorneys."

"Well, by golly, he'd better take you on! I had a notion that chap Ogilvy was smart enough to know which side his bread is buttered on and who does the buttering."

"If I could guarantee Mr. Ogilvy that temporary franchise mentioned in his telegram, it might help me to get in right with J. P. M. at the start," his hopeful suggested. "I guess it would be kind of poor to be taken on as one of the regular staff of attorneys for a Morgan corporation, eh? Say, they pay those chaps as high as fifty thousand dollars a year retainer."

"Guarantee it!" his father shouted. "Guarantee it! Well, I should snicker! We'll just show J. P. M. and his crowd that they made no mistake when they picked you as their Sequoia legal representative. I'll call a special meeting of that little old city council of mine and jam that temporary franchise through while you'd be saying 'Jack Robinson!'"

"I'll tell you what let's do," Henry suggested. "I'll draw up the temporary franchise to-night, and we'll put it through to-morrow at, say, ten o'clock without saying a word to Mr. Ogilvy about it. Then when the city clerk has signed and attested it and put the seal of the city on it, I'll just casually take it over to Mr. Ogilvy. Of course he'll be surprised and ask me how I came to get it, and—"

"And you look surprised," his father cautioned—"sort of as if you failed to comprehend what he's driving at. Make him repeat. Then you say: 'Oh, that! Why, that's nothing, Mr. Ogilvy. I found the telegram in those papers you left with me, read it, and concluded you'd left it there to give me the dope so I could go ahead and get the franchise for you. Up here, whenever anybody wants a franchise from the city, they always hire an attorney to get it for them, so I didn't think anything about this but just naturally went and got it for you. If it ain't right, why, say so and I'll have it made right.'" Old Poundstone nudged his son in the short ribs and winked drolly. "Let him

get the idea you're a fly bird and on to your job."

"Leave it to yours truly," said Henry.

His father carefully made a copy of the telegram.

"H'm!" he grunted. "Wants to cross Water Street at B and build out Front Street. Well, I dare say nobody will kick over the traces at that. Nothing but warehouses and lumber-drying yards along there, anyhow. Still, come to think of it, Pennington will prob- bly raise a howl about sparks from the engines of the N. C. O. setting his lumber piles afire. And he won't relish the idea of that crossing, because that means a watchman and safety-gates, and he'll have to stand half the cost of that."

"He'll be dead against it," Henry declared. "I know, because at the Wednesday meeting of the Lumber Manufacturers' Association the subject of the N. C. O. came up, and Pennington made a talk against it. He said the N. C. O. ought to be discouraged, if it was a legitimate enterprise, which he doubted, because the most feasible and natural route for a road would be from Willits, Mendocino County, north of Sequoia. He said the N. C. O. didn't tap the main body of the redwood-belt and that his own road could be extended to act as a feeder to a line that would build in from the south. I tell you he's dead set against it."

"Then we won't tell him anything about it, Henry. We'll just put off this special session of the council and forget to invite the reporters; after the job has been put over, Pennington can come around and howl all he wants. We're not letting a chance like this slip by us without grabbing a handful of the tail-feathers, Henry. No, sir—not if we know it."

"You bet!" said Henry earnestly.

And it was even so. The entire council was present with the exception of Thatcher, who was home ill. His running mate Yates was heartily in favor of doing all and sundry of those things which would aid and encourage the building of the much-to-be-desired railroad and offered no objection to the motion to grant a sixty-day temporary franchise. However, he always played ball with the absent Thatcher and he was fairly well acquainted with his other colleagues on the council; where

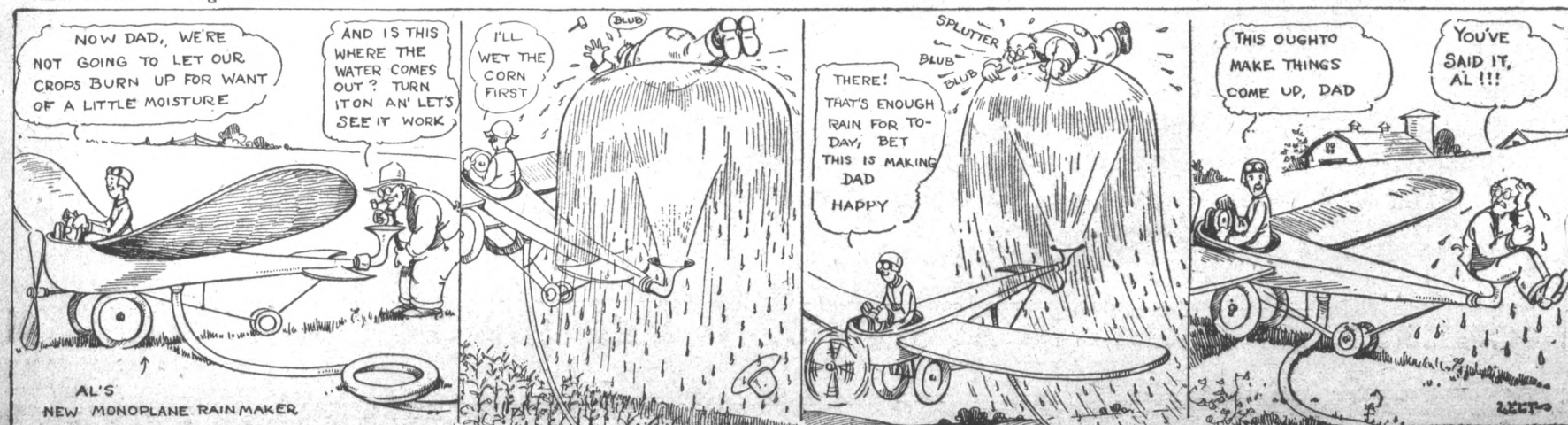
they were concerned he was as suspicious as a rattlesnake in August—in consequence of which he considered it policy to play safe pending Thatcher's recovery. Rising in his place, he pointed out to the board the fact that many prominent citizens who yearned for such a road as the N. C. O. had warned him of the danger of lending official aid and comfort to a passel of professional promoters and fly-by-nights; that after all, the N. C. O. might merely be the stalking-horse to a real-estate boom planned to unload the undesirable timber holdings of the Trinidad Redwood Lumber Company, in which event it might be well for the council to proceed with caution. It was Mr. Yates' opinion that for the present a temporary franchise for thirty days only should be given; if during that thirty days the N. C. O. exhibited indubitable signs of activity, he would gladly vote for a thirty-day extension to enable the matter of a permanent franchise to be taken up in regular order.

This amendment to the original motion met with the unqualified approval of the Mayor, as he was careful to announce for the benefit of the other members of the Solid Four. The fact of the matter was, however, that he was afraid to oppose Yates in such a simple matter through fear that Yates might grow cantankerous and carry his troubles to the Sequoia Sentinel—a base trick he had been known to do in the past. After explaining the advisability of keeping secret for the present the fact that a thirty-day franchise had been granted, His Honor, with the consent of the maker of the original motion and the second thereof, submitted the amended motion to a vote, which was carried unanimously.

At eleven-thirty Thursday morning, therefore, young Henry Poundstone, having worked the greater part of the previous night preparing the deeds, delivered both deeds and franchise to Buck Ogilvy at the latter's hotel. It was with difficulty that the latter could conceal his tremendous amazement when Henry casually handed him the franchise. True, he had slipped that fake telegram among the contracts as bait for Henry and his father, but in his wildest flights of fancy he had not looked for them to swallow hook, line, and sinker. His fondest hope, at the time he conceived the brilliant idea, was that Henry would show the telegram to his father and thus inculcate in the old gentleman a friendly feeling toward the N. C. O. not unmixed with pleasurable anticipations of the day when Henry Poundstone, Junior,

AL AGRES—Again to the Rescue.

—By Frank R. Leet



WINCHESTER

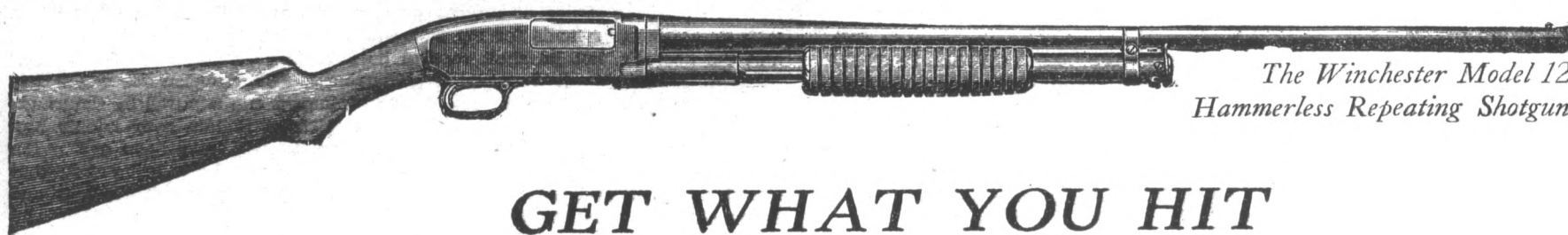
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should be one of the most highly prized members of the legal staff of a public-service corporation.

When he could control his emotions, Mr. Ogilvy gazed approvingly upon Henry Poundstone. "Mr. Poundstone," he said solemnly. "I have met some meteoric young attorneys in my day, but you're the first genuine comet I have seen in the legal firmament. Do you mind telling me exactly how you procured this franchise—and why you procured it without explicit orders from me?"

Henry did his best to look puzzled. "Why," he said, "you left that telegram with me, and I concluded that you regarded it as self-explanatory or else had forgotten to mention it. I knew you were busy, and I didn't want to bother you with details, so I just went ahead and filled the order for you. Anything wrong about that?" "Certainly not. It's perfectly wonderful. But how did you put it over?" Henry smirked. "My dad's the engineer," he said bluntly. "If thirty days (Continued on page 357.)"

What Do We Get Out of It?

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

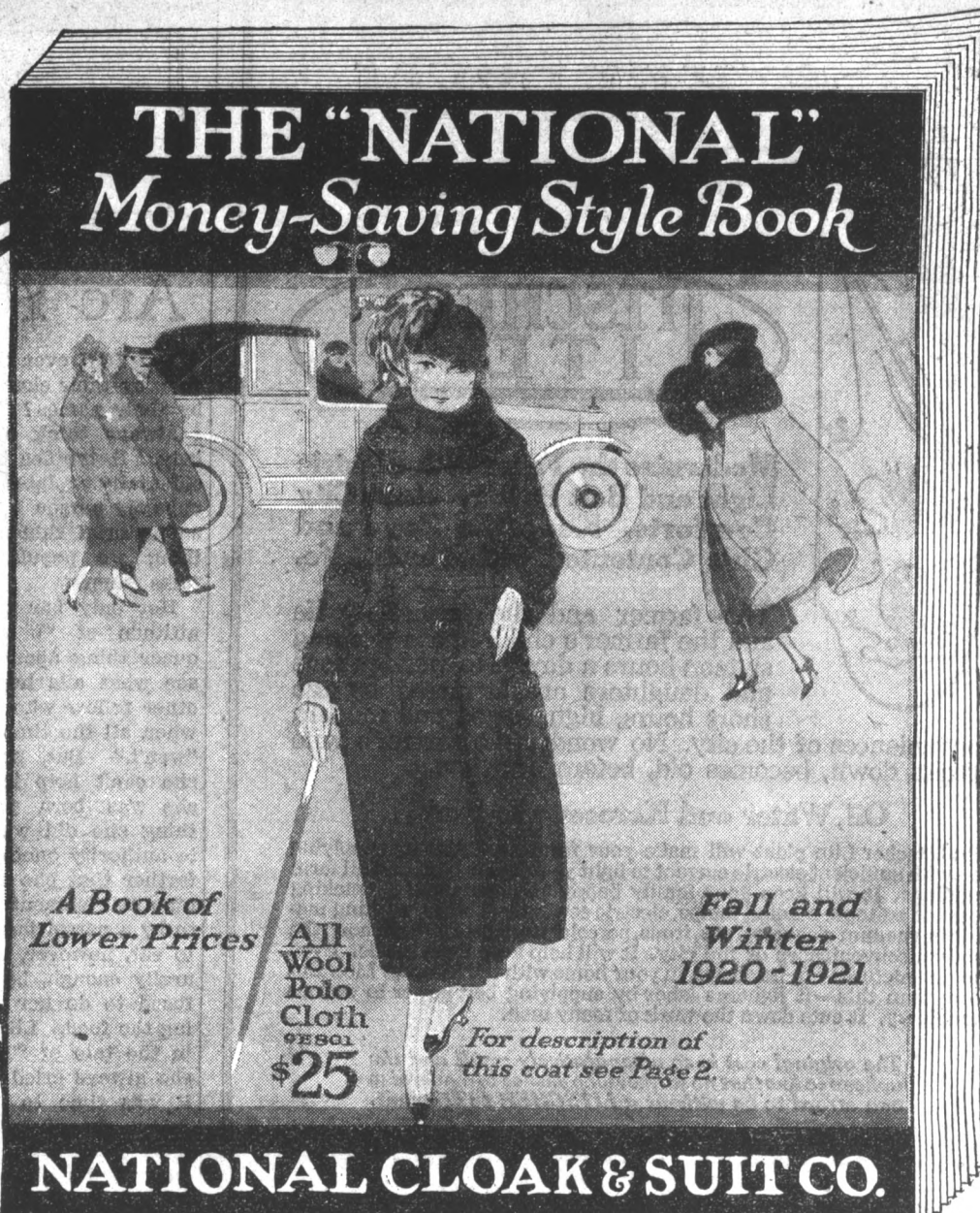
IN the tenth chapter of Mark, St. Peter asks a question which, in modern terms would read, "What do we get out of it?" The passage runs like this: "Peter saith unto him, lo, we have left all and have followed thee. Jesus saith unto him, there is no man who hath left home or brethren or sisters or father or mother or wife or children or lands for my sake and the gospel's, but he shall receive now in this time an hundred fold, and houses and brethren and sisters and mother and wife and children and lands, with persecutions, and in the world to come, life eternal." Peter's question is a natural one. He and his fellow disciples have literally "left all." They have left their business, and that has cost them money. They have had to break with old associations, which has cost them friends, and they have left their families. Many a night, I suspect, when the disciples were in some distant city, Peter thought of the children at home and wondered if all was well. And now the question will not down, is it worth while? Perhaps following the Nazarene is going to be disappointing, after all. Perhaps we will be disillusioned. How it is going to turn out, in the end?

AND Christ gives Peter that wonderful reply. He says that no matter what one may invest in discipleship of money or sacrifice or labor, he will be rewarded one hundred fold, in this life, besides the life to come. In asking ourselves whether this works out in actual practice, let us take the case first of the average church member. He has not exactly "left all," but he has done several things. He is an attendant at church, and thus invests that much time. He is a church worker and invests labor. If he is an intelligent member he knows that he is connected through the church with the whole world. He also knows something of a religious experience. God to him is a reality. Men have given their lives for this knowledge. They have traveled the world over, for as much knowledge of the true God as this average church member possesses. And when death comes to the family, he hears the minister read something about "He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." Thus far, Mr. Average Church Member has received an easy one hundred per cent increase of all he has invested in religion. It is the best business investment he ever made. But suppose our friend is an exceptional case, and really has, as Peter said, "left all" for Christ. Suppose he is a missionary and has left the opportunity of money making, and his aged parents, and gone to far-off foreign lands. Take Alexander Mackay, who was a civil engineer and went as missionary to Africa and lost his life there. Mackay saw many of the natives leave their superstitions and begin new lives. After his death the results of his work showed hundreds of blacks who a year or two before had never seen a book, able to read the New Testament. That was Mackay's increase of a hundred fold.

WITH persecutions." Sometimes we are called on to endure persecution. Isn't that fine? Is it not delicious to think that there are still great causes worth suffering persecution for? All the mighty truths, all the worthy causes are not dead. One would shudder to think that all the big truths were settled, so that there would never again be a call for the heroic. Persecution is honor's badge. It is like the white corpuscles in the blood, that fight off disease. It is like lameness that follows unaccustomed exercise, showing a vigorous readjustment. When those ministers who stood up for certain strikers in Chicago were arrested for doing picket duty, that was an honor. When Mr. Bryan was ridiculed for standing true to his convictions on prohibition in the National Democratic Convention, it showed that the spirit of the crusader is not dead in the "Great Commoner." Persecution may exist in the high school, when cheating is common, and some boy refuses to stoop to it. It may appear among merchants, when one merchant is content with a modest profit and will not profiteer on the public. Wherever it is found, it is a sign of life.

