

MICHIGAN FARMER

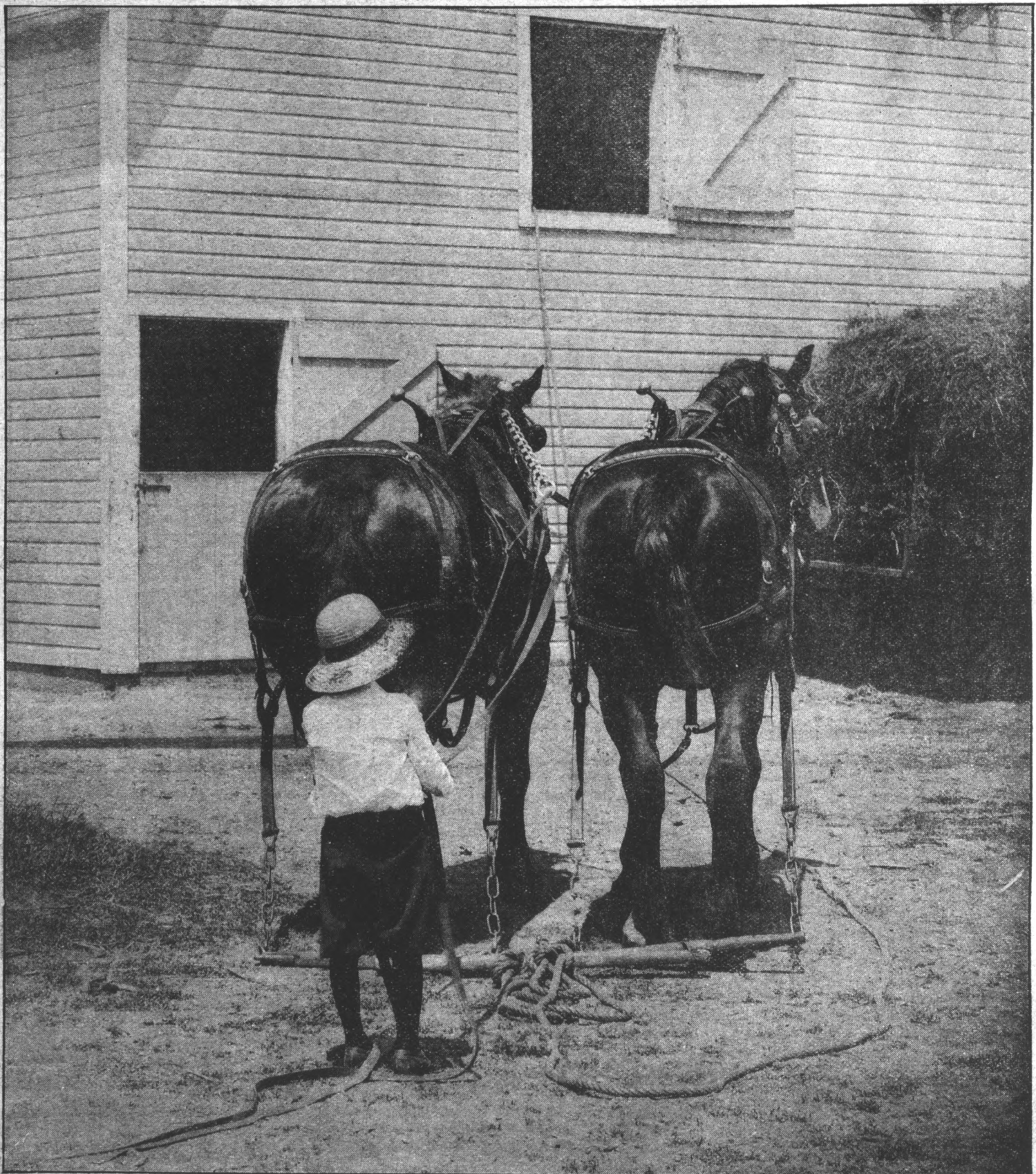
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DETROIT, OCTOBER 9, 1920

CURRENT COMMENT

The Grain Market Outlook

GRAIN prices have declined to the lowest level since 1917, in sympathy with the general decline of commodity prices during the past two weeks. Fine weather for the maturing of a good corn crop in all sections of the country has undoubtedly been an important factor in the downward trend of the market, but lack of confidence on the part of holders of grain and the stringent financial situation have contributed to the general decline in no small degree and the future course of the grain market is certain to be greatly affected by the attitude of producers and by their need of ready money.

The statistical position of wheat remains good although not as strong as a month ago. Close students of the world situation are pretty well agreed that our surplus will be needed in Europe, and this view is borne out by liberal purchases for export prior to recent declines. There is also a general consensus of opinion that growers will not be inclined to market their crop, grown at greater cost than any which they have ever produced, at less than they received under the government guarantee during the war period, so long as they are able to hold. If this proves to be true and wheat growers are able to finance their operations without selling at a further sacrifice, there should be an early steadying of the market and a general stabilization of prices during the heavy marketing season. The gradual movement of the crop will be forced by transportation conditions, and its gradual sale from first hands will have a stabilizing effect on values, while general dumping by growers would undoubtedly force values still lower, due to the financial stringency and the difficulty of financing speculative or holding enterprises by grain dealers.

In this connection a clear understanding of the money market on the part of producers is important. There is a more or less general impression on the part of the public that the present financial stringency is an artificial one, created by the big bankers and financial interests for the purpose of hastening the process of deflation. A careful investigation will disabuse the public mind of this idea, and reveal the fact that the stringency is due to the extraordinary demands which have been made on the banks to finance an expansion of production and to carry business houses over a period in which greatly increased resources have been required to finance their normal operations. For example, inquiry has developed the fact that one large Michi-

gan bank increased its loans and discounts seventy-eight per cent in a period of fourteen months on increased deposits of only thirteen per cent. While this is perhaps an extreme example, it is typical of a general condition which would have been fatal to our continued business prosperity without the conservation of banking resources made possible through the federal reserve banking system.

Under these conditions the financing of speculative operations is naturally looked upon with disfavor by bankers, and the building up of a large visible supply of grains will force prices down below a compensatory price to producers. Values which have prevailed during the early marketing season have undoubtedly been due in large measure to the low visible supply. On account of the uncertainty of future conditions and the tight money market, grain dealers have more generally than ever before conducted their business on a strictly merchandising basis, moving their purchases marketward as rapidly as possible. For similar reasons millers have been buyers for current use only. This tendency seems likely to continue until there is a general feeling that the bottom has been reached in the matter of price, and such a feeling is not likely to become general if there is a large increase in the visible supply on the present declining market.

It would thus appear that the future of the wheat market is largely in the hands of growers. This is certainly true of the immediate future, and will prove true with regard to the entire crop if the statistical position of the grain is borne out by future developments. If first holders of the crop continue to be reluctant to sell at prices below the former guarantee, the downward trend will be quickly checked and values will be stabilized, at least until the size of the carry-over can be estimated with some degree of accuracy, when the trend may be either upward or downward, depending upon that factor and general industrial conditions. On the other hand, if growers lose confidence in the future and dump their holdings freely at a loss, their aggregate loss will be greatly increased. The financial problem of the gradual marketing of wheat by growers will undoubtedly be a difficult one, but it is possible of accomplishment and is essential to the maintenance of a compensatory price to them under present conditions.

The outlook for other grains is still more problematical, and their future range of values will depend more generally on their domestic use in the feeding of live stock as well as for breadstuffs and manufactures. On most Michigan farms these grains are marketed indirectly or in the neighborhood, and their plentiful supply will largely compensate for their lower value.

Purebred Live Stock Sales

IN each issue our readers will find a list of dates claimed for auction sales of purebred live stock. In our advertising columns they will find information regarding the character of the animals which are being offered at these sales, as well as the advertisements of a long list of breeders who are offering purebred animals at private sale.

These announcements should be of more than passing interest to the rank and file of Michigan farmers. Too many farmers look on purebred animals as something apart from the profitable conduct of a farm, as an end to be attained by the man who can afford it and has the inclination, rather than as a means to the end of increasing the profits from what should be an important department of production on most Michigan farms. This is an er-

roneous view. In a recent public utterance Prof. H. W. Mumford, of Illinois, who needs no introduction in Michigan live stock circles, said: "The fundamental reason for purebred live stock is to improve the common stock of the country, to make them more profitable from the feed lot standpoint. If purebred sires are fulfilling their function, there are too few purebred sires being used. It has been several years since farmers have had as good an opportunity to purchase purebred sires as this fall. If farmers do not take advantage of this, they are losing a great opportunity."

There is a fundamental truth in this statement which should appeal to every farmer. If he is also impressed with the desirability of buying a few females as the foundation of better live stock on his farm, all the better. But no farmer should be satisfied to have the young animals on his farm sired by a scrub or grade sire which represents neither type nor quality and can transmit neither to his progeny. And if his need for the service of a purebred sire is not sufficient to warrant the purchase of such an animal, and none of satisfactory quality is available for service in his community, he should interest his neighbors in the proposition and arrive at some arrangement whereby a purchase can be made to supply this economic need. The many public sales to be held during succeeding weeks should afford the best of opportunity for such purchases. But failure to improve this opportunity need not bar the supplying of the need. A nearby breeder can supply it when you are ready.

And in this connection the breeder has an opportunity well worth improving, as well as a duty to perform. On the same occasion when Professor Mumford voiced the above quoted views, he also said that there never was a time when breeders should pay so much attention to the local trade; that while breeders are finding difficulty in marketing their surplus sires at a profit, the high price of registered stock the past few years has discouraged the use of purebred sires on market flocks and herds.

It should be the aim of every breeder to accomplish the general improvement of the live stock in his own community and the sale of well-bred sires for use on the common stock of the community is the surest and quickest way to accomplish this desirable result. It is our hope that farmers and breeders may quickly get together on such a program on a basis which will be just to both, to the end that the live stock of the state may be generally improved and this department of general farm production put on a sounder economic basis.

Overcoming the Labor Handicap

THE farmers of the country in general, and of Michigan in particular, approach the season's production problems under a very serious labor handicap. Such help as they were able to secure was for the most part unsatisfactory as well as costly. Much of it was transient and men hired for the season often passed on to other fields after a few days or weeks. In too many cases the only way out was for the women and children of the family to help in the seasonal work of planting or harvesting the crops. But with all this handicap the season's production is greater than that of last year or the war years that went before it. Thus have the farmers of Michigan and the country, and a kind providence which has supplied more than ordinarily favorable weather conditions in most sections, met the season's labor handicap. True, the end is not yet, but it is well within sight, and the season's crops will be secured. The country is to be

congratulated on the result of the farmers' efforts, but should not make the error of believing that the food production problem has been solved by their seasonal success.

News of the Week

Wednesday, September 29.

THE public is again regaining confidence in the banking situation in Boston, following a run on the financial institutions as the culmination of a lax state banking department.—The prospects for an armistice between Russia and Poland are greatly improved, according to reports from Riga.—Automobile sales increase from 100 to 300 per cent following recent cuts in prices.—Lignite coal is being successfully used for fuel on southwestern railways.—Polish troops are rapidly advancing toward Vilna.—Germany is pressing for entrance to the League of Nations.

Thursday, September 30.

RETURNS from the primary elections in New Jersey show that regular republican organization candidates were successful throughout the state.—The Soviet government of Russia agrees to withdraw her troops from Lithuania, providing the withdrawal of Polish troops is affected.—F. W. Galbraith, of Ohio, is elected commander of the American Legion in convention at Cleveland.—Exports of railway material from the United States have practically doubled the past fiscal year over the preceding year, and are about six times as great as the annual exports of railway material before the war.—Lumber prices are slowly declining.

Friday, October 1.

THE interstate commerce commission reports that considerable progress is made in speeding up the movement of freight cars and increasing the load.—The federal reserve board reports general business and financial conditions throughout the country as greatly improved.—It is rumored that the existing government in Mexico will be recognized by this country within a few days.—Poles capture 15,000 Russian soldiers and take the cities of Lida, Pinsk and Janew.—Large sums are being invested in Cuba to expand the sugar output of the Island.

Saturday, October 2.

AT the international financial conference at Brussels it was agreed that Europe must settle down to work to re-establish her trade balance.—The war department announces the sale of the entire surplus of harnesses and equipment to a West Virginia company organized for the purpose of taking over these goods.—A new commercial travellers' treaty has been agreed upon by the United States and Argentina.—While transportation shows considerable improvement, the demand for cars still exceeds the supply.—The German army now contains 150,000 men.

Sunday, October 3.

FIGURES issued at Ellis Island show that during the month of September, 70,052 aliens arrived in this country through that port, and 35,689 departed, which indicates an increase in the number of arrivals and a decrease in the number of those leaving this country.—In four years of military occupation the United States has placed the little republic of Santo Domingo on its feet.—The Italian socialist party votes to adhere to the principles of the Third Internationale, which means in common parlance, joining the world reds.—A call is issued for all agricultural interests to meet in Washington October 12-13 to protest against government efforts to begin deflation in farm products.

Monday, October 4.

THE total number of Bolshevik prisoners taken by the Poles in the recent drive is given as 42,000.—In his first campaign appeal President Wilson urges the endorsement of the League of Nations issue at the coming election.—The political situation between the United States and Japan brought on by proposed anti-Japanese measures by the state of California, appears to be growing more and more serious.

Tuesday, October 5.

GENERAL WRANGEL achieves further successes against Russian soviet forces in the region of Novokovaska, taking five thousand prisoners and large quantities of war munitions.—Japanese troops and bandits clash at the Korea frontier.—The court of appeals dismisses a petition for an injunction to prevent the endorsement of the suffrage amendment to the federal constitution.

Getting the Bees Ready for Winter

Our Beekeepers Who are Rapidly Increasing in Number Will Appreciate the Following Advice from an Experienced Apiarist—By Hy Sanders

THE time to prepare the bees for winter varies with the season and the latitude. Where the season is prolonged into a mild and pleasant fall, it may be undertaken much later than where frosts come early and severe enough to cut off the flowers, while, of course, the further south the beekeeper is located, the later the winter comes, until we come to the tropics where there is no winter and the problems of beekeeping occur in other matters altogether. The time when the last flowers of fall are in bloom, whatever time that happens to be, is the time when the bees should receive the last attention, except only that of carrying them into the cellar. Where they are wintered outdoors, they will need no further attention.

The main thing to do at the time of this last round is to avoid starting the

with grass and then wetted it with water. This so discomforts the passage of the bees that the robbing was at an end, but the great idea is to avoid leaving the honey about where the bees can get to it, for if they never get started to robbing, the chances are that they will give no trouble in this direction. When looking through the hives late in the fall, when the bees have not any natural sources of honey, be careful not to let them begin this plundering, and if a commotion is observed when a hive is opened let it be closed and an attempt made later.

Given a warm day, however, and a little honey from the last flowers of the season, the bees may now be prepared for the long months of winter. To get a crop of honey next year the bees must enter upon it strong in numbers and with enough stores to carry them until the first flowers begin to yield them a further supply. So we must consider the population and the food supply. To take the latter item first, we know that it needs about thirty pounds of stores to carry a colony of bees till spring. This may consist of honey, or of syrup made from two parts of granulated sugar and one part of water. At the present price of sugar, and with the shortage that still prevails, it is not likely that there will be much fed, but there are always some localities where the season happens to be very poor, and then it may be essential to buy sugar and to feed the bees. Where the stores are very scarce in this way, it is well to join the colonies up till only very strong ones are left, for the stronger the colony, generally speaking, the less food in proportion is required. Where there has been a sufficient yield of honey, the bees will not need feeding with any substitute, but care should be taken that enough honey is left. There is always that temptation to "rob" the bees too far, a foolish process that resembles killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. A colony of bees that eats up the honey allowed and then starves is a poor investment. Our practice is to take five well-filled combs and to place them in the brood nest before we take any honey from the colony to go to the extracting house, and with the honey that will be stored at the last in the top corners of the actual brood-combs, there should then be

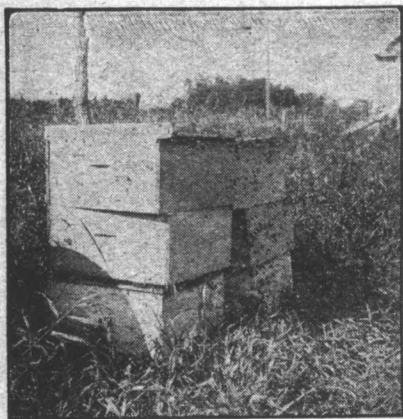
ample feed in the hive. Some beekeepers go by weight, but this is unreliable for the weight of the combs varied to a great extent. In any case the hive ought to weigh about as much as an average man can comfortably lift when the time comes to put it into winter quarters.

If it is necessary to feed the bees, then the simple feeder that is shown in the second cut can be utilized. This is fully as effective as any of the patented devices that are to be found in the supply catalogs, and consists of a couple of ten-pound pails, filled with syrup and turned upside down over the bees. The side of the super is broken away to show how the cans are arranged, as, of course, in actual practice it is necessary to keep the hive tightly closed from robber bees. The bees get the feed through a number of small holes that are punched in the lids of the cans with a nail, and which cause the feed to leak out so slowly that the hive will often take down twenty pounds of syrup or honey in a couple of days.

After the question of food is settled, the next matter is to be sure that there are plenty of bees, and specially young bees, in the colony. It is impossible to give any hard and fast rule, but there ought to be at least enough bees to cover seven or eight combs, and if they cover ten combs so much the better. As the weather grows colder the bees gradually draw together, so that the bees that cover ten combs on a mild day in September cover only five when freezing weather sets in, so the test is not a very decisive one, but the beekeeper soon gets to know when there are enough, when in doubt he will err on the side of having strong colonies. The colonies that are extra strong, with perhaps two or three hives-bodies full of brood and bees, will be able to furnish assistance to the weaker ones, and whenever a frame of brood and bees is given, it should be set at the extreme side of the hive and not in the center, or the strange bees may perhaps kill the queen of the hive to which they are being introduced. Where there are two weak colonies that are to be united, the best way is to seek out and destroy the poorer of the two queens, and then to put the two hives together with only a single thickness of newspaper between. By

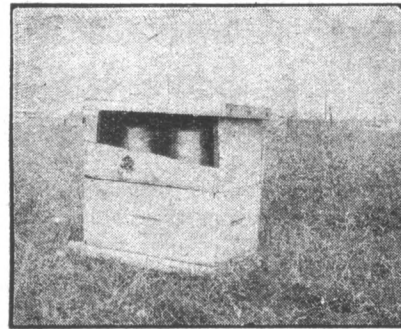
the time the bees have gnawed their way through the paper they will unite without fighting, and on a later day the surplus combs can be taken out and all the combs placed together in one story.

As the days get chilly, it is important to keep the bees as warm as possible. The tops of the combs should be covered with a warm quilt, such as a piece of old carpet, or a piece of table oilcloth covered with a second quilt of any warm cloth. Then the cover should be replaced and should not be removed if possible. The bees will then close every chink and crevice with their glue and so conserve their heat. The entrance should be closed down to a small orifice. In the summer a large and free entrance is good, but as winter draws near it should be very small, two inches by three-eighths



Honey Left in Old Supers Start Bees to Robbing.

bees to robbing one another. Nothing will cause this more than leaving honey where the bees can get access to it. The picture shows where two piles of supers were accidentally left about in one of our yards with some honey in them. By the time that the bees found their way to it the thousands of bees that came around resembled a swarm. The picture gives only a faint idea of the numbers on the wing, and after the bees had cleaned out the honey in these supers they were so flushed with their ill-gotten gains that they started in and cleaned out every spot of honey from several weak colonies near. We applied the usual remedies and heaped each entrance of the nearby hives



A Simple Feeder Used by the Author.

of an inch being ample. The latter width is recommended to keep out the mice, which will get into a hive with a large enough entrance and destroy the combs, honey and bees. It is a curious thing that bees, although well able to defend themselves against most of their adversaries, seems to be powerless against mice. So a small flat entrance, too small for a mouse, is the remedy. We have never had mice nibble their way into a hive, and when we have had losses from this cause it has always been on account of too large an entrance.

Proper temperatures and fresh air in winter are important matters but they are of no use unless the bees are thoroughly fit to start the winter right. Good strong colonies, plenty of food, and tight warm hives are the three secrets of getting ready for winter.

Storing Michigan's 1920 Potato Crop

By G. H. Coons, Michigan Agricultural College

THE farmers of the United States have one problem after another put up to them. In a year of great unrest and business uncertainty, they are called upon to handle one of the largest crops of potatoes produced in recent years, if we can believe the crop estimates now available.

The situation is particularly pressing in Michigan with our crop of tubers second in quantity only to New York, and second in quality to none.

Many factors enter into the situation and one would be rash, indeed, who attempted to advise farmers whether to hold or to sell. It may be pointed out that up to certain limits the grower of high-grade certified seed stock may feel considerable assurance as to market, year in and year out, for good seed is in demand locally as well as by other states. But, the bulk of the thirty-five million bushels which

Michigan has grown is to furnish the table stock for the United States.

At present price offerings it is likely that much of the crop will be held for later delivery. Many conditions must be considered. The market price is in a way determined by the competition between the great potato producing centers. Last year late blight was fairly prevalent in New York and the New York crop was moved early. The unprecedented spring prices reflected the absence of the New York competition.

During the present year, late blight is reported general in Maine and exceedingly common in the entire eastern area. It may be that the New York crop will again be moved early, serving to keep fall prices low.

In Michigan the potato situation falls into two conditions. Late blight is present in some stock in the south-

eastern counties, St. Clair, Macomb, Oakland, Wayne and parts of Lenawee. Presque Isle and probably Lake county will also show considerable loss. The extent of this outbreak is problematical and certainly is not so severe as that of 1915. Instead of being a general blight which shortened the crop, the disease this year has appeared late and will doubtless show up as a tuber rot, taking in some fields high toll and in others little or none.

Timely warning has already been issued through the county agents and the Michigan Farmer, urging farmers with blighted fields to withhold digging until the tops were dead and dry to avoid infecting the tubers by spores shaken from the leaves. Where this is practiced and sorting during the picking-up process is adequate, a high-grade, good-keeping product should result. Such potatoes should be stored

in a cool, well-ventilated storage cellar.

Where rotting is prevalent in the tubers and is of the late blight type—that is a brown discoloration is evident just beneath the skin—then the crop should be sorted carefully and sold locally for quick consumption. It will not keep and if put in the cellar will be the source of future trouble.

The great potato sections in northern and western Michigan are, so far as reports tell us, free from the late blight. It is this area that will naturally furnish the safest tubers for long distance marketing. The weather, although pinching the crop a little by withholding rain, has at least eliminated blight and rot from the enemies attacking the potato this year.

This section has only two things to look out for this year. These are troubles which last year gave rise to enormous losses. (Continued on page 438).



The Activities of Our

Our Saginaw Valley Field Man Finds the Farm Dennison, are Putting Shiawassee's

Home and farm buildings of Archie Sherrard, four miles north of Corunna, Michigan.

more oats per acre than in any state south of us, and are making records in the production of sugar beets and hay. The soil is well adapted to growing all the clovers of various kinds, and in growing alfalfa the farmers are very successful. No county has better grass and pasturage, and few can show better herds of blooded stock. Shiawassee is one of the twenty counties in Michigan which collectively could control the bean markets of the country.

On each side of the fine gravel roads upon which I motored in the middle of September, was some practical evidence of a farmer's industry. In many fields freshly plowed and harrowed, farmers were sowing winter wheat, while in others they were making ready for this operation. In some places wonderful crops of beans had been pulled, piled in small heaps on the ground in readiness for hauling in, and in others farmers were in the act of pulling them. About the only green in the ground landscape was sugar beets and corn; and in the former the fields generally were above the average, showing large growth. In one field three beets pulled at random weighed more than six pounds each, and with three weeks to grow before pulling, three weeks of possible warm days and nights, considerably more weight should be added. The sugar content should also be higher with the warm September weather this year, but in this factor the farmer is not interested as the price paid for his beets is no longer dependent upon this element.

In many corn fields the crop was being harvested by corn binders, and I was told the yield was from seventy-five to ninety bushels per acre. On one farm near Owosso, a year or two ago, Albert L. Chandler, the owner, reported that a tenant had twenty acres of corn of even growth stalks about eleven feet high, and each one, though drilled in, had at least one large ear. The variety was Yellow Dent, and the field had no special fertilizing. One acre, husked by hand, gave one hundred and ninety bushel crates, which made more than one hundred bushels of shelled corn. The same farm had a field of oats the same year that gave seventy bushels to the acre. Threshing was still another farm activity observed in numerous places, and added a novelty and charm to rural scenes.

Stock Raising on Extensive Scale.

Although the eastern half of Shiawassee is the best farming section, the raising of dairy herds and sheep is not confined to that part of the county. The dairy business is very profitable throughout, and in the western and southern townships you will find some

IN Central Michigan, that beautiful land of plenty, flowing with milk and honey, and blessed with an equable climate, is Shiawassee county—a gem in the crown of our commonwealth. Possessing more than ordinary attractions to the visitor or home-seeker, it affords an almost unlimited field for investigation, and surprises await him who goes about expecting to meet only the commonplace. He will find many things and many conditions in farming he little looked for, and in the gain of experience will deem his time there well spent.

For the benefit of those whose geography has become a little hazy, it may be well to state that Shiawassee county lies directly south of Saginaw county, with Genesee on the east, Clinton on the west, and Ingham and Livingstone counties on the south. It comprises sixteen townships, and the first principal meridian bounds it on the west. With a width of about twenty-three miles and a length of twenty-four miles north and south, it has an area of approximately five hundred and fifty square miles. The Shiawassee river courses through it from southeast to north, draining a considerable territory, while the Looking Glass river flows through the southern townships from south to west. The principal railroad center and trading point is Owosso, a thriving little city of more than twelve thousand people, lying near the geographical center of the county and affording good shipping facilities not only by railroad but by electric traction. Other towns are Corunna, Durand, Byron, Bancroft, Morrice, Perry, Laingsburg and Ovid, all situated on railroads, and as shipping and distributing points display ample evidence of prosperity.