AND in the world to come, life eternal." Christ's words are wonderful, if they applied only to this life. We receive returns of one hundred per cent now. But to crown it all, and make it perfect as only God can make perfect, he adds this, "And in the world to come, eternal life." Some way we respond to those words as if by instinct. No one makes us believe them. We want to believe them. They are perfectly natural to us. When children are turned loose on the lawn to play, they laugh and run, as by second nature. When Moses heard the voice out of the burning bush, instinctively he obeyed, and fell upon his face. And in the same way we respond to the words of the Galilean King, when he talks about the other world. We feel and know that he knows what he is talking about, and we feel and know that we can trust Him. To follow Him is to get the most possible out of the life that now is, and that which is to come.

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Are You Getting or Giving?

DO YOU ever think of your friends by their characteristics instead of by their names? There's one woman I always think of as the "I won't" lady. It typifies her exactly, and incidentally explains why she is the most unhappy person I know, though so far as material things go she has everything we popularly suppose makes folks happy.

Her only bar to happiness is that attitude of "I won'tness." And the queer thing about it all is, she can't see what ails her. It is always the other fellow who "won't" in her eyes, when all the time she is the one who "won't." But, poor thing! Perhaps she can't help it. Her mother says she was born protesting. The first thing she did was to yell, according to authority quoted. And mother adds further that she absolutely refused to take nourishment until she was forced to by a perspiring nurse. Once induced to eat, however, she took to that naturally enough, but always she has refused to do her part towards providing the food. Like the greedy animals in the tale of "The Little Red Hen," she always cried out, "I won't," when it was time to sow and reap and gather into barns. And when meal-time came, unfortunately for her, no one was found brave enough to do as the little red hen did, shoo her away from the table, and gobble up everything. She was allowed to take her share—and a little more—even though she refused to help get it. If she had only had a brave mother or father when she was coming up!

But she hadn't. When it was time to wash dishes or set the table or make the beds or dust or do any disagreeable work, it was always just the psychological moment for her to practice her music or get the next day's arith-

metic, or take a bath, or go out and gather a bouquet, or make a dish of fudge, or run over to a neighbor with a glass of jelly. And mother never set her foot down hard. Sister, who was good natured and easy to get around, grumbled some, but did the dirty work. So mother and sister both encouraged the "I won't" habit rather than have a fuss.

In school the teachers made the same mistake. Some idea about getting along without antagonizing the girl led them to overlook all sorts of idleness, "cribbing," insolence and flunking. The girl was slid through school, not on her merits but because her father had strong political influence and was a supporter of the superintendent of schools. It is little wonder that she grew up thinking she needn't do anything she didn't like to do.

The idea pursued her straight to the altar. While her lips said, "I will," her thoughts said, "I won't." And she hasn't. At first, until the glamour wore off, it worked all right, but later husband began to rebel. She wouldn't be bothered with his family running in whenever they felt like it, so she started a family quarrel. She wouldn't do housework, and, until the war, that got by satisfactorily. But since domestic help has become scarce things haven't gone well. Husband flatly refuses to live in a boarding house, and if they live at home someone has to do the work. And he won't do it!

She never would be bothered with children, but now nursemaids demand such wages they are beginning to be classed with luxuries. So the "I won't" lady finds herself in a hard place. If there was only someone to take them for a half day occasionally, but she has quarreled with everyone

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These two girls, Edna Nordstrom and Lempe Alanen, members of the Hilltop Sewing club, gave an interesting garment making demonstration at the recent Cloverland Round-up in Chatham, Alger County. They were wearing neat dresses which they had made as part of their club work. Their demonstration made many converts to the boys' and girls' club work, being conducted in the state under the direction of Miss Barbara Van Heulen.

in her husband's family, and her own family are openly exultant at her predicament. Though that doesn't seem exactly fair, seeing they helped to make her what she is.

Altogether the "I won't lady" isn't very happy, and all owing to her attitude towards life. She started out determined to grab only what she liked and to steer clear of what she didn't like, and has found out it can't be done—always. And instead of blaming herself she blames everyone else. If she could only see that life must have its disagreeable side as well as its pleasantness. If she could only see that "I will" gets farther than "I won't."

DEBORAH.

WATERPROOFING AN OLD RUG.

Household Editor:—A few weeks ago in your paper was a request for a method for making an old rug serve as a linoleum. I wonder if this is not the information wanted:

Mix one-half pound of finely powdered alum and seven pounds of flour with enough cold water to make a smooth paste. Then pour on boiling water to thin it, and cook well until the mixture is a cream color, stirring meanwhile to prevent lumping and burning.

When this paste is cold, work into the carpet with a brush. When dry paint with any reliable ready mixed floor paint, using about one and one-half gallons to fifteen yards of carpet. This can be cleaned the same as linoleum.—Mrs. D. F. K.

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For the woman who is interested in putting up fruit and vegetables, "Every Step in Canning" will be a valuable first aid. This gives full directions for cold pack canning and for preserving all sorts of foods, meat, fruit and vegetables, in all sorts of ways, drying, smoking, pickling, fermenting. The directions are very simple and thorough, and no one can make a mistake if they are followed explicitly. Published by Forbes & Co., Chicago. Price \$1.25.

MUSTARD PICKLES.

Household Editor: Please publish recipe for chopped mustard pickles where tumeric and flour are used.—A Reader.

Mustard Pickles.—One hundred small cucumbers, one quart of small white onions, two medium cauliflowers, two bunches of celery. Separate cauliflower into flowers and cut in pieces, cut celery, mix all vegetables and cook tender in enough water to cover, with one cup salt. Mix one cup flour, six tablespoons mustard, one tablespoon turmeric powder, add cold vinegar slowly, stirring constantly till smooth paste forms. Then add one cup sugar and two quarts of vinegar and cook over hot water, stirring constantly at first, then occasionally until like boiled salad dressing. Heat vegetables in this, and put in crocks or fruit cans. This makes one gallon. Small cucumbers which need not be cut are nicer for this, but large ones may be used and cut in inch pieces.

In the matter of ironing, it will save steps to place the ironing board and the basket of folded clothes near the clothes bars, instead of walking across the floor to get the clothes from the basket, and to hang them on the bars after they are ironed. Still we have seen women walk miles while doing an ironing.



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Our Boys' and Girls' Department

The Muskrat Takes an Added Importance

By R. E. Borradaile

THE boys and girls who have watched the fur market know that the crest of the rising wave of fur values was reached in the auction sales of last February and March, when the much despised weasel's pelt sold as high as \$4.10, the common muskrat at \$7.50, the odoriferous skunk at \$12.52, the cunning raccoon at \$30, the red fox at \$71, the sly lynx at \$66, the highly-prized mink at \$75, and the rapidly disappearing otters, martens and fishers at \$105, \$201 and \$365 respectively. Prices receded from these high positions in the May sales, the decline being about twenty-five per cent, but this leaves prices still at almost an incomprehensible level when considered in terms of only a few years ago. These prices are significant, however, and authorities do not consider that they represent undue inflation of values, but rather reflect the marked

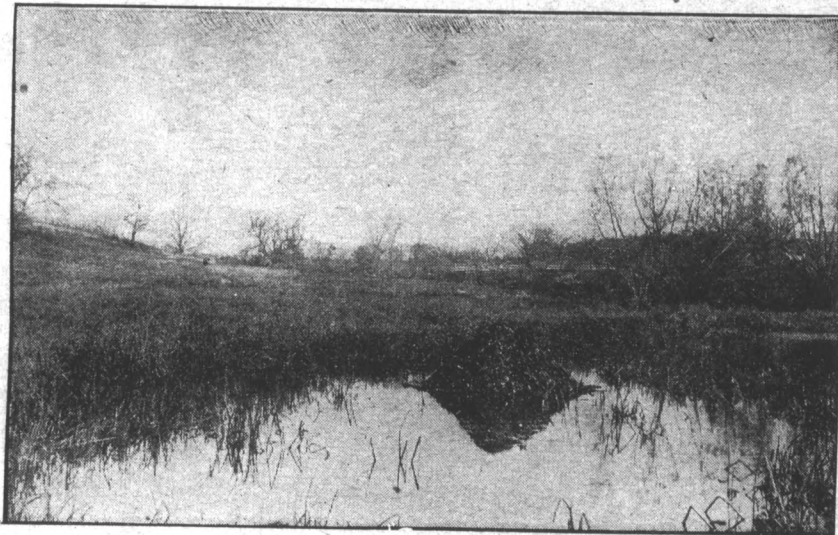
quently a trapper's whole catch would sell for an average much lower than twenty cents. The October sales at St. Louis in 1915 show that muskrats sold as high as thirty-six cents, where as four years later they brought as high as \$5.10. This phenomenal advance is responsible in a large measure for the rapid reduction in the numbers of muskrats available, and has made the swamps which the animals inhabit of commercial value. Overflow land, which could not be disposed of and which had practically no market value, has returned excellent dividends when capitalized at thirty to forty dollars an acre. In fact, in Eastern Maryland, where some of the best dark muskrat pelts are obtained, much swamp land which was the home of muskrats changed hands several times last year at increasing values.

Those persons who are familiar with the habits of these animals can recall many an instance when marshes that were trapped practically bare of muskrates were repopulated again by the time the next season arrived. This is not difficult to understand, however, when we realize that muskrats build from three to five times a year and average six to eight young to the litter.

The late Professor David E. Lantz, who made a detailed study of the muskrat, stated that normally the animals mate in March and the first litter is born in April; a second litter is due in June or early in July; and a third in August or September. In favorable seasons a fourth or even a fifth litter may be produced. The gestation period is no longer than 21 days and the young are born blind and develop very rapidly. Generally, the young are born in underground burrows.

Muskrat food is always abundant since the rodent's diet is chiefly herbivorous. Aquatic plants, such as pond lilies, arums, sedges, roots of cattails, weeds and rushes form their chief source of food, but occasionally they feed on mussels or sluggish fish which bury themselves in the mud. When the pond is frozen the rats live almost entirely upon roots found under water. In summer their diet is more varied, including leaves, fruits, and when obtainable, vegetables. In fact, the diet of these animals is so varied that it would not be a difficult task to furnish supplemental feed if they were kept on a swamp or other limited area with the rat population greatly increased above normal.

The owner of swamp land or other habitat muskrats has no cause for worry because of the possibility of muskrat pelts becoming materially cheaper and in less demand. The fur is of excellent quality and durability and has a good value when sold in manufactured form as muskrat fur. A great amount of it, however, is sold to a gullible public under other names. The handsome garments known as "Hudson seal" in the fur trade are nothing more than sheared and dyed muskrat. It also masquerades on the market as "river mink" and "ondatra mink." However, the beauty of the better grades of muskrat fur, dressed in natural color and unplucked, is becoming better recognized and its lustrous sheen is seen in coats, boas, and muffs. Thus, with the rapid depletion of fur supplies generally, the lowly muskrat with its great breeding propensities may be herded and coddled in marsh land so that we may be provided with its necessary and durable pelt.



A Typical Muskrat House, Such as Is Found on Thousands of Acres of Michigan Swamp Land, But Which Are Rapidly Becoming Less Numerous.

shortage in furs of practically all kinds. Within the next few years we will have to determine whether we will go without furs, or whether we will resort to domesticating fur-bearing animals, and thus create a new kind of animal husbandry.

High prices for furs will greatly shorten the time when our supply of raw furs will be entirely inadequate to meet the demand. The fur of the muskrat probably has been the most common source of cheap fur and has been camouflaged to represent more expensive furs than any other pelt, but the supply is diminishing at an astonishing rate. A raw fur buyer in Boston estimates that the supply in the winter of 1918-19 was fifty per cent short of normal, and that of the following winter was fifty per cent less again.

In the state of Wisconsin, trappers in 1917 took over eight hundred thousand muskrats, in 1918 they took less than three hundred thousand, and in 1919 only about one hundred fifty thousand. This occurred in spite of the fact that eleven men set traps for these little animals for every ten of the previous year. In the towns at the mouths of many of the small rivers in the Middle West, the inhabitants point to a new house, a limousine, a farm or business block built with money made from the sale of muskrats during the last two or three years.

Two decades ago when these little animals were very much more common than at present, the value of a prime muskrat pelt was from twenty to thirty cents, and in off years fur-

rats are kept contented with their en-



Clifford Hill Looks Forward to Owning a Large Herd.

A LETTER FROM UNCLE ED.

Dear Boys and Girls:

It greatly pleased me to read in our favorite farm paper, The Michigan Farmer, that the editor was going to turn over to us a generous amount of space for the consideration of things that are of interest to boys and girls. In my mind I caught myself kicking up my heels, because I believe in boys and girls. I was a boy myself once. There were six of us in my father's family, and I was the oldest, so that I know something about boys and girls. Three of us were boys and three girls. Could anything have been finer than that? Somehow it always seems to me that it is not quite as fine as it ought to be to have a big family all of boys or all of girls. Of course, it is all right if it comes that way, and yet, don't you think the young folks are a little bit happier when there are some boys and some girls?

What Are You Thinking and Doing?

So let's talk over in this department the things that interest us. Every farm boy and farm girl knows and does something that other farmer young folks do not know so much about. Few young people but have plans and dreams and aspirations that are peculiar to themselves. Come on, boys and girls. Let's sit down in our quiet chimney corner and think and talk and plan together. If you are doing something worth while in any line, tell us about it. We can be very helpful to one another, I am sure, and enjoy ourselves thinking that we belong to the great Michigan Farmer family, a family than which there is none finer in all the world.

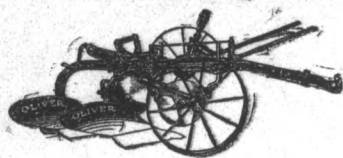
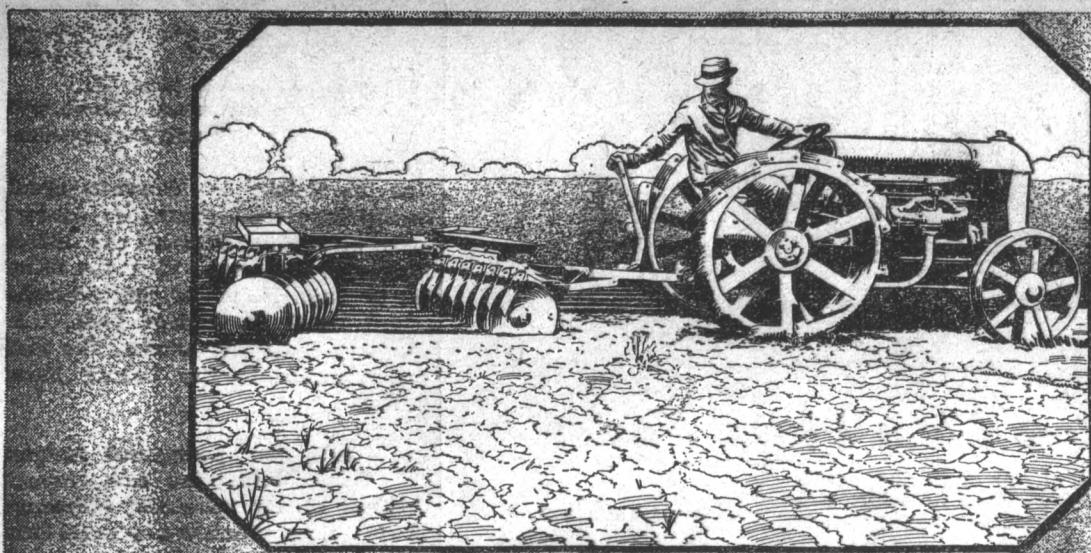
Standing Up For Father and Mother.

A little chap I know is always ready to fight for his father at the drop of the hat. A man said something he did not like about the calves on the farm. In his estimation they were not worth keeping. This was because he liked another breed better, and then, too, I do not think he half meant what he said, but wanted to see what the boy would say. As quick as a wink the boy fired up. "Those calves are all right, sir! My papa raised them and he wouldn't have them if they were not all right. They are not your calves and you don't have to have 'em if you don't want 'em!" This was not said in a saucy way and it pleased the man, but he did not say any more about those calves not being just the thing. It is a fine quality to stand up for father and mother. Can you think of an old word, with a wonderful promise, for those who honor their parents?

Would You Have Done It?

A boy I know of climbed a sapling to the very top. While he was up there, another boy who had an axe cut the tree down and let it fall, boy and all. As luck would have it, the boy in the treetop was not injured, but it was a wonder he was not. I was the boy in that tree, and it always seemed to me the boy with the axe did a pretty mean trick. I never have forgotten it of him, and he has not been to me just the chum he was before. Now, would you have done a thing like that? I don't believe any of our boys would have so far forgotten the part of a man as to do a thing so unkind. Serious results might have resulted; and at best, a boyhood friendship is worth more than the momentary joy of getting the advantage of one when he was in a tight place. UNCLE ED.

Laura McDoogie says that whenever she tried to get something for nothing she finds she has got nothing for something. She has cut out going to bargain sales when she don't need anything. Mr. Patrick McDoogie, who is her husband, is now saving money and both of them are going to the State Fair this year on the money saved by the bargain sales they don't go to.

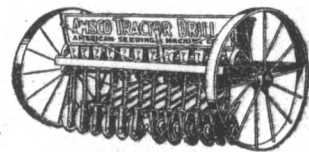


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Accurately sows wheat, oats, rye, barley, rice, peas, beans, etc. Furnished in plain grain or combined grain and fertilizer styles, and with wood or steel wheels.



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matic Disc Harrow was built to work with the Fordson to the end of growing better crops.

It provides fast, thorough and deep seedbed preparation. That is why you will want one with your Fordson. Then, too, there are Roderick Leanspike tooth, spring tooth and orchard harrows, specially built to work with the Fordson.

Oliver Plows and Amsco Tractor Drills, built purposely for use with the Fordson, are also a part of good Fordson farming. Like the Roderick Lean Automatic Disc Harrow, they are controlled by the operator from the tractor seat. See the Fordson Dealer in your town.

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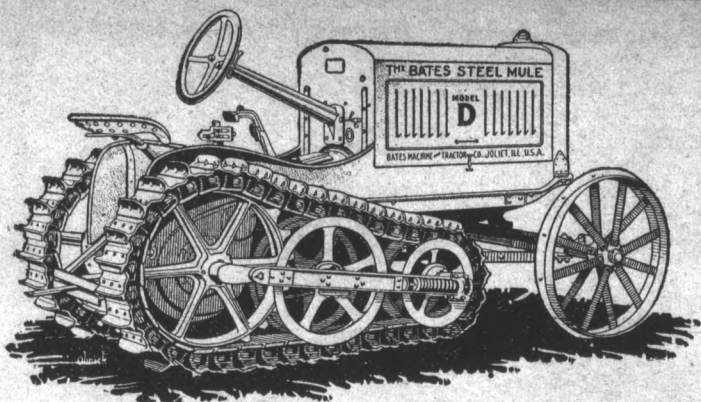
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Moulded through many years of actual field experience, the BATES STEEL MULE satisfactorily overcomes such time consuming defects as slippage, miring down in soft soil, and packing the ground.

Its broad Crawler surface distributes the weight so it does not pack the soil, and the twenty-four cleats constantly gripping the ground insure a traction that enables it, under all conditions, to pull its load at a fast speed and still retain enough reserve for emergencies.

Bates Crawler shoes have hardened steel parts and are 100% oversize—that's why they last for years.

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In wet weather you can hold fast to your job if you wear a Fish Brand Slicker

DEALERS EVERYWHERE

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ESTABLISHED 1836
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COSTS so little no one with wood to cut can afford to be without it. Will saw your winter's wood in a few hours. Does all practical work any other saw rig can and makes unnecessary the expensive, cumbersome rigs used in the past. For a small part of their cost you can now own the

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Powerful 4-cycle motor. Suitable for driving belt driven machinery. Easy to operate, light to move, simple to handle. Users say they make \$11.00 per day cutting wood for the neighbors. **30 Days Trial; 10-Year Guarantee.** Let the Ottawas do your sawing 30 days to prove our claims. **Free Book.**

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PROCESS CORN HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kans.

Our Farm Bureaus

(Continued from page 337.)

exhibitors of both sexes. There will be at least fifty pigs exhibited by members this fall.

In the vicinity of Tekonsha about twenty boys are carrying on ear-row tests with pure Duncan and Silver King corn this year. They are being led by Supt. Nelson of the Tekonsha school, and G. W. Wallace, Y. M. C. A. secretary of Calhoun county. The seed was furnished by the County Farm Bureau.

A MONG the prosperous farmers visited during the ride through Calhoun county were the following: Orwin Adams, who has a splendid farm

farm are among the best in the state. Other farms visited were Stuart Acres, G. E. Lockwood and Reed McCarty, all near Marshall. At Stuart Acres we inspected alfalfa, flax tests and fruit. At the Berkheimer farm, two miles south of Albion, we looked over a splendid herd of Holstein cattle. At the head of this herd is a young bull, Sir Ormsby Ortian Segis, whose sire is Sir Ormsby Hengerveld Korn-dyke, and whose dam is Lola Pontiac Segis. The owner of the farm is J. F. Berkheimer of Detroit, and the manager is R. H. Lyhe.

At Haskel Finley's farm, four miles southwest of Homer, we inspected oats and barley variety tests. Several va-



A Fine Peach Orchard on the Garfield Farley Farm.

south of Goguc Lake in Battle Creek township. Mr. Adams is a dairy farmer. He is active in farm bureau work and a leader among the dairy farmers in this section of the county.

G. T. Fuller is a practical and progressive farmer and breeder of pure bred Shorthorn cattle. His farm is situated between Battle Creek and Leroy townships and consists of nearly 250 acres.

T. W. Sprague, owner of the Wolverine herd of Holstein cattle, is known far and wide among the livestock breeders of the state. His farm is four miles southeast of Battle Creek and is thoroughly equipped for conducting a milk producing and breeding business.

B. K. Bentley, one of the leading dairy farmers of the county, owns and operates a fine farm west of Marshall. He keeps a large herd of dairy cattle and is active in organization work.

One of the most interesting farms in the county is owned by Farley Brothers, and is situated three miles south of Albion. Here we found one of the best peach orchards in the state, not excepting the Michigan Lake Shore region. Some of the alfalfa fields at this

varieties of pedigreed grain were grown beside local varieties. These tests are proving of great benefit in determining the value of the different varieties of small grains in the different counties of the state.

At I. F. Wood's farm, two miles south of Finley, we walked through a fine field of alfalfa. It was the Grimm variety seeded with barley as the nurse crop. The stand was excellent on every square foot of ground.

At the farm of Geo. McKinn, one-half mile south of Farley Brothers, we found a splendid herd of Poland China swine. At the head of the herd is that good boar Commander-in-Chief. His sire is Hadley Wonder, and his dam is Mouw's Wonder. The McKinn farm contains 160 acres of fertile soil and is one of the oldest farms in the county.

About two miles from Union City we visited J. A. Barnum, the veteran breeder of Barred Plymouth Rock fowls and Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Barnum is a progressive farmer and has some of the best of the Barred Rocks in the country. He has been a prominent winner at some of the big poultry shows and has the medals and ribbons for evidence. He



T. W. Sprague's Holstein Herd.

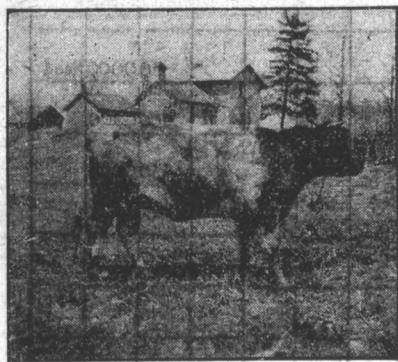
is also breeding pure bred Shorthorn cattle and his herd contains some of the good Scotch and Scotch-topped blood lines. Mr. Barnum is a member of the American Plymouth Rock Club, and was for some time employed in the office of the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association at Chicago. He understands the principles of breeding pure bred fowls and stock, and is making a success of the business on his farm.

AMONG the facts of interest concerning the Calhoun County Farm Bureau, it might be well to mention that it has handled as much wool as any County Farm Bureau in the state.

It has taken the lead in purchasing fire extinguishers for members so that they will have better fire protection.

It has placed a larger number of membership signs on the premises of its members than any other county in the state.

It has been more successful than any other county in collecting from its members. This has partly been due to



Scotch Topped Shorthorn, Owned by J. A. Barnum.

the co-operation of the bankers, who have assisted in making collections.

It has conducted the most successful tractor demonstration ever held in Michigan, at which a 30 acre field was plowed in less than two hours.

Eighty-five per cent of the farmers of the county have joined the County Farm Bureau.

It is organized into township and district units. At the head of the township units there is a president, vice-president and secretary-treasurer. At the head of each school district there is a chairman. Many of these local officers are putting a great deal of time and energy into their work.

Among the other organizations which have contributed to the success of the County Farm Bureau's business program are the seven subordinate and one Pomona Grange, the Battle Creek Community Club and the six substantial Farmers' Clubs. All of these organizations have co-operated to make their County Farm Bureau one of the strongest in the state.

THE VALLEY OF THE GIANTS.

(Continued from page 350.)

ain't enough time, see me and I'll get you thirty days more. And in the meantime nobody knows a thing about this little deal. What's more, they won't know. I figured Colonel Pennington might try to block you at that crossing so I——"

Buck Ogilvy extended his hand in benediction and let it drop lightly on Henry Poundstone's thin shoulder. Henry quivered with anticipation under that gentle accolade and swallowed his heart while the great Ogilvy made a portentous announcement.

"My dear Poundstone," he said earnestly, "I am not a man to forget clever work. At the proper time I shall——" He smiled his radiant smile. "You understand, of course, that I am speaking for myself and can make you no firm promise. However——" He smiled again. "All I have to say is that you'll do!"

"Thank you," said Henry Poundstone, Junior. "Thank you ever so much." (Continued next week.)

Get the moult over!



DR. L. D. LE GEAR, V. S.
IN SURGEON'S ROBE

Eggs and feathers are made of practically the same elements. Hens can't make *both* at the same time. They don't lay until they stop moulting.

The whole key to more winter eggs is in your hands now.

Don't let your hens *drag* through the moult without help. If you do, they'll be run-down just when they should be in perfect condition for *heavy winter laying*.

Begin *now* to use Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription in their feed regularly. More than a million poultry raisers have proved that this famous tonic and regulator is a wonderful aid during moult. Because it improves the whole digestive system, hens get full value from their feed. That means a quicker moult, without *strain*. Give hens this help and get *more winter eggs*.

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription

Prepared from my 28 years' poultry experience and veterinary practice. Sold by 44,000 dealers everywhere—never by peddlers. Go to your dealer *today* and get a package—results or *money back*.

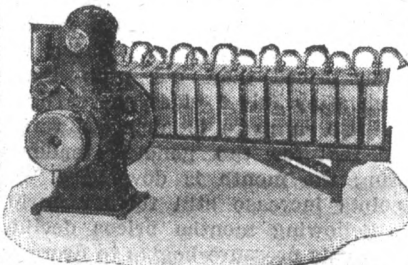
Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Dr. LeGear's Stock Powder will make your stock pay better
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Get Dr. LeGear's 128 page book on the care of stock and poultry. 10c, at your dealer's, or send to us.



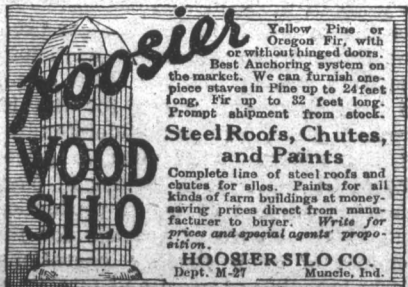
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A 1/2 k.w. generator directly connected with a 2 H.P. air cooled motor. Capacity 45 20-watt lamps. Willard storage battery. Dealers wanted. Write for particulars.

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Yellow Pine or Oregon Fir, with or without hinged doors. Best Anchoring system on the market. We can furnish one-piece staves in Pine up to 24 feet long. Fits up to 32 feet long. Prompt shipment from stock.
Steel Roofs, Chutes, and Paints
Complete line of steel roofs and chutes for silos. Paints for all kinds of farm buildings at money-saving prices direct from manufacturer to buyer. Write for prices and special agents' proposition.
HOOSIER SILO CO.
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40 Cords a Day

Easily Sawn by One Man with new OTTAWA. Get your own fuel at less than 2c a cord, then supply big demand for fire wood at \$20 a cord up. **Beat the Coal Shortage!**

OTTAWA LOG SAW

Over 4 H.P. 310 strokes a minute. Wheel-mounted. Easy to move, cheap and easy to run. Engine runs other machinery when not sawing. Clutch lever starts and stops saw while engine runs. **Cash or Easy Payments. 30 Days' Trial. 10-Year Guarantee.** Send for Big FREE BOOK and Special Low Factory Price NOW. Write to Ottawa Mfg. Co. 1509 Wood St. Ottawa, Kansas.



POULTRY

PULLETS

If you want good laying Hens for this winter, we can help you into a fine stock, a surplus taken from the breeding Colonies of the past season.

YEARLING PULLETS
800 S. C. White Leghorns
300 S. C. Brown Leghorns
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THREE MONTHS OLD PULLETS
200 S. C. White Leghorns
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COCKERELS
Barred and White Rocks; Rhode Island Reds; White Wyandottes, English White Leghorns; S. C. Anconas. We shall be pleased to answer inquiries about any of this stock: Pure Bred Practical Poultry, well bred up for practical purposes. Have you a copy of our 1920 Catalog? Everything is guaranteed.
STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION,
Desk 1, Kalamazoo, Michigan

BARRED ROCKS

Cockerels, Pullets, April hatched, get Norman's superior strain direct. Catalogue 25c. Circular free. **NORMAN POULTRY PLANT,** Chatsworth, Ill.

S. C. White Leghorns. Forre 25 egg strain. Fine cocks \$4.50. Selected yearling hens \$2.50. \$3. each. **ALVAH F. STEGENA,** Portland, Mich.

Pullets and cockerels. From thorough-bred Baron White Leghorns the type that are bound to make good producers. Raised on free range. Every bird guaranteed and shipped on approval. Send for prices and catalog. A few Barred Rock Pullets. Brummers Poultry Farm, Holland, Mich.

BARRED ROCKS. Park's 200-egg strain cockerels which will produce fine layers next year. \$3 each. **E. R. G. KIRBY,** R. 1, East Lansing, Mich.

Cockerels and Hens; Leghorns, Minorcas, Campines, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Brahmas, Wyandottes. Tyrone Poultry Farm, Fenton, Mich.

Whittaker's Red Cockerels

Both combs. Special discount on early orders. Write for Price List. **INTERLAKES FARM,** Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.

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

owler's Buff Rocks. We are now booking orders for eggs. A few choice cockerels left. **R. B. FOWLER,** Hartford, Mich.

LOOK! BABY CHICKS \$14 A 100 UP!

By insured parcel post, postage paid. 40 breeds chicks, 4 breeds ducks. Aug. and Sept. chicks for February and March layers. Catalog free, stamps appreciated. **NABOB HATCHERIES,** GAMBIER, OHIO

R. C. Brown Leghorn C'k'rls
\$1.00 each. White Pekin ducks \$2.00 each. **Mrs. Claudia Betts,** Hillsdale, Mich.

Silver Laced Golden and White Wyandotte eggs from S. best quality only \$1.75 per 15, \$3.25 per 30 by prepaid parcels post. **C. W. BROWNING,** R. 2, Portland, Mich.

Single Comb White Leghorns

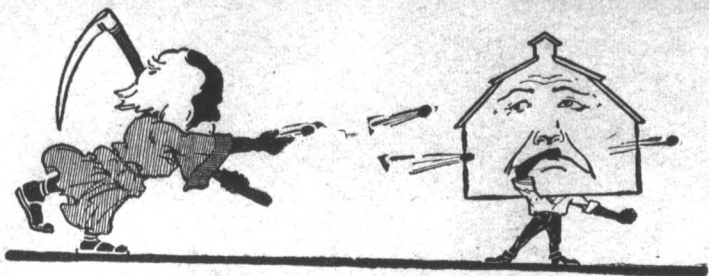
Cockerels from our exhibition matings April hatched \$3.50 each. Four fine cock birds \$5.00 each. **SUNNYBROOK POULTRY FARM,** Hillsdale, Mich.