H. E. Dennison is County Agent.

In quest of information about Shiawassee it was my good fortune to have the help and cooperation of the efficient county agent, H. E. Dennison, a thoroughly experienced official in the work of the farm bureau. Going about with him in certain parts of the county, meeting the leading progressive farmers and hearing their glowing accounts of progress and prosperity, I was deeply impressed with the fact that Brains and Energy spell Success no less in farming than in any industry. Everywhere, I found farmers and farmers' wives of high intelligence, with thorough understanding of soil conditions, displaying an intense energy in the effort to get the most out of the land. They seemed well posted on the markets, the men on grains, beans, hay and stock, and the women on butter, eggs and poultry as well as on the prices of new fall toggery; and they were well informed on current events and political prospects.

The Farm Bureau Organization.

The number of boosters for the farm bureau in Shiawassee may not be above the average for many other

counties in Michigan, but they certainly are enthusiastic and consistent boosters, and are not only deriving great benefit themselves from the workings of the bureau, but are interesting their neighbors in it. There are somewhat more than sixteen hundred and fifty members of the County Farm Bureau, who are fairly representative of the rural population; still there are a goodly number of successful farmers who are not members, but who should be, and sometime in all probability will be. This condition—one merely of mental attitude—is, I believe, not different from a condition existing in almost every other county in the state.



County Agent Dennison.

made in a hitherto indifferent field, and when we consider that in Shiawassee county a systematic and cooperative movement is only one and a half years old, since Mr. Dennison took charge of it, we must acknowledge, after a full understanding of the difficulties encountered and the progress that wonders have been accomplished.

A Soft Pedal on the County Agent.

To speak very modestly of him, as he would like me to speak, I will say that Mr. Dennison is the right man in the right place. He is one of those rare individuals in executive positions who work along well conceived and logical plans for steady advancement and improvement, shunning the spotlight of personal achievement and all spectacular and popular action. He is one of the blessed few in really important work, who the more you see them in action the better you like them. Of pleasing personality, a kindly smile and an earnest desire to aid and benefit the farmers, he is a leader and friend of all of them, and they so regard him. A practical farmer himself, or, as I should say, a practical dairyman, he knows the needs of farmers and is so well versed in the science of farming as to constitute in himself a complete bureau of information. Coupling up these traits with untiring

energy and persistence and you have the ideal county agent.

As his assistant in this important office, with the title of Home Demonstration Agent, is Miss Louise D. Landstrom who also has charge of the club work. A graduate of the Michigan Agricultural College, Miss Landstrom taught domestic science in the public schools at Crystal Falls, in this state, and for five years was connected with the dairy work at M. A. C. To get close to nature, whose beauties she thoroughly appreciates, she finds no greater delight than in long hikes out into the country, often returning to town after nightfall.

Men who Direct the Policy and Work of the Shiawassee County Farm Bureau.

Along toward the middle of April of the present year, the campaign for members to complete the organization of the Shiawassee County Farm Bureau was started and carried to a successful conclusion. At a regular meeting of members the following farmers were elected to fill the various offices in the bureau, C. M. Urch, Durand, president; P. P. Bishop, Henderson, vice-president; F. M. Crowe, Owosso, secretary-treasurer. These officers and the following men constitute the executive committee: Leslie Clark, Perry; W. L. Scribner, Morrice; J. W. Shippee, Owosso; A. W. Augsburg, Lennon, and A. J. Hanchett, Corunna. Without a single exception these representative farmers are leaders and the big boosters for the extension of the farm bureau work. They are the sort of men in whom any county might well be proud and feel perfect assurance in entrusting the destinies of farm organizations.

Crop Production.

In my circuit of Shiawassee county, entailing motor travel of more than one hundred and twenty miles, I discovered that practically everything grown in paying quantities in our state is successfully grown in this county. The farmers are growing just as many bushels of corn per acre here as in Illinois; they are growing better and



One of Shiawassee's Successful Peach Orchards.

County Farm Bureaus

Bureau Leaders Headed by County Agent H. E. Agriculture on a Business Basis

splendid blooded stock. Large quantities of milk and milk products find a ready and convenient market in Detroit, the present price for milk being \$3.00 per hundred pounds. The Live Stock Association is a well managed business organization, and maintains shipping stations, each managed by a local agent, at ten convenient railroad points. These are: Owosso, Corunna, Henderson, Lennon, Bancroft, Vernon, Morrice, Perry, Bennington and Laingsburg. Stock shipments generally go to Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, and an occasional one to Buffalo.

In the western part of the county there are about one hundred breeders of Holsteins and thirty-five breeders of Jerseys, the average herds running from twelve to thirty head. This is a part, as many of our readers know, of the great central district of Michigan, which is the second highest priced Holstein district in the United States. To provide a profitable market for the large milk supplies here produced, the Waterloo Dairies Company operates a condensary of large capacity at Elsie, just across the line in Clinton county, and a branch at Ovid.

Sheep Feeding a Profitable Business.

In the eastern townships, especially Venice and Vernon, sheep feeding is carried on as a distinct and profitable business. Many farmers make a specialty of this and have equipped their farms to conduct the business on a large scale. In a number of places I found big double-decked feeding barns, notable among them being the modern barn of Frank Mikan, situated one and a half miles east of Durand. In this and other barns there is a complete elevator system with all other devices for easy and convenient care of many sheep. The average flock numbers about three thousand sheep down to two thousand. B. W. Calkins, whose farm is northwest of Vernon, and Mr. Bingham, whose place is not far distant, also are extensive sheep feeders, and, with Mr. Mikan, are probably the largest dealers of western lambs in this part of the state.

Hog Raising Not Popular.

In the raising of hogs the farmers of Shiawassee are not strong. They don't seem to take to it, and in only one place did I see an attempt made to raise hogs above the farmyard average. There are a few Durocs, with Poland Chinas leading, while Hampshires seem to please the boys. Several farmers told me they intended going in next year for hogs and give the business some attention. Mr. A. J. Hanchett, a member of the farm bureau executive committee, whose fine

Farm of Frank Mikan.
Double-decked barns with elevator for feeding and care of 3,000 sheep.



farm is in Hazelton township, is already equipped for this business, having a new concrete floor and high ventilated sty well fenced.

Poultry is Coming Fast.

While poultry always has been a favorite side line for the farmer's wife and children, in Shiawassee they have not until recently gone in for it on a business scale. But almost everywhere the people are awakening to the possibilities of profit in hens, and in a number of places I noticed new chicken houses and broods giving promise of good things to come. On the county agent's place, six miles south of Owos-

in Shiawassee county was divided into fifteen locals, the boundaries of which were determined by the farmers with reference to convenience in haulage to railroad points as marketing centers. The railroads of Shiawassee bisect the county in every direction, affording splendid facilities for reaching the city markets. Crossing the county from southwest to middle east, the Grand Trunk Railway touches Shaftsbury, Perry, Morrice, Bancroft and Durand, while the old Detroit & Milwaukee, operated by the same system, crosses from west to east, touching Ovid, Owosso, Corunna, Vernon and

the farm bureau is gradually getting its business, and incidentally the farmers' business, on a firm substantial basis. Already the farmers are realizing considerable saving in collective buying and in selling through their cooperative associations. This is done by the various local or community units bunching individual orders for coal, fertilizer, feed and other commodities required in quantities, and sending in to the farm bureau office orders for the aggregate quantity of each.

This year the fifteen locals sent orders aggregating fifty-four cars of coal, nine of fertilizer, and three cars of feed, the latter order being one car each of cottonseed meal, gluten feed and oil meal. To the middle of September about half of the coal had been delivered to farmers at an average saving of about two dollars a ton, and practically all the fertilizer and feed was either on cars at receiving stations or on the way. The total saving to farmers through collective purchasing, besides insuring delivery of commodities when needed, will reach a considerable sum. In this helpful cooperative work the county banks lend every encouragement, chiefly by loaning money to finance the purchase of community supplies through the farm bureau, the farmers' guarantee notes given the bureau forming the collateral security for the loans. As soon as the supplies are delivered and paid for by the farmers, the accommodation notes are paid and the farmers' notes delivered back to the farm bureau treasury.

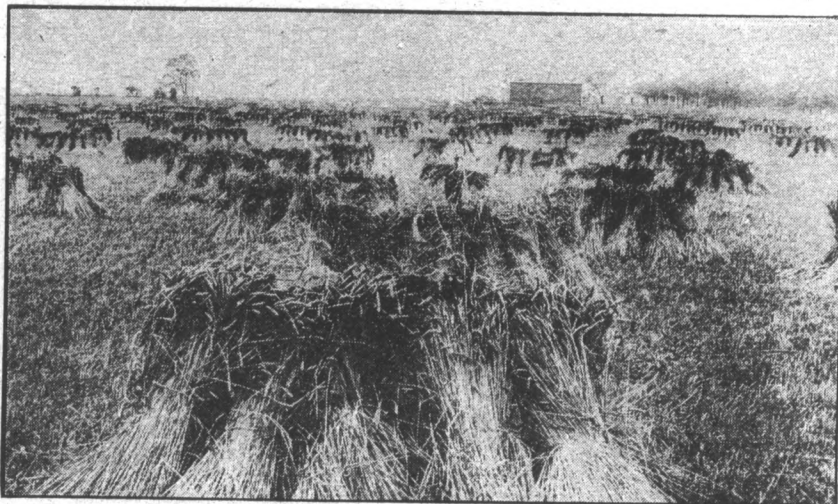
Another feature of interest is the extension of farmers' cooperative elevators in Shiawassee. At present there are four such elevators in operation, at Laingsburg, with a branch at Bennington, Henderson and Corunna. Three other cooperative elevators are proposed and will probably be established this fall.

County Club Work.

As yet Shiawassee has not organized its club work on a comprehensive plan. This was owing to the want of competent assistance in the work of the farm bureau, and the stress of more important duties. But with the efficient aid of Miss Landstrom, an experienced leader in this work, thorough organization will be undertaken this winter. At present there is a pig club at Lennon, the boys choosing Hampshires for breeding; and they made an exhibit at the county fair this year. A hot lunch club for students was also in operation last winter. At Laingsburg there is a poultry club in which the members run to White Rocks entirely.

A Record Crop of Sugar Beets.

The harvesting of an unusually large sugar beet crop will be in full swing when this story about Shiawassee county is in the hands of our readers.



Field of Forty-bushel Wheat on Farm of George Myers.

so, where I was very pleasantly entertained of an afternoon, Mrs. Dennison has from four to five hundred White Wyandottes, with a number of big producers. Well versed in poultry raising Mrs. Dennison keeps a careful record of each hen, and follows a practice of culling out non-producing ones. Only the day before she had sold in town fifteen fat roosters, which brought nearly one dollar each.

The Farm Bureau Locals.

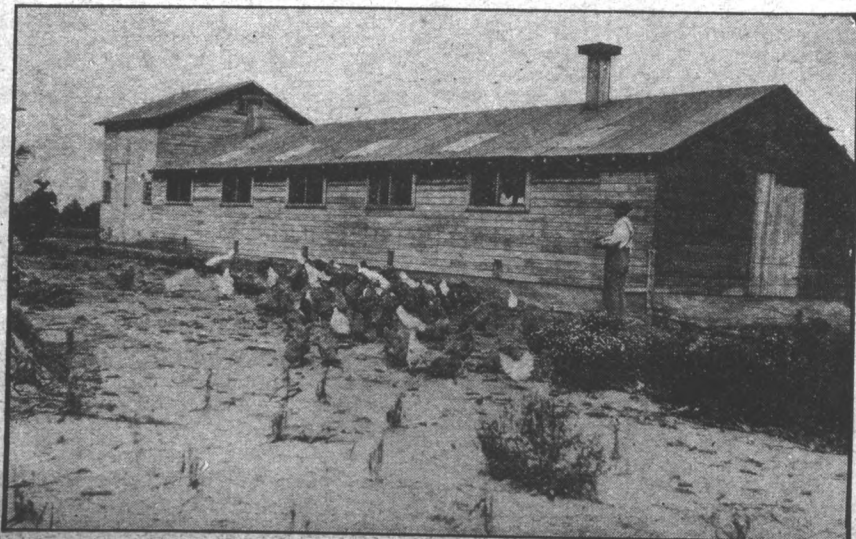
Following the plan outlined by the State Farm Bureau, the organization

Durand. The Michigan Central enters the county at Laingsburg, runs northeasterly through Bennington to Owosso, and northerly through Henderson into Saginaw county. The Ann Arbor Railroad comes up from the south at the eastern corner, passes through Byron to Durand, and northwesterly through Vernon, Corunna, Owosso, and leaves the county near its northwest corner. The Saginaw division of the Grand Trunk extends from Durand through a corner of Venice township into Genesee county.

The fifteen local units of the farm bureau are located at the principal towns mentioned, each under the direction of a capable farmer and booster for the bureau and its work. These local managers have in most places accomplished wonders in binding the farmers together in a close union for their mutual benefit and gain, and great results are sure to follow in due course.

Activities of the Farm Bureau.

The placing of the farmers' business on a business basis is a task of no mean dimensions. A scattered population in which individuals are confronted with widely different problems is not easy to unite upon all questions, and it is only in unity and concerted action by the great majority that really beneficial results are obtained. In Shiawassee, where no united action was had until a year and a half ago,



Poultry House of L. M. Woodin is Supplied with Every Convenience.

In all there are eighteen thousand acres of beets in and around Shiawassee county, and the crop is unusually good, the effects of early drouth being offset by the heavy and frequent rains during the latter part of the summer. Slicing of beets will probably begin about the middle of October, but this will depend upon how rapidly the farmers deliver the beets. The sugar-making campaign is sure to last more than one hundred days. Whether there will be efforts this year to secure a higher price for next season's beets has not been decided by the farm bureaus. If such an effort is made, it will be before any of the farmers have signed contracts.

Farm Leaders of Shiawassee.

C. M. Urch, president of the Shiawassee County Farm Bureau, is one of the really big men of the county. His fine farm of one hundred and sixty acres is situated in section thirty-four, Vernon township, two miles south of Durand. A casual inspection of this property shows the owner to be a practical farmer with progressive ideas. In a wide pasturage you would find about thirty-five head of full-blood and grade Holsteins, twenty of which are milkers; and in the pigsty somewhere near one hundred and fifty hogs and pigs. Mr. Urch has been feeding hogs as a business for the last eight years, and in the long run it has proven quite profitable.

When asked what he considered the most important work of the farm bureau, he said: "I am a strong believer in farmers' cooperation in everything pertaining to farming, and, while I am a member of nearly all farm organizations, I am satisfied that the farm bureaus have developed more substantial helps than any other farm organization yet started. The possibilities of this farm bureau can scarcely be imagined. Its most important work in my judgment, is the legislative work; but we want and must have strong and earnest cooperation from the local community units."

P. P. Bishop, Henderson, vice-president of the County Farm Bureau, owns

and operates a farm of one hundred and ninety acres in Rush township, and eight miles north of Owosso. He has been farming here for eight years and has the land in a high productive state, only five acres of the farm being in woodlot. General farm crops are grown, this year twenty-two acres being in wheat, twenty-eight acres in oats, and twenty-six in beans. The latter crop is far above the average, and a part was being pulled the day I visited his farm. The growing of beets did not interest Mr. Bishop this year, though he has done very well with them in former years. In poultry the family is interested, and their coops have above three hundred Barred Rocks.

Mr. Bishop believes that the community units should arouse a greater interest among their members to work together with a strong cooperative spirit. The older members as a rule, realize the benefits to be obtained by coordination of effort, but the young farmers cling more closely to the false notion that every farmer should work only for himself, and let the other fellow look out for himself.

A broad and comprehensive plan of

public drains and tile drainage is one of the most important problems confronting Shiawassee farmers, is the belief of Mr. Bishop. A start should be made at once to map out a logical course to pursue, for then the next generation will derive great benefits from increased production. A number of farmers are becoming interested in this movement, one having put in three thousand feet of tile in his land which runs to a fine clay loam.

J. W. Shippee, Bennington, is another of those broad, level-headed farmers who are doing big things for the advancement of farming in Shiawassee. He is an active member of the executive committee of the farm bureau, and is ever ready to give his time and effort to the promotion of its interests. His farm is in Bennington township about seven miles southwest of Owosso, and comprises two eighty-acre lots about half a mile apart. The soil of both lots is well adapted to general farming, and he does not specialize on any one crop.

In regard to the farm bureau work, Mr. Shippee said: "I think we have a good and efficient county agent in Mr. H. E. Dennison, who is a fine fellow,

is very energetic, ambitious and has the interests of the bureau at heart. He is certainly building up the organization to be a real big factor in farming in this county, and while there is nothing spectacular about his work he is surely paving a way for the rural population to help itself to better things. He aims to promote the general good of all farmers, and plays no favorites. Our County Farm Bureau is organized for business, pure and simple, and we expect to develop it into a perfect business agent for our membership, with good service and their interests ever in mind."

A. W. Augsbury, Lennon, a member of the executive committee of the farm bureau, and leader of his community local, has a fine farm of one hundred and twenty acres in Venice township. He is a general crop farmer, this year having eleven acres in wheat, eleven in oats, seven in barley and five and a half in oats and barley. In speaking of the difficulties of organizing the farmers in the outlying townships, Mr. Augsbury said: "I find most farmers are so engrossed with their own affairs, or have so narrow a view, that it is impossible to get a handful of men together to discuss the pressing problems of the day. What can be done when so few farmers take any real live interest in community affairs?"

A. J. Hanchett, Corunna, whom the farmers of Hazelton township have repeatedly honored by election to public office, is a farmer whom once having met and conversed with, you really want to meet again. His farm is situated nine miles northeast of Corunna, in what is probably the richest part of the county. The land is flat and still quite heavily wooded, the soil being perfectly adapted to the growing of general farm crops. Mr. Hanchett has one hundred and sixty acres of this rich land, twenty acres of which was this year in wheat, thirty-six in oats, ten in beans, and the remainder in pasture and wood. He has given some attention to poultry, and intends taking up hog raising as a business. His

(Continued on page 442).



Sheep-Feeding Barns of Robert Goodall.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

POULTRY RAISING SCHEME.

I want to get a breed of chickens which make good mothers and are good for meat. I intend to put them in a ten-acre field, fenced off, and let every hen that wants to set raise chickens, give young and old the same food and drink, gather eggs not used for setting, and sell off the whole amount in the fall except some of the best birds. In this way it would take little time. But can it be done at a profit?

C. V.

Any of the American breeds of poultry, such as the Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes or Rhode Island Reds, make good mothers and are fine for meat. The plan of raising the young poultry on the same range as the old birds is hardly practical as the old birds would trample them and many of the young would be stunted and unthrifty. The rations given the old stock might not be suitable for the growing chicks. All breeds of chicks need special care at different periods in their growth.

Your card indicates that you have a liking for poultry but have not had much experience with it, and we would advise you to visit a poultry farm where modern methods are employed and note the manner of conducting the business. By reading and observation you can pick up a great deal about the management of poultry under free range conditions on the farm. Then you can start out on a small scale and gradually develop the proposition as it proves profitable. There is really no way of making much money with poul-

try that takes little time and effort. There is no easy money in the business under the best of conditions, as the large number of details take more time than a beginner realizes until he has had some experience.

K.

SHORE RIGHTS.

There is a small strip of land bordering a lake. It has never been fenced, being used as pasture, boat landing and bathing beach ever since the country was organized. A has had undisturbed possession for that length of time and wants it to remain in that condition. B, a newcomer, has had a line run through and wants to fence it in order to keep boats from landing, as it interferes with his business of running a boat livery. This strip is good for nothing but as a boat landing and bathing beach. Threshers have used it for years to get their water supply, and a fence shutting it off from the public is not needed at this late date. Is there any method of procedure to keep this open to the public as before?—R. W. W.

Easements, such as rights of way, are of two sorts, public and private; and private easements are appendant and in gross. A private easement in gross is one belonging to a person and not for the benefit of any other particular land, such as the right to dig and sell sand from the land of another. A private easement appendant is a burden on one piece of land for the benefit of another piece belonging to another person, such as the right to take water from a stream on A's land for

the benefit of the house on B's land, or the right to cross A's land to get to B's land. From the question it is manifest that there is no private easement either appendant or in gross. A public easement is a right in the general public to make use of the land of another for a special public purpose, such as a highway, wharf, etc., and this may arise by dedication or public use for the statutory period, (fifteen years). Perhaps this right exists in this case.

J. R. R.

TENANT'S RIGHTS UNDER LEASE.

I own a farm and live on it. Last spring I rented it to a man for one year (written contract dated from Apr. 1, 1920). He has use of my barn and lives in a shack on his wagon, moving it on the place this spring. Nothing was said about his putting in fall crops. He has been very unpleasant and I don't want him to work it any longer than his contract calls for. Can he prevent me from renting any fields (from which he has removed his crops) to another man for fall crops?—A. C. E.

B rents a farm for one year, the time being up in March. A is to furnish everything, B to do the work and have one-third of everything. Now, if B puts in fall grain and moves off the place in March will he be allowed to harvest and have the third of the grain he puts in this fall?—F. C. B.

A lease for a given time entitles the tenant to exclusive possession for that term, and the lessor has no right to enter for any purpose other than to demand rent or inspect the premises at

a reasonable time to discover violation of covenants, till the lease is ended; and in the absence of breach of its terms by the tenant, and it matters not that he is a disagreeable neighbor. But, on the other hand, the tenant has no rights after the end of his definite term; and any crops he does not harvest before his term ends belong to the lessor. It is different with a tenant for an uncertain term, such as a tenant for life; crops planted by him before the end of the term do not belong to the reversioner, but the tenant or his representative may harvest them.

J. R. R.

ARTICHOKE FOR SILAGE.

Will you please advise me on the value of artichoke stalks for silage? I have never heard of them being used but cannot see why they would not be as good as sunflower stalks.

Osceola Co.

C. H. F.

I never knew of the stalks of artichokes being used for silage. I am of the opinion that the stalks of artichokes would be just as valuable as the stalks of sunflowers, but of course, with sunflowers you mix the seeds in with the stalks and these sunflower seeds are very rich in oil and protein and helps out the food deficiency in the stalks. With the artichoke, of course, we do not have the seeds and it would be the plain stalk, which I imagine would not be very nutritious. However, I can find no food analysis of artichoke stalks.

C. C. L.

The Story of a Farmers' "Trust"

These Farmers Have Absolute Control of the Crop—Cooperation Rescued a Declining Industry—By Herman Steen

(Copyright 1920, Standard Farm Papers, Inc.)

THIS is the story of the only farmers' trust in the world, the California Associated Raisin Company—an organization of ten thousand farmers—ninety per cent of all the raisins produced, thus having a virtual monopoly over the industry. Through agreements with its members, it has absolute control over their crops, and it fixes prices. The affairs of the company are directed by twenty-five men, who operate under a voting trust agreement. Finally, it has been investigated by the federal trade commission and hauled into court by the department of justice. No other farmers' company can claim so many distinctions along this line. All of which is cited as proof of the statement that the raisin growers' company fulfills the requirements of a trust and is the only farm-raised and farm-managed trust in existence.

Different Kinds of Trusts.

But Wylie M. Giffin, president of the raisin growers, objects vigorously to his organization being classed with other trusts. "We've never pulled the rough stuff with which the lumber trust, the steel trust and others are commonly credited," he said. "For instance, we have never done anything to restrict production. Since the California Associated Raisin Company was organized in 1912, the production of raisins in California has increased 500 per cent. This increased production can justly be credited to our organization, because the fair prices secured for raisins have resulted in a tremendously increased acreage devoted to raisins.

"We have not attempted to stifle competition; we pay no attention to growers outside our organization, except as we occasionally ask them to join. We market our own raisins and nobody else's and let the independent growers handle theirs as they see fit. If they want to join, they are welcome on the same terms as all the rest of us; if not, we are sorry they cannot see things the way we do.

A Benevolent Trust.

"We have not charged exorbitant prices for raisins. Our prices are fixed high enough to make the growers a reasonable profit, and low enough to move the crop. Raisins are not a necessity, you know, and people would refuse to buy if we charged too much. In fact, during the past two years, independent buyers and speculators have paid from two to seven cents a pound more than the association price, and our members have accused us of laying down on the job.

"Call us a trust if you want to, but we're a benevolent one. Give us credit for stimulating production, providing efficient distribution and eliminating speculation, and at the same time treating the consumer square."

History of Raisin Industry.

All the raisins produced in the United States come from California, and eighty per cent of them from a district in the San Joaquin Valley within thirty-five miles of Fresno. Nearly

ninety per cent of the California raisins are marketed under contract through the growers' own company.

The history of raisin-growing in the San Joaquin Valley is a sorry tale. It dates back to 1884, when the first vineyards were set. The first crops brought large returns, followed by a wild boom in raisins, and equally wild boom in land, and a smash up. In 1891 raisins sold for one cent a pound. Growers' organizations of one sort or another were formed, and followed one another into the graveyard. By 1905, conditions became so bad that twenty thousand acres of vines were uprooted, each grower pulling up a certain percentage of his holdings. Even then the packers could not market the crop satisfactorily.

Under-Consumption.

"It was not over-production and never was," declares Giffin. "It was under-consumption caused by a vicious, inefficient and out-of-date distributive system. They used to tax over-production when twenty-five thousand tons was the size of the crop, and a cent and a half per pound was the price. Now we sell two hundred thousand tons above ten cents and the supply is licked up clean before the season is over. In 1907, when one of our defunct associations was functioning fairly well, a one hundred and ten thousand

posed to fix the price of raisins at the cost of production plus a fair profit—more to be sold for less. It was agreed that the organization should not turn a wheel until at least seventy-five per cent of the raisin growers had signed contracts binding them to deliver all of their raisins for five years to the association.