Rhode Island Whites

Are the best all purpose birds being year round layers. Eggs and chicks and a few good males. **H. H. JUMP,** Jackson, Michigan.

For Sale High quality S. C. Anconas, 20 yearling hens, 10-year pullets, 1 winning cock, 1 cockerel. \$75.00 takes them all and many of the females are winners. **O. C. STERLING,** R. 3, Hillsdale, Mich.

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at your barn too
What are you doing about it?**

Day and night, the year around, Old Father Time throws stones at your barn. Every stone he throws, hits it fairly and squarely everywhere. First thing you know, you'll find a rotten board where some of his stones have hit. Then you'll wake up to the fact, that everywhere the building shows Time's wear and tear.

When you think what barns cost to build these days, it

makes a cold chill run up your back. Happily for you, however, you can protect your barn from the biggest stones the old man wants to throw.

A film of Lowe Brothers' Paint, less than one one-hundredth of an inch thick, will do it. All paint will give some protection. Lowe Brothers' gives the most. We can prove it. Send for facts and figures.

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Wildwood Farms Angus

Effies Lass 238203 sold on May 6th for \$7100. She was sired by Black Monarch 3rd. We are offering for sale Editor of Wildwood 295059 a full brother in blood lines to Effies Lass also four more choice bulls which are old enough for service and sired also by the champion show and breeding bull Black Monarch 3rd.

Our herd is under State and Federal Supervision.

WILDWOOD FARMS ORION, MICHIGAN

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

WOODCOTE ANGUS

Imported Herd Bulls
ELCHO OF HARVIESTOWN (45547)
by Jason of Ballindalloch (38048)
EDGARDO OF DALMENY (45501)
by Escort of Harviestown (36006)
Woodcote Stock Farm, Ionia, Mich.

For Sale Registered Guernsey bulls. May Rose breeding cheap if taken soon. Come or write. John Ebels R. 2 Holland, Michigan.

SPRING DELL FARM GUERNSEYS

For sale: Choice of two bulls two and three years old; also bull calves three to twelve months. Registered. Splendid individuals and breeding. Prices right.
WHITE BROTHERS, R. 2, Box 20, La Porte, Indiana.

Pure bred Guernsey bulls from one to four weeks old. Registered \$30, not registered \$25. Orders shipped in rotation received. No excuse for scrub bulls.
WALTER PHIPPS FARM, 80 Alfred St. Detroit, Geo. E. Currie, Mgr.

For Sale: Guernsey bulls from 3 months to 6 months old. Their sire is DOTTIE'S PRINCE No. 4686; his dam has an official yearly record of 647 lbs. butter fat.
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GUERNSEYS—Federal Inspected. Headed by only son of Carrie of Hillhurst, exchampion of A. A. class. 5 bulls under 10 mos., 1 a dandy whose dam in class D has given over 50 lbs. milk. No females to spare.
G. W. & H. G. RAY, 4 mi. east of Albion, Mich.

Registered Guernseys a very fine show calf, this bull calf is out of a cow milking 40 lbs. a day, the price will surprise you, better get his pedigree.
J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

GUERNSEY BULL CALVES whose sire's dam made 19,460.20 milk, 909.05 fat. Their mother's sire's dam made 15,109.10 milk, 778.80 fat.
T. V. HICKS, Battle Creek, Mich.

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

FOR SALE Registered Guernsey heifers, yearlings and calves.
E. A. BLACK, Route 3, Howard City, Mich.

May Echo Sylvia Bull calf. 2 crosses to May Echo Sylvia, and 3 crosses to King of the Pontiacs. Dam a 2 yr. old daughter of a 23 lb. cow, 6 of his nearest tested dams average 34.49 lb. of butter and 769 milk.
C. H. GIDDINGS, Gobleville, Mich.

For Sale Mixer Saracen, 1st prize Guernsey Bull at Michigan State Fair of 1919. Age 20 mos. Also two young purebred Guernsey cows of excellent breeding. Priced to sell. Write or come to see them.
S. W. SOMMER, Dryden, Mich.

GUERNSEYS Registered Guernsey Bulls for sale.
GEO. N. CRAWFORD, R. 2, Holton, Mich.

31.06 lb. butter 571.46 lb. milk in 7 days, is average of 9 nearest tested dams of 2 mo. old bull. Price \$150. Terms.
M. L. McLAULIN, Redford, Mich.

-WinnWood Herd-

Flint Maplecrest Boy No. 166974
Has Made Good

one of his SONS will raise your herd to a higher standard and better production we have them for sale at moderate prices.

A Few Females For Sale

—OUR JUNIOR HERD SIRE—

Sir Ormsby Skylark Burke No. 264966
A brother to the world champion cow over all breeds.

DUCHESS SKYLARK ORMSBY
Michigan's best bred Ormsby bull.
Better get on the list for one of his sons out of a daughter of Flint Maplecrest Boy.

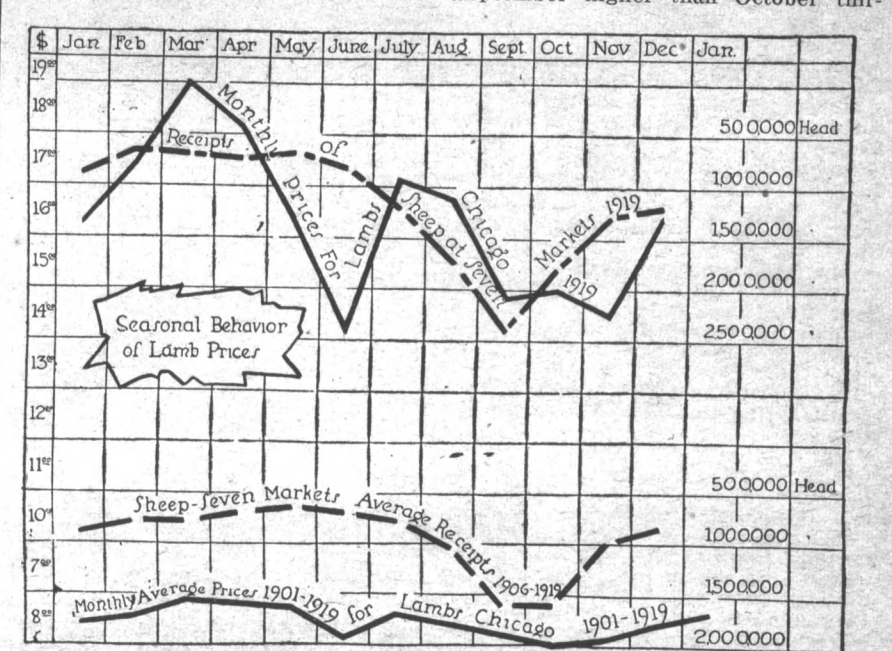
JOHN H. WINN, (Inc.)
Roscommon, Michigan

LONG DISTANCE HOLSTEINS HERD
SIRE PRINCE ONA
(Prince Ona) 23555 Five dams av 1186 lbs. butter and 24771 lbs milk in 1 yr. Only 1 good bull calf left, born Nov. 18th '19, dam untested, \$100. State and Federal supv.—a clean herd.
A. FLEMING, Lake, Mich.

Seasonal Behavior of Lamb Prices

A GRAPHIC chart is often the easiest and clearest way to visualize a market. The chart accompanying this article shows you when to expect high or low prices for lambs.

The regularity with which these price changes have taken place may be summed up as follows: In the last nineteen years, February has been a higher month than January in nine instances and equal to January once; March has been higher than February fifteen times and higher than April eleven times; April higher than May nine times and equal once; May higher than June seventeen times; July higher than June fourteen times (due to change of quotations to new crop lambs); July higher than August fourteen times; August higher than September fifteen times and equal once; early spring, numbers are much fewer September higher than October thirteen times and equal twice; November month. The variation in supplies higher than October ten times; and throughout the year is extreme, over two and one-half times as many arrive in October as in May, based on an average of fourteen years.



You will notice lamb prices have always been highest during March, April and May, because of the lighter supply during the first five months of the year, and the good demand for lamb which prevails at that season.

The price break noticeable in June is due to the start of the lambs of the new crop, which put at a discount old crop lambs upon which the quotations used here are based during that month. The supply is enlarging also. In July the run is still larger, but during this month and after quotations are based upon new crop lambs. These are higher priced than old crop lambs which after July 1 class as yearlings. The rise in price is apparent rather than real for the general tendency during the month is downward. As receipts increase still further during the following months prices decline. When this pressure begins to decrease in November prices advance. There is almost invariably a decided rise from October and November to the first months of the following year.

The difference in prices between October, the low month which averages \$8.01, and the high months, March and April, both of which average \$8.93, is 92 cents, a very substantial difference in favor of the man who chooses those months in which to market his product. However, no feeder who has lambs ready to sell in October could afford to hold them till March for the increased price, but the understanding of such seasonal tendencies in prices should be useful to a farmer in planning his method of sheep production and in the choice of seasons for the conduct of lamb feeding operations.

The people of the United States consume more than 4,000,000 pounds of Early breeding of ewes and forcing of butter daily.

The history of the lamb market during 1919 is chronicled by the lines showing receipts and prices for that year. These lines also furnish an example of the way an individual year may depart from the average. Total receipts for the year at seven markets were the largest on record, due to the enlargement of the Corn Belt, as well as range production during the preceding years. Normal supplies were augmented by liquidation on the part of the drought-stricken northwestern range states. However, demand was strong for the meat, wool and skins, so that prices held up well under the deluge. March was the high period, the receipts being lightest for that month in 1910 and consumptive capacity undoubtedly has increased in the last nine years. April and May receipts were the largest for each month during the last five years, while June receipts were largest since 1911. The dressed trade was unable to absorb the excess. However, part of the decline of prices during these months was due to the larger percentage of shorn lambs which were unusually abundant this year. September receipts were the largest for any single month in the last fourteen years, while August, November and December receipts also were larger than those for the corresponding months of any recent year. Damage to the price list has been rapidly repaired, however, since supplies began to decrease.

GREATEST STOCK SHOW.

(Continued from page 342.)

judging one could hardly help but have a suspicion that cattle which are well handled and respond to coaxing and commands at least have a better show with the judges. The heifer or cow that is properly handled in the ring will instinctively strike a better pose before an audience or judge that gives her a distinct advantage over an animal of equal merit handled by a herdsman who does not understand the fine points of handling his charges before the judge. The awards were as follows:

Bull 3 years or over—C. H. Prescott & Son, Tawas City, 1st; Carpenter & Ross, Mansfield, Ohio, 2nd; W. C. Rosenberger & Sons, Tiffin, Ohio, 3rd.

Bull 2 years old—M. & J. Shaffner, Erie, Pa., 1st; John Lessiter's Sons, Clarkston, 2nd; Carpenter & Ross, 3rd; Chaslen Farm, Northville, Mich., 3rd.

Senior yearling bull—Carpenter & Ross, 1st.

Junior yearling bull—W. C. Rosenberger & Sons, 1st; Prescott, 2nd; Carpenter & Ross, 3rd and 4th.

Senior bull calf—Prescott, 1st; Rosenberger, 2nd; Carpenter & Ross, 3rd; Prescott, 4th.

Junior bull calf—Prescott, 1st and 2nd; Rosenberger 3rd and 4th.

Cow 3 years or over—Rosenberger, 1st; Shaffner, 2nd; Lessiter, 3rd; Chaslen, 4th.

Cow 3 years old and over and calf—Carpenter & Ross, 1st; Lessiter's Sons, 2nd; Chaslen, 3rd.

Heifer 2 years—Rosenberger, 1st; Carpenter & Ross, 2nd and 3rd; Lessiter's Sons, 4th.

Senior yearling heifer—Shaffner, 1st; Prescott, 2nd and 3rd; Carpenter & Ross, 4th.

Junior yearling heifer—Rosenberger, 1st and 4th; Prescott, 2nd and 3rd.

Senior heifer calf—Prescott, 1st and 3rd; Rosenberger, 2nd; Shaffner, 4th.

Junior heifer calf—Rosenberger, 1st and 4th; Prescott, 2nd and 3rd.

Senior Champion bull—Shaffner.

Junior Champion bull—Rosenberger.

Grand Champion bull—Rosenberger.

Senior Champion bull—Rosenberger.

Junior Champion female—Shaffner.

Grand Champion female—Rosenberger.

Aged herd—Rosenberger, 1st; Carpenter & Ross, 2nd; Lessiter's Sons, 3rd.

Young herd—Rosenberger, 1st; Prescott, 2nd; Carpenter & Ross, 3rd; Shaffner, 4th.

Calf herd—Rosenberger, 1st; Prescott, 2nd; Carpenter & Ross, 3rd; Lessiter's Sons, 4th.

Four animals get of one sire—Prescott, 1st; Rosenberger, 2nd; Carpenter & Ross, 3rd; Shaffner, 4th.

Two animals produce of one cow—Prescott, 1st; Rosenberger, 2nd; Carpenter & Ross, 3rd; Shaffner, 4th.

Best heifer calf bred and owned by exhibitor—Chaslen Farms, 1st.

Polled Shorthorns.

L. C. Kelly of Michigan and Simons & Son of Indiana divided honors as follows in the Polled Shorthorn classes:

Bull 3 years or over—L. C. Kelly, Plymouth, Mich., 1st.

Bull 2 years old—C. E. Simons & Sons, Geneva, Ind., 1st.

Senior yearling bull—Simons.

Junior yearling bull—Kelly.

Senior bull calf—Simons, 1st; Kelly, 2nd.

Junior bull calf—L. C. Kelly, 1st; B. D. Kelly, Plymouth, Mich., 2nd.

Cow 3 years old or over—Simons, 1st; B. D. Kelly, 2nd; L. C. Kelly, 3rd.

Heifer 2 years old—L. C. Kelly, 1st; Simons, 2nd; B. D. Kelly, 3rd.

Senior yearling heifer—B. D. Kelly, 1st; Simons, 2nd; L. C. Kelly, 3rd.

Junior yearling heifer—L. C. Kelly, 1st; B. D. Kelly, 2nd; Simons, 3rd.

Senior heifer calf—L. C. Kelly, 1st; B. D. Kelly, 2nd.

Junior heifer calf—Simons, 1st and 3rd; L. C. Kelly, 2nd; B. D. Kelly, 4th.

Senior champion bull—Simons.

Junior champion bull—B. D. Kelly.

Senior champion female—L. C. Kelly.

Junior champion female—Simons.

Grand champion bull—Simons.

Exhibitor's herd—Simons, 1st; L. C. Kelly, 2nd.

Breeder's herd—B. D. Kelly, 1st; Simons, 2nd; L. C. Kelly, 3rd.

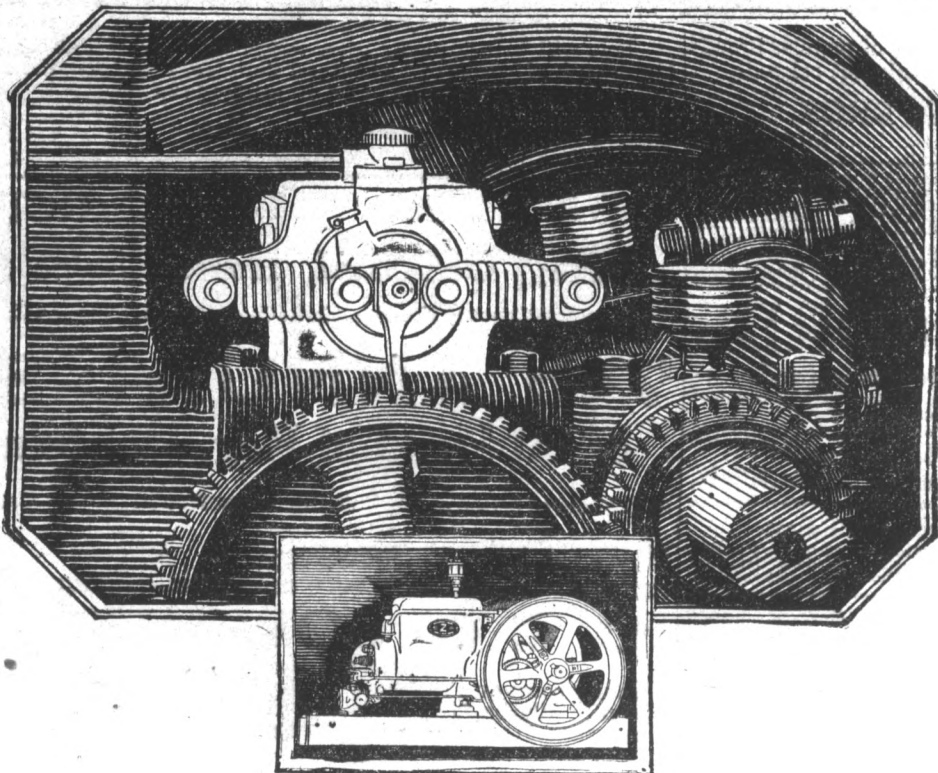
Calf herd—Simons, 1st; B. D. Kelly, 2nd; L. C. Kelly, 3rd.

Four get of one sire—Simons, 1st; B. D. Kelly, 2nd; L. C. Kelly, 3rd.

Two produce of cow—L. C. Kelly, 1st; Simons, 2nd; B. D. Kelly, 3rd.

(Continued on page 361.)

FAIRBANKS-MORSE "Z" FARM ENGINES



Built-In Bosch Magneto Insures Hot Spark

"Z" Engine ignition—positive—from Bosch high tension magneto, built into every "Z" Engine, insures intense hot spark that gives utmost power from fuel.

The high tension system is simple—just a high tension magneto with spark plug—no complications—no moving parts. Magneto is high grade—has interchangeable parts—is as accurately made as a fine watch. It gives the "Z" added power—quick starting—smooth, steady operation.

Other "Z" features are: Runs on kerosene as well as gasoline; more than rated power; parts interchangeable; clean-cut design; long life.

Call on your nearby dealer today and he will show you why you should have a "Z."

PRICES: 1 1/2 H.P. \$85.00
3 H.P. 135.00
6 H.P. 220.00 All F. O. B. Factory



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Facts in BLACK & WHITE

Purebred Holstein Cattle Save Labor

Whatever the amount of milk or butterfat you wish to produce, it is not better policy to use large-yield cows than to feed and shelter the necessarily greater number of small-yield cows? Use Holsteins and you save labor, feed, stable-room, equipment and risk. They are always healthy and ready for work. Choose cows according to their capacity for converting coarse feed into milk. That is the function of a dairy cow, and that is where the big Holstein excels. Send for Free Illustrated Booklets. They contain valuable information for any Dairyman.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
164 Hudson Street
Brattleboro Vermont.

OUR HERD SIRE Model King Segis Glista

By a 30 lb. son of Lakeside King Segis Alban De Kol. His dam Glista Fenelle 32.37 lbs. Her dam Glista Ernestine 35.96 lbs. His three nearest dams average over 30 lbs and his forty-six nearest tested relatives average over 30 lbs. of butter in seven days. Write for prices on his sons.

Grand River Stock Farms
Cory J. Spencer, Owner Eaton Rapids, 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.

Holstein Friesian heifer and bull calves, purebred registered and high-grade. Price \$20 up. Splendid individuals and breeding. Write us your requirements. Browncroft Farms, McGraw, N. Y.

"TOP NOTCH" HOLSTEINS

McPHERSON FARMS COMPANY
has raised many great milk cows:
1 Officially Produced

1	"	"	842 lbs. milk in 7 days
1	"	"	3394 lbs. milk in 30 days
1	"	"	120 lbs. milk in 1 day
1	"	"	311 lbs. milk in 7 days
1	"	"	611 lbs. milk in 30 days
1	"	"	over 1000 lbs. milk in 100 days
1	"	"	105 lbs. milk in 1 day
1	"	"	696 lbs. milk in 7 days
1	"	"	2869 lbs. milk in 30 days
1	"	"	100 lbs. milk in 1 day
1	"	"	2084 lbs. milk in 1 year
1	"	"	160 lbs. milk in 1 day
1	"	"	659 lbs. milk in 7 days
1	"	"	18675 lbs. milk in 1 year

Others under test are making large milk records. A fine lot of young bulls from 3 months to 2 years old for sale. Get a "milk" bull, and increase milk production in your herd.

Our herds are under U. S. supervision.
McPHERSON FARMS CO., Howell, Mich.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES FOR SALE

From dams with good records.
BULL CALVES Sired BY 45 lb. BULL.
BULL CALVES Sired BY 34 lb. BULL.
BULL CALVES Sired BY 33 lb. BULL.
PRICES VERY REASONABLE.
Privilege of return if not satisfied.

A. W. COPLAND,
Birmingham, Michigan.
Herd under State and Federal Supervision.

\$100 Buys Reg. Holstein Bull ready for service & white good individual and richly bred.
B. B. REAVEY, Akron, Mich.

CLUNY STOCK FARM

A Semi-Official Bred Bull to Head
Your Head

Maplecrest Application Pontiac No. 132652, heads

Our 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.

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.

Increase the Efficiency of your DAIRY HERD

by using a
Registered Holstein Sire

We have bulls of all ages listed at reasonable prices.

Also grade and pure-bred cows and heifers.

Michigan Holstein-Friesian Asso.

Old State Block,
Lansing, Mich.

Holsteins of Quality

for sale. Heifers from 8 to 24 months old. All registered and sold subject to tuberculin test.
E. A. HARDY, Rochester, Mich.

BARGAIN PRICES on pure bred Holstein heifers and young bulls ready for service.
JOSEPH H. BREWER, Grand Rapids, Michigan

HEREFORDS

20 Cows and Heifers of popular breeding for sale also bulls not related.

ALLEN BROS.

PAW PAW, MICHIGAN

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

Herefords: 4 Reg. bulls 5 to 8 mo. old. Prices reasonable for quick sale visitors welcome.
Reed Schultz, R. 3, Homer, Mich.

HEREFORDS

D. S. Polled Herefords

Herd headed by Renner Bullion, 815933, (18242) son of grand champion Bullion 4th.

For Sale—A few good polled and horned cows bred to this great bull. Also three fine bull calves not related to him. Correspondence solicited.

Cole & Gardner, Hudson, Mich.

The Wildwood Farm

Jersey Cattle, Majesty strain. Herd on State accredited list, R. of M. testing constantly done. Bulls for sale. ALVIN BALDEN, Phone 143-5, Capac, Mich.

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

For Sale Jersey bull calves of Majesty breeding from good producing stock. Herd on Government "Accredited List." Write for price and pedigree to C. A. TAGGETT, R. 2, Fairgrove, Mich.

Jerseys For Sale. Register of Merit Smith and Parker, Howell, Michigan.

Lillie Farmstead Jerseys 2 R. of M. bull calves, one year old this fall.
C. C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Mich.

Jersey Bulls from R. of M. dams \$75 to \$150 each.
NOTTEN FARM, Grass Lake, Mich.

BIDWELL SHORTHORNS

You Can Buy

a bull that will put weights on your dairy calves—the difference will soon pay for the bull. Now selling good Scotch and Scotch-topped yearlings, reasonably priced. A roan, senior yearling, a Missie of Villager breeding, a herd bull prospect, Federal Test.

BIDWELL STOCK FARM,
Box D, Tecumseh, Michigan

St. Joseph Valley Shorthorn Ass'n has for sale males and females of all ages and best breeding.
AARON HAGENBUCH, Sec-treas. Three Rivers, Mich.

We Now Have

a number of choicely bred scotch females of any age for sale also three bulls from 6 to 18 months old. Visit our herd before buying. Sold 5 calves for \$5400.
CARR BROS., & CO., Bad Axe, Mich.

Richland Shorthorns

Imp. Lorne, Imp. Newton champion and Sterling Supreme in Service. We offer for quick sale: Five Scotch Bulls, best of breeding. Three whites at \$1000 each. One roan at \$500, one red at \$400. No females for sale. Public sale Chicago Oct. 28th.
C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS,
Tawas, City, Mich.

Fairfield Shorthorns. For Sale: cows and heifers bred to Imp. Scottish Emblem 93032. Open heifers all ages. Also a few choice Scotch bulls of serviceable age. Come and see them. H. B. PETERS & SON, Carland, Mich., P. O. R. R. Elsie, Mich.

Shorthorns Scotch and Scotch Topped bulls and heifers priced right. Sultan Champion heads herd, one scotch two yr. old herd bull by Red Cumberland priced right.
H. J. FLOWER & SON, Milo, Mich.

Milking SHORTHORNS. Olay bred bull calves also bred cows and heifers. Write for pedigrees and prices. Come and see them.
THOS. UNDERHILL & SON, Salem, Mich.

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

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.

Milking Shorthorns of best Bates breeding, bulls 6 to 8 mo. old for sale.
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Shorthorns of Merit Both males and females for sale. ARTHUR DODDS, Lapeer, Michigan

Shorthorn Bulls Eight to ten months old of Scotch and Scotch Topped breeding. Lawrence P. Otto, Charlotte, Mich.

SHORTHORNS—Imp. Mysie Prince in service bred by J. Durno, sire bred by Wm. Duthie. Stock for sale.
J. A. BARNUM, Union City, Mich.

Shorthorns: Scotch and Scotch topped with best of breeding.
JOHN C. WILK, Alma, Mich.

For Sale 19 Shorthorn registered good breeding will sell cheap to close out. Apply
THE JENNINGS FARMS, Bailey, Mich.

Milking Shorthorn 3 mos. heifer calf \$125 bred heifers and serviceable bulls at farmers' prices. Central Mich. Shorthorn Assn. Oscar Skinner Sec. Gowen, Mich.

Red Polled cattle for sale bulls from 4 to 18 mos. also cows with calves by side and heifers.
G. A. CALHOON, Bronson, Mich.

Reg. Red Polled cattle choice young bulls from 6 to 18 mo. old for sale.
FRANK KEBLER, R. 1, Grand Ledge, Mich.

ATTENTION FARMERS AND BREEDERS

Sale of 30 Head of Healthy Pure Bred Holsteins

OCTOBER, 6th 1920

Dispersion of herd of 25 head of C. A. Wilson and 5 head from herd of C. A. Daniels and Son.

Our herds are under State and Federal Supervision and every animal offered will have passed satisfactory tuberculin test.

Sale will be held under cover regardless of weather at the farm 1 mi. east and 1 1/2 mi. south of Michigan Agricultural College. Remember the date October 6th, 1920! Watch this space and send for catalogue to

C. A. WILSON,
Lansing, Mich.

or

C. A. DANIELS,
Okemos, Mich.

OCT. 22nd

OCT. 22nd

Friday, Oct. 22nd, Howell Sales Company

of Livingston County; The Oldest Sales Company of Livingston County will hold their

7th ANNUAL SALE

of 80 Head of Reg. Holstein Cattle

at the sale pavillion on the Fair Grounds at Howell, Mich. Catalog Oct. 10th.

WM. GRIFFIN, Secretary,

R. 5,

Howell, Mich.

O. I. C. SOWS FOR SALE

One of the Best Herds in Michigan

Young sows due to farrow in September. Spring boars ready for shipment. Choice individuals of BIG TYPE breeding. I ship C. O. D. pay express and register in buyer's name.

J. CARL JEWETT,

R. 5, Mason, Michigan.

On account of scarcity of labor, the Roystan Stock Farm will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION

ON OCTOBER 5, 1920

fourteen head of A. R. bred

Red Polled Cattle

also some

Registered Duroc Swine

Write for descriptions, come to the sale, or mail your bids.

WILL COTTLE

West Branch,

Michigan

Auctioneer Col. Markle

Steers For Sale Several bunches of good stock-ers and feeders weighing from 650 to 1050 lbs. Each bunch even in size and color write at once stating your wants.
W. W. DYER, Ottumwa, Iowa

HOGS

Berkshires size with quality is our special. Write your wants to
M. G. MOSHER & SONS, Ossage, Mich.

Registered Berkshires, Gilts, and Sows bred for April May and June farrow. A yearling Boar and a few younger Spring pigs. Chase Stock Farm, Marlette, Mich.



Spring pigs by Walt's Orion, First Sr. Yearling Detroit, Jackson, Gd. Rapids and Saginaw 1919

Phillips Bros, Riga, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE

for sale 2 yr. old herd boars, yearling boars and boar pigs, also bred cows and gilts. Write for pedigrees and prices. Come and see them.
THOS. UNDERHILL & SON, Salem, Mich.

Duroc sows and gilts bred to Walts King 29499, who has sired more 1st and 2nd prize pigs at the State Fair in last 2 years than any other Duroc boar. Everyone will be a money maker for the buyer. Cat. and price list.
NEWTON BARNHART, St. Johns, Mich.

OAKWOOD FARM DUROCS

We can furnish you with anything from a weanling pig to a boar of herd heading caliber at reasonable prices. Your inspection and correspondence is solicited.
RUSH BROS., Romeo, Mich.

12 Choice Duroc gilts bred to farrow July and August. Daughters of Michigan Cherry Col. bred to Jacks Cherry Oriob King Number 189259. Son of the \$10,000.00 champion Jacks Orion King 2nd. All large type, heavy bone gilts, 250 to 300 lbs.
THE JENNINGS FARMS, R. 1, Bailey, Mich.

Duroc Boars and Gilts

for sale at \$25 to \$50 each, crated and registered in buyer's name. Satisfaction guaranteed. These are some of the best pigs in the state. Visitors welcome.
MICHIGANA FARM LTD., Pavilion, Mich.

Duroc Jersey hogs. Cholera Immune. Orion Cherry King and Col. breeding. O. O. K. Boar 1 yr. old O. O. K. Boar 3 yrs. old wt. 500 lbs. Fifty September pigs, sired by Michigan Panama Special 2nd. Also some fall gilts.
HARRY MARTIN AND SON, Spring-Brook Stock Farm, Paw Paw, Mich.

Write Me at once I have just what you want heavy bone registered Duroc Jersey boars ready for service.
W. H. MAYES, L. B. 505, Durand, Mich.

Duroc Jerseys of the right type, good blood lines and in good condition at a price you can afford to pay. Guaranteed to suit you.
W. E. Bartley, Alma, Mich.

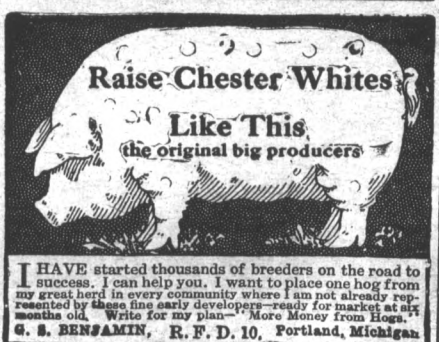
Duroc Jersey's. Herd headers in boars. Why! Because they are bred right, fed right, grown right and from Grand Champion stock. Write or better come and see.
F. J. DROTT, R. 1, Monroe, Mich.

DUROCS spring boars. A few gilts bred for Sept. farrow at bargain prices.
W. O. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS. Spring pigs for delivery, \$10.00 each. LAKE SIDE STOCK FARM, Pinckney, Michigan.

Duroc Jerseys Do you want a young boar sired by Mich. Pathfinder? I have them.
E. D. HEYDENBERG, Wayland, Mich.

Big Type Chester Whites. Choice stretchy spring boars, also tried sows and fall gilts bred for Sept. litters. These hogs are big and will fatten at any age. Grand champion blood lines of the breed, Wildwood Prince Jr., Rajah, and Champion X. Cholera Immune. Satisfaction guaranteed.
N. L. HILL JR., Mackinaw, Tazewell Co. Ill.

**The World's Champion**

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

Central Mich. O. I. C. Swine Breeders Ass'n.

Hogs of all ages of popular blood lines. Every sale guaranteed by association.

DR. H. W. NOBLES,

Sales Mgr.

Coral, Mich.

CHESTERS two good fall gilts bred to a boar of Wildwood Prince Jr. breeding for Sept. farrow; spring pigs.
F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, Mich.

O. I. C.'s A few choice late fall and winter boars, also a fine two year old boar.
WEBER BROS., R. No. 2, Royal Oak, Mich.

O. I. C.'s Eight young boars and spring pigs for June shipment.
CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

O. I. C.'s Booking orders for spring pigs, we register free and ship C. O. D.
A. J. BARKER & SON, Belmont, Mich.

Look for Miller Meadows L. T. P. O.'s at Marshall Calhoun Co. Fair, Sept. 21-25.
OLYDE WEAVER, Ceresco, Mich.