A good story might be written about the campaign to secure growers' signatures to contracts. There was little enthusiasm, because every grower in the district had seen previous organizations rise and fall. If enthusiasm was lacking, courage was not. The wisest growers knew if this organization failed there would be more foreclosures than ever in the San Joaquin Valley. By the time the raisin crop was ready to be moved, seventy-seven per cent of the raisins were pledged to the association for five years.

Financing the Company.

The biggest part of the job was to finance the new company. It had one million dollars of capital stock authorized, the plan being for every grower to subscribe ten dollars per acre of vineyard. Some growers subscribed more, some less, others nothing at all. Finally bankers and business men had to take a good-sized slice of the stock. It has since been generally recognized

ers previous to 1912, in addition to a number of smaller speculators. The ten were known to the growers as the High Five and the Low Five.

The High Five and the Low Five.

It was to the High Five and the Low Five that Wylie Giffin, president of the California Associated Raisin Company, went to in 1912 to sell the seventy-seven per cent of the raisin crop controlled by the new raisin association. He offered to sell the seventy-seven per cent for a period of five years for three and one-fourth cents per pound, this figure being based on the cost of production. The offer was scornfully refused.

"That was most fortunate," says Giffin. "It was fortunate that our dreams of somebody else doing our job did not come true. It was most fortunate that we were compelled to do the job ourselves. Had we not been compelled to do the job ourselves, had the packers accepted our offer and taken our initiative away from us, our association would not today be in existence. The High Five and Low Five would still be dominating the raisin industry."

The association took the raisin crop that fall as it was harvested, and sold it direct to wholesale grocers or to brokers who supplied the wholesale trade. When the growers delivered raisins they were given a first payment. As it takes some time to get the money from shipments, the scanty supply of cash in the raisin association till was soon licked up. Growers were induced to take notes—even one-day notes. A few with more courage took seven-day notes and a few hardy souls accepted ninety-day notes. "The banks believed in us and encouraged us until we wanted to borrow money," Giffin said.

Over the Hilltop.

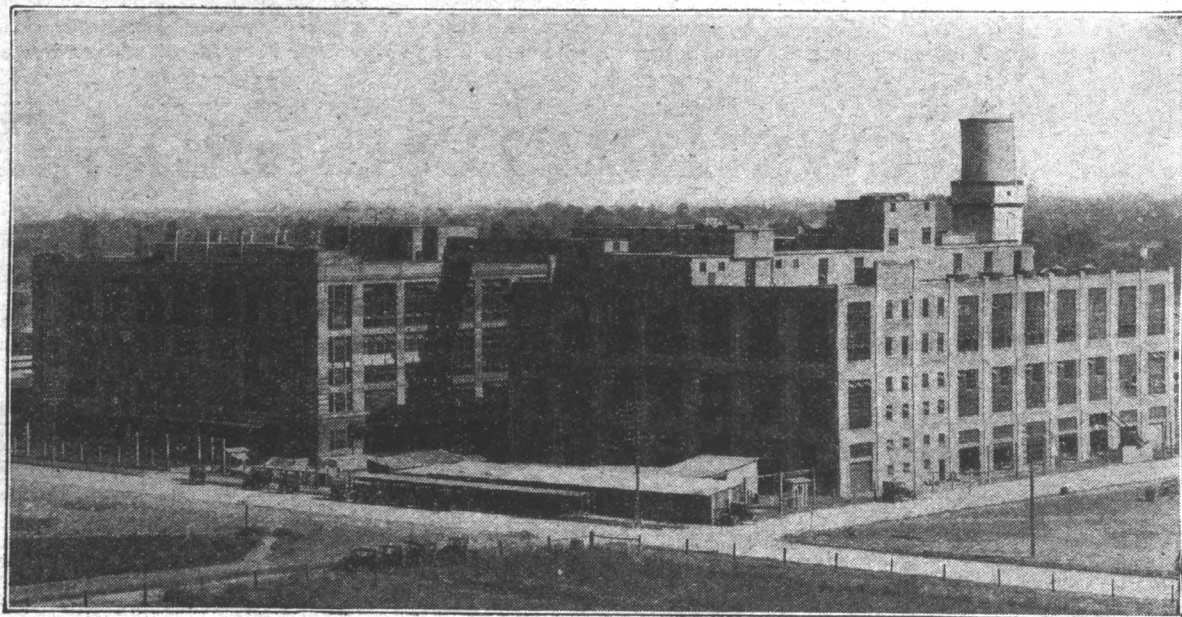
Before that first season was over, raisin growers held over one million dollars of association notes. These notes were all paid when due, and the association managed to keep its head above

water. The price of three and one-fourth cents was obtained for every pound of raisins produced. The raisin growers were crossing the valley of uncertainty and mounting the hilltop of success.

The next year a few more growers had courage, and some had a little faith. But no matter how they felt toward the association they were compelled to market their raisins through it because of the iron-clad five-year contract they signed. The packers and speculators, alarmed at the strength of the organization that snatched seventy-seven per cent of the raisin crop away from their grasp by one stroke, stirred up all kinds of dissension. Members of the association were induced to sell their raisins to speculators, in spite of their contracts. The contracts were then taken to court and sustained in every case—the most sweeping legal victory ever obtained up to that time for the cause of cooperation in California.

Eight Years of Success.

The raisin growers' organization



New Million-and-a-Half-Dollar Raisin Processing Plant. Owned and Operated by Raisin Growers.

ton crop was cleaned at five and a half cents per pound; previously a considerably smaller crop could not be moved for two and a half cents. It was a case of bad merchandising."

In 1912 the morale of the raisin growers was the lowest in the history of the industry. The growers were too discouraged to even think of organizing. Another organization was launched, but had the bankers and business men of Fresno not backed the proposition vigorously, it would not have been started even.

An Ambitious Program.

The resulting product was the California Associated Raisin Company. It was the most ambitious plan ever tried by any of the numerous raisin organizations. It was proposed to require the members to turn all their raisins over to the company, which would sell them; in other words, the growers would produce the raisins and the company would sell them. It was proposed to pay every grower the same price for the same quality of raisins, no matter when they were sold. It was pro-

posed to fix the price of raisins at the cost of production plus a fair profit—more to be sold for less. It was agreed that the organization should not turn a wheel until at least seventy-five per cent of the raisin growers had signed contracts binding them to deliver all of their raisins for five years to the association.

The raisin crop, previous to 1912, had always been handled by the packers, who processed and packed the crop, later selling it to the wholesale distributors. These packers were not only packers, but speculators also. In fact, the words packer and speculator can be used interchangeably, so far as the California fruit business is concerned. Their practice was to buy the crops at the lowest possible prices, and if the crop looked too large, to refuse to buy more than they could handle easily. The rest was allowed to spoil. There were ten principal raisin pack-

continued to grow stronger until now it controls close to ninety per cent of the raisins produced in the San Joaquin Valley. It always paid more than the three and a quarter cents that was fixed the first year. In 1919 the average price realized was ten and a quarter cents per pound. This year it is fixed at fifteen cents.

At first, prices were fixed on the basis of the cost of production, plus a fair profit. This was soon abandoned because it was not practical. One year the cost might be two cents per pound, the next year five cents per pound. The consumer who eats raisins cares nothing for the cost of production; he adjusts his purchases to his wants and the price he must pay. The raisin growers soon were back on the law of supply and demand, which they discovered was not so bad when the manipulation was removed from it.

Increased Production.

The prosperity which attended the raisin industry when speculators were eliminated and prices stabilized led to a tremendous rush into raisin growing. The crop increased from thirty-five thousand tons in 1912 to one hundred and ninety tons in 1919, and two hundred and ten thousand tons in 1920. It will probably be three hundred thousand tons within five years. Yet these crops have all been marketed successfully, more being carried over from one year to the next. Before the cooperative association was formed, the speculators were never able to market all of the crop, though it was only one-fifth of the present production.

The past year or so have seen an unusual boom in raisins, due to prohibition. As one man remarked, "raisins are now our national drink," and this demand has sent raisin prices skyward. The association officials believe that a twenty-cent price could have been secured for the whole crop, but felt that it was too high to be just.

In order to sell the increased volume of raisins caused by the larger acreage the raisin association found it necessary to advertise to create a larger demand. The first year \$100,000 was used for advertising, \$150,000 the second, \$440,000 last year, and \$600,000 this year. "It has meant success to us, for it has solved the problem of over-production," says Giffin.

Plan of Organization.

There are about ten thousand stockholders in the California Associated Raisin Company. Most of them are growers, but a good amount of stock is owned by bankers and business men. About \$4,000,000 of stock is outstanding. The new contract with the growers provides that each grower shall own \$4.00 worth of stock for each ton of raisins produced. Dividends of six to ten per cent are paid annually. Every member must own stock, and no raisins are handled for non-members.

The grower signs up for stock, he also signs away his voting power to a board of trustees, twenty-five in number. These trustees are elected by the stockholders by districts. They in turn elect a board of seven directors, who manage the affairs of the company. This is the voting trust, an idea borrowed directly from big business. "It is not democratic, but it works," says Giffin. It has been essential. Formerly, in order to transact business we had to call a stockholders' meeting. In a large gathering the fellow who could yell the loudest got the most attention. Now the trustees are elected by districts by the growers themselves—the trustees are practically all growers, too—and they can give their undivided attention to the affairs of the company. They are a deliberative body. This plan of organization is a sort of benevolent autocracy, but it has worked out best."

The reason the raisin association has proved successful, according to

Giffin, is that it has eliminated speculation from the raisin industry and put it upon a stable, substantial basis. "The old system under which growers sold their product direct to the packer or speculator was inefficient and would have destroyed the industry had it continued," he said. "The consignment system which was used for several years was vicious and rotten; it was the mother of speculation, and the growers were nearly always robbed. The only system which has worked out is the present one, under which the farmers grow the raisins, the association prepares them for market and sells them to the wholesale trade. The speculators are entirely eliminated from the cycle."

"But how about the high retail prices for raisins?" I asked.

"It is due to profiteering by the wholesale and retail grocers," was the reply. "Consumers pay from two to three times what we get for raisins. We have gone as far as we can legitimately; its up to the consumer to meet us part way. The retail price of raisins is no concern to us except as it affects the use of them. Some day we may join the other cooperative associations out here and form a wholesale organization for all of our products, but we're a long ways from that yet."

Raisin Growers in Court.

During the past two years the raisin growers have been in almost continuous hot water from government sources because of the high degree of control it has over the industry. They have been investigated by the federal trade commission and are now prosecuted by the department of justice under the Sherman anti-trust law. It is a fact, not disputed in California, that these prosecutions were instigated by a firm of speculators in San Francisco who were one of the High Five, when

speculation ran riot in the raisin business.

The speculators attacked the raisin growers at four points, (1) percentage of crop controlled; (2) on refusal to sell raisins to packers and speculators; (3) on guaranteeing to the grocery trade a stable price to prevail through the year; (4) on fixing prices on raisins through the plan of a "firm-at-opening" price.

The raisin growers defended their position stoutly. Several of the other cooperative organizations came to their aid, as also did the state department of markets; this latter action was approved by Governor Stephens. In fact, Colonel Harris Weinstack, head of the state department of markets, went to Washington to assist in the defense. The raisin growers were sustained on the right to control ninety per cent of the acreage and on the right to refuse to sell to packers or speculators. They lost the claim to establish a guaranteed price to wholesalers to be effective through the year, and lost the "firm-at-opening" price. According to Giffin, they were ready to abandon the "firm-at-opening" price plan, and can operate without the guarantee to wholesalers.

The department of justice has now hauled the raisin growers into court to answer charges of violating the anti-trust law. The raisin-growers might have avoided the whole trouble had they incorporated under the non-profit cooperative plan.

The raisin growers are going to fight the matter through. "Our fight to organize and fix prices is attacked, just as the milk producers' right to organize has brought farmers into court all over the United States," they say. "Cooperative marketing associations have their existence at stake in this fight, which is engineered by the speculative interests to destroy us."

Farmers' News Interests Now Broad

Struggling in the Business and Political Entanglements of this Reconstruction Period the Tiller of the Soil is Looking Every Direction for Relief

THE hides and leather market situation has become a matter of serious concern to farmers. Commenting on the demand for country hides, which comprise more than a third of all the hides and skins produced in this country, the Daily Hide and Leather Market Report, of current date, says that there is little in the way of actual trading in the Chicago market. Tanners continue to talk lower prices. The New York market is dull, with no signs of improvement. Boston reports that hide market conditions continue dull. It is reported by the trade that seventeen tanneries owned by a large sole leather concern are closed down and that only limited quantities of hides are being worked in other yards.

C. V. Whalin, assistant in marketing live stock and meats, of the federal bureau of markets, says that while in Kansas City a few days ago he saw a car of two hundred bull hides, four hundred cow hides, fifty calfskins and seventy-five kip skins, sold at eighteen cents a pound for the lot.

The hide market, according to Mr. Whalin, reached its highest point in August, 1919. It began dropping when the European demand fell off and the exchange conditions became unfavorable to the export trade. At this time there was also a slackening in the demand for shoes and leather in this country. The shoe factories and dealers were over-stocked and trade became dull. The tanners ceased buying hide stock and there has been very little trading in hides and skins since July of this year. Country hide stock

went down to eight and ten cents for cow hides, and fifteen to eighteen cents for calfskins, to the small butcher and farmer.

Mr. Whalin predicts, however, that there will be a revival in the hide market sometime soon. People have been wearing patched shoes, but these old shoes are wearing out and the time will soon come when they will be compelled to purchase new shoes, and this will relieve the market and the demand for hides will again be restored to normal conditions. Mr. Whalin suggests that farmers and local butchers take more pains in the production and care of hides, which will tend to eliminate the discrimination now existing against country hides. Dishonest practices must cease. In fact, he says that improvement in country hides is necessary to put this branch of the hide industry on a sound economic basis.

THE wool market continues in much the same depressed and uncertain condition as the hide market. A significant feature of the wool market situation worthy of note, was the falling off in quantity of wool consumed in the mills in August compared with the preceding months, as pointed out by George T. Willingmyre, in charge of the wool market investigations in the bureau of markets.

Wool growers are pleased with the wool grading proposition now being worked out by Mr. Willingmyre. Wool is being graded according to government grading standards in large quantities, Maine, Vermont, Ohio, Virginia,

Kentucky, Minnesota and Arkansas having adopted these grades. The wool market section of the bureau of markets is greatly hampered in its work on account of a lack of funds. The bureau has had to let go several men who were greatly needed in making investigations. If wool is to continue to be a factor in American farm production it is essential that congress appropriate sufficient funds to enable the bureau of markets to carry on the important work it has begun in solving serious wool marketing problems.

In order that wool growers may not be led into hastily selling their wool at low prices because of the claims by the dealers of injury to the wool by moths, Mr. Willingmyre wishes to call their attention to a statement he has prepared in which he says that "owners of wool held in storage need not fear losses resulting from moth attack before next spring if there is no evidence of moth injury at the present time. Even if a slight evidence of moth appears at this time, it is improbable that the moths will multiply fast enough to cause appreciable injury before the coming of cold weather. It requires about two months for the development of one generation of the moth, even during warm weather, and on the approach of cold weather this period will be considerably lengthened. Cases have been reported to the department in which wool that has been held for fifteen years showed no trace of moth. The moth does no damage at temperatures lower than sixty degrees F., for at that temperature it remains dormant."

THE National Grange at its coming session will be asked to endorse the proposal that this government grant a loan or credit of one billion dollars to Germany, the money to be spent in this country for food and raw material. It is claimed that, unless such action is taken the United States will lose an outlet for vast quantities of farm products which will react disastrously on American agriculture. A continuation of the present small volume of export trade for American produce means there will not be any foreign markets left for our farmers' surplus products. Because of a lack of a foreign market our corn crops, estimated at three billion bushels for 1920, our wheat, barley and other cereal crops are greatly reduced in value. Germany, it is asserted, proposes to purchase in the first year an estimated amount of \$750,000,000 worth of food and raw materials in the United States, providing this credit is granted, and the credit is to be based on the billion dollars or more of alien property now held by this country.

EFFORTS on the part of the farmers to get cars to move their produce and credits to finance the marketing so far have been unavailing. The interstate commerce commission seem unable to function in this matter and the federal reserve board and Secretary of the Treasury Houston show little inclination to consider the farmer's credit needs. In proportion to the size of the peach crop in the western

(Continued on page 455).

Watch the Buckwheat!

By Walter Jack

WHEN the buckwheat crop is harvested, it is essential it should be saved. The danger in heating is above that of other grains, and it is necessary that the buckwheat bin should be carefully watched. The danger arises principally from dampness at time of threshing. Threshing usually occurs in late September, October or November. The weather is frequently damp or wet, consequently the grain goes in the bins in damp condition. Grain is usually hauled from the field, and if work is started at a fairly early hour in the morning, there will be sufficient dew or frost on the buckwheat to affect the efficiency of the thresher. This will also cause dampness in the grain. This year a portion of our grain was stacked. Several days of wet weather followed. We started at the earliest moment threshing. The top of one stack was not properly dry. In that corner of the building in which the buckwheat was stored, the grain commenced heating.

Buckwheat should be observed from day to day in the fall, particularly if there has been dampness about the unthreshed grain. If this is the case it should not be placed too deeply in bins, but better be spread so that it can be shoveled. One should thrust his arm deeply in the grain and this should be done not in one place but at different points. In addition to this I use a tiling spade with blade about fifteen inches long for stirring. Heating commences in pockets, perhaps not larger than a man's hat. This is apt to spread. It may start with a particularly damp measure full of grain. If the grain is badly spoiled it is dangerous to feed. If it is heated slightly and cooled before it cakes or swells, there is little danger in using it for feed. We are using some now which had started heating but was observed in time.

Buckwheat may show no signs of heating in the fall, but when the warm spring weather comes, much that is dry will be in danger. Buckwheat that is apparently dry and in good condition may quickly heat and become a caked mass. Two nearby farmers felt entirely satisfied the past spring that their seed buckwheat was perfectly dry. They felt it in the spring, and at the time it was perfectly cool. Two or three weeks later the grain was spoiled, and they were compelled to pay \$4.00 per hundred for seed. I came near having this experience. I found a pocket perhaps about the size of a keg. This was heating. I removed the grain in that portion of the bin, and stirred the remainder daily.

If buckwheat has become warm, and perhaps may smell a little, it will still make chicken, dairy or hog feed. It will grow. I have tested and planted that which had heated a little but not swelled. However, I would advise the farmer to figure on sixty to seventy-five per cent germination. Buckwheat which had badly spoiled caused a considerable loss in a neighbor's poultry flock, when fed.

One should save the buckwheat in the bin. With flour at present prices, and commercial feeds at figures now quoted, buckwheat is worth not less than \$3.75 for dairy feed and not less than \$3.25 for hog feed, and perhaps more.

As poultry feed it is worth as much as for dairy feed, and it ranks next to wheat in our experience for chickens.

It can be fed profitably ranging from twenty to fifty per cent of the grain ration. It is usually advisable to feed about twenty-five per cent but we have fed it as high as fifty per cent of the grain ration to dairy cows, and it proved one of the best milk producers. We have read criticisms of buckwheat being an irritant, but this year from about June 1 to August 15 we fed a bunch of nine pigs whole buckwheat, scattering it well on the ground so it required some time for them to consume it. We fed whey, and the pigs were on pasture, and were supplied mineral matter, and they were as good as any pigs we have raised. We have fed some buckwheat to horses, and with oats at present prices, buckwheat selling for \$2.40 per hundred pounds, with little demand just at present at those figures, one can feed this grain in the dairy, poultry and to hogs, making it a part of the grain ration, and realize not only profit but save trouble and expense of handling it.

Save your buckwheat for you will pay \$2.00 a bushel for seed next year, and fully as much if you buy it back in the spring or summer for chicken feed and more if ground for dairy feed.

TO ENCOURAGE USE OF APPLES.

THE New York State Department of Farms and Markets is conducting a publicity campaign to encourage a greater use of apples. The cooperation of all organizations of producers, distributors and consumers is being solicited to make it a success. The campaign started with "Apple Pie Week" when the Duchess apple came into maturity. It is expected that at opportune times other weeks will receive appropriate names.

Believing that new channels should be opened up through which the apple crop can be marketed, the Department of Farms and Markets has been holding conferences with representatives of the large chain grocery stores in New York City. J. B. Pease and L. R. Simons, of the federation marketing committee, recently attended a conference at which a majority of these stores were represented. The representatives believe their companies will be willing to cooperate in helping dispose of the apple crop on a basis which will be mutually beneficial to both producer and consumer.

The following statement by Mr. Grater, of the Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, summarizes the ideas of the majority of the firms:

"We want small packages and have, therefore, used box apples in preference to barrels. In buying box apples we know exactly the size and number of apples and find that each apple is sound. This is not true of the New York state barreled apples. However, if the New York grower can give us apples in barrels, boxes or baskets with statement of grade, size and number of apples in container stamped on the top, the retail merchant can dispose of them to better advantage."

In order to secure the cooperation of all the growers and organizations concerned with the marketing of the 1920 New York state apple crop, two conferences will be held in the near future when representatives of the chain stores will attend. Western New York growers realize that something unusual must be done to take care of the mammoth crop this season.—A. H. P.

Butter and Eggs via Motor Express

IN addition to over a million farmer-owned automobiles, 18,000 farmer-owned trucks, and approximately 100,000 farm tractors, there are 519 motorized Express Companies doing business in the states served by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) and this number is growing day by day.

Automotive Industries for 1920 declares "Trucks are operating on railroad schedules, and have proved more dependable, on a time basis, than the steam roads have ever been. Their use to replace the freight car for certain classes of freight has proved a marked success."

The Smithsonian Institute, United States National Museum Bulletin 102, says, "In respect to prompt delivery of farm produce, whether to railways or directly to towns, the motor truck has an exceptionally useful opportunity."

It is these motor trucks, tractors and farmer-owned automobiles that are largely increasing gasoline consumption, particularly in the Middle West.

During the first four months of 1920, the production of gasoline increased 13½%, while during the same period, domestic consumption of gasoline increased 33⅓%. This excess of consumption over production has been a potent factor in the advance of gasoline prices, but the dominant underlying reason has been the increase in the cost of crude oil.

The service rendered by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) lies in manufacturing and distributing to the tractor, the truck, and the automobile a dependable supply of gasoline and lubricating oils, and selling them at a fair price. The latest refinery methods are producing a continually increasing percentage of gasoline from each barrel of crude oil. While large-scale production and distribution assure maximum economy in this industry, the savings effected by the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) are utilized to hold down gasoline prices despite the rising tide of demand for petroleum products.

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Cloverland Farmers Active

THE campaign for members of the Michigan State Farm Bureau in the upper peninsula goes merrily on. Saturday, September 25, Mr. R. N. Bates, organizer for the bureau, met, at Ironwood, J. W. Weston, assistant state leader of county agents, and Mr. C. E. Gunderson, county agent of Gogebic county, for the purpose of establishing the farm bureau in this, the most westerly county of Michigan. Gogebic is a large county and well developed agriculturally, and there is no doubt that it will come across handsomely.

So far the organization work of the State Farm Bureau has covered Chippewa, Marquette, Menominee, Delta, Schoolcraft and Luce counties of the northern peninsula, and is well under way in Houghton county, the most populous county north of the straits. The results in terms of members secured are most gratifying from the standpoint of the organizers. Most of the farmers in these counties are believed to have been seen, and Mr. Bates reports that of those approached, ninety-two per cent joined the farm bureau in Menominee county, eighty-five per cent in Marquette county, ninety-four per cent in Delta county, ninety-six per cent in Chippewa county, ninety-six per cent in Schoolcraft county, and ninety-five per cent in Luce county. Most upper peninsula farmers are of immediate European descent. Probably the largest single element is Finnish. There were over fifty-five thousand in Michigan in 1910, measured by the test of language, and all persons of Finnish descent do not speak the Finnish language. The Finns cooperate much more readily than the Yankee, which doubtless helps to explain the large success of the State Farm Bureau in securing Finnish members in this section of the state. All the counties adjoining Lake Superior have many Finnish farmers; and the large number of rural Finns in Gogebic county is one reason for faith in the success in the membership campaign about to be launched there.

I have just returned from a trip to Ironwood and the farming section in its vicinity. The cut-over lands between Ironwood and Lake Superior are being definitely brought under cultivation, chiefly by Finns, who have the requisite tenacity and aptitude for the rough work of agricultural pioneering. The soil is an excellent clay. On the whole, it is not easy to find in Michigan a community with more attractive farm homes and ampler barn facilities, including silos, indicating a progressive, prosperous rural life. Ironwood township, containing about one hundred and twenty-five square miles, contains eleven school houses, nearly all of the new standard type of construction and with an equipment unusual in rural schools in Michigan. The school board is composed all of Finns and Swedes. The chief short-coming is in not consolidating their schools and teaching agriculture—real agriculture, as at Otter Lake in Houghton county. This is a potato country, and school will be let out Monday and Tuesday of this week, to permit pupils to assist in harvesting the crop. There is an excellent stand of fodder corn as yet little damaged by frost.