FOR SALE Registered Big type Poland China gilts bred for Sept. farrow, weighing 225 lbs. for \$20. spring pigs all sold, guarantee satisfaction.
DORUS HOVER, Akron, Mich.

Bred Sow Sale at Fairgrounds
August 5th. Carey U. Edmonds, Hastings, Mich.

Poland China Special

Boar pigs sired by Monster Big Bob and from our best sows, priced right for immediate shipment. Big-boned, strong-backed, smooth fellows from popular blood lines. Write for information or visit the farm.

*BOONE-HILL CO., Blanchard, Mich.

L. S. P. C.

Everything sold previously ad. 25 spring pigs placed on the bargain counter for mo. of Sept. pairs or trios not akin.

H. O. SWARTZ, Shoolcraft, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas

Our herd is representative of the best in Big Types. Choice boars for sale now. Wesley Hile, R. 6, Ionia, Mich.

L. T. P. C. We have a large number of spring and summer pigs ready to ship sired by such boars as "Hart's Black Prince," "Leonard's Big Bob," the "Model Olanman" and "Prospect Yank," a great son of the \$40,000 Yankee. Write for prices or come and look them over if you are in the market.
HART, FULCHER & OLIN, address F. T. Hart, St. Louis, Mich.

Big Type P. C. Bred gilts, Fall yearlings, prize winners, out 1100 lb. sire and mammoth sows from Iowa's greatest herds. E. J. Mathewson, Burr Oak, Mich.

Big Bob Mastodon pigs takes the cake, book your order now. Fall boars and gilts sired by a grandson of Disher Giant, open or bred to Big Bob for Sept. 23 yearling sons. C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Large Type Poland China pigs, both sexes now ready, write for description and prices.
RALPH SHERK, Caledonia, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas with quality, at reasonable prices. Pigs of both sex, and bred sows and gilts.
G. A. BAUMGARDNER, R. 2, Middleville, Mich.

Big T. P. Chinas for sale. A few tried sows, spring boars. Aug. pigs both sex. Recorded free in buyer's name. L. L. Chamberlain, Marcellus, Mich.

I am offering Large Type Poland China Sows, bred to F's Orange, at reasonable prices; also fall pigs. Write or call Clyde Fisher, St. Louis, Mich. R. 3.

Lindhurst Poland Chinas Stock for sale at all times. Public Sale Oct. 23.
WM. H. LIND, Alto, Mich.

POLAND CHINAS
W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

LARGE TYPE P. C. SWINE. One yearling boar, one fall yearling boar, fall pigs, a few more bred sows.
R. W. MILLS, Saline, Mich.

Leonards B. T. P. C. See exhibit at Mich. State Fair, L got your name on mailing list for public sale Oct. 23. Double immune. E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich. R. 3.

Large Type Poland Chinas. Everything immune by double treatment. Meet me at Detroit, or Jackson Fairs. A. A. Feldkamp, R. 2, Manchester, Mich.

O. I. C. Gilts bred for July and Aug. farrow. Also spring farrowed pigs.
G. P. ANDREWS, Dansville, Mich.

O. I. C. Gilts bred for Sept. farrow and spring pigs.
F. O. BURGESS, R. 3, Mason, Mich.

O. I. C.'s Some fine spring pigs and yearling gilts. Will ship C. O. D. register and guarantee right in every way.
JOHN C. WILK, Alma, Mich.

O. I. C.'s. One last fall boar wgt. 425, two last fall gilts, bred lots of spring pigs and this fall pigs either sex, good growthy stock 1/2 mile west of Depot, Otis's Phone 124. Otto B. Schulze, Nashville, Mich.

BARGAINS on Big type spring and summer Poland China Pigs also yearling Shorthorn bulls, bull and heifer calves.
Robert Neve, Pierson, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE

1914 1920

Choice Spring boars, popular breeding. Booking orders for fall pigs. All stock Cholera Immune and guaranteed Breeders. Satisfaction guaranteed.

STEUBEN'S HAMPSHIRE FARM
R. 3, Angola, Ind.

Edgewood Hampshires

All bred gilts sold. Now booking orders for gilts bred for fall farrow, and pigs for pig club work only. Depew Head, Edgewood Farm, Marion, Ohio.

Hampshires get your boar pigs, now a few bred gilts left new blood lines of quality.
JOHN W. SYNDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

YORKSHIRES BRED GILTS
WATERMAN & WATERMAN
Packard Rd. Ann Arbor, Mich.

SHEEP.

Delaine Rams B. & O. type, having size, quality, best of breeding, priced to sell, write.
S. H. SANDERS, R. 2, Ashtabula, O.

Hillcrest Shropshires
A nice lot of Ewes and Rams of all ages our flock is headed by McKerrow 5164 a son of Senator Bibby write or call on
R. J. & C. A. WILLIAMS, Middleville, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE Yearling and Lamb rams sired by Imp. Berry No. 163 for sale. Also a few ewes.
ARTHUR DODDS, Lapeer, Michigan

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

Shropshires Am offering one choice two year ram and a few good yearlings.
C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

Shropshires sire imported Minton Ram Lambs \$20, some ewes, 2 yearling.
DAN BOOHER, R. 4, Ewart, Mich.

Shropshires yearling Rams that have size and type for sale.
ARMSTRONG BROS., R. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

Wool-Mutton Shropshire Rams. Good strong in-bred, priced right. A. H. FOSTER, Allegan, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE

Registered Rams all ages. Bred for size, type, quality. Sire at head of flock, I. S. C. No. 2463. Half brother to the Grand Champion ewe at International 1918 Bred by Iowa State College. Also a few good ewes.

W. W. CASLER, Ovid, Mich.

GREATEST STOCK SHOW.

(Continued from page 359.)

Red Polled.

One thing is apparent to those who have followed the work of the Red Polled judges along the circuit, and that is the fact that unless they give more attention to dairy qualities the breed is riding for a fall. Stump & Etzler and Bolen of Ohio fought it out with W. W. Kennedy and Herbison Bros. of Michigan, with the following results:

Bull 3 years old or over—Stump & Etzler, Convoy, Ohio, 1st; Herbison Bros., Birmingham, Mich., 2nd; Wm. W. Kennedy, Grass Lake, Mich., 3rd.

Bull 2 years old—A. S. Bolen & Son, Fremont, O., 1st; Stump & Etzler, 2nd.

Senior yearling bull—Stump & Etzler, 1st.

Junior yearling bull—Bolen, 1st; Stump & Etzler, 2nd; Kennedy, 3rd.

Senior bull calf—Herbison, 1st and 4th; Stump & Etzler, 2nd; Kennedy, 3rd.

Junior bull calf—Kennedy, 1st and 3rd; Stump & Etzler, 2nd; Bolen, 3rd.

Cow 3 years old or over—Kennedy, 1st; Bolen, 2nd and 3rd; Herbison, 4th.

Heifer 2 years old—Stump & Etzler, 1st; Bolen, 2nd and 3rd; Herbison, 4th.

Senior yearling heifer—Stump & Etzler, 1st and 2nd; Bolen, 3rd; Herbison, 4th.

Junior yearling heifer—Stump & Etzler, 1st; Kennedy, 2nd; Herbison, 3rd; Bolen, 4th.

Senior heifer calf—Stump & Etzler, 1st; Herbison, 2nd; Kennedy, 3rd; Herbison, 4th.

Junior heifer calf—Stump & Etzler, 1st and third; Herbison, 2nd; Kennedy, 4th.

Senior champion bull—Bolen.

Junior champion bull—Stump & Etzler.

Senior champion female—Stump & Etzler.

Junior champion female—Stump & Etzler.

Grand champion bull—Stump & Etzler.

Grand champion female—Stump & Etzler.

Exhibitor's herd—Stump & Etzler, 1st; Bolen, 2nd; Herbison, 3rd; Kennedy, 4th.

Breeder's herd—Stump & Etzler, 1st; Herbison, 2nd; Bolen, 3rd; Kennedy, 4th.

Calf herd—Herbison, 1st; Stump & Etzler, 2nd; Kennedy, 3rd; Bolen, 4th.

Four get of one sire—Stump & Etzler, 1st; Herbison, 2nd; Bolen, 3rd; Kennedy, 4th.

Two produce of one cow—Stump & Etzler, 1st; Herbison, 2nd; Bolen, 3rd; Kennedy, 4th.

Galloway.

Franz & Son of Ohio and W. M. Vines of Michigan shared the honors in the Galloway classes.

Devon.

Two New Hampshire herds were the only Devons on the grounds.

DAIRY CATTLE

Jersey.

Again it is necessary to remind Michigan breeders of Jersey cattle of the fact that they are allowing other breeds to monopolize the benefits from showing what the breed has to offer the public. What is the matter with the state organization? Are the leaders going to give up, or are you content to let the other breeds replace the Jerseys in popular favor here in Michigan? You have the goods here in your home state to make a strong showing and raise the prices of the stock you have to sell, and attract a few new men to the breed. Wake up to the opportunities and bring out some of your good ones and show the people what they look like. It has been so long since some of us have seen a good exhibit of Michigan Jerseys that we are becoming discouraged. Brookwater Farms and Brennan, Fitzgerald and Sinks were the only exhibitors at the fair and split up the awards in the following order:

Bull 3 years old or over—Brennan, Fitzgerald & Sinks, Farmington, Mich., 1st.

Senior yearling bull—H. W. Mumford, Ann Arbor, Mich., 1st and 2nd.

Senior bull calf—Mumford, 1st and 2nd; Brennan, 3rd.

Junior bull calf—Mumford, 1st.

Cow 4 years old or over—Mumford, 1st; Brennan, 2nd.

Cow 3 years old—Mumford, 1st and 2nd; Brennan, 3rd.

Heifer 2 years old—Mumford, 1st; Brennan, 2nd.

Senior yearling heifer—Mumford, 1st; Brennan, 2nd.

Junior yearling heifer—Mumford, 1st and 2nd; Brennan, 3rd.

Senior heifer calf—Mumford, 1st.

Junior heifer calf—Mumford, 1st; Brennan, 2nd and 3rd.

Senior champion bull—Brennan.

Junior champion bull—Mumford.

Senior champion female—Mumford.

Junior champion female—Mumford.

Grand champion bull—Mumford.

Grand champion female—Mumford.

Exhibitor's herd—Brennan, 1st.

Breeder's herd—Mumford, 1st; Brennan, 2nd.

Calf herd—Mumford, 1st; Brennan, 2nd.

Four get of sire—Mumford, 1st; Brennan, 2nd.

Two produce of one cow—Mumford, 1st.

Guernsey.

Barbour, Wigman and Ebels presented one of the best exhibits of this breed ever seen in a Michigan ring. Quality was good in every class. The winners were as follows:

Bull 3 years old or over—W. T. Barbour, Birmingham, Mich., 1st and 2nd; H. W. Wigman, Lansing, Mich., 3rd.

Bull 2 years old—John Ebels, Holland, Mich.

Senior yearling bull—Wigman.

Junior yearling bull—Wigman, 1st; Ebels, 2nd.

Senior bull calf—H. W. Wigman, 1st and 3rd; Barbour, 2nd; John Ebels, 4th.

Junior bull calf—Wigman, 1st and 2nd; Ebels, 3rd; Barbour, 4th.

Cow 4 years old or over—Barbour, 1st and 2nd; Wigman, 3rd; Ebels, 4th.

Cow 3 years old—Barbour, 1st; Wigman, 2nd; Ebels, 3rd and 4th.

Heifer 2 years old—Barbour, 1st; Ebels, 2nd.

Senior yearling heifer—Wigman, 1st and 3rd; Barbour, 2nd.

Junior yearling heifer—Wigman, 1st; Ebels, 2nd and 4th; Barbour, 3rd.

Senior heifer calf—Wigman, 1st, 2nd and 4th; Barbour, 3rd.

Junior heifer calf—Wigman, 1st and 2nd; Barbour, 3rd; Ebels, 4th.

Senior champion bull—Barbour.

Junior champion bull—Wigman.

Senior champion female—Barbour.

Junior champion female—Wigman.

Grand champion bull—Barbour.

Grand champion female—Barbour.

Exhibitor's herd—Barbour, 1st; Wigman, 2nd; Ebels, 3rd.

Breeder's herd—Wigman, 1st; Barbour, 2nd; Ebels, 3rd.

Calf herd—Wigman, 1st; Barbour, 2nd; Ebels, 3rd.

Four get of one sire—Wigman, 1st; Barbour, 2nd; Ebels, 3rd.

Two produce of one cow—Ebels, 1st; Wigman, 2nd; Barbour, 3rd.

Holstein-Friesian.

Corey J. Spencer, John P. Hehl, C. L. Hulett, Geo. E. Bench, Box & Son, E. M. Bayne, Shubel's Sycamore Farm, M. A. C. and Lenawee county of Michigan and Pickering Farm of Missouri divided Holstein awards as follows:

Bull 3 years old or over—Lenawee County Holstein Breeder's Association, Adrian, Mich., 1st on King Pieterje Lakeside, Lenawee, 2nd; E. M. Bayne, Romeo, Mich., 3rd; Corey J. Spencer, Jackson, Mich., 4th.

Bull 2 years old—C. L. Hulett & Son, Okemos, Mich., 1st on King Dora Segis Pontiac, Lenawee, 2nd; Woodcrest Farm, Plymouth, Mich., 3rd and 4th.

Senior yearling bull—Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, 1st on College Butter Boy, Lenawee, 2nd; Spencer, 3rd; Woodcrest, 4th.

Junior yearling bull—Lenawee 1st on Pabst Iris Korndyke; Lenawee, 2nd.

Senior bull calf—Hulett, 1st on King Okemos Segis Pontiac; Lenawee, 2nd and 3rd; Spencer, 4th.

Junior bull calf—Lenawee 1st on Maple City King Lyons; John P. Hehl, Detroit, 2nd and 3rd; Fred E. Shubel, Lansing, 4th.

Cow 4 years old or over—Michigan Agricultural College, 1st on Johanna Mutual Girl; Lenawee, 2nd, 3rd and 4th.

Cow 3 years old—Hulett, 1st on Okemos Beauty; Woodcrest, 2nd; The Pickering Farm, Bolton, Mo., 3rd; Lenawee, 4th.

Heifer 2 years old—Lenawee, 1st on Beauty Wayne De Kol Korndyke; Bayne, 2nd; Lenawee, 3rd; Pickering, 4th.

(Continued next week.)

A Lifetime's Opportunity— Get a Famous California Orange Grove at Your Own Price

38 Magnificent Orange Groves in
Southern California's Orange District
Will be Sold at Public Auction!

Trip to California FREE to Purchasers

WHAT THEY ARE:

We have been commissioned to sell at AUCTION to close an estate, 337 acres of CALIFORNIA'S FAMOUS ORANGE GROVES. Divided into 38 groves averaging from 5 to 10 acres each. Some as small as 3½, others as large as 21½ acres. Any size you want. Plenty of cheap water with each grove. Practically a frostless belt, where Smudge Pests have NEVER BEEN USED. Groves are located in sandy loam soil, with total absence of red scale, red spider, OR OTHER PESTS.

WHERE THEY ARE:

This property is situated just 53 miles from Los Angeles and 4 miles from Riverside. Close to 3 railroads and with interurban trolley. Passenger and Freight Stations on property. R. F. D. and deliveries by Riverside stores. Good roads, many boulevards lined with cypress and eucalyptus are installed in all groves.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION:

These groves have had over \$20,000 worth of Fertilizer applied this year by approved furrow method; they have been constantly irrigated except when rains made it unnecessary.

Choose the size and kind of grove you want—and make your own price when you bid. Some groves are all Navels, others all Valencia's; others have both varieties. Navels picked by Jan. 1, and Valencia's before May 30 to avoid competition with Eastern deciduous fruits. Fruit marketed through Fruit Growers' Exchange.

Many of these groves will this year produce three times more than ever before.

A lifetime's opportunity to locate profitably in the land of sunshine, fruit and flowers.

All groves will be sold at AUCTION on the property, beginning October 14, 1920. Competent Superintendent of many years' experience on the ground will care for any grove at cost plus 10 per cent. of you desire it. References, Hellman Commercial Trust & Savings Bank, or Union Bank & Trust Co., both of Los Angeles.

For full information write or wire

HART and BALL

Los Angeles' Progressive Auctioneers

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Los Angeles, Calif.