Robert Blemhuber, of Marquette, a member of the board of directors of the State Farm Bureau, is the proud possessor of a peach-tree bearing fruit. While the upper peninsula is not a peach-growing country, some years ago one Marquette peach tree distinguished itself as a real producer of the fruit. The growth of this tree was accidental, and is said to have been due to a pit from a California peach casually thrown away in a Marquette backyard. The seedling developed true to type, and, while the parent tree is now

dead, buds from it were secured by the Michigan Agricultural College, which has sought to propagate the "Marquette Peach" in order to obtain a hardier variety. In this effort the United States Department of Agriculture is also interested. Mr. Blemhuber's bearing tree is a descendant of the parent Marquette peach tree, through one of the agricultural college's buds. It is now three years old and flourishing. Its maiden effort is not remarkable as to numbers but is so as to size and beauty of the fruit.

As elsewhere in Michigan, this has been an excellent fruit season for the upper peninsula, especially in the area adjacent to the Great Lakes. Even on the high tableland in the western portion of the district, whose elevation is some nine hundred feet above the lakes, there are some fine stands of apples. In some places apples, plums and cherries have been extraordinarily prolific.

Mr. Charles Burtless, brother of the secretary of the Michigan State Tax Commission, and an extensive sheep operator in Iosco and Ogemaw counties, visited "Cloverland" the past week. He saw some sheep and some sheep land which pleased him greatly. He pointed out that western sheep men coming into the district would, to be successful, have to change their methods. They cannot depend upon the range for winter feed; but, he observed, there is no good reason why the farmer cannot produce his own winter feed for even large numbers of sheep—here as he has done in the southern peninsula. He thinks alfalfa the coming forage crop for this industry in the winter season. He noted the large quantity of natural grasses here, due to abundant summer rains, and found the Chicago market more accessible than he had supposed.

In preparation for a tour of the upper peninsula by the Michigan Pikes' Association in 1921, a path-finding committee of the association will pass from east to west through the peninsula during the week of September 27. Not a few of the choicest spots in the northern peninsula lie off the main line of travel, and if time is not to be wasted and rare opportunities for sightseeing not to be missed, it is desirable that tourists should have information and guidance as they pass through the territory. Eventually it is proposed to link up this route through northern Michigan with the "King's International Highway" in Ontario, thus affording another link in the great transcontinental route from Montreal to Vancouver.

STORING MICHIGAN'S POTATOES.

(Continued from page 431).

mous complaint and in the aggregate, enormous loss: (1) Field frost depreciated many otherwise excellent shipments; (2) rough, careless handling caused a great deal of rot in 1919 shipments.

The first of these troubles is not always easy to avoid. With a late growing season and an unexpected freezing of the ground to the depth of three or four inches, many fields of potatoes are nipped and the tubers rot badly in storage or shipment. The farther north one goes, the sharper the farmer must watch weather conditions and get the crop in as soon as possible. This is advised this year in any area where blight is absent.

The careless handling must be eliminated. With potatoes at one dollar a bushel, each good-sized potato is worth about a penny. If an apple grower handled his apples as many potato men handle their potatoes, he would lose his entire crop. The individual potato is worth almost as much as the apple but contrast the method of hand-



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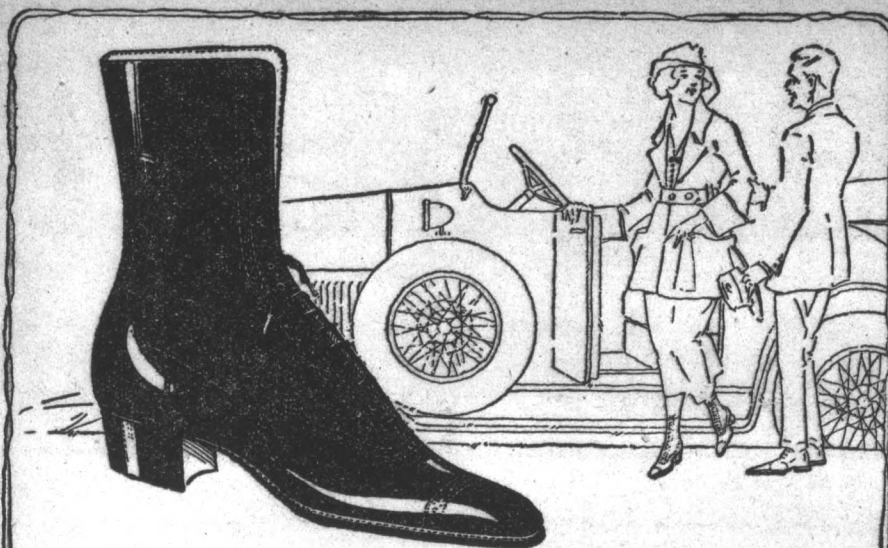
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ling. The one is picked to avoid all bruising, carefully graded and packed, while the other is bruised and dumped, injured by forks or by careless tramping in the car, until the marvel is, that a larger percentage of the crop is not lost in this way.

Who has not seen potatoes scooped into a chute into a grocer's storage cellar, and permitted to drop from three to ten feet into a bin? Such a bruised crop under the warm, moist cellar conditions commonly given, is likely to show severe rotting. The farmer must realize that in the long run he pays for this rotting of his product.

The sound skin of a potato is its best protection against rotting and handling must endeavor to keep the "wrapper" intact. It is evident, with the potatoes dug early, that the problem of preventing deep injury to the tubers with tender skins is difficult.

Michigan potatoes are stored in warehouses or cellars or are pitted. Occasionally requests come to know with what a storage cellar should be fumigated or disinfected. The warehouse should be cleaned of all old, rotting tubers and thoroughly aired and dried. No special disinfection is necessary. It would be better to spend the money and time for false floors to provide good circulation than to try to disinfect the bins. The rotting organisms are all about the potato. They are native to the soil. Conservation of the tuber depends upon the sound skin and cool, dry, air conditions.

Large piles of potatoes should have ventilation channels provided, either by lattice work or by rows of crates. Potatoes tend to sweat upon being put into storage. Ventilation is necessary to dry this moisture. Only a general rule can be given, but potatoes should be kept as dry as possible, yet avoiding shriveling, and should be kept as near the freezing point as possible, yet avoiding freezing.

Pit storage is commonly employed throughout the state. It has the advantage with the ordinary season of keeping the tubers better than the ordinary warehouse storage, and the disadvantage that the tubers are not readily obtainable for shipment in cold weather.

A pit should have a base of clean, dry straw and if at all large should have a straw chimney connecting with the base to provide ventilation. It is the custom to cover lightly with dirt until a snow-fall, and then complete the covering with another layer of straw and earth. Where provisions for ventilation are not provided, a blackening of the hearts of the tubers has taken place commonly in mild seasons.

It is doubtless needless to say that only sound, uninjured tubers should be put into storage.

Michigan's problem, then, is economically to gather, store and market her vast potato crop. Whether the crop is moved at once or held in storage, the farmer must exercise care in handling, protect from frost, and prevent deterioration. A common fault in the past has been to injure seriously by bruises or wounds. In addition, serious loss from rotting arises from warm, moist storage conditions.

The cardinal principle is to provide ventilation and to keep the tubers cool. The black heart condition which developed so markedly last season may be avoided if the tubers are well aerated and do not get too warm. The potato even at the lowest offering of this uncertain fall market, is worthy of careful handling.

Whether the farmer is in the eastern half of the state which must contend with a little blight, or in the west which has its old, old problems, the potato crop still remains the most interesting and perplexing to raise and market.

At the Grand Rapids Fair

IT was a regular fair—the big West Michigan show held in Grand Rapids, September 20-24. Judged by any standard, crowds, noise, midways, hot dogs, big pumpkins, fine stock, patchwork quilts, commercial exhibits, small boys underfoot and daring aviatrix overhead, it was a hummer from opening morning to closing night. There was plenty to see, much to learn, places to rest, and more ways to spend money than even Coney Island can offer.

The newly enfranchised voter came into her own. Everything which could in any way interest women was played up, and every way you turned you saw something to remind you that woman is an important member of the firm these days, instead of cook and seamstress. There was the usual exhibit of fancy work and baked goods, of course, but woman's part in the fair was not confined to this sort of thing. The millers and grocers of West Michigan encouraged women to show their skill, by offering prizes for bread, cakes, pies and all sorts of baked goods. Perspiring judges labored earnestly to decide impartially on the merits of loaves which to the uninitiate all looked too good to be true.

The fancy work booths, with their displays of handwork and machine work yokes, lingerie, comforts, lunch-eon sets and sweaters were always surrounded by visitors. Woven bedspreads dating back ninety years made one wish the spinning wheel and loom had not been utterly discarded. These spreads were so much lovelier than the commercial ones of today, or even the knitted and crocheted ones, that one wished grandmother hadn't dropped all great-grandmother's ways when the age of machinery opened.

If straws show which way the wind

blows, then Michigan farmers are going to have to spend some of this year's potato money on household conveniences. Many a woman studied the exhibits of vacuum cleaners, power washing machines, ironers, electric irons and motor-run sewing machines, and with a sigh, said they wished they had electricity. But many more studied the exhibits interestedly, and with the remark, "We must have electricity," turned to the booths where farm power plants were on display, and in business-like tones discussed prices and terms. One power plant director said that his firm alone has installed fifty-seven plants since June, and counting in what his competitors must have done, it looks as though a large number of farm women were going to find life considerably easier.

It was a little disconcerting, though, to turn from the labor-saving machinery to the phonograph booths. Judging by the bargain counter crowd waiting to give their name and address on the chance of drawing a record at four p. m., every home in the state has its talking machine. You wished you might see as eager a demand for the things to lighten labor.

Interest in public health and morals was not lacking. There was the baby clinic where literature was given out to mothers and fresh milk to the kiddies under five years. Here every afternoon "Cho Cho," the clown, cavorted for the amusement of the children, and the Health Fairy told them stories calculated to inspire them to eat and drink the proper foods, and look out for fresh air, baths and exercise.

Next to the baby clinic the W. C. T. U. workers gave out circulars outlining care of the expectant mother, preparation of the baby's food, feeding the older children, and a list of books

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Means Quality in the Bag

When writing to advertisers please mention the Michigan Farmer.

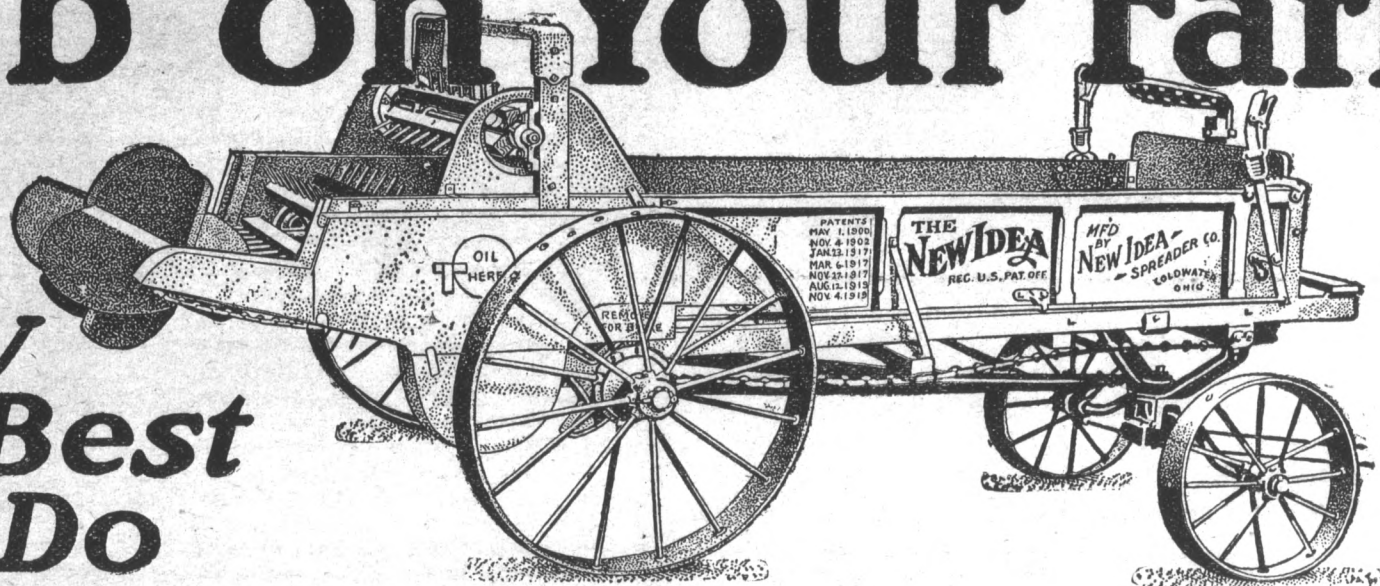
Mechanics Earn 90¢ hour

Come to the Sweeney School of Auto, Tractor & Aviation Mechanics—greatest in the world. Pack your grip—say good-bye to \$4 a day—and strike out for the big money.
Eight Weeks of the Sweeney System trains young men mechanically inclined to make and repair autos, tractors, gas engines, auto tires, etc. No previous experience. Use tools instead of books. 35,000 graduates.
FREE Send name for 72-page catalogue. Hundreds of pictures of men working in Million Dollar Trade School. Pack your grip—come today. I guarantee railway fare round trip if you find a single misrepresentation. Emory J. Sweeney, Pres.

LEARN A TRADE
Sweeney
SCHOOL OF AUTO-TRACTOR-AVIATION
67 SWEENEY BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

For the Biggest Job on Your Farm

**-Only
the Best
Will Do**



FEEDING the soil that feeds your crops--replenishing your land regularly with Nature's greatest soil sustainer, manure--*it's the biggest job on your farm, the most important.*

Successful farmers everywhere realize this. They know that yields increase yearly and land rises steadily in value, when the greatest of fertilizers--stable manure--is used as it *should* be used.

If you want to make certain that this job is being taken care of in the best possible way--as well as the easiest--if you want to know that every ounce of fertilizing value in your stable manure is saved to feed your growing crops--get a New Idea Spreader.

It is the one spreader that gives you the greatest worth out of your manure with lowest upkeep and least amount of work for man or team.

Straw Spreading Attachment Gives Two Machines in One

A BIG capacity one man straw spreading attachment gives you double use and double spreading profits from one machine. Shreds the straw fine and spreads it evenly, 8 to 10 feet wide. Quickly attached or taken down. Simple, light and compact, it takes up little space when not in use. Your dealer will show you. Or, use the coupon.

Our interesting little book entitled "Feeding The Farm" will be sent free to any farmer. Contains much highly valuable information on soil fertility. No obligation--use the coupon.

NEWIDEA
Registered U.S. Pat. Off.
The Original Wide Spreading Spreader

Actually Does Better Work

THE NEW IDEA SPREADER pulverizes perfectly. It beats and shreds every scrap into fine particles and spreads its load lightly in a thin even blanket, seven feet wide. No bare spots--no spots too heavily manured.

The New Idea is the *original* wide-spreading spreader. It is light draft, easy to load and built for years of service. Solid bottom--no slats--powerful chain conveyor--no gears to break in cold weather.

The New Idea is strong, sturdy, always on the job. It saves time, energy, work--and gives you the last bit of soil-building value that lies in the manure.

The New Idea is the *safe* spreader to buy--the product of "Spreader Specialists"--a standard implement of known quality.

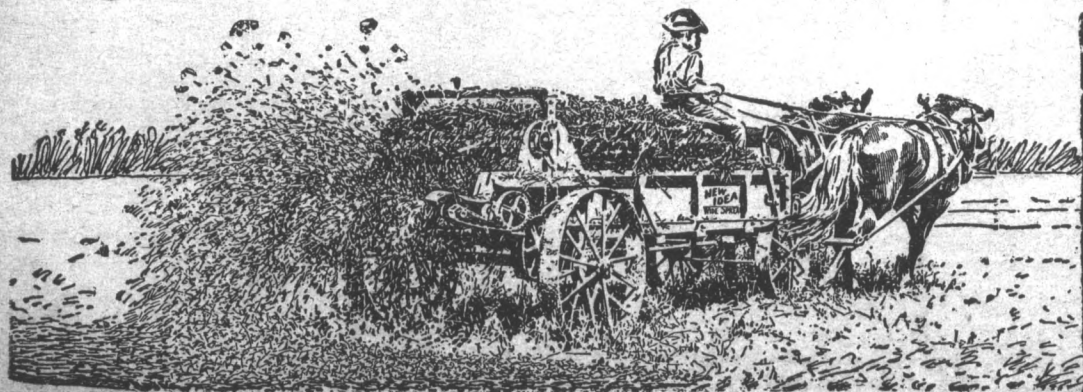
Our Gold Seal Guarantee absolutely protects you against breakage or defects. Ask the New Idea dealer in your town to show it to you when he shows you the machine.

The New Idea Spreader Company
COLDWATER, "Spreader Specialists" OHIO

Branches at --
HARRISBURG, PA.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
CHICAGO, ILL.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO

KANSAS CITY, MO.
JACKSON, MICH.
WATERLOO, IOWA
ST. LOUIS, MO.

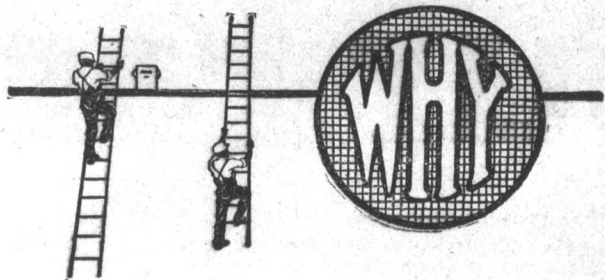


THE NEW IDEA SPREADER CO.
COLDWATER, OHIO

Please send me without obligation,
Free copy of your new book, "Feeding the Farm."
Name and address of nearest New Idea dealer.

Name _____
Street or R. F. D. _____
City _____ State _____

Lowe's



Fall Painting costs less than spring

There is at least one big reason why Fall painting will cost you less. Putting it off until next Spring, after your buildings have gone through another Winter's wear means they will take more paint to paint them. That's just the plainest kind of plain horse sense.

Then another thing: next Spring you will be so rushed

with Spring work that you will put painting off until Fall—and so it goes on from bad to worse.

Any way you figure it, you can save money by painting this Fall. And speaking of saving—send for circular called—"Figure Your Paint Costs with a Brush—Not a Pencil." Remember that Lowe Brothers' Paint is sold by the one best dealer in each town.

The Lowe Brothers Company

499 EAST THIRD STREET, DAYTON, OHIO

Boston New York Jersey City Chicago Atlanta Kansas City Minneapolis Toronto

Paints

That Wholesome Table Drink POSTUM CEREAL

gains new friends right along because of its pleasing taste healthfulness, and saving in cost

Postum Cereal is delicious when properly made: boil fully fifteen minutes after boiling begins. The more you boil Postum Cereal the better it is.

When ordering be sure to get the original
POSTUM CEREAL

A 50-cup package
usually sells for 25¢

Made by
Postum Cereal Co., Inc.,
Battle Creek, Mich.



Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers.

which mothers might buy to help them in their big work. Boys were loaded up with leaflets which warned against the evils of cigarettes, and charts and posters told their story of public welfare. Then there was the Red Cross booth with its drive for community nurses, the anti-tuberculosis workers showing what preventative measures we all should use, and last, but not least, the Michigan Community Council center, where a free playground for children was provided and a booth for checking, also free of charge.

The schools had a building all their own, where, in addition to the exhibits, demonstrations were given at various hours of the day. Boys showed what is being taught them in manual training, and girls from various schools gave food talks. There were exhibits of work done by kindergartners, basket work, samples of writing and displays from the art department. One of the interesting demonstrations was that of the school for the deaf and hard of hearing. A dozen boys and girls from eight to ten years old carried out the teacher's orders by reading her lips. At her whispered command they arose, walked, jumped, hopped, sat down, bowed, carried out a dozen mechanical orders. Then stepping to the board in turn they wrote the sounds of various letters which they determine by watching her lips.

The youngsters themselves were most interested in the athletic contests. City and country were matched in jumping and throwing contests, and records made of each child's achieve-

ment, together with the weight and height of every contestant.

As further evidence that she is a many-sided individual and can keep the home going, looking out for health, manners and morals, and still have time to make a few dollars on the side, women invaded the poultry exhibit and carried off numerous prizes. In the dark Barred Rock exhibit, which Secretary J. A. Hannah, of the West Michigan Poultry Association, described as "the hottest competition ever gotten together," Mrs. Reva Murphy, of Muskegon, carried off the first and second prizes for hens, and the third for cockerels, while in light Barred Rocks she took first, second, third and fourth for cockerels, and first, second, fourth and fifth for hens. Mrs. Arthur Rigg, near Grand Rapids, took first for cockerels, and first, second, third, fourth and fifth for pullets in the White Wyandotte contest. Mrs. James R. Robbins, of Muskegon, took fifth for cockerels and fifth for pullets in the Buff Wyandottes, and Mrs. R. Kolen-drander, of Grand Rapids, carried off first for cockerel, first for pullet, first for hen, and had the best pen in the show room in Buff Leghorns.

Michigan women have reason to be proud of their showing at the West Michigan Fair. Perhaps the fact that a woman, Miss Olive G. Jones, is secretary, may have had something to do with it. At any rate women were well cared for, well advertised and well entertained, and they quit the grounds with a strong "come-again-next-year" feeling.

Our County Farm Bureaus

(Continued from page 434).

pigsty is new and ready for more blooded Hampshires.

"The buying and selling of farm supplies and products," said Mr. Hanchett, "is the most important work in my judgment that the farm bureau can center its efforts upon. The coal and fertilizer situation was desperate until the bureau made contracts for these needful supplies, and the traffic department of the State Farm Bureau, recently organized, hurried shipments through to our various community locals. Under this system, as you may know, the farmers of the state have employed an expert to attend to their transportation problems, just as great corporations employ expert traffic men

ty acres, situated about five miles south of Owosso, is part of the old homestead of his father, who was a graduate of the M. A. C. in 1863. He himself was a graduate from the same college thirty years after, and at present two children are attending the old school.

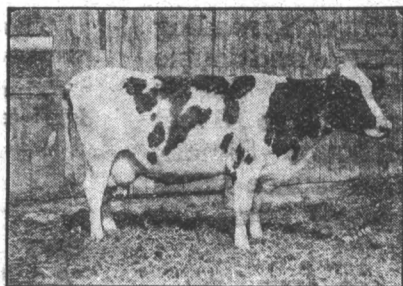
On the old farm Mr. Cook grows general crops, and this year had twenty acres in beans, twenty-four in wheat, twenty-four in oats of the Wolverine strain, and a small acreage in sundry crops, but without any beets. He has a valuable woodlot of thirty acres, a sugar bush containing one thousand sugar maples, and a large orchard bearing one of the best and biggest crops in years. He raises no stock and only a little poultry.

It is in this last respect that he differs in farm practice from his successful neighbors. With the exception of the faithful watchdog and the family cat there is not an animal on his place. He doesn't believe in cattle, sheep or hogs, as a necessary adjunct to successful farming, and for a number of years has had none. Nor does he buy manure for fertilizer to supply the lack of that element in his farm production. He does believe in and uses wherever needed proper commercial fertilizers, and has demonstrated in a most practical way that when rightly used they furnish all the enriching qualities the soil needs. He is a mechanic farmer, for nothing that a motor or machine can perform is done on his place by human effort.

Directly across the road is the farm and home of Clayton Cook, a cousin of A. B. Cook, and a mile south the farm of C. B. Cook, county agent of Oakland county. These progressive farmers were absent from the farms the day I called. A half mile west on the same road is the farm home of the esteemed county agent, where I was pleasantly entertained by him and his estimable wife. All in all, my jaunt through Shiawassee county was one of my most delightful episodes of recent years.

Some Other Farm Features.

Before bringing this story to a close I should make mention of a few other



From Holstein Herd of Mrs. Hollis.

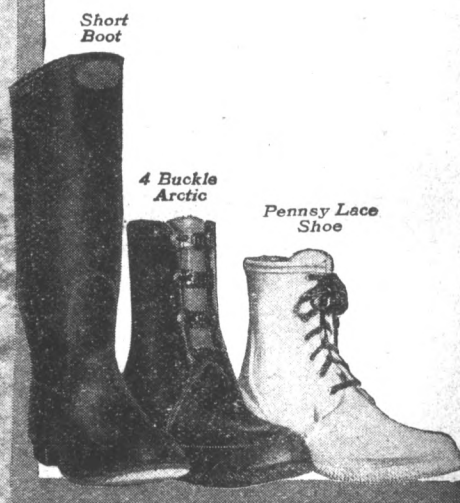
to adjust and speed up shipments. This new state office, I understand, has developed into an efficient service department that aids each of the other departments of the farm bureau. Our coal in this community cost around nine dollars a ton, and fertilizer about \$30, so you see a considerable saving was effected by those farmers who availed themselves of the bureau order service. Only the other day the members of the executive committee gave their personal notes in the sum of \$250 each, to guarantee the shipments of selected seeds, such as clovers, alfalfa, etc., a special service to the members of the farm bureau."

A. B. Cook, Owosso, is a farmer, and a big, successful one, whose ideas of farming are decidedly different from the ideas of his fellow farmers. His beautiful farm of one hundred and six-

"SNAG-PROOF" Rubber Footwear



LOOK FOR THE GREEN LABEL



Have You Ever Compared Leather Shoes With Snag-Proofs?

LEATHER is high. Snow, sleet and slush ruin leather shoes. They can't keep your feet warm in mean weather.

Snag-Proof rubber footwear has not advanced in cost anywhere nearly as much as leather. Yet it is more comfortable, warmer and gives better service during winter. No matter how bad the weather is, if you are wearing Snag-Proof rubber boots, shoes or arctics, your feet are kept warm, dry and snug.

And you can't get better rubber footwear than Snag-Proof. Nearly

fifty years of progressive study have enabled us to make truly exceptional rubber footwear. The green Snag-Proof label is on every boot, shoe and arctic. Look for it.

Have you met the Snag-Proof dealer in your town? His proud boast is that once he sells a pair, a Snag-Proof boot, shoe or arctic, he has made a permanent, satisfied customer. Let him show you the footwear that will please you in every respect. He has the right style and grade to fit your need at the price you want to pay. Look him up.

LAMBERTVILLE RUBBER
COMPANY
Lambertville, New Jersey

The Complete Dormant Spray

Controls { **Pear Psylla**
Fire Blight
Scale

SCALECIDE controls Pear Psylla, when applied in the Fall, by killing the adults before they lay their eggs. (After they lay their eggs in the Spring it is too late.) Scalecide also controls fire blight by penetrating the diseased tissues and killing the hold-over canker from which fire blight is spread. It is not only a contact insecticide for scale, but has fungicidal and germicidal properties too.

It Invigorates Tree Growth

The invigorating effect of Scalecide is noted in increased terminal growth; larger, darker foliage on bearing trees; and the holding of the foliage later in the Fall, thus accumulating starch and sugar which results in a plumper fruit spur and insures a larger crop the following year. Those who have used Scalecide and lime-sulfur side by side claim that Scalecide gives greater yields of fruit—in one case 58%.

Reduces The Cost Of Labor

Though Scalecide costs more per gallon than lime-sulfur, this is much more than offset by

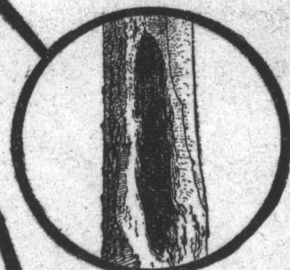
the saving of material and labor. One barrel of Scalecide, making 800 gallons of spray, will cover, until they drip, as many trees as three and a half barrels of lime-sulfur, which make 1600 gallons of spray. And of course you can apply 800 gallons of Scalecide in much less time than 1600 gallons of lime-sulfur.

A Pleasure To Use It

Scalecide is soothing and antiseptic to the skin; it does not injure even the eyes; it is non-poisonous to man or beast; and being an oil, it makes the pump run easier and does not clog the spray nozzle. *It is a pleasure to use it!*

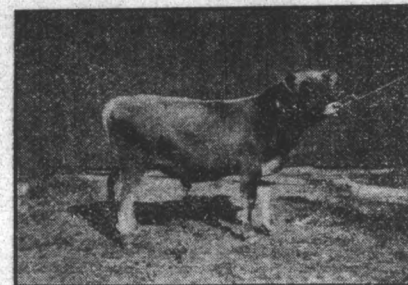
The Demand Is Heavy

The past year many fruit growers were disappointed because they could not get Scalecide. This year, though we have doubled our factory capacity, we anticipate difficulty in meeting the demand. Order early and avoid disappointment. Write today for our free booklet, guarantee and prices, and give us your dealer's name. Use the coupon below. Address Dep't. 13.



brainy farmers who are doing things in Shiawassee. Over in Middlebury township, directly west of Owosso, is the place of Harry Oven, a college man who, a few years ago, took what was reputed to be the poorest, run-down farm in the county. Wise heads scoffed at his declaration that he would make something of the land, but he persevered and today has proved that anything that any land in Shiawassee can grow can be produced in paying quantities on his farm, from alfalfa to potatoes. His specialty, however, is the growing of gladioli, and this year he had one hundred acres of this beautiful flower in bloom. It was a wonderful sight—that vast expanse of harmonious color, waving gently in the breeze. Remarkable, too, was the enterprise displayed in producing such a quantity of flowers for a ready market in Chicago.

About two miles north in the same township is a quite remarkable round



Mr. Dennison Selects this Sire to Head George Winegar & Son's Herd.

barn of huge dimensions, owned by H. W. Hubbard & Sons. The Hubbards are extensive breeders of high-grade mules, and are well known throughout this part of the state. They also cultivate a splendid orchard of forty acres.

At Burton, six miles west of Owosso, is the farm of James N. McBride, who is well known to our readers as the author of valuable farm articles in our journal. He is a very successful farmer of the brainy, advanced ideas type; and among his farm crops this year had a notable field of thirty acres of No. 6 Jr. wheat.

Of more than passing interest is the farm of John Carruthers, which is two miles north of Bancroft. He is the potato king of Shiawassee, having this



This Daughter of 35-lb. Bull is Owned by B. E. Simth.

year one hundred and thirty acres planted to spuds. He makes a scientific study of the handling of potatoes on a large scale, and in the farm contest last year was rated the best grower in the county.

Dan Richardson, a young farmer having sixty-eight acres two miles south of Owosso, makes a specialty of the culture of grapes. His vineyard of four acres, of Moore's Early variety, is wonderfully productive this year, and I found him busily engaged in preparing a consignment of four and five-pound baskets of the sweet fruit for market in Owosso. A field of twenty acres of alfalfa was about ready for its third cutting this season. His orchard of six acres was heavily laden with choice fruit.

In the wide clover belt around Perry and Morrice there are a number of apiaries, and one apiarist well versed in beekeeping has more than one hundred colonies.

B. G. PRATT CO. 50 Church Street
Manufacturing Chemists

NEW YORK CITY

SCALECIDE

THE COMPLETE DORMANT SPRAY

"Makes a Tree Outgrow Its Troubles"

(Coupon)

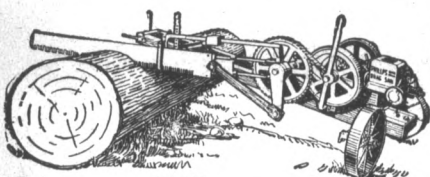
B. G. PRATT COMPANY, 50 CHURCH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

Gentlemen: Please send me prices, copy of Guarantee and free booklet on Scalecide, "Figuring the Cost of Spraying." I have..... (number)

bearing trees;..... young trees. I have been using..... barrels of..... (number) (kind of spray)

My dealer is:..... (Name) (P.O.) (State)

Name..... P. O..... State..... 13



SAWS WOOD FAST

Does the Work of Ten Men — $\frac{1}{20}$ Cost

This one-man cross-cut saw outfit run by gasoline engine cuts 15 to 35 cords of wood a day—fells trees—makes ties—runs machinery. One man or a boy can handle it. Easy to operate, easy to move. Engine can be used for other farm work when not sawing for yourself or neighbors.

PHILLIPS ONE-MAN DRAG SAW

Fast money-maker and big labor saver. Work anywhere in any weather. Simply send name—a post card will do—for free folder and special prices.

PHILLIPS DRAG SAW MFG. CO.
803 Phillips Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

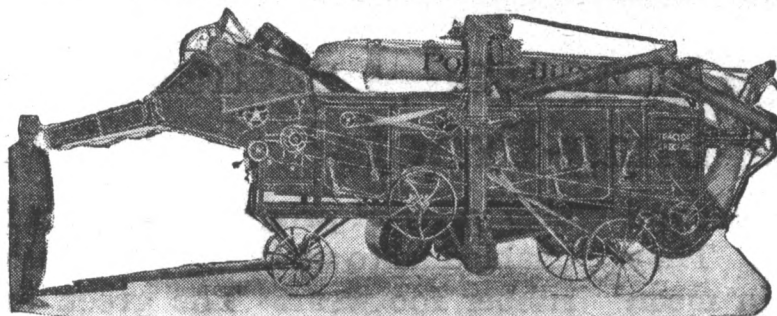
"Let the hair go with the hide"



Specialists in tanning Horse, Cow, Calf or any kind of hide with hair or fur on it. We make robes, coats, caps, gloves, muffs, rugs, etc., to your order. You save money and we save your furs. Free catalog of stylish fur garments. Free instructions for handling furs. Fur garments and goods of all kinds repaired and made like new. We mount large and small game, birds and fish. Write today.

ROCHESTER FUR DRESSING CO.
655 WEST AVE.
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Individual or Community Thresher



PORT HURON 20x34 TRACTOR SPECIAL THRESHER

This machine has good capacity and can be operated with any small steam engine, or gas tractor.

Will do excellent work in all kinds of seeds and grain, (including clover, timothy, alfalfa, peas, etc.) and is fully guaranteed the same as our standard size threshers.

Save your own grain; thresh when most convenient and accommodate

your neighbors. It will take only a small portion of your time in custom work to pay for the machine, as well as power to operate it. We can also furnish second-hand steam engines or tractor, to operate same.

18 Horse Power will run it.

We can ship from stock same day order is received. Write us for catalogue, or, if in a hurry, wire us at our expense.

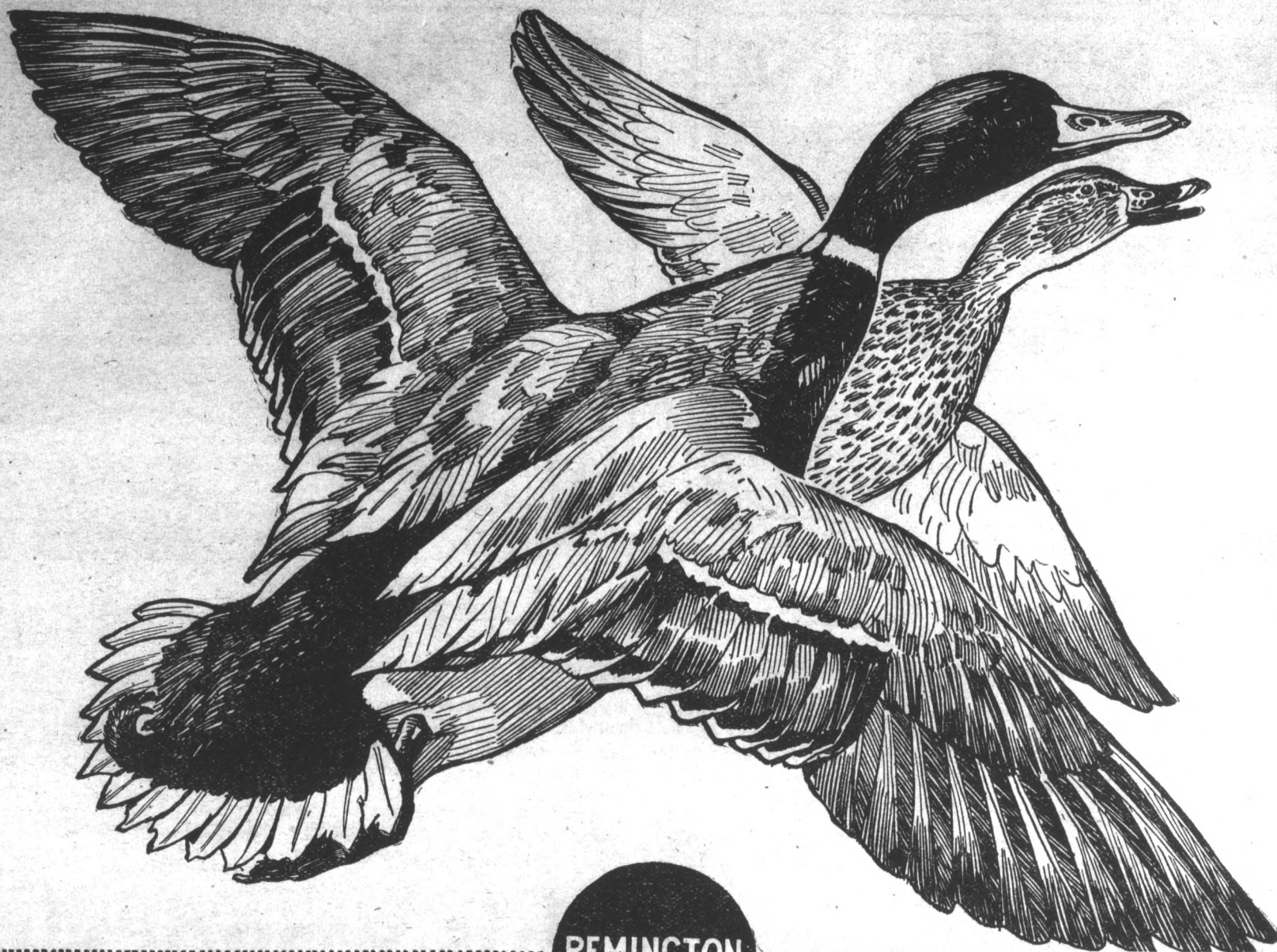
PORT HURON ENGINE & THRESHER CO., Port Huron, Mich.

MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY

INDEMNIFIES Owners of Live Stock — Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs
Against Death by Accident or Disease

308 Davidson Building,

Bay City, Michigan



REMINGTON
UMC

Keep the "Luck" in Your Shooting Where It Belongs

GAME—especially ducks—is wily, suspicious. It is part of the sport to be patient and cautious. Finding the game is one of the uncertainties which make shooting a pleasure.

This is what some hunters call luck—where the novice enjoys the same opportunities as the more experienced shooter.

There is another kind of uncertainty which used to be called luck, but which is no longer known among hunters who have learned better.

Ordinary shells will frequently swell or broom out when wet. They sometimes refuse to work through your gun at all.

Remington for Shooting Right

In such a case it's a form of "bad luck" which is unnecessary, because Remington development has provided WETPROOF shells that are sure fire even when wet.

WETPROOF shells cost no more than ordinary shells—made in the popular "Nitro Club" and "Arrow" (smokeless powder) and "New Club" (black powder) brands. All Remington shells are WETPROOF.

Asking for a box of "12 gauge No. 4" is taking unnecessary

chances—luck. Ask for Remington UMC WETPROOF shells in your favorite load and keep the luck of hunting where it belongs—with the game.

The Remington dealers' stores in your town are known as "Sportsmen's Headquarters"—at the sign of the Red Ball. Each is one of 88,000 local representatives with authority and service as broad as the largest makers of firearms and ammunition—Remington.

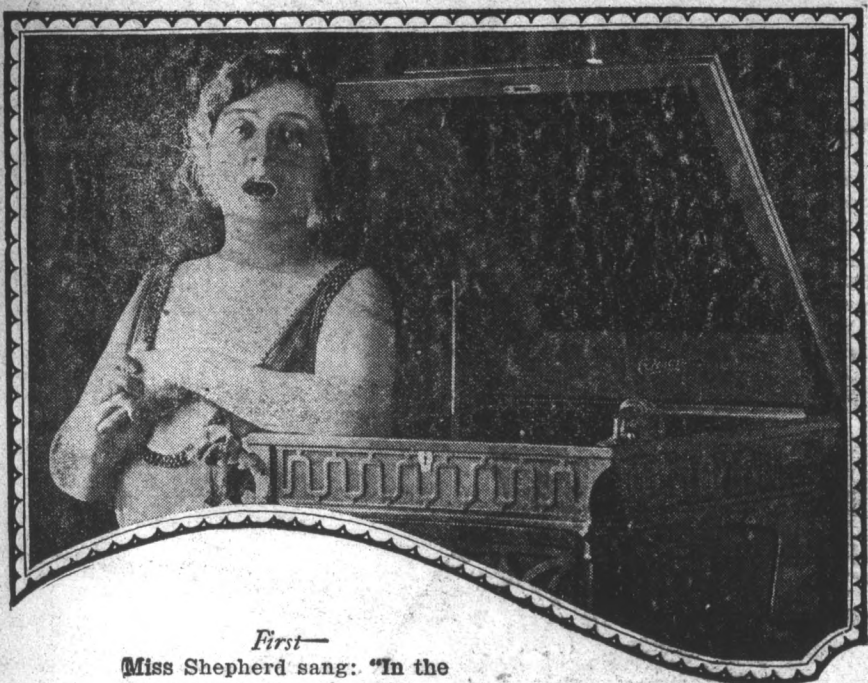
Send for Wetproof Folder

REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, Inc.

Largest Manufacturers of Firearms and Ammunition in the World

Woolworth Building, New York City

Successor to The Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Company, Inc.



First—
Miss Shepherd sang: "In the Gloaming." The New Edison stood on the stage by her side.



Then—
She suddenly stopped singing. The New Edison took up her song, and continued it alone.

185 Times-No difference!

This test was made by Miss Betsy Lane Shepherd in 185 cities and towns of the United States and Canada. The 185 audiences aggregated more than a hundred thousand people. Each audience found itself absolutely unable to tell when Miss Shepherd was singing—and when the New Edison was RE-CREATING her voice—except by watching her lips.

This is a most phenomenal achievement. Merely one such comparison makes an extremely diffi-

cult test for a phonograph. Indeed, it is so difficult that no other phonograph or talking machine manufacturer dares to make this comparison.

Mr. Edison subjected the New Edison to more than 4000 such tests, with over 50 different artists, before more than four million people, because he wanted to prove that perfect Realism was an everyday performance with the New Edison.

What does this mean to you?

Test the power of this wonderful Realism on yourself!

WHAT is your musical hobby? What kind of vocal or instrumental music "gets" you most quickly?

Is it a sweet voiced soprano?—a soul stirring violin?—a jazzy orchestra?—or what?

If you'll tell your Edison dealer, he'll give you a wonderfully fascinating test—the "Personal Favorites" Realism Test. It will tell you something you've long wanted to know—whether the New Edison brings you those particular beauties and makes you feel all those fine emotions which you experience in listening to your favorite living artists.

THIS test is really a test of the power of the New Edison's Realism. Do you know what Realism is—what it does?

A most interesting demonstration of what the New Edison's Realism can do, took place at Dallas, Texas, on April 26th, 1920, where Miss Shepherd gave her 185th test.

Miss Shepherd, who is a famous concert soprano, stood beside the New Edison and started to sing:

"In the gloaming, oh! my darling—"

With a soft, rounded loveliness, the beloved melody filled the auditorium. Pulsing through its theme was the soul of a great artist. Its message, warm with understanding, old yet ever new, reached the hearts of the hushed listeners and sped their imaginations back to cherished memories.

It was the magic of music!
Suddenly Miss Shepherd's lips

went absolutely still. But her lovely voice went smoothly on—

"—it was best to leave you thus—"

The audience was puzzled. Then it awoke. Miss Shepherd's voice was now coming from the New Edison—and no one had been able to tell the difference between the living voice and the RE-CREATED voice.

The power that enabled the New Edison completely to baffle this audience was its Realism.

Edison's Realism had put into the RE-CREATED music all the magic of the living voice with which Miss Shepherd charmed her listeners.

YOU love fine music. You want your home to enjoy it! You want your children to get its cultural benefits. But where you live may not be convenient to the opera and concert centres.

Mr. Edison has long appreciated your desire—your situation. Other music lovers were in the same position. So Mr. Edison concentrated his life's greatest effort upon perfecting the phonograph. He spent seven years and three million dollars in research work.

What he strove for, was recently told by Mr. Edison himself:

The **NEW EDISON**
"The Phonograph with a Soul"

"The ordinary phonograph, as we have known it, falls somewhat short of conferring upon its owner all of the pleasure and benefits that can be derived from good music. The greatest shortcoming of the phonograph was its lack of Realism, and it is this shortcoming which I have sought to overcome. The result is a degree of Realism in our present phonograph which is baffling to even the most expert ears.

"I have been quoted as desiring to see a phonograph in every home. What I actually want to see in every American home is music, so realistic and so perfect in its rendition as to be an unending source of benefit and pleasure."

NOW you see what the New Edison's Realism is, and what it does. You're pretty certain that this Realism can bring the magic of music into your home. But Mr. Edison wants you to assure yourself on this point. He wants you to test the power of that Realism on yourself.

Watch for the advertisements of your local Edison dealer in your newspaper. See when he is ready to give the "Personal Favorites" Realism Test. Take the whole family along when you go to hear it.

If you prefer, write us direct and we'll send you a special ticket, addressed to your nearest Edison dealer. This will entitle you to have a private test.

THOMAS A. EDISON, Inc.]
Orange, N. J.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



The U. S. Mail Steamship "Panhandle State," is first 100 per cent American passenger liner to leave New York harbor, being owned and manned by Americans.



Jack Baker, son of the secretary of war, fits up bicycle with a wireless receiver apparatus.



Babe Ruth takes time between base hits to play base notes on a base horn.



Harding an enthusiastic quoit player.



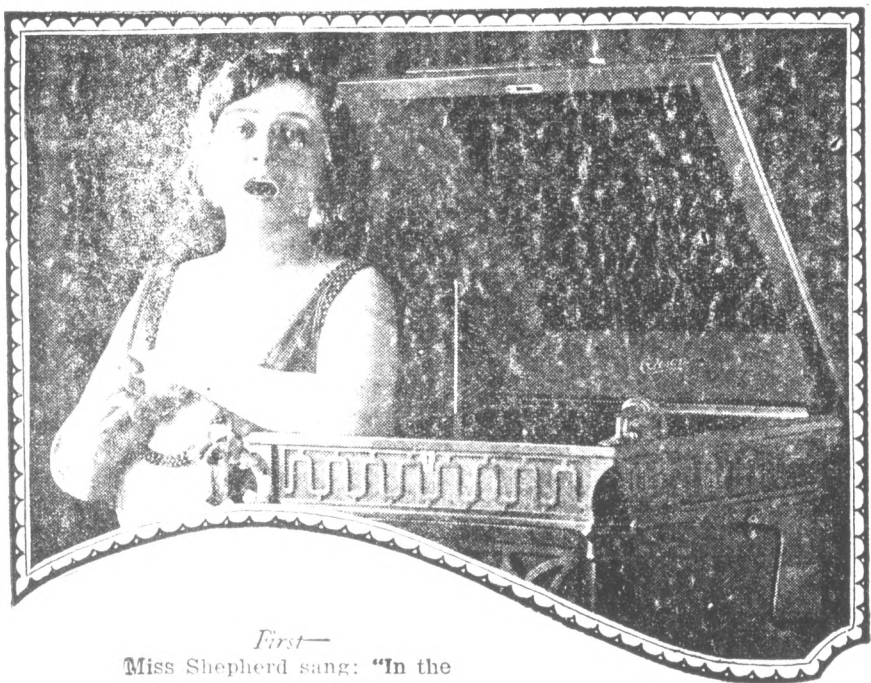
Heavy guard is placed following the warning that U. S. Customs House at New York would be blown up.



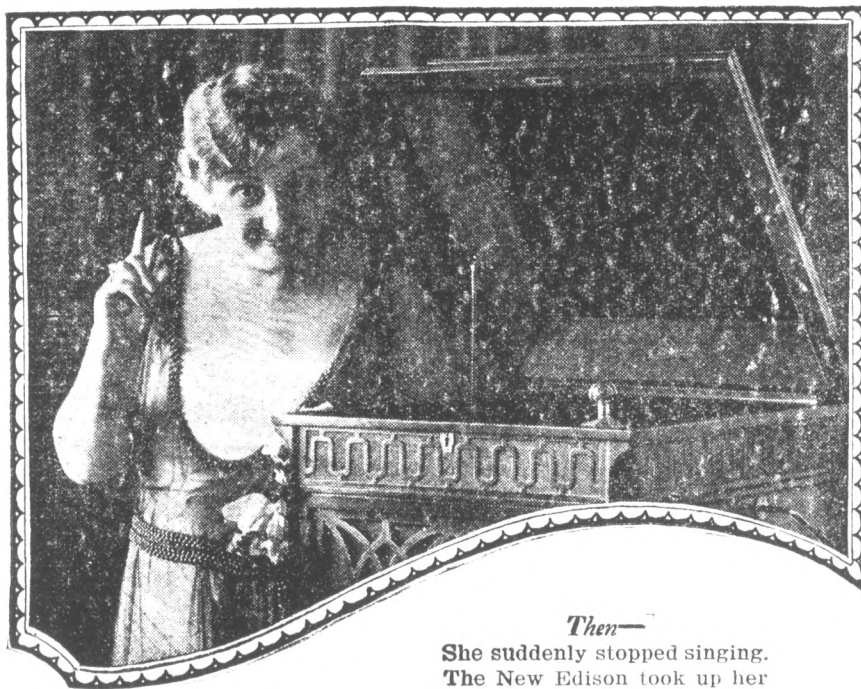
This black velour coat is set off with collar of squirrel and narrow tasselled belt.



Crowds throng Wall street days after explosion.



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THIS test is really a test of the power of the New Edison's Realism. Do you know what Realism is—what it does?

A most interesting demonstration of what the New Edison's Realism can do, took place at Dallas, Texas, on April 26th, 1920, where Miss Shepherd gave her 185th test.

Miss Shepherd, who is a famous concert soprano, stood beside the New Edison and started to sing:

"In the gloaming, oh! my darling—"

With a soft, rounded loveliness, the beloved melody filled the auditorium. Pulsing through its theme was the soul of a great artist. Its message, warm with understanding, old yet ever new, reached the hearts of the hushed listeners and sped their imaginations back to cherished memories.

It was the magic of music!
Suddenly Miss Shepherd's lips

went absolutely still. But her lovely voice went smoothly on—

"—it was best to leave you thus—"

The audience was puzzled. Then it awoke. Miss Shepherd's voice was now coming from the New Edison—and no one had been able to tell the difference between the living voice and the RE-CREATED voice.

The power that enabled the New Edison completely to baffle this audience was its Realism.

Edison's Realism had put into the RE-CREATED music all the magic of the living voice with which Miss Shepherd charmed her listeners.

YOU love fine music. You want your home to enjoy it! You want your children to get its cultural benefits. But where you live may not be convenient to the opera and concert centres.

Mr. Edison has long appreciated your desire—your situation. Other music lovers were in the same position. So Mr. Edison concentrated his life's greatest effort upon perfecting the phonograph. He spent seven years and three million dollars in research work.

What he strove for, was recently told by Mr. Edison himself:

The **NEW EDISON**
"The Phonograph with a Soul"

"The ordinary phonograph, as we have known it, falls somewhat short of conferring upon its owner all of the pleasure and benefits that can be derived from good music. The greatest shortcoming of the phonograph was its lack of Realism, and it is this shortcoming which I have sought to overcome. The result is a degree of Realism in our present phonograph which is baffling to even the most expert ears.