FERTILIZER

High Grade Acid Phosphate—Ammoniated Phosphate

Phosphate and Potash—Complete Mixtures

Cured and in excellent drilling condition. Immediate Shipments.

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TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Book 6 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, the antiseptic Uniment for Boils, Bruises, Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins. Allays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell you more if you write.

W. F. YOUNG, INC., 268 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

Pure Rosen Eye, Reg. No. 20190, Class 1, Weights 55½ lb. to bu. Less than 25 bu. lots \$3.60, 25 bu. and over \$3.35, bags included. S. A. FOSTER, Okemos, Mich. Member Mich. Improved Crop Ass'n.

SHEEP

Want a Sheep? Let American Hampshire Sheep Association send you dandy booklet with list of breeders. Write COMFORT A. TYLER, 22 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Cotswolds yearling rams, ram lambs, Cotswolds ewes all aged sired by Cana. A. M. BORTEL, Britton, Mich.

Reg. Oxford Rams ready to ship at \$30, delivered. J. Robert Hicks, St. Johns, Mich.

For Sale Oxford rams and ewes sired by McKerrons 3900, Assn. No. 88347. Write your wants. Geo. T. Abbott, Palms, Mich. Phone 75-3 Deckerville

To close an estate I offer for sale twenty Lincoln Rams. Lambs yearlings and two year old at reasonable prices they are a fine bunch. ROBT. J. KNIGHT, Cass City, Mich.

For Sale 4 Full Blooded Ramboulett rams 20 dollars each. Address ALLEN ANGELL, Hubbard Lake Michigan

HORSES

For Sale or Trade

We are closing out our registered Percherons, and offer for sale or trade for anything I can use one registered stud colt three year old also a yearling from ton sire and 1900 lb. dams. J. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

BAY MARE

For Sale, sound and right in every way, weight about 950 lbs. Must be sold at once come and see her or write L. J. Hamlin, 496 Huribut Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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

The GALL CURE THAT'S GUARANTEED

If Bickmore's fails, you get your money back. Surely that's fair. Great for collar and saddle galls, broken skin, etc. Cures your horse while he works! Sold by all druggists, 25c, 70c and \$1.40. Also ask for Bickmore's Horse Ointment and Bickmore's XYZ Family Lintment. Ask your dealer for them.



BICKMORE'S

FOR SALE

Letz No. 22 Dixie Grinder complete with extra set grinding plates, traveling feed table and soaking attachment in excellent condition having been used but very short time. If you are in need of a large capacity grinder, you cannot afford to overlook this opportunity. Detailed specifications and price furnished upon request. R. M. KELLOGG COMPANY, Box 421, Three Rivers, Mich.

WANTED: To buy from producer No. 1 mixed hay. State price in first letter. Address Fruitport Agricultural Ass'n Inc. Gerald L. Colburn, Sec'y & Treas., Fruitport, Mich.

WANTED: Reliable agents, who will work and tell the truth. Write The French Nursery, Clyde, Ohio, Established 1863.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

GRAIN QUOTATIONS

September 14, 1920.

Wheat.

Detroit.—Cash No. 1 red, \$2.68; December, \$2.50; March, \$2.47; No. 1 white and No. 1 red, \$2.66.
Chicago.—No. 1 red, \$2.59@2.60½c; December, \$2.49; March, \$2.44.

Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 mixed, \$1.50; No. 2 yellow, \$1.55.
Chicago.—No. 2 mixed, \$1.41@1.42; No. 2 yellow, \$1.42@1.43¼.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white, 68; No. 3 white, 66½c; No. 4 white, 64c.
Chicago.—No. 2 white, 64¼@66c; No. 3 white, 63¼c.

Beans Are Dull.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt at \$5.75 per cwt.
Chicago.—Hand-picked choice to fancy, \$6.50@7.

New York.—Choice pea, \$7@7.25.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, \$1.94.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover, spot, \$16; October, \$16.50; December, \$16.50; alsike, \$17.50; timothy, \$4.25.
Toledo.—Prime cash, \$16; October, \$16.60; December, \$16.50; alsike, \$17; timothy, \$4.

WHEAT

A spring wheat crop estimated at 237,000,000 bushels was a decided disappointment, showing 25,000,000 bushels under the August returns. Total wheat crop for the country this year is 770,000,000 bushels, against 941,000,000 bushels harvested in 1919, and suggests an exportable surplus of 200,000,000 to 250,000,000 bushels after including the carry-over from 1919. It is estimated that around 150,000,000 bushels of the surplus has either been sold and shipped abroad, or else is under contract to move out. Drought, heat and black rust was responsible for the losses in spring wheat in August. The total crop for the country is 20,000,000 bushels less than the 1913-17 average. Foreign crop reports are rather unfavorable. Italy expects to buy from 90,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of wheat this season, while France requires around 80,000,000 bushels of wheat, corn and rye, the corn being needed for mixing purposes, as official orders force mills to use a certain percentage of substitutes in wheat and rye flour.

CORN

The September government crop report indicated a yield of 3,131,000,000 bushels of corn, the largest on record by 6,000,000 bushels and compares with 2,917,000,000 bushels harvested last year. The condition of the crop was the highest for September in fourteen years. A great deal of corn needs until October 1st to ripen. Old corn reserves are large. Two crops averaging 3,000,000,000 bushels have not been produced in succession before. The live stock population to consume the crop is materially below that of last year. Demands for corn for manufacture at eastern points will be partially met by Argentine corn. That country has exported 125,000,000 bushels since November 1, 1919, mostly to Europe, and has nearly 200,000,000 bushels available now. Of over 4,000,000 bushels exported last week, 976,000 bushels was sent to this country. All in all, the outlook for those who put their corn into live stock seems better than for those who sell the grain at the elevator. Farmers seem disposed to sell old and new corn, contracts being made for the new at 95c and \$1.00 per bushel for No. 4, first half of December delivery, at interior Illinois points.

OATS

Kansas City and southern markets have been higher than Chicago on oats, notwithstanding the fact that the southwest raised a good crop. Eastern states have a good crop so that the demand from that quarter is not brisk. The government's estimate of the crop was 1,442,000,000 bushels compared with 1,248,000,000 bushels last

year. The barley crop at 195,000,000 bushels is 29,000,000 bushels higher than in 1919.

SEEDS

The government's estimates that the acreage intended for clover seed is 16.3 per cent more than was cut last year, and the condition is 16.6 per cent above the average. The forecast of yield is about 31.8 per cent more than last year, the crop last year was 1,099,000 bushels, 1,197,000 bushels in 1918 and 1,488,000 in 1917. Wisconsin and Minnesota show the poorest condition, and Ohio is only a shade better. Illinois has the largest acreage, but Wisconsin has the largest crop. Latest quotations are: Toledo—Prime red clover, per bushel, \$16.30; prime timothy, \$4.15. Chicago—Cloverseed, per bushel, \$13.20@16.20; prime timothy, \$1.80@3.40.

FEEDS

Mill feeds sagged again last week under decidedly slack demand. Rains have helped the pastures so that country buying is small, big buyers stocked up before the freight rate increase. Bankers oppose purchases of big stocks of any kind. Quotations, per ton in 100 lb. bags in carlots are as follows: Chicago—Bran, \$46; standard middlings, \$55; flour middlings, \$62; Red Dog flour, \$72; hominy feed, \$62; cottonseed meal (36 per cent), \$59; old process oil meal, \$63; gluten feed, \$66; tankage, \$115.

HAY

The tame hay crop is estimated at 88,200,000 tons compared with 81,400,000 tons for the five years 1914-1918. Wild hay tonnage also is above the average. With the live stock population decreasing and pastures able to carry into the fall, it is doubtful that present hay levels will be maintained unless transportation conditions prevent marketing the surplus. Latest quotations per ton in carlots are as follows: Chicago—No. 1 timothy, \$32@34; std. and No. 1 light clover, mixed, \$30@32; No. 2 timothy, \$28@30; No. 1 clover, mixed, \$26@28; No. 3 timothy, \$22@

24; clover, \$18@28; No. 1 choice alfalfa, \$28@34; rye straw, \$15@16; oat straw, \$14@15; wheat straw, \$12@13.

BUTTER

Prices were advanced somewhat and practically all gains were held, although an easier tone was noted at the close. Firmness centers on the top grades. If market works higher to a point where storage grades may be used, there is danger of inducing further Danish competition or curtailing the consumptive trade. As it is, no quantity of foreign butter has arrived for some time. Butter holdings in 55 houses as of Sept. 1 are 83,089,000 pounds, as against 88,177,000 pounds last year. Closing prices on 92 score butter were as follows: Chicago, 56c; New York, 58½c; Philadelphia, 59½c; Boston, 59c.

EGGS AND POULTRY

Receipts of eggs from principal markets since January 1 are about 85 per cent of those of the corresponding period a year ago. Receipts of dressed poultry at the same markets so far this year are only about 75 per cent of those of a year ago. Latest quotations are as follows: Chicago—Eggs: Fresh firsts, 51@52c; ordinary firsts, 45@47c. Live poultry: Spring chickens, 33c; hens, general run, 28c; roosters, 22½c; ducks, old and young, 28c; geese, old and young, 24c; fancy turkeys, 45c. Detroit: Eggs—Fresh firsts, 51½c; extras, 54c; live poultry—heavy hens, 37c; small hens, 33@35c; spring chickens, 33@40c; roosters, 22c; ducks, old and young, 37c; fat geese, 20c; fancy turkeys, 45c.

CHEESE

Markets report a lack of interest. Dealers generally raise their asking prices but considerations on actual sales consummated were changed but little. The principal demand at the markets, other than Boston, were for Single Daisies, Flats and Twins. Wisconsin made cheese made up the bulk of the business on several days at eastern markets, bringing outside quotations in every instance. Some New York cheese was moved on the Chi-

cago market and some low cost cheese found its way to the sales sheets. Cheese of fair quality found ready sale in a small way but undergrades moved slow. Prices for No. 1 American cheese is quoted by the Bureau of Market as follows: Chicago—Flats, 26@27c; Twins, 25½@26c; Single Daisies, 27@28c; Double Daisies, 26@27c; Young Americas, 27@27½c; Long Horns, 27@28c; Square Prints, 27½@28½c. Philadelphia—Flats, 28@29c; Twins, 27½@28½c; Single Daisies, 28@29c; Long Horns, 28¼@29¼c.

WOOL

While no sales of wool of consequence have been made public as yet, buyers are inquiring in a manner to indicate that purchases are to be made soon. The American Woolen Company's prices on goods for spring delivery represent an average decline of about 20 per cent from the February level and the wool market is not expected to show a greater decline. Quotations are still nominal but are assuming a more established character. Boston quotes: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces Delaine unwashed, 60@65c; fine unwashed, 50@55c. Half blood combing, 60@62c; three-eighths blood combing, 45@47c. Michigan and New York fleeces—Fine unwashed, 50@52c; delaine unwashed, 58@60c; half blood unwashed, 60c. Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England—Half blood 55@60c; three-eighths blood, 42@43c; quarter blood, 40@41c; Kentucky, West Virginia and similar—Three-eighths blood unwashed, 48@49c; quarter blood unwashed, 44@45c.

POTATOES

The latest estimates of the Bureau crop estimates increases its figures on the potato crop to 412,000,000 bushels—an increase of approximately 10,000,000 bushels over the August estimate. All indications point to cheap potatoes, although growers are generally holding for high prices, which buyers so far have not been inclined to pay. This holding tendency has succeeded in making prices more steady. Shipments are running heavier each week, with close to 600 cars per day. Next month it is expected that shipments will mount well toward 900 cars per day. Latest quotations are as follows: Chicago, per 100 lbs.: Minnesota early Ohios, \$2.25@2.40; Bliss Triumphs, \$2.40; New Jersey Cobblers, \$2.90@3; Giants, \$2.60.

ONIONS

The onion market continues practically unchanged, the dullness that engulfed the market during the June market glut has never been overcome, and the market condition has been further aggravated by the general knowledge that there is a large crop of late onions. Prices at Chicago range from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per cwt. for the best yellow stock from middle western and western states. Shipping points in the Rochester, N. Y., and Connecticut Valley district reports slow movement with a dull market.

PEACHES.

The week opened with the peach market almost bare of stock, with keen buying competition shooting prices from \$3.50 from the week previous to \$5.00 per bushel for the best Elbertas. However, toward the end of the week heavier Michigan and Colorado receipts had their effect upon prices and a general decline followed. It is expected that a fair portion of a large New York crop, which is now beginning to move, will find its way westward and further affect the market. Chicago closed at \$3.75 to \$4.00 with indications of further declines.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Oct. 4. Belgians and Percherons; W. B. Otto, Charlotte, Mich.
Red Polled Cattle—October 5th, Will Cottle, West Branch, Mich.
Holsteins—October 6th, C. A. Wilson, 1½ miles south of M. A. C., Lansing, Mich.
Holsteins—October 16, John B. Martin, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Holsteins—October 22d, Howell Sales Company, Fair Grounds, Howell, Mich.
Poland-Chinas, Oct. 26, Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.
Big Type Poland-China Sale Circuit in Central Michigan, October 26-30.

Live Stock Market Service

DETROIT

Cattle.

Cattle dull at Monday's decline or 25c lower than last week.

Best heavy steers	\$12.00@12.50
Best handy wt bu steers ..	9.50@10.25
Mixed steers and heifers ..	8.50@9.25
Handy light butchers ..	7.50@8.00
Light butchers	6.00@6.75
Best cows	8.00@8.50
Butcher cows	6.00@6.75
Canners	5.00
Choice bulls	7.50@7.75
Bologna bulls	6.00@7.00
Stock bulls	5.00@6.00
Feeders	8.00@9.00
Stockers	7.00@7.75
Milkers and springers ..	75.00@140.00

Veal Calves.

Opening steady; closing 50c lower.
Best \$18.00@19.00 || Others | 7.00@15.00 |

Hogs.

Market 25c higher.
Pigs \$16.50 || Mixed hogs | 17.25@17.50 |

Sheep and Lambs.

Market steady.
Best lambs \$13.00 || Fair lambs | 9.00@11.50 |
| Light to common | 5.00@8.50 |
| Fair to good sheep | 5.50@6.00 |

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Estimated receipts today, 17,000; holdover, 6,264. Market 25@35c higher than yesterday's average. Bulk of sales, \$15.40@17.25; tops, \$17.30; heavy 250 lb up, medium, good and choice, \$15.85@17; medium 200 to 250 lbs, medium, good and choice, \$16.60@17.30; light 150 to 200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, \$15.75@17.30; light lights 130 to 150 lbs, common, medium, good and choice, \$16@17.10; heavy

packing sows 250 lbs up, smooth, \$15.30@15.85; pigs 130 lbs down, medium, good and choice, \$14.75@16.50.

Cattle.

Estimated receipts today, 12,000. Beef and butcher cattle steady to strong; feeders steady; calves 25@50c higher. Beef steers, medium and heavy weight 1,100 lbs up, choice and prime, \$17@18; do medium and good, \$12.50@17; do common, \$10@12.25; light weight 1,100 lbs down, good and choice, \$15@17.85; do common and medium, \$8.75@14.50; butcher cattle, heifers, common, medium, good and choice, \$6.50@15.00; cows, common, medium, good and choice, \$6.25@12.75; bulls, bologna and beef, \$5.75@11.50; canners and cutters, cows and heifers, \$4@6; do canner steers, \$4.50@7.50; veal calves, light and handyweight, medium, good and choice, \$15@18; feeder steers, common, medium, good and choice, \$8.50@12.50; stocker steers, common, medium and good and choice, \$6.25@10.50; stocker cows and heifers, common medium, good and choice, \$5@9; western range cattle, beef steers, medium, good and choice, \$9.75@15; do cows and heifers, medium, good and choice, \$8@10.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Estimated receipts today, 17,000. Fat lambs, 25@50c higher; sheep strong. Lambs 84 lbs down, medium, good, choice and prime, \$12.75@14.75; do culls and common, \$8.75@12.25; spring lambs, medium, good and choice and prime, \$9@11.25; ewes, medium, good and choice, \$6@7.25; ewes, cull and common, \$3@5.75; breeding ewes, full mouths to yearlings, \$6.25@10.75; yearling wethers, medium, good, choice, \$12.50@13.75.

BUFFALO

Tuesday's market quotes hogs generally 15@25c higher than last week. Lambs and calves are steady.