"I have been quoted as desiring to see a phonograph in every home. What I actually want to see in every American home is music, so realistic and so perfect in its rendition as to be an unending source of benefit and pleasure."

NOW you see what the New Edison's Realism is, and what it does. You're pretty certain that this Realism can bring the magic of music into your home. But Mr. Edison wants you to assure yourself on this point. He wants you to test the power of that Realism on yourself.

Watch for the advertisements of your local Edison dealer in your newspaper. See when he is ready to give the "Personal Favorites" Realism Test. Take the whole family along when you go to hear it.

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THOMAS A. EDISON, Inc.]
Orange, N. J.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



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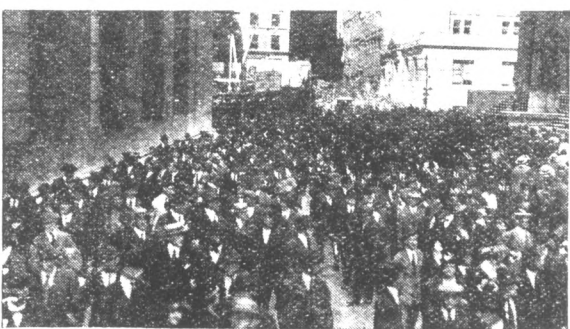
Babe Ruth takes time between base hits to play base notes on a base horn.



Harding an enthusiastic quilt player.



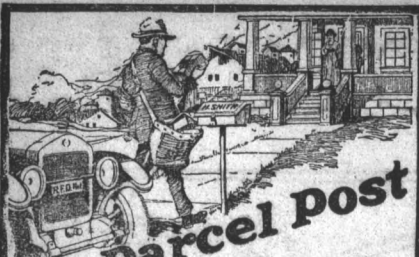
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You might pay from 15 to 50% more and still not obtain a better quality.

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Tea Our regular 80c tea, in 5 lb. lots 63c per lb., 10 lb. lots or more, per lb. **59c**
Peanuts Jumbos, fresh roasted, 5 lb. lots 22c per lb., 10 lb. lots per lb. **21c**

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Please send amounts checked—

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Signed.....
Address.....

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You will look a long time, men, before you will find a pants bargain like this. Think of it! Only \$2.98 for these well-tailored trousers of fine durable Suiting with neat stripe effect—extra well made—strong belt straps—extra heavy pocketing—hand sewn buttons, reinforced seat seams—all seams serged, no raw edges—bar tacking at crotch and pockets which prevents tearing at seams. Color, gray mixture. Sizes, 30 to 44 waist measure; inside leg measure, 30 to 36 inches. Here is an extraordinary bargain offered at this low introductory price to acquaint men everywhere with the big saving made by purchasing wearing apparel here by mail. Our limited supply will be snapped up quick. Order one or more pairs now. Remember, you take no risk and don't have to pay a cent until delivery. Just send your name and address, giving waist and inside leg measure. We send them to you and please all changes. Order by No. 228 B900 661

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THE VALLEY OF THE GIANTS

A ROMANCE OF THE REDWOODS

By Peter B. Kyne

There was no dodging that question. nonchalantly and blew smoke at the ceiling.

A denial, under the present circumstances, would be tantamount to an admission; Poundstone could not guess just how much the Colonel really knew and it would not do to lie to him, since eventually the lie must be discovered. Caught between the horns of a dilemma, Poundstone only knew that Ogilvy could never be to him such a powerful enemy as Colonel Seth Pennington; so, after the fashion of his kind, he chose the lesser of two evils. He resolved to "come clean."

"The city council has already granted the N. C. O. a temporary franchise," he confessed.

Pennington sprang furiously to his feet. "Dammit," he snarled, "why did you do that without consulting me?"

"Didn't know you were remotely interested." Now that the ice was broken, Poundstone felt relieved and was prepared to defend his act vigorously. "And we did not commit ourselves irrevocably," he continued. "The temporary franchise will expire in twenty-eight days—and in that short time the N. C. O. cannot even get started."

"Have you any understanding as to an extension of that temporary franchise, in case the N. C. O. desires it?"

"Well, yes—not in writing, however. I gave Ogilvy to understand that if he was not ready in thirty days, an extension could readily be arranged."

"Any witnesses?"

"I am not such a fool, sir," Poundstone declared with asperity. "I had a notion—I might as well admit it—that you would have serious objection to having your tracks cut by a jump-crossing at B and Water streets." And for no reason in life except to justify himself and inculcate in Pennington an impression that the latter was dealing with a crafty and far-seeing mayor, Poundstone smiled boldly and knowingly. "I repeat," he said, "that I did not put it in writing." He leaned back

and blew smoke at the ceiling.

"You oily rascal!" Pennington soliloquized. "You're a smarter man than I thought. You're trying to play both ends against the middle." He recalled the report of his private detectives and the incident of Ogilvy's visit to young Henry Poundstone's office with a small leather bag; he was more than ever convinced that this bag had contained the bribe, in gold coin, which had been productive of that temporary franchise and the verbal understanding for its possible extension.

"Then Ogilvy did business with you through your son Henry," he challenged. Poundstone stated violently. "How much did Henry get out of it?" Pennington continued brutally.

"Two hundred and fifty dollars retainer, and not a cent more," Poundstone protested virtuously—and truthfully.

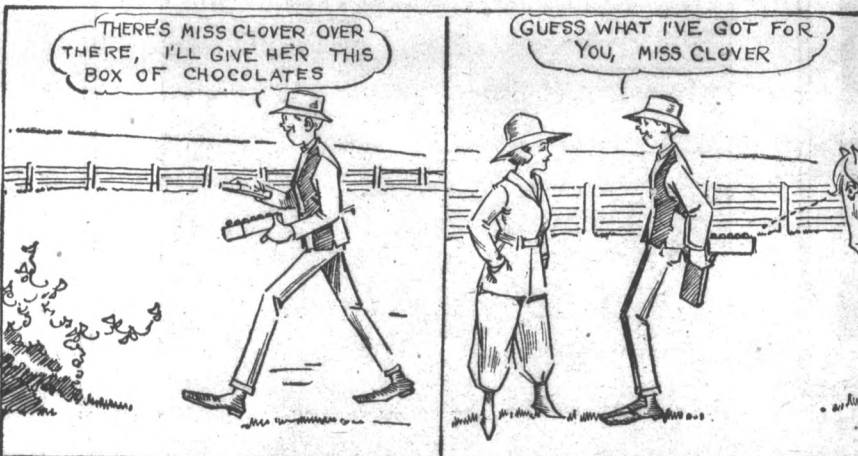
"You're not so good a business man as I gave you credit for being," the Colonel retorted mirthfully. "Two hundred and fifty dollars! Oh, Lord! Poundstone, you're funny. Upon my word, you're a scream." And the Colonel gave himself up to a sincerely hearty laugh. "You call it a retainer," he continued presently, "but a grand jury might call it something else. However," he went on after a slight pause "you're not in politics for your health; so let's get down to brass tacks. How much do you want to deny the N. C. O. not only an extension of that temporary franchise but also a permanent franchise when they apply for it?"

Poundstone rose with great dignity. "Colonel Pennington, sir," he said, "you insult me."

"Sit down. You've been insulted that way before now. Shall we say one thousand dollars per each for your three good councilmen and true, and for yourself that sedan of my niece's? It's a good car. Last year's model, but

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—By Frank R. Leet



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only run about four thousand miles, and in tiptop condition. It's always had the best of care, and I imagine it will please Mrs. P. immensely and grant you surcease from sorrow. Of course, I will not give it to you. I'll sell it to you—five hundred down upon the signing of the agreement, and in lieu of the cash, I will take over the jitney Mrs. Poundstone finds so distasteful. Then I will employ your son Henry as the attorney for the Laguna Grande Lumber Company and give him a retainer of twenty-five hundred dollars for one year. I will leave it to you to get this twenty-five hundred dollars from Henry and pay my niece cash for the car. Doesn't that strike you as a perfectly safe and sane proposition?"

Had a vista of paradise opened up before Mr. Poundstone, he could not have been more thrilled. He had been absolutely honest in his plea to Mrs. Poundstone that he could not afford a thirty two hundred and fifty-dollar sedan, much as he longed to oblige her and gain a greatly to be desired peace. And now the price was dangling before his eyes, so to speak. At any rate it was parked in the porte-cochere not fifty feet distant!

For the space of a minute the mayor weighed his son's future as a corporation attorney against his own future as mayor of Sequoia—and Henry lost.

"It might be arranged Colonel," he murmured in a low voice—the voice of shame.

"It is already arranged," the Colonel replied cheerfully. "Leave your jit at the front gate and drive home in Shirley's car. I'll arrange matters with her." He laughed shortly. "It means of course, that I'll have to telegraph to San Francisco tomorrow and buy her a later model. Thank goodness, she has a birthday tomorrow! Have a fresh cigar, mayor."

Riding home that night in Shirley Sumner's car Mrs. Poundstone leaned suddenly toward her husband, threw a fat arm around his neck and kissed him. "Oh, Henry, you darling!" she purred. "What did I tell you? If a person only wishes hard enough—"

"Oh, go to the devil!" he roared angrily. "You've nagged me into it. Shut up and take your arm away. Do you want me to wreck the car before we've had it an hour?"

As for Colonel Pennington, he had little difficulty in explaining the deal to Shirley, who was sleepy and not at all interested. The Poundstones had bored her to extinction, and upon her uncle's assurance that she would have a new car within a week, she thanked him and for the first time retired without offering her cheek for his good-night kiss. Shortly thereafter the Colonel sought his own virtuous couch and prepared to surrender himself to the first good sleep in three weeks. He laid the flattering unction to his soul that Bryce Cardigan had dealt him a poor hand from a marked deck and he had played it exceedingly well. "Lucky I blocked the young beggar from getting those rails out of the Laurel Creek spur," he mused, "or he'd have had his jump-crossing in overnight—and then where the devil would I have been? Up Salt Creek without a paddle—and all the courts in Christendom would avail me nothing."

He was dozing off, when a sound smote upon his ears. Instantly he was wide awake, listening intently, his head cocked on one side. The sound grew louder; evidently it was approaching Sequoia—and with a bound the Colonel sat up in bed, trembling in every limb.

Suddenly, out of the deep, rumbling diapason he heard a sharp click—then another and another. He counted them—six in all.

"A locomotive and two flat-cars!" he murmured. "And they just passed over the switch leading from the main-line tracks out to my log-dump. That means,

(Continued on page 453).



"My 13 year old son milks the cows with the Perfection as well as I can and is back in the house in one hour from the time he leaves it."

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PERFECTION MILKER

The Courage of the Franconians

By James C. Mills



WITHIN nine years after the organization of Saginaw county, a little group of pious men and women of the Fatherland began to direct their attention to the land of great forests—the American wilderness—and the name of Michigan became a familiar sound to them. They began to contribute their quota to the settlement of the state as early as 1845; and can justly claim a share of pioneer honors. They made the township of Frankenmuth a star of Saginaw county, to which we proudly point as a pearl in the Michigan diadem.

All this has been achieved without the facilities of railroads or shipping; without tourist travel which spills money on the way; without the prosperity incident to manufacturing or mining; without booms or glaring advertisements, and without boosting from the outside world. The town grew in strength and prosperity; grew in favor with God and man; grew out of its own soil under the pluck and industry of those hardy, honest and God-fearing people, who worked diligently and unceasingly six days in the week and went to church on Sunday.

The origin of this community and the motives which prompted these sturdy people to migrate from their comfortable homes in the Fatherland to the western wilderness, make a strong appeal to our imagination. As narrated by Rev. Thomas M. Chalmers, "a cry of need came over the water from the wilds of America. It was a cry of an immigration pastor to his brethren of the Fatherland. He told them of the religious destitution of their countrymen scattered as sheep without shepherds. The appeal took mighty hold on the heart of a pastor in Neuendettelsau. His name was Johann Wilhelm Loehe.

Loehe's Vision.

"When once Loehe's vision was turned toward America he was seized with sympathy, not only for his pastorless kinsmen, but for the Indian—the unloved, untaught heathen, sitting silent and lonely in the shades of Death. He forbade himself rest until he had sent a colony of Christian families to penetrate the wilderness, to settle among the redmen, to preach and live the life of the Master in their midst. His prayers were overheard and a group of young men, farmers and mechanics, from Rossenthal and Altmühlthal, offered themselves for the sacred mission.

"In the meantime a letter had gone from Loehe to young Hattsdadt, pastor of a little church in Monree, Michigan, asking him what the church was doing for the Indians and what it was possible to do. A cheerful reply followed. This friendly message decided the location of the little colony in the infant state of Michigan. In the winter of 1844-45 the members of the party were gathered in Neuendettelsau, and regulations were agreed upon for the conduct of the colony in its future home

in the wilderness. A course of religious meetings was held, the members of the colony being grounded in the evangelical Lutheran doctrines, and drilled in the rhythmic psalm and liturgy.

On Sunday morning, April 20, 1845, they boarded the sailing vessel *Carolina*, and in a few hours the little colony was lost to view of their friends on the housetops of Bremen. After seven weeks at sea, in which the vessel encountered six heavy storms; was driven by the wind at night into collision with another vessel; in which smallpox broke out on board, carrying one of the children into the deep, and threatening the life of their pastor, the colony landed at Castle Garden on a glorious Sunday morning."

Rev. August Craemer, Pastor.

Before leaving New York the young pastor, Rev. August Craemer, was wedded to Dorothea Benthien, whose self-forgeful care of the sick during the smallpox scourge at sea had won his heart. The other members of the party were: Martin Hospel and wife, Lorenz Loesel and wife, John K. Weber and wife, John List and wife, John G. Pickelmann and wife, John L. Bernthal and John Bierlein.

In August, 1845, this little band, traveling by canal and lake, arrived at Detroit. From there they took passage on the little sailing vessel, *Nelson Smith*, Captain Munson commanding, for the far distant settlement on the Saginaw river. On arriving at the mouth of the river they met adverse winds and storm, and after waiting in vain three days for a favorable breeze, the men, it is related, resolutely took lines and waded along the marshy shores, pulling the vessel to a landing place at Saginaw City. From this place a road had been cut through the dense woods to Bridgeport and Flint. In the primitive settlement on the Saginaw the Bavarians excited great curiosity among the French and English pioneers, on account of their peculiar clothing and strange language.

They Break Into the Wilderness.

After a short stay at this place the pilgrims wended their way into the almost unbroken wilderness, following the trails and the Cass river, under the guidance of a surveyor who had laid out the lands they were to colonize, and at last camped on the banks of the river about a mile west of the present village of Frankenmuth. Their wanderings were at an end. In this remote place, fourteen miles from Saginaw City and twenty from Flint, they set to work building log cabins in the little clearing they had made, and in a

short time were snugly housed and had some patches of ground ready for sowing in the spring. The lands purchased by the colonists from the government, at a price of \$2.50 per acre, comprised slightly more than a section, and of this purchase seventy acres were reserved for church and missionary purposes.

To start a colony in that wilderness at that early day was no holiday affair. The land was covered with first-growth timber, thick and almost impenetrable, where the wild deer roamed and the savages hunted the bear and wolverine. The great oaks and elms spread their branches over a thick undergrowth of brush and brambles, while the towering pines rose like sentinels above the forest. The hoot of the night owl, the scream of the crane, or the howl of wolves broke the stillness and sent shudders over young and old alike. The great pests were the myriads of mosquitoes, while the intense heat of July and August, and the chills and ague were enough to dishearten them, but they held on and called their settlement Frankenmuth—the courage of the Franconians.

Hardships and Privations Suffered.

They endured great privations in their forest home, for they had none of the commodities and conveniences that are now looked upon as necessities of life. The open fireplace with its hooks and pots, was the only means of furnishing warmth to the cabin and of cooking their food, while pine torches lighted the interior at night. Their main street was only an Indian trail through the forest, where no wagon could be drawn. They were not experienced in the rough life of the forest, and suffered from exposure and illness, and often for want of proper food. A trip to Saginaw City took several days by canoe on the Cass river, and what provisions they were able to buy had to be brought up the river by the same means, or carried on their backs from the road at Bridgeport.

But with all their troubles, hardships and privations they held resolutely to their purpose with indomitable courage and determination to make a home for themselves, their children and generations to come. They had found what they sought: freedom, political and religious liberty, and they were welcome to the land as they found it. No autocracy, dukes, barons or counts made their lives one of misery and servitude; they could be their own masters in this land of the free.

They Found an Indian Mission.

Meanwhile they did not forget their pastor or their religious duties. Al-

most as soon as they were comfortably housed they turned to and helped him build a block-house containing three rooms. The largest room was used as a place of meeting for Sunday services, another was the pastor's study, and the third was a living-room and kitchen combined, and was completed in time for their first Christmas day service. On New Year's Day, 1846, a bell was hung in a tree in front of the church, and the little colony rejoiced exceedingly when its clear tones were heard calling them together to worship God in the manner they had been taught in the Fatherland. As the congregation increased in numbers the building of a regular church was begun in 1846, and was completed in time for dedication on Christmas Day. The dimensions of this log church, which was the second house of worship erected in Saginaw Valley, were twenty-six by forty-two feet.

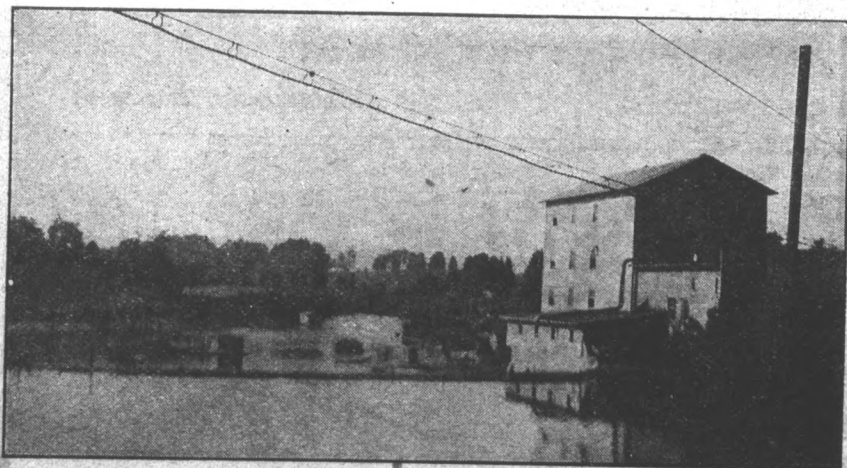
Rev. Craemer had already begun his mission work, and gathered fifteen Indian children from the camps of the Chippewas close by, and the family of the interpreter, a half-breed by the name of Jim Grant, all under one roof in the mission school, which was his home. But the Indian mission soon became extinct at this place, because of the ravages of disease among the savages, and the few that were left soon departed for other places. The saintly pastor, however, did not relinquish his charge, but planted three other missions, one seventy miles away. "These missions were visited every month. Their pastor shrank from no hardship. Through rain and snow, by perils of land and water, shaking with the ague, he pursued the red man with the gospel of the lowly Nazarene. He slept with them in the reek and smoke of their wigwams, he ate with them from their filthy kettles, as the little colony was to live the life of Christ in the eyes of the heathen. This they did; but it was all of little avail. The colony remained and became a prosperous community, but the red man moved toward the setting sun, where he still exists, silent and lonely."

Increase of the Colony.

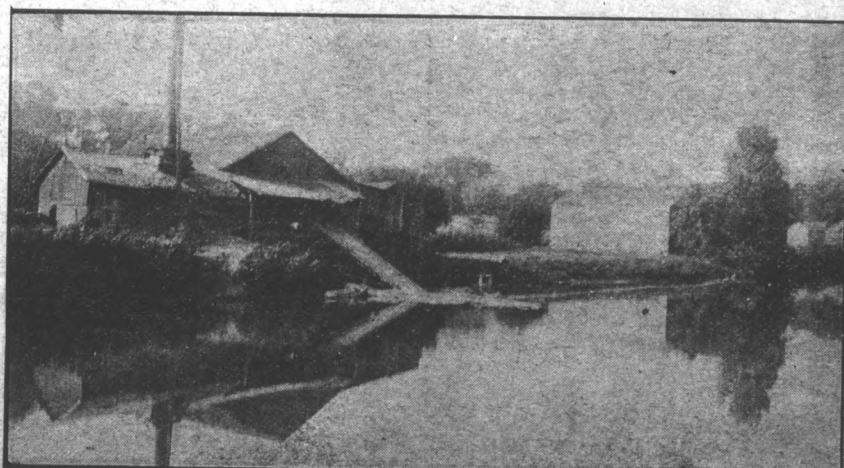
During 1846 the colony and congregation were increased by over a hundred emigrants, mostly from the neighborhood from whence the first pilgrims had come. They were directed to this place by letters sent back from here, telling about this free country which held such wonderful possibilities for the future.

Among the newcomers were the Hubinger Brothers, who by their craftsmanship as millwrights did much for the upbuilding of Frankenmuth. In the following year John G. Hubinger erected a sawmill on the river, using machinery brought in sections from Bavaria; and in 1849 he opened the first

George A. Ranzenger opened a



Roller Mill Now Occupies Site of First Grist Mill in Frankenmuth.



The Old Saw Mill Still in Operation Supplying the Farmer's Needs.

store near the church in the same year. He owned the first horse brought into the colony, but on account of the want of roads the animal was almost useless. Mr. Ranzenberger was the first postmaster of the village.

On July 30, 1846, occurred the birth of John Pickelman, the first white child born in the settlement; and on August 28 following, the eight-days-old child of Mr. and Mrs. Lorenz Loesel died.

In 1847 another colony of settlers came in, but part of them settled in what is now Frankentrost and Frankentlust. The former colony cleared an opening in the dense forest, and by their industry were so independent that they lived for ten years without a road to the outside settlements.

Other Able Pastors.

The enlarged colony suffered the loss, in November, 1850, of their beloved counselor, friend and pastor, Rev. August Craemer, who was called to a larger field of usefulness as director of the Theological Seminary at Fort Wayne, Indiana. He was followed by Rev. C. A. Roebbelen, under whom the second church edifice was erected. It was a frame building forty by seventy-two feet in size and twenty-four feet high inside. It was dedicated with the usual ceremonies on September 29, 1852. From the old log church, which afterward was used as a school with forty-seven pupils, were removed the beautiful decorations brought from the old country, including a valuable oil painting representing Christ on the Cross, and which now adorns the state ly St. Lorenz church of this congregation. At that time the church membership was three hundred and forty-five persons.

Rev. Roebbelen was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Huegle; and then began the long pastorate of Rev. Ottomar Fuerbringer, which covered a period of thirty-four years. During this pastorate the present brick church was built and dedicated in 1880. It is one of the largest country churches in the state, being one hundred and twenty-six by sixty-three feet in dimensions, and its spire rises to a height of one hundred and sixty-eight feet and is visible for miles around. This stately church has a seating capacity of one thousand.

Upon the death of the venerable pastor in 1892, Rev. E. A. Mayer took charge of the church; and in 1900 Rev. A. Voss was called as assistant pastor.

Strong Religious Spirit of People.

Three score years and ten and five—a span of life—have passed since the sturdy pioneers of Frankenmuth cleared away the trees for the first blockhouse, and the ring of their axes proclaimed the beginning of a new civilization in the wilderness. The little colony was multiplied many fold and meanwhile the forests have disappeared. They have emptied their acres of lumber into the river, while in their place are flowing fields of grain and corn, root crops and vegetables as far as the eye can reach. In a visit to Frankenmuth you ride on good gravel roads beside well-kept fences, and see grist mills, saw mills and cheese factories, and frequent herds of sleek cattle.

But the strongest impression is made by the robust, sane religious life of the community, which is devoid of the artificial cleavage as is often witnessed in rural districts between the religious life on the one hand and the social or political life on the other. Instead, a happy, industrious, religious spirit constitutes the entire life of the place.

"What is your village population?" you ask an intelligent, plain looking man.

"About five hundred," he replies.

"How many of them are members of the church?"

"About five hundred," he says, after a pause of blank surprise.

Upon further inquiry you could not

(Continued on page 460).

No More Shivering



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All this a certainty when you install the Mueller Pipeless Furnace. A certainty because three big, exclusive construction features, the "BIG 3", insure its efficiency.

Read about the "BIG 3"

The "BIG 3" features that make the Mueller different from all other pipeless furnaces—that have established its superiority—mean much to you in the selection of better heating equipment. Study them carefully.

Feature 1. Large and Properly Proportioned Register Face—Insures delivery of a big volume of warm, moist air which rises slowly through register but is rapidly distributed to every room in the house.

Feature 2. Spacious, Unobstructed Air Passages—Permit unrestricted air travel in furnace and withdrawal of large volume of cool air from rooms while delivering large volume of warm air into them. Narrow, crooked air passages and small register face restrict cool air withdrawal and warm air delivery, which means small volume of blistering hot air rising too rapidly through register and causing uneven, unsatisfactory distribution of heat.

Feature 3. Vast and Scientifically Designed Heating Surface—Insures full benefit from fuel burned and big fuel saving because every inch of heating area is effective. Improperly proportioned heating surface with small area requires hard firing to provide sufficient heat, which results in irregular heating, overheated castings and big fuel waste.

Settle Your Heating Question Now

Install your Mueller now and be assured of a warm home and big fuel saving for all winters to come. There's a Mueller made for every sized home. It can be quickly installed—no cellar too small, no pipes or heat in cellar. It will burn any kind of fuel with equal efficiency and save $\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ and it is guaranteed to heat every room in your house comfortably. Back of this guarantee is a manufacturer with sixty-three years' experience in building heating systems of all types.



Sectional View

MUELLER PIPELESS FURNACE

Send for Free Mueller Booklet

Take your first step toward greater heating comfort by sending for this book today. It gives complete description of the Mueller, the "Big 3" Pipeless Furnace, shows how it works, how easily operated and wherein it is different from all other one-register furnaces. This information is valuable, get it at once.

L. J. MUELLER FURNACE CO., 195 Reed Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

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DISTRIBUTORS:

L. J. Mueller Furnace Co., 278 Jefferson Ave. East, Detroit, Mich.
23 other distributing points. Immediate shipment to any part of the country.

One Man Saws 40 Cords a Day

For 1½¢ a Cord—Wood is High; Coal Scarce!

Write at once for Big Special Offer and very Low Direct Factory Price on the famous OTTAWA Log Saw, greatest work-saver and money-maker ever invented. Does the work of 10 to 15 men.

Friction Clutch—lever controlled lets you start and stop saw while engine runs on. No dangerous swishing of saw blade in air. Mounted on wheels, easy to move. The OTTAWA falls trees and saws logs any size. If you want to help your neighbors, prevent suffering and at the same time make big money, send for Big Special Offer on OTTAWA Log Saw.

OTTAWA LOG SAW

Cuts Down Trees—Saws Logs by Power

Balanced Crank Shaft
Pays for Itself As You Use It.

310 Saw
Cuts a Minute

Pulls Over 4 H.P. Hopper cooled. Oscillating, Built-in Magneto; no batteries ever needed. Easy to start in any weather. Automatic Speed Regulator. Saw blade easily removed. When not sawing, engine runs pumps, feed mill, cream separator, etc. Extra pulley furnished.

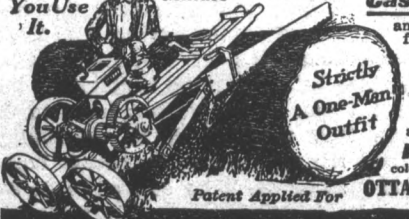
Cash or Easy Payments Get our Easy Payment plan of purchase and find out how easy it is to own an OTTAWA. Has paid for itself over and over again while its thousands of owners have used it. Only sold direct from factory to user.

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Special Offer Now During coal shortage we are making Special Offer to enable farmers to have plenty of fuel for themselves and to sell. Very Low Price and other advantages now.

Free Book Your name and address on post card or letter will bring you 32-page book illustrated in 3 colors with customers' reports. Sent FREE. Write for it today.

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Wanted: Married man as foreman on a large farm. none but first class man need apply. References required. Call City. Phone 198 bet. 6 and 10 P. M. Frank Burnham, Bellevue, Michigan

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

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Great Majestic Cheers from the Side Lines

The Range
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Delightful, consistent baking results make users of great Majestic ranges enthusiastic.

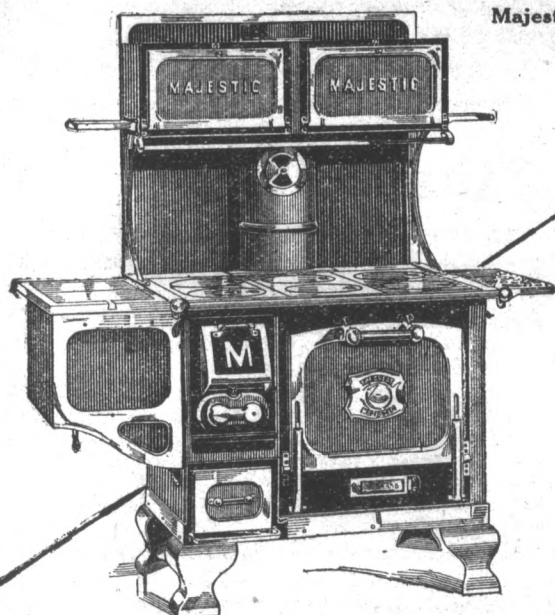
These ranges have long been renowned for their fuel-saving as well as their sure-baking qualities. Heat can be accurately controlled and utilized with utmost economy.

Moreover, Great Majestic ranges are easy to keep bright and sanitary.

All surfaces are perfectly smooth. The beauty of the burnished blue cooking tops is ever-lasting—an occasional rubbing-over with paraffine is all the care needed.

Great Majestic ranges are made in many regular and combination styles with or without legs. They are sold by leading retailers of ranges in practically every county in forty-two states.

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The Perfect Liniment
For External Use on
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SERIOUS RESULTS through Blood Poisoning
are liable from scratches, cuts or wounds from
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applied at once will prove a
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Write us for any information desired.
\$1.75 per bottle at druggists or sent
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The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

IN May, 1916, Russian soldiers arrived in France. To make the journey from Russia to France required traveling a distance which was estimated at seventeen thousand miles. They took ship at Port Dalny and sailed down the Yellow Sea, thence into the East China Sea. Leaving the East China Sea they entered the South China Sea, which took them to Singapore. Resting at Singapore a few days, they embarked again and sailed through the Straits of Malacca, and entered the Indian Ocean. From the Indian Ocean their course led them into the Arabian Sea, through the Gulf of Aden into the Red Sea, through the Suez Canal, into the Mediterranean, and— to Marseilles. The commander of the Russians knew where he was to take his men, and he took them there, though the way was long.

IN the twelfth chapter of Hebrews the Christian way is compared to a race: "Therefore, with all this host of witnesses encircling us, we must strip off every handicap, strip off sin with its clinging folds, to run our appointed course steadily, our eyes fixed upon Jesus as the pioneer." That is a great picture. It is taken from the Roman games, when thousands of people would gather to witness the feats of runners and other athletes. The Romans and Greeks were especially fond of long distance running, and the end of the course was in front of one of the great stadiums when thousands of people would be gathered. On the lowest tier of seats were the emperor and his court. Next above were the nobles, then the soldiers, and last, at the top were the common folk. To win a race and be recognized by the emperor was the aspiration of every athlete. And, the Bible writer tells us, the believer is like that. He is running a race, and if he hopes to win he must lay aside every superfluous thing—every evil habit, every indulgence, that would tend to hinder his speed and his endurance. And, we are being watched, too. We are watched by a vaster throng than ever watched the Roman games in the days of old. The countless thousands of the heavenly hosts are watching, with eager, sympathetic interest. It ought to make us speed up to think of some who are looking on. There is Stephen, who suffered the first Christian martyr's death. There is Elijah, who feared the face of no man, and there is David, and there are all the other great souls of the Old Testament. They are all watching us. And then think of Paul and John. With what eagerness they are watching our successes and what pain our failures must give them. And there are the mighty men of history who entered into their promised rest Luther and Savanarola and Wesley and all the rest. Does it not make the pulse quicken to think that we are running a race that these giants have run before us?

NOW, you will note that the runners are determined to win. They strip themselves of all unnecessary clothing, of everything that might impede them. They do not have to do this, they want to do it. A runner might run with overcoat, rubber boots and muffler on, if he desires to do so. But he is in earnest. He wants to leave the smallest possible margin of defeat. And that is the spirit that our Leader would have in us. And in this race, anyone can win, if he will. It is not one man who will receive the prize, but all will be honored with success, if they persevere. And all this is voluntary. Room is left for individ-

ual initiative. In a new part of the country, one sees houses and barns and stumps. Around the house there is a potato patch or a bean patch. But when the country has become settled, the potato patch has become a lawn. There is a swing for the children, and a hammock for grandmother. That means that there is a margin of taste and art, above the actual necessities. And in the Christian economy it is like that. At first, all is stern. "Thou shalt not" do this and that. Then comes Christ, and the moral commands still stand, but to them is added a glorious margin of enthusiasms and loves. The runner wants to run the race, he does not have to. He wants to lay aside all useless habits, all forms of little sin that lower his efficiency, but he is not obliged to. He lays aside "every weight." Some things are weights that are not sins.

"Our eyes fixed upon Jesus as the pioneer." I like that way of putting it. Jesus was the pioneer in the faith. He was the only one who ran a perfect race. He is the master athlete of the soul. And in looking to Him, we are certain of a leader who can bring us through. And we are always sure of the greatest success, as we keep our eyes on him. When a runner begins looking about, wool gathering, he is taking big chances. Someone else will push by him. But the men who have stamped their generation for good are men who have not forgotten to keep their eyes on the great Leader: Knox in the sixteenth century, Wesley in the eighteenth, Lincoln in the nineteenth.

LIVING THEM OVER.

BY IDA M. BUDD.

What good comes of living them over,
All the wearying, wearing things?
Those phantom shapes from the past,
That hover
So oft about us on night-black wings,
With their thorny thrusts and their
cruel stings?
Who is stronger for bearing a burden
Twice as heavy, or twice as far
As need requires? Lay it down. A
guerdon
Is beckoning you from Hope's beam-
ing star.

But, oh! the joy of living them over—
The friendly word and the kindly
smile
That, like blooming roses or wind-
blown clover,
Cheer with their fragrance the
weary mile,
And warm and strengthen our hearts
the while.
For hearts grow stronger when vanish-
ed, pleasure
Lend to the present their afterglow
Of softened light and we catch the
measures
Of the old-time melodies, sweet and
low.

Then live them over—the joy and
gladness
Of all that has made the past life
bright.
Let their memories banish the care
and sadness
That signal and sigh from a by-gone
night,
And sear the soul with their canker-
blight.
And as ever the changes of time shall
reach us—
Its joy and blessing; its pain and
fret—
Be pleased, O Lord, in thy love to
teach us
How to remember and how to forget.

DO U. C.?

Briggs.—"Yes, in our town we have
a postoffice, two general stores, and—"
Squiggs.—"And how many blind
pigs?"
Briggs, (trying to be smart)—"We
only have Chesterwhites."
Squiggs.—"O. I. C."

THE VALLEY OF THE GIANTS.

(Continued from page 449).
the train is going down Water Street to the switch into Cardigan's yard. By George, they've outwitted me!"

With the agility of a boy he sprang into his clothes, raced downstairs, and leaped into Mayor Poundstone's jitney, standing in the darkness at the front gate.

CHAPTER XXX.

THE success of Bryce Cardigan's plan of getting his rails down from Laurel Creek depended entirely upon the whimsy which might seize the crew of the big mogul that hauled the last load of logs out of Cardigan's redwoods on Thursday afternoon. Should the engineer and fireman decide to leave the locomotive at the logging-camp for the night, Bryce's task would be as simple as turning a hose down a squirrel-hole. On the other hand, should they run back to Sequoia with the engine, he and Ogilvy faced the alternative of "borrowing" it from the Laguna Grande Lumber Company's roundhouse; and that operation, in view of the fact that Pennington's night watchman would be certain to hear the engine leaving, offered difficulties.

Throughout the afternoon, after having sent his orders in writing to the woods-boss, via George Sea Otter (for he dared not trust to the telephone), he waited in his office for a telephone-call from the logging-camp as to what action the engine-crew had taken. He could not work; he could not think. He only knew that all depended upon the success of his coup tonight. Finally, at a quarter of six, Curtis, his woods-boss rang in.

"They're staying here all night, sir," he reported.

"House them as far from the logging as possible, and organize a poker-game to keep them busy in case they don't go to bed before eight o'clock," Bryce ordered. "In the meantime, send a man you can trust—Jim Harding, who runs the big bull-donkey, will do—down to the locomotive to keep steam up until I arrive."

He had scarcely hung up when Buck Ogilvy came into the office. "Well?" he queried casually.

"Safe-o, Buck," replied Bryce. "How about your end of the contract?"

"Crowbars, picks, shovels, hack-saws to cut the rails, lanterns to work by, and men to do the work will be cached in your lumber-yard by nine o'clock, waiting for the rails to arrive."

Bryce nodded his approval. "Then I suppose there's nothing to do but get a bite of dinner and proceed to business."

(Continued next week).

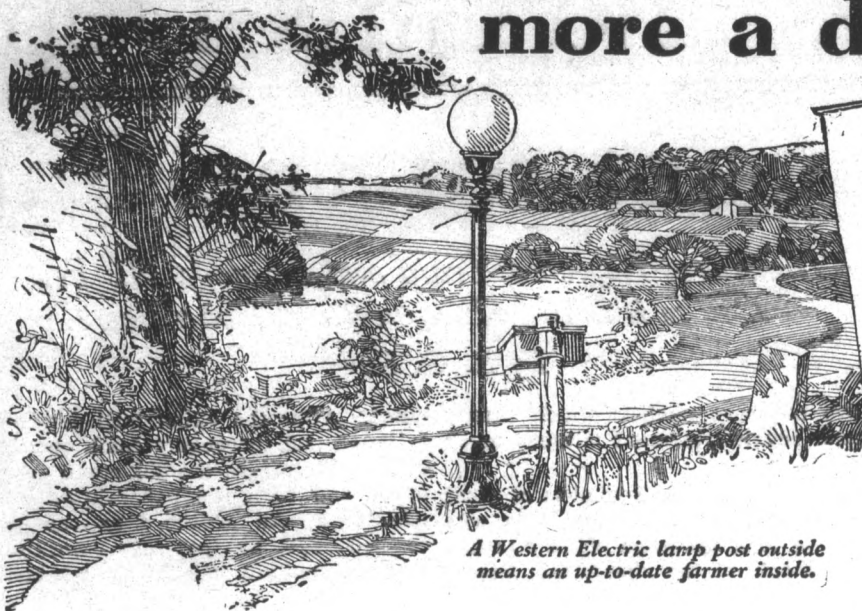
Sunshine Hollow Items

By Rube Rubicon

Flossie McGraw has taken the picture of Woodrow Wilson out of the frame over the fireplace and substituted a picture of Abraham Lincoln. She says she got tired of apologizing for things the administration does which gets blamed onto Wilson. But nobody kicks about Lincoln and so she has peace when the neighbors come over and see the picture over the fireplace. Timothy, her husband, has saved the Wilson picture because he says that his grandchildren can put it up in the parlor and by that time the kickers will be kicking about something else and treating Wilson fair and decent.

At the district school picnic, Martha Peters started laughing with her mouth full of milk. Finally her lips gave away right in front of Parson Goosen. The Parson couldn't swim and was nearly ruined by what happened. Folks will hold an ice cream orgy at the rural school next week to raise funds for repairing the parson.

Could you use 3 hours more a day?



"The chores and odd jobs around my farm took about three hours a day, before I got an electric power and light outfit. Of course, if you know where to get all the farmhands you need—at \$2.00 a day—this letter won't interest you."

Thomas Ball
Editor's Note: Mr. Ball is a farmer near Darlow, Kansas.

A Western Electric lamp post outside means an up-to-date farmer inside.

As a rule we farmers don't give much thought to the value of our time. But we suddenly realize that time is worth money, when milking the cows or mixing the feed keeps us from bigger jobs, out in the fields.

"Last year I made up my mind that I would look for a farm plant with power enough to do real work. The one I picked was the Western Electric Power and Light Outfit, and please notice that putting the word Power first in the name describes the outfit very well. It is powerful. But I'm not going to praise it up to the skies. I just want to describe this outfit and the

work it is doing for me, and let you judge whether it would suit your needs too.

The battery lasts longer

"It is the 'tapering charge' that makes the Western Electric battery last so long. The charge doesn't strain the batteries, because as they fill, the current gradually slacks up by itself. These batteries are powerful too. They can run my portable motor for hours and hours on a single charge. Or they can operate ten electric lamps for thirteen and a half hours.

"Then there is the generator, built for endurance and hard work. In fact, it will run such a combination as an electric iron, twenty lamps and a one-sixth horsepower motor just as long as you keep it going.

"With the batteries and the generator working together, you just add the capacity of both. That explains how I can use electricity to milk the cows, separate the cream,

churn the butter, turn the grindstone and pump water.

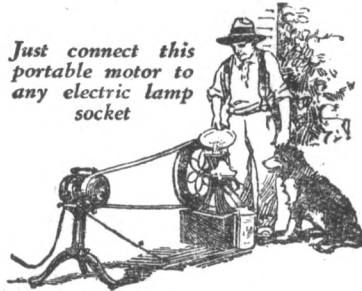
The powerful engine is a big help

"The Western Electric Outfit has an extra size engine, with a pulley all ready to be hitched up to a lot of the machinery I used to turn by hand. So taken all in all, you can see how I save at least three hours a day for work in the field. And in these

times when farm-hands are so few and far between, it is mighty important to have this dependable help that my electric power outfit furnishes."

A farmhand you can always depend on—Western Electric Power and Light

Just connect this portable motor to any electric lamp socket



The Western Electric Vacuum Sweeper cleans your house quickly and easily.

Western Electric Power & Light

Makes the Battery last longer

Western Electric distributors in your neighborhood:

Clayton Gibson, Tekonsha, Mich.

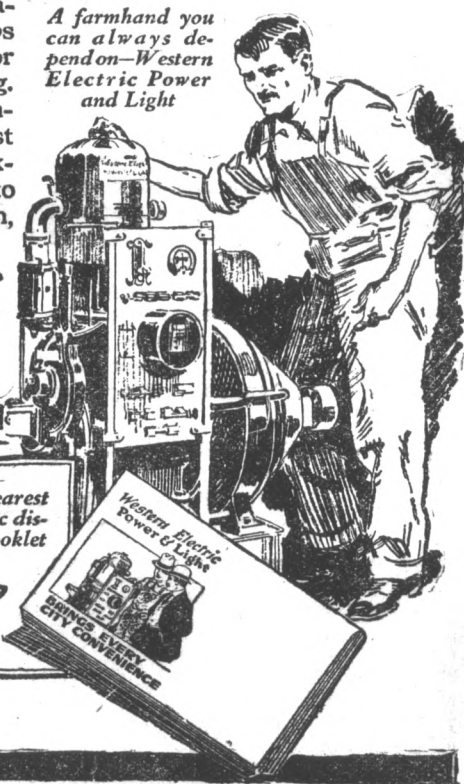
Western Electric Products Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Thompson Battery Co., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Lansing Electric Eng. Co., Lansing, Mich.

For territory still available write to Western Electric Co., Chicago

Write to the nearest Western Electric distributor for booklet MF6.



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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 \$1.00 per day cutting wood for the neighbors. 30 Days Trial; 10-Year Guarantee. Let the Ottawa do your sawing 30 days to prove our claims. Free Book. OTTAWA SAW RIG COMPANY, 224 Main Street, OTTAWA, KANSAS. Ottawa Ships 'em Quick.

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Our Boys' and Girls' Department

How to Care for the Farm Dog

THE farm dog has a large place in the heart of the boy. The dog is his companion during work and play. The dog loves the boy and worries when he is away from home. The boy often finds the dog one of his best-loved chums and one of the strong attractions that holds him to the farm. A dog can be made useful by proper care and training or it can be a nuisance because of its behavior. Every boy wishes to have his dog liked by the other members of the household and he can do a lot to properly train the dog.

The dog's training must begin at an early age. When a dog must be punished, go to the dog and do not call the dog to you and then punish him. If he receives punishment for coming when called he may lose confidence in his master. He should be punished as near as possible to the scene of wrong doing. Then he is more apt to know the cause of the punishment.

Always use the same commands, such as charge, lie down, get up, etc., when teaching the dog its first lesson. This avoids confusion and the animal soon learns the simple acts that are expected of him. When teaching a dog to charge, press down on the back at the time of giving the command. When the act is performed reward the animal with praise. The tone of the voice and the manner of the dog's master soon are understood by the animal. Praise is appreciated and the dog wags its tail, barks and rolls over and shows its appreciation. Censure is also soon understood and the dog hangs its tail, skulks away and shows its shame for wrong doing.

Dogs should be given no privileges while pups that they cannot have throughout life. The little pup that is allowed to jump into the chairs and sofa will dislike losing that privilege when grown up. Such a habit is difficult to break. Worshipping stock and chasing chickens cannot be allowed and the habit is easily broken by whipping and scolding at an early age.

The dog has a very sensitive ear. Do not allow playmates to whistle, shout or blow in the dog's ear. It is a form of cruelty to the animal. They also

The Farm Boy Can Train and Manage His Pet Dog so it Will be Pleasure and Not a Pest

By R. G. Kirby

have sensitive nostrils which cannot stand rough treatment without much pain.

A small A-shaped kennel is of great value in keeping a farm dog under control. A long swivelled chain attached to the side of the kennel will enable the dog to take some exercise. At night it will be under control as is necessary under the state dog law. Dogs are not allowed outside between sunset and sunrise unless with their caretaker and this means that a small kennel is necessary or the dog must spend the night in the house.

Keep the kennel in the shade during the summer and provide a dish of cool water for the dog. Dogs can stand much cold, especially breeds like the Collie or Airedale. They cannot stand draughts or dampness and the kennel must have a dry floor and be somewhat protected from cold raw winds. A dog that is kept in the house soon becomes house broken and will learn its place. A box in the cellar or wood shed will be all the sleeping quarters it will need.

Many dogs are overfed, especially when the family is large and there are many table scraps. Other dogs are only half fed and are forced to forage for part of their living. Both conditions are bad and lead to sick dogs. Oatmeal, corn meal and skim-milk can form the basis of the dog's diet. Add bones when they are available but do not give the dog much meat. Many dogs get along without much of any meat and they are healthy and vigorous. Three meals a day are about right for a young pup. Two meals a day are enough for an old dog. Some owners only feed a mature dog once a day and find that it is sufficient.

Fleas are an unnecessary pest that may trouble the dog and also the family. Moisten a cloth with kerosene oil and wipe all over the dog's hair. Where the oil touches a flea the pest will be

killed. After the oiling take a comb or brush and thoroughly comb out all of the fleas. Have the dog stand on a paper and burn the paper after the treatment. All of the fleas can be combed out by carefully working through the hair. Then keep the kennel free from dust and dirt or the infestation will soon be back on the dog. A thorough spraying of the kennel with a commercial coal-tar compound will destroy fleas.

Distemper causes the loss of many good dogs. It can often be prevented by keeping the dog clean and vigorous and properly fed. Also keep it away from other dogs, especially town dogs which have had the run of the streets. A dog that is sick with distemper should be isolated in a kennel or room that will hold as near as possible to sixty degrees temperature. The dog must receive good nursing and not be allowed to run and romp until cured.

Small cuts and scratches can be washed with peroxide of hydrogen if they are located where the dog cannot easily lick them. Dogs are wonderfully successful in treating their own wounds when they can be reached. In such cases the trouble can safely be left to the dog and healing will rapidly take place.

Often an unthrifty condition of a dog will be due to intestinal worms. Then it pays to buy one of the commercial worm medicines which can usually be procured at any drug store and used according to the direction on the bottle. Frequently worm medicine will turn a thin dog into a husky vigorous specimen in a short time.

The great usefulness of the farm dog is as a watch dog. It will give warning when intruders appear and often frighten them away without the farm owner knowing of their presence. By sending the dog after hawks that swoop low on a poultry range the dog will soon learn to run and bark be-

neath every hawk that appears and the bird under these circumstances will seldom dare to come near enough to the earth to steal a chicken.

Placing the kennel near poultry houses is great protection to the birds. A good dog is also of value in keeping down the rats, weasels, woodchucks and skunks, which have little value on the farm.

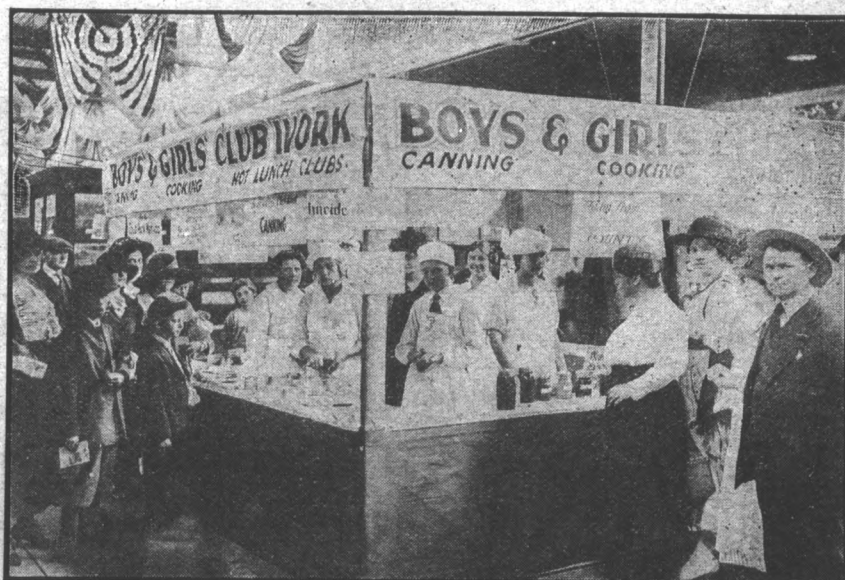
The farm boy can take much pleasure with a pure-bred dog but just about as much with a cross-bred dog if it is of good type and intelligence. Scrub dogs are not always as scrubby as they look. They are sometimes very bright and vigorous and capable of learning many tricks as well as useful acts, such as watching the farm or rounding up stock. Often the dog that is classed as a mongrel cur bears a bad reputation because of bad training.

Boys can learn much about patience and self-restraint in their efforts to train an unruly pup. The boy who has thoroughly mastered his dog and taught it useful and interesting tricks has something of which to be proud because everyone does not have the patience to train a dog right. A dog that is properly trained to stay at home and be useful is a great source of satisfaction to the boy on the farm.

FOR THE RIGHT, EVERY TIME.

ONE boy I know of used to stop at a farmer's house where a very inquisitive woman lived. She used to "pump" that little fellow dry every time she could. One day she asked him something about the home affairs. "My Mamma doesn't want me to tell," came back the answer very quickly, but modestly and firmly, and that was the end of that woman's quizzing the boy. She found out that he knew where the line was between what should and should not be told away from home and was bound to stand by it. There is no finer quality for boy or girl than that of upholding the right always and everywhere. The home is the boy's castle, as well as the man's. The best, perhaps the only way he can defend it is to be true to father and mother.—E.

Poultry Demonstration Team and School Lunch Club at State Fair



Our boys and girls must be proud of the way in which their work has come to the front. And it is natural that the work should be popular for, considering the outlay of energy and capital, no branch of agricultural extension work is teeming with such possibilities and with so great actual results as is theirs.