Automobile Thieves

Work in Country Districts

On August 14th Joe Ashton of Sturgis was driving his Ford automobile, state license Number 391669, factory No. 4083351, in the country near Lenawee Junction, when he was held up by six young men, the automobile and \$75 being taken away from him.

On August 22d the car of Charles S. Novak of Bay City was stolen and later found in a ditch near Utica, Michigan, with five tires stripped.

On August 4th, during the night, the Buick car of George L. Spillane, president of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Genesee County, was stolen from the garage on his farm. The car had state license No. 105178 and factory No. 567085.

On August 24th the Buick automobile belonging to Ex-Sheriff Frank Green of Genesee County was stolen, and a few days later found in the ditch near Napoleon, Ohio.

On August 16th the Buick automobile of Doctor R. C. Mahaney was taken from the street near his office at 11 o'clock and recovered in Lansing two hours later in possession of three young men, two of whom were sent to prison by Judge Collins for from one to ten years.

All the above mentioned cars were insured in the Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company.

MR. AUTOMOBILE OWNER: Keep your car locked and when in the big cities place it in a garage and see that you have a policy in good standing in the

Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Co.,
Howell, Mich.

The Show Window of Michigan

\$35,000 PREMIUMS \$35,000
400 SPECIAL AWARDS 400

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Michigan's Largest Agricultural Exposition.

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PRE-WAR ADMISSION

50c 7 A. M. to 5 P. M. 50c

25c 5 P. M. to 11 P. M. 25c

ENGINES

For Sale Cheap

1 16 H. P. Alamo engine mounted on truck in first class order.

1 4 cylinder 30 H. P. Waukershaw engine used only 6 days. Equally as good as new. This will make a fine engine to bolt directly to a corn husker or ensilage cutter, making a self contained outfit.

Also 1 light motor truck in first class order.

Write for prices.

BATES TRACTOR CO.
Lansing, Mich.

CREDIT FOR THE LIVE STOCK PRODUCER

FINANCING the live stock industry to avoid a critical shortage of cattle and sheep and make possible the utilization of the great supplies of grain and forage produced in all sections of the United States was the subject of a conference held at Chicago on September 11. Live stock producers rubbed elbows with live stock commission merchants, railroad presidents, governors of Federal Reserve Banks, packers, bank presidents, and cattle loan presidents, and presented their views across the conference table. The real problem of the conference simmered down to the method of financing the breeder of cattle and sheep, whose loans of necessity were of long time nature, or if made for short periods must be renewed several times before they could be liquidated. Such loans were not eligible for rediscount at Federal Reserve banks, and thus were rather unpopular, although there was general agreement that they were among the safest of live stock loans.

Where the blame lies for liquidation of live stock now taking place was not made clear. Some of the bankers present said it was due to local bankers who had loaned their funds unwisely upon other things and wished to retrench. Others thought the east was calling its loans to cattle loan companies. Others pointed to the need of keeping Federal Reserve bank funds liquid, in order to take care of the seasonal demands of crop moving, for which the system was originally established as a reason for tightening up of credits by Federal Reserve officials in which live stock producers were affected along with other interests.

Representatives of the live stock producers point out that of the total loans of the Federal Reserve banks, less than 5 per cent are used for agriculture and less than one per cent for live stock, although agriculture was responsible for 23 out of the 50 billion dollars of annual wealth produced. Further, that during the past year loans had increased nearly one billion dollars, while loans on live stock had decreased. In short, stockmen were not receiving their share of accommodation at the banks. Oversubscription of the French loan was taken as evidence that money is not so scarce. Such funds would be better loaned to America first.

Growers declared that the losses they had suffered during the preceding year or two left them unable to bid high rates for money; that feed was abundant and costs of wintering would be far less than last year; when they were obliged to feed from November until May on hay bought at extraordinary prices. Some growers needed funds to carry themselves through the winter—others needed funds to buy young stock cattle to use the feed now being produced.

Various suggestions were made as to the manner of solving the cattleman's difficulty, such as educating eastern bankers to the soundness of cattle paper, especially stockcattle paper; moving the grain which growers in the corn belt wish to sell, thus increasing cornbelt bank deposits; placing big western loans directly with banks in big centers, relieving the small local banks who could then provide for the small producer, inducing more of the eligible state banks to become members of the Federal Reserve system, increasing the loaning capacity of the latter. L. F. Swift, speaking for the packers, stated that it was his opinion that the worst of the bad markets was over. However, he indicated that he believed prices would be lower not higher—that they were at the top now. The way out, in his opinion, was through 75-cent corn and corresponding prices for cattle and hogs, which he believed would arrive upon this crop or the next. Land values would have to come down also, and he blamed farmers for unduly boosting land prices.

The sentiment finally crystallized in the following resolutions:

The Interstate Commerce Commission will be asked to order that grain be made preferred traffic at once, both as regards transportation and in setting cars for a period of two weeks.

Financial institutions will be asked to encourage further development of the stocker cattle and sheep industry by granting additional credit where conditions justify.

A committee was appointed to meet with the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Advising Council, at its quarterly meeting on September 20

and 21, and lay before them the conditions and recommendations developed at the conference.

The Treasury Department will be asked to deposit funds in the Reserve banks in the producing districts, to be loaned to producers through the member banks.

Eligible state banks in producing districts will be urged to become members of the Federal Reserve System to increase its assets and loaning power.

Growers were urged to maintain their normal production in the belief that prospects were reasonably promising.

FARM BUREAU NOTES.

The membership of the state farm bureau in Michigan is still growing, the last tabulation of figures showing 83,045. Out of 558 farmers who were visited in Oceana county last week by solicitors, 509 signed up. The campaign has just started and a membership of close to 2,000 is expected. Ionia county, where the membership campaign is now under way, expects to slightly better the 2,000 mark. The next counties in the Upper Peninsula which will be canvassed are Luce, Alger, Baraga and Houghton and this territory north of the straits will have been completed by the time the snow flies.

The move to establish county farm bureau seed departments, linked up with the Michigan State Farm Bureau, is progressing fast and favorably. Calhoun, Kent, Hillsdale and Clinton counties signed contracts last week. Four other counties are ready to sign up. Assistant Manager Tanner of the seed department is now out in the state, explaining the contract to the various farm bureau executive committees. Orders for alfalfa seed are coming into the farm bureau rapidly, which the following orders will illustrate: Hillsdale, 9,000 pounds; Eaton, 5,020 pounds; St. Joseph, 8,500 pounds, and Jackson, 5,000 pounds. These orders have to be assembled early in order to make the best possible arrangements with growers in Idaho and Montana.

Bankers of the state are taking a keener interest in the development of the farm bureau now than ever before.

Farms and Farm Lands For Sale

Just Out Strout's Fall Catalog Fully Equipped Farms

Everything included with practically every one of the money-making farms in best farming sections 33 states and three Canadian provinces described in big illustrated 100-page book. Chance of your life to get the farm you want with horses, cows, hogs, poultry, wagons, implements, tools, hay and grain for stock, vegetables and fruit for your family, household furniture and fitted wood; big winter income from valuable woodlots; low prices for quick settlement estates, etc. See page 25, 38-acre farm with homes, 17 cattle, crops, equipment, fine buildings, close to world's greatest markets, for \$8400, with only \$3000 cash required; wonderful bargain page 6 of 150 acres with cows, produce, 450 fruit trees, good buildings, all for \$1500, only \$500 cash; or page 34, cozy equipped near village farm for \$800. Hundreds others, all sizes, all prices, almost anywhere. More than a million farm buyers will read this big new catalog. Get yours now and have first choice. Call or write today for your free copy of this book of wonderful bargains. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B. C. Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

New York State Farm, 161 Acres, Eleven Cows, Seven Calves, Four Hogs, Two Horses, All Tools and Crops, \$6000.00

Near neighbors and school, level road to railroad station, ten miles to Binghamton. 89 acres valuable timber, pasture for 20 cows, 75 acres in nearly level rich loam fields, ten-room house, large piazza, two large barns, all buildings painted and in good condition; apples, pears, etc., buildings supplied with spring water. Immediate possession, one-half cash. Write for free catalogue Mitz, Southern New York Farms, Binghamton, Broome County, New York. Member New York Farm Broker's Association.

City Conveniences on First Class 108 1/2 Acre Farm, at Hadley, Mich.

Quarter mile village, 12 grade school, 12-room modern house, electric lights, steam heat, three piece bath, hot and cold water, solid oak finish and floors, magnificent grounds, abundance fruit. New modern barn, cement silo being built, horse barn, sheep barn, other buildings. Very productive dark loam soil, clay subsoil, level except along spring brook, wire fences. 90 cultivated, 5 heavy hardwood, 25 good meadow, 20 fall wheat included. Price \$15,000 half cash. See season's crops, be convinced this is A. No. 1 farm bargain. HOLMAN REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Lapeer, Mich.

FOR SALE

Farm, timber and deer preserve 80 acres, 15 clear; house 12x16, barn 18x24. Thirty acres heavy timber; hunting lodge on the premises; deer plentiful; 1/2 mile from Soo River; saw mill at DeTour 4 miles. Logs can be rafted on Soo River to mill; timber enough on the place to pay for it; 60 miles from Soo good auto roads. Price \$2,000.00
E. T. WOQD, Rockford, Michigan

FOR RENT

Do you want a chance to make money while you enjoy life in a delightful, healthy climate? Will rent my rich exceedingly productive stock farm to experienced dairyman, with sufficient capital on very attractive basis. Plant corn Jan. to June. Located near church and school, also near Ft. Landerdale and Miami, Florida. Write C. W. OAKES, 8702 Fall Creek Blvd., Indianapolis, Ind.

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Instant Louse Killer
Kills Lice

For Use On Your Poultry

Seize the hen and dust Instant Louse Killer into the feathers. The handy sifting top can make it convenient to use. Sprinkle it in the nests, on the roosts and floors. Put Instant Louse Killer in the dust bath occasionally—your hens will do the rest. This means louse prevention.

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GUARANTEED. The dealer will refund your money if it does not do as claimed.

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We have a good demand for fancy fresh eggs and will pay you 58c per dozen delivered Detroit, cases included for express shipments strictly new laid eggs shipped direct by farmers. Old, stale or broken eggs will be settled for at what they are worth. This price good for week ending September 25th, 1920. AMERICAN BUTTER & CHEESE COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

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

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very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet, ship us your next case. ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

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a live honest man to represent us in each farm district. You furnish us listings. We furnish the buyers. If you understand land and would like to connect with a live Farm Agency write our Mr. George Green, Mgr. of Farm Dept. at once. This only takes part of your time and will bring you good returns for time invested. CITY AND COUNTRY REALTY CO., 24 McGraw Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE: FARM

430 acres, good buildings, with horses, cattle, implements, etc. Immediate possession. \$40 per acre. Business or residence property in exchange or long time contract. See D. H. RENNIE, 323 1/2 Genesee Ave., Saginaw, Mich. 323 1/2 Genesee Avenue. Bell 3521. Val. \$30-B.

For Sale

100 acre farm three miles from Clare Mich. on good gravel road, 70 acres cleared, good house, barn garage and other buildings, land level and very productive, price \$9000, terms \$3000 down, bal. long time. Address JAMES S. BICKNELL, Clare, Mich.

Buy farms in New York State through the Farm Brokers' Association, Inc., an old established organization which will give you thoroughly reliable information and service. Offices throughout the State. Write The Farm Brokers' Association Inc., Central Office, Oneida, N.Y. for brief list and state your requirements.

FOR SALE

Improved farms 40-60-80 acres including 640 acres, on terms or trade at low prices. D. H. RENNIE, 323 1/2 Genesee Ave., Saginaw. Bell 3531; Valley 630B.

For Sale

240 A. stock farm, plenty productive tillage, for 50 head cattle. Good buildings, good water, \$55 per acre cash or on terms. VERN L. FARLEY, R. 5, Bellevue, Mich.

For Sale,

320 acres pasture land fenced with woven wire, barb on top, well watered price \$15 per acre, near Lake George, Mich. 1/2 down, bal. on time. Address JAMES S. BICKNELL, Clare, Mich.

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Greatest guaranteed Alfalfa equipment, send for my Farm list before buying. FRANK J. BASLOE, Herkimer, New York.

Rich Michigan FARMS.

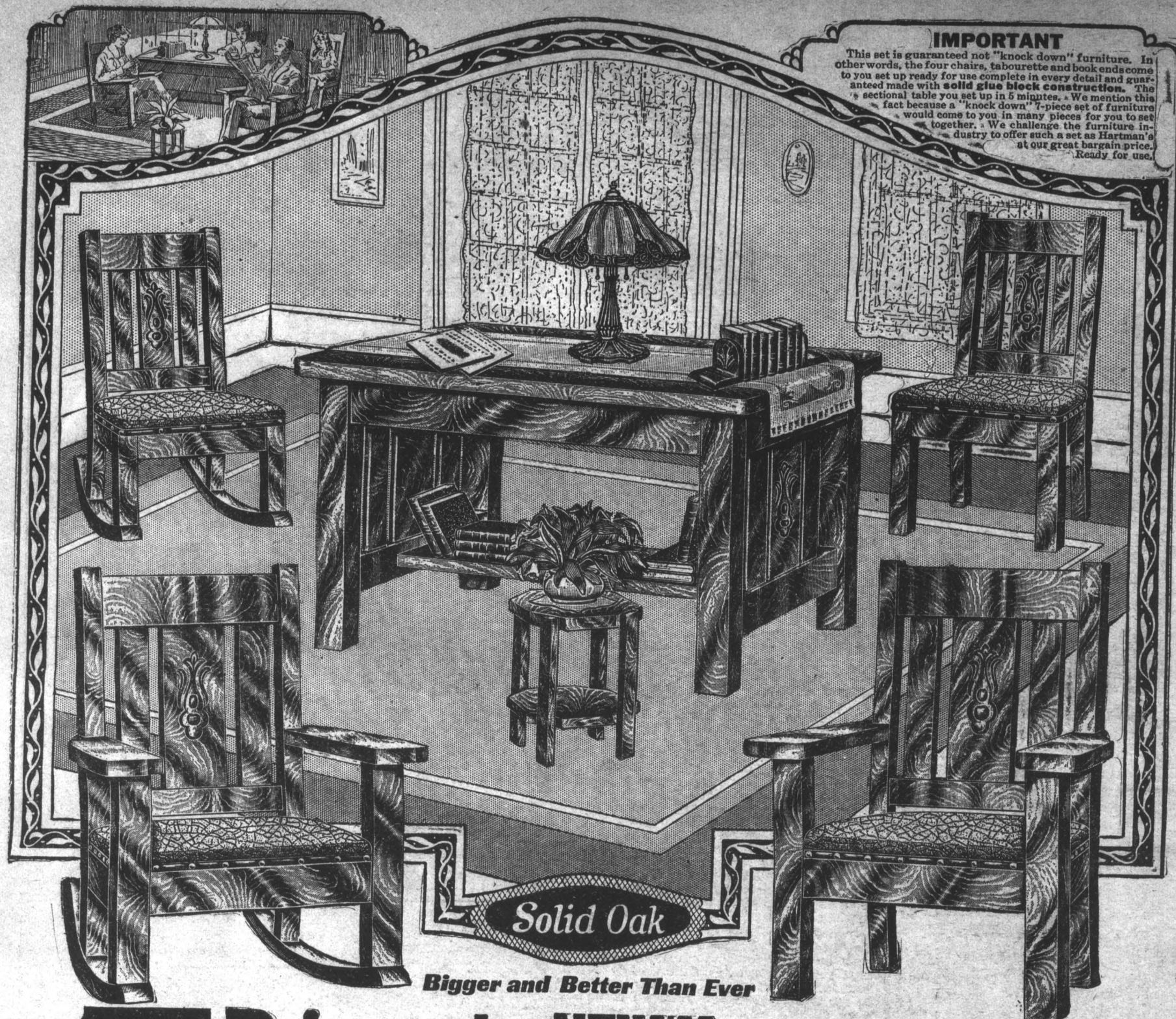
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This set is guaranteed not "knock down" furniture. In other words, the four chairs, tabourette and book ends come to you set up ready for use complete in every detail and guaranteed made with **solid glue block construction**. The sectional table you set up in 5 minutes. We mention this fact because a "knock down" 7-piece set of furniture would come to you in many pieces for you to set together. We challenge the furniture industry to offer such a set as Hartman's at our great bargain price. Ready for use.

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