FARMERS' NEWS INTERESTS.

(Continued from page 436).

New York district, which is not large, there is a serious car shortage. Not more than fifty per cent of the cars needed to move the crop have been supplied by the railroads. Instant appeal to the interstate commerce commission in Washington was made, but without results. Dr. Eugene A. Porter, commissioner of foods and markets, charges the failure to furnish cars to poor administration by the interstate commerce commission.

A delegation of Illinois farmers, accompanied by former Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Vrooman, recently came to Washington in an effort to persuade the interstate commerce commission to compel the railroads to supply cars needed to move the wheat crop. It was shown that the roads are sending only a small portion of the cars required into the wheat districts of the middle west.

The proposition to organize four thousand farm loan associations of the United States into a national organization, with headquarters in Washington, is meeting the strong opposition of the federal farm loan board of the treasury department. The board objects to the National Union of Farm Loan Associations making an annual charge of ten dollars to the farm loan association joining the union. The federal farm loan board has notified farm loan associations throughout the country that no funds of the associations can be used for this purpose. It is also the opinion of the board that as there is no authority in the farm loan act for such an organization, the payment of ten dollars a year from the funds of the local association would be contrary to the land loan act.

W. W. Flannagan, former secretary of the federal farm loan board, and treasurer of the National Union of Farm Loan Associations, answers the treasury officials by saying that "as to 'no authority being disclosed' by the act, for such voluntary alliance as the National Union of Farm Loan Associations, it should not be so expected, nor is it desirable that such special authority should exist. The case is entirely parallel to the organization of the national and state banks into the American Bankers' Association. No authority for such organization is disclosed by the examination of the national bank act, and yet practically all the commercial banks of the country are members of that association. Such special authority in the act is undesirable, for the reason that it would be subject to the construction of precluding all other voluntary organizations except the specific one named.

Chairman L. F. McFadden, of the house committee on banking and currency, has given notice that, "owing to the numerous requests which have been made by live stock associations, farmers' organizations and the farm press for a judicial hearing on bills to be presented by them to the special short-time rural credits committee created by the agricultural appropriation act at the last session of the sixty-sixth congress, "any personal rural credits bill which may be presented on or before October 25, 1920, to the house committee on banking and currency, will be presented by him to the special committee, and he will use his best efforts with the other members of the special committee to grant such requests for a judicial hearing. He also suggests to the other members of the committee that November 8, 1920, be the last day on which answers to such bills may be filed by the interests which would be adversely affected by the bills. It is probable that Representative McFadden will be chairman of the special committee and that the principles contained in his circular will be adopted. E. E. REYNOLDS.

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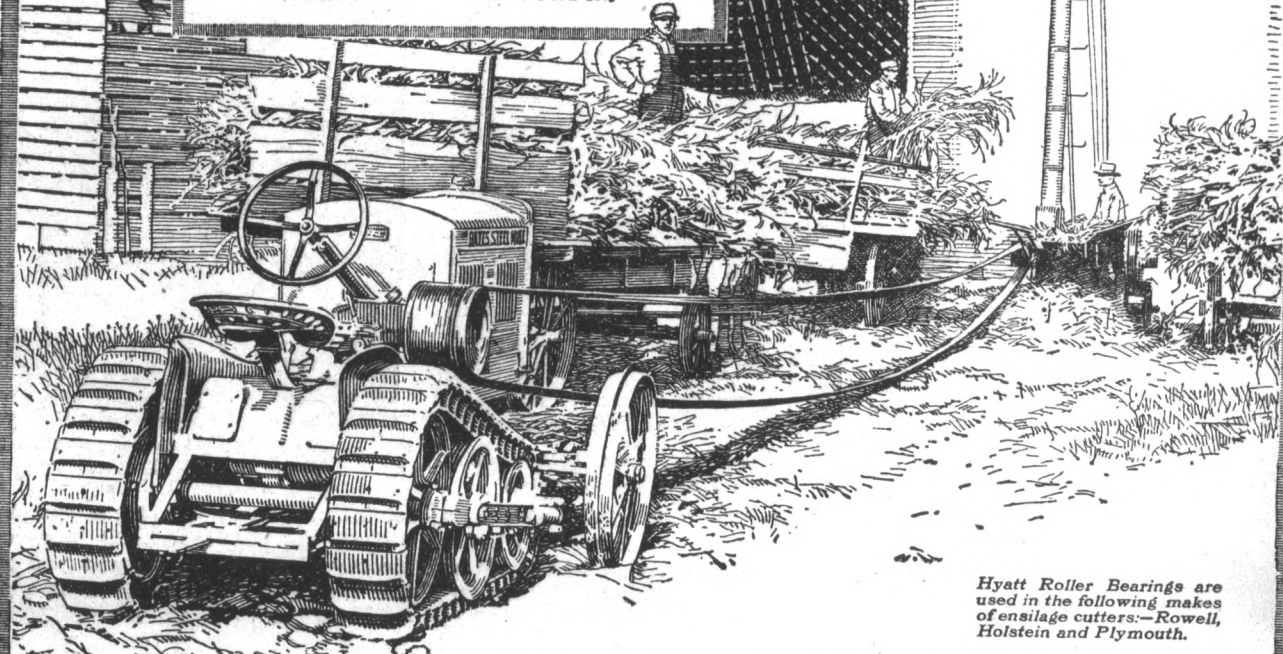
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And this is the kind of service that Hyatt Bearings also give in tractors, trucks, plows, threshing machines, grain binders, wind mills and other farm machinery.

Send for the Ensilage Cutter booklet.

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—the historic scene of early settlement in what are now the Provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island—may today be the land of opportunity for which you have been looking. Lying out into the Atlantic, close to the biggest markets in America, nearer to Europe than any port in the U.S. they

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fruit raiser, dairyman and market gardener. Land of great natural fertility, in many cases with substantial improvements, may be bought at very reasonable prices from farmers who are retiring to enjoy the reward of their foresight and industry. The apple, potato, and fodder crops of these Provinces are world famous, and modest capital will here start you on the highway to success. Industrial cities and towns afford a ready market for produce of the farm, and near at hand are ocean ports awaiting your shipments to the great centers of the world. If your present conditions do not assure you of the success you desire, investigate what these Provinces can do for you. For illustrated literature, maps, etc., write Department of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada, or

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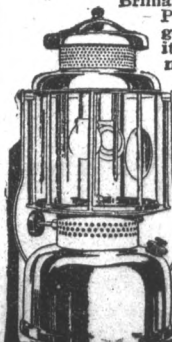
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The Michigan Farmer



Woman's Interests

The Next "First Lady" and Her Husband

Subject to the Voters' Choice in November

By Harriet Mason

OUR nation likes a leader who has made his way to prosperity and eminence against odds. And better still, it likes it if his wife has been a real part and parcel of his success.

Back in the 1880's, in the thriving county seat of Marion county, Ohio, there lived a merry maid, whose father, Amos Kling, was the town's "rich" business man. He had ambitions for his daughters, Hadessah and Florence, to marry rising young business men or sons of prosperous fathers like himself. He educated them in music and provided them with other advantages, while their thrifty mother sought to make them capable house mistresses like herself. "Dess," as the older sister was nicknamed, dutifully married a "rising business man," but the merry madcap, Florence, fancied an impecunious young printer named Warren Harding, who had come recently to Marion from a little burg, Blooming Grove, in the adjoining county of Morrow, and set up as a job printer with type obtained for nothing by sorting the cases for other printers in town.

Young Harding was the son of a country doctor who eked out his income with a little farm. On this farm the boy Warren hoed corn, bugged potatoes, and milked cows until in 1879, at the age of fourteen years, he went to nearby Iberia where there was a sort of college and high school, from which he graduated in 1882, having helped himself through school by setting type for the village paper, and "working out" for farmers. Two years later found him riding a mule into Marion to sell it. And there he staid. Presently the Harding family moved there, for Warren had gone into business by acquiring part interest in a funny little one-sheet paper called "The Pebble." Soon he bought out his partners for \$150, and set out to develop a real paper. It was pretty uphill work for some time; "dollars looked as big to him then as skyscrapers," so Marion folks say. He worked eighteen hours a day and often slept in his little shop.

It was at this time that he became acquainted with the merry maiden, Florence Kling. And about this time Florence was worrying her mother some because she did not take so readily to sewing and other housewifely

arts as was thought proper for a nice girl, as she did to riding her father's horses and managing good times generally. Florence did not care so much for "show" as she did for interesting companions, and it did not take her long to get to liking young Harding more than her father liked to see. Consequently "that trifling printer" was not welcome at the Kling mansion. Things went on this way for some time, Florence's faith in the young man increasing with the years, and his

ings, etc., the while her husband wrote editorials, boomed Marion business interests, set type, "made up," and ran the press.

Meantime the young wife managed to keep the house so it was a real home to them and to their friends. The Hardings had no children but their home has been a popular rendezvous for young people.

When "The Pebble" developed finally into the prosperous Harding Publishing Company and the daily "Mar-

vice. This article has aimed simply to present the fundamentals of the family that the republican party has nominated to head our government for the next four years. They represent a type of persevering ability and real worth that one cannot help but admire.

The Other Ohio Family.

Mrs. Margaretta Blair Cox had no such part in her husband's success as did Mrs. Harding, for she is a young wife of Mr. Cox's middle age. It has been his mother and sister who have been his feminine inspiration. When his daughter and son were young things their mother chose to divorce their father, then to the mother and sister came the responsibility of rearing the children, Helen, now Mrs. Mahoney, and "Jimsy," who lives at the Dayton county home, "Trail's End," with the young step-mother and the new little sister, Anne, eight months old, and father, when he has time to get away from "gubernoring" over at the state capital.

Mr. Cox started "Trail's End" with the expectation of establishing his mother as mistress there, but she did not live to see it finished. Then, after Frank B. Willis had defeated him in the race for a second term as governor of Ohio, he went down to Hot Springs, Va., for a week's rest, and promptly got beaten again, this time in a horseback race with an auburn-haired girl from Chicago, there with her aunt. He had intended to stay only a week, but he stayed a month, and then got to going to Chicago for frequent visits, and the finishing of "Trail's End" was resumed, for a mistress was coming to take charge of it. And when Mr. Cox became governor again there was a governor's lady for the "gubernatorial mansion."

But Margaretta Blair Cox, the auburn-haired, brown-eyed girl-wife of Governor James M. Cox, prefers "Trail's End" to Columbus and the gubernatorial mansion. Strangely enough, too, for she was brought up a Chicago city girl except as she spent summers at her wealthy father's summer home in the country. Though she was brought up as a rich man's daughter, she has not escaped responsibility, for soon after she finished school, her mother died and the management of her father's homes fell to her, the fam-

(Continued on page 458.)



Copyright Edmonston, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. Warren G. Harding.



Copyright Underwood & Underwood
Mrs. James M. Cox.

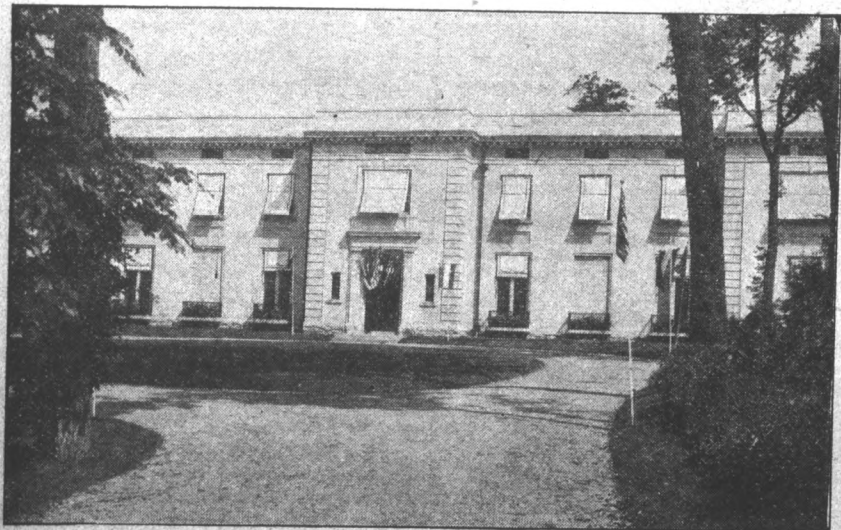
determination to win her becoming relentless. Florence gave music lessons and earned "money of her own," and Warren dug and delved until finally a house could be furnished. In it they were married and started that wedded housekeeping that may land them in the White House.

Florence Kling Harding's merry twinkle of the eye hid a resolute will and her capability and courage that made her a real partner for her husband. She worked with him in the print shop; she gathered notes of goods and wares from the town merchants and helped to get up good advertising copy; she kept accounts and collected bills; she reported social do-

ion Star," the modest home was improved, the big front porch that has already become famous was put on, the "Star" editorials began to be quoted abroad in the state and Marion county folks, grateful for the prosperity that they felt their live town paper had brought them, sent the editor to the state senate for two terms (1900-04).

Then the party thought so well of him that it made him lieutenant-governor (1904-06). And in 1914 the people of Ohio voted to send him to the United States Senate, where he is now serving his third consecutive term.

We have not gone into discussion of details of Senator Harding's public ser-



"Trail's End," Country Home of Governor Cox Near Dayton, Ohio.



The Harding Home at Marion, Ohio.

(Photos by courtesy of Cleveland News and International Film Service)

HOUSEWIVES' OCTOBER CALENDAR.

IN October Michigan is at its loveliest. In planning your month, plan time to enjoy the outdoors if only for five minutes each day.

If your neighborhood has no club or social organization, start something. You can get aid by writing the Michigan Community Council, Perkins Bldg., Grand Rapids, Michigan, or by writing the extension department of the Michigan Agricultural College, at East Lansing. Your school commissioner can help you if you ask him.

Visit your school at least once this month. If you have children try to make it every week, but go once.

Evenings are long and indoor occupations in order. Start a family reading circle. The tendency to sensational action and plot is robbing us of our love for the classics. Insist that the children listen while someone reads aloud from Dickens, Scott, Thackeray, Stevenson, even Carlisle and Macaulay. Have them take their turn at reading. They may miss much, but they cannot fail to derive benefit from the careful writing.

Start some good book yourself on your job—housekeeping. Or if you have a hobby get a book on that. Learn all there is to know about poultry, for instance, or violet raising, or rug-making, or textiles. Write the state librarian at Lansing for books, if there is no library in your town or county, and you cannot afford to buy. Many counties now have traveling libraries. Perhaps yours is one and you don't know it. Ask some of your officials to find out for you.

October means last days of canning. If you have always dried your pumpkin try cold-pack canning. It saves time when you come to make pies. Cut in pieces convenient to pack in cans, blanch three minutes, cold dip, pack in hot sterilized cans and process two hours, using the usual precautions as to tops and rubbers.

Quinces have possibilities often overlooked by housekeepers. The parings may be used to make a delicious jelly. Cover with water, cook until tender, then strain and proceed as for apple jelly. Quarter the pared fruit, stew until it begins to get soft, in clear water, then add one-fourth as many quarters of sweet apple and boil three minutes. Drain and use the juice to make a thick syrup, three quarts of sugar and two of water, in this case juice, boiled until it will drop from the spoon in drops. Place the quinces and apples in this, boil five minutes, then seal as any preserves.

Citron may be candied for Christmas and Thanksgiving cakes. Pare and cut in cubes, and boil in slightly salted water until it is tender, then cook ten minutes in heavy syrup, remove from syrup and lay on platters, boil the syrup down thick, pour over the citron, taking care to coat every piece, and dry in the oven or sun.

PREPARING WOOL FOR A COMFORT.

Household Editor.—In reply to a request as to how to prepare wool from the raw fleece for a comfort, first wash the wool and pick all burrs and any other dirt from it, then grease with lard and work well into the wool. With wool cards make a bat of the wool, that is, card it until it has no hard places in it, then instead of rolling it, take from the cards and leave flat. To place in comfort, put bats side by side with a thick edge and thin edge together.—Mrs. O. W. W.

When ink is spilled on the floor or furniture apply salt and ashes alternately. Keep it damp for a night and a day, then wash off and the stain can be removed.—Miss Z. I. D.

What Do You Know About Flour?

Do you know what it means to bake with flour that has a perfect uniformity of granulation—that bakes evenly? Have you ever noticed the texture of the flour you use? And its color? Maybe you have not gone into these things. Then try a sack of

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

Look for the ROWENA trade-mark on the sack

and you will see what we mean. You may not be familiar enough with the manufacture of flour to see these things—but if you are a skilled home baker they will be apparent to you. As the flour is, so will be the bread, the rolls, the biscuits and the pastry.

LILY WHITE is a flour containing the choicest selection of soft and hard wheat grown in America. The soft wheat improves the flavor and color. It insures the baking of a good looking loaf of bread. The flour is correctly balanced to make as good bread as it does biscuits and pastry. There is just enough hard wheat in LILY WHITE to make it the ideal all-round flour.

After being cleaned four times it is scoured three times, then actually washed, so that every bit of dirt is removed from the kernels of wheat. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating?" Try LILY WHITE and be convinced. At your dealer's.

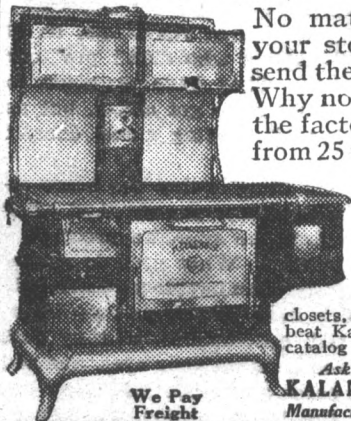
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SAVE 25% TO 40%



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REAL COMFORT FOR EVERY HOME. Sanitary, odorless, convenient. Installed in 15 minutes in any part of house. No plumbing, drainage, sewerage. You owe it to your family, old folks and children to install one before winter. 30 days' trial on a money-back guarantee. Write for direct-from-factory prices. Address IDEAL CHEMICAL CLOSET CO. Box 145 Seneca Falls, N. Y.

BLANKETS:

Army style, dark gray, single blankets, size 64 x 64. Weight 4 1/2 lbs. each, about 85% wool, warm and durable; would also make good auto robe. Price \$8.00 each. Same size 100% fine wool army, khaki blankets, \$10.00. Prepaid to any point in U. S. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Send P. O. order. P. N. HAIT, Plymouth Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio.

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Name "Bayer" identifies genuine Aspirin introduced to physicians in 1900. Insist on unbroken packages of

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Special Number just out containing 1920 facts of Clover Land in Marinette County, Wisconsin. If for a home or as an investment you are thinking of buying good farm lands where farmers grow rich, send at once for this special number of LANDOLOGY. It is free on request. Address SKIDMORE-RIEHLER LAND COMPANY 381 Skidmore-Riehle Bldg., Marinette, Wis.

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8X14000—An extremely serviceable dress for both women and misses. Good quality serge in popular one-piece style. Long, straight lines from the shoulders. Sash belt of self-material. Shirrings below the patch pockets give charming effect. Artistic two-tone silk embroidery trimming ornaments the round, collarless neck, yoke front, sleeves, pockets and sash ends. Contrasting piping in color to harmonize with the embroidery finishes the neckline and cuffs. Average sweep of skirt 58 inches. COLOR: Navy blue only. SIZES: Bust 32 to 44. Skirt lengths 36 to 42. Price, delivered to your home, only \$2.98

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SIZES: 2½ to 8.

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Novelty
Bib Apron

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6X10001—Here is a Special Bargain to get you acquainted with the phenomenal bargains offered in the new Phillipsborn's 280-page Book. A convenient style in a bib apron of novelty printed percale—Regular 89c value.

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The Next "First Lady"

(Continued from page 456).

ily consisting of her father, three brothers and herself, the only daughter in the family. To this family was later added an uncle and a boy cousin when the aunt died. Therefore she did not come to "Trail's End" without considerable experience in managing so large an establishment. Dayton people tell of seeing her sometimes driving a little yellow truck into town to do her own marketing. She is an expert auto driver as well as horseback rider. And sometimes when the cook has left, she goes into the kitchen and prepares the meals. One day recently a caller is reported to have found her lamenting because a storm of the previous night had knocked off the raspberries which she had intended to put up that day.

Mrs. Cox likes flowers as well as she does truck garden stuff, and the lawns and flower gardens at "Trail's End" have been largely laid out under her supervision.

Mrs. Cox's chief interest is in her home and family. Little Anne, whose clothes were all made by the young mother and Mr. Cox's sister, receives personal care by her mother, although a trusty nurse maid is there to leave her with on occasion. Mrs. Cox seems to care little for society, and the state capital fashionable set has been rather disappointed about this. But the responsibility of two big houses, entertaining for the governor's political convenience, and being a real mother to Anne, was plenty big enough job for a young wife, don't you think?

"A Merry Heart"

IT seemed to me when the woman told me her reason for marrying the man she decided upon, that her judgment was lame. She was a widow of course, or she wouldn't have reasoned it out—you never do the first time, you just blithely leap in.

"He's always cheerful, and he says the little pleasant nothings you like to have folks say to you. You may know perfectly well they don't mean a word of it, but it smooths things out, and keeps you feeling pleased with yourself. And that's half the battle, isn't it?"

To marry a man because he said "soft nothings," when you had already been married once and knew that life is real and life is earnest in double harness, seemed to me the height of folly. There were other men who would have liked to console that particular widow. They had bank accounts and steady jobs and income property and pleasure cars, while this wight was a better spender than he was an earner, and his only piece of property was mortgaged. But the widow passed over the substantial qualities of her other admirers, and married the man who was always cheerful.

That was five years ago, and I've been watching the outcome of the marriage. Reluctantly I've had to admit that she made the better choice, for the man still keeps cheerful, still supplies her with the compliments her soul craves, and still keeps her happy. They are little better off financially than they were five years ago, he is one of the many who didn't profiteer by the war. They have managed to keep up, but not to get ahead, but as they look at it, getting ahead doesn't count.

The main thing is that the home atmosphere is always sunny. And after all, isn't that the supreme proof of a successful life? What good is money if it can't buy you happiness and laughter? Why have houses and good furniture and automobiles if they just bring lines between your eyes, and add to your cares and anxieties? After all, it isn't the things which we possess that make us happy or unhappy. It is the spirit in which we approach life. And the woman who married for good cheer instead of for money showed her good judgment.

I believe it was Johnson who said, "It is worth a thousand pounds a year to be able to look on the bright side of things." No matter who said it, he could have multiplied that thousand by a thousand, and not made it too much. The power of being cheerful, not because we foolishly ignore conditions, but because we refuse to be conquered by conditions, is worth more than all the wealth in the world. And

it is a power that all too few people possess.

There are two sorts of cheerfulness, and we often fail to differentiate one from another. There is the cheerfulness of young children, who knowing no troubles, are filled with laughter. This sort is shared by some adults who either lack the power to see conditions which do not affect them directly, or seeing them, take the attitude that it is none of their affair, or that it is the will of God, and therefore should not affect their happiness. And there is the better form of cheerfulness, which seeing and knowing the misery in the world, resolutely sets itself against discouragement and keeps cheerful in spite of conditions which cannot be overcome. It is this cheerfulness which we should all cultivate as a protection against the petty irritations of everyday life. It is the only thing which can keep us from growing pessimistic, morbid, introspective, and can save us from falling into a loveless old age.

Little annoyances are bound to come to all of us. No one can count on a life free of the daily grind of little things which vex and annoy. But we can lessen the pin pricks if we take them good naturedly, if we cultivate smiles instead of frowns, laughs, instead of groans, determined to be of good cheer, no matter what comes.

DEBORAH.

TO A CRICKET.

AGNES ELIZABETH IDE.

Wee little cricket, chirping in the grass,
What meanest thou thy intermittent lay?
As quiet hours of summer evenings pass
I hear thee singing in thy simple way.

The daytime finds thee silent as a sphynx,
As darting here and there thy tasks to do,
One moment thou art basking in the sun,
The next thy glistening form is lost to view.

When in the trees the birds have gone to nest,
And twilight slowly settles o'er the lee,
'Tis then I hear thee chiming with the rest,
And start again thy evening litany.

Thy song, it is not riotous with glee,
Nor is it sad as is the moaning dove;
But simple truthfulness, it seems to me
And confidence, and happiness and love.

If thou who art so lowly still can sing,
And tell the praises of the God on high
To earth and sky and every living thing,
To share thy happiness, then why not I?

October Poultry Hints

MARKET poultry requiring fattening must be fattened in coops or pens where they will receive little exercise. Green food is not of value in a fattening ration. In fact, it will only take up room in their crops which is needed for fat-producing foods. Fowls will increase in weight on a diet of corn meal and sour milk mash. The meal is better than whole corn.

According to Cornell the high-producing hen has a full bright waxy comb and wattles. The face is thin and the beak, eye rings, ear lobes and face are pale. The good hen has a full ear lobe and a bright round eye. The hen that should be culled out of the flock will have small hard dried comb and wattles. The face will be fat and the beak, eye rings, ear lobes and face will be yellow. The ear lobes will be wrinkled and the eyes dull and snaky.

Clean, spray and sun the nests. Then fill them with plenty of clean litter. Half empty nests may result in broken eggs and this often teaches hens the egg-eating habit. Dirty nests will mean dirty eggs and they cannot be washed without destroying the protective film which nature has made to help keep an egg fresh and wholesome.

Hens have scaly legs because of a parasite which works beneath the scales. Sometimes wiping the legs with a rag soaked in kerosene oil will effect a cure. In severe cases the scales can be soaked up with warm water and soap and much of the incrustation removed. Then wipe them with lard and gasoline to kill the pests. When once removed the hens will have little trouble with scaly legs if the houses are clean and dry.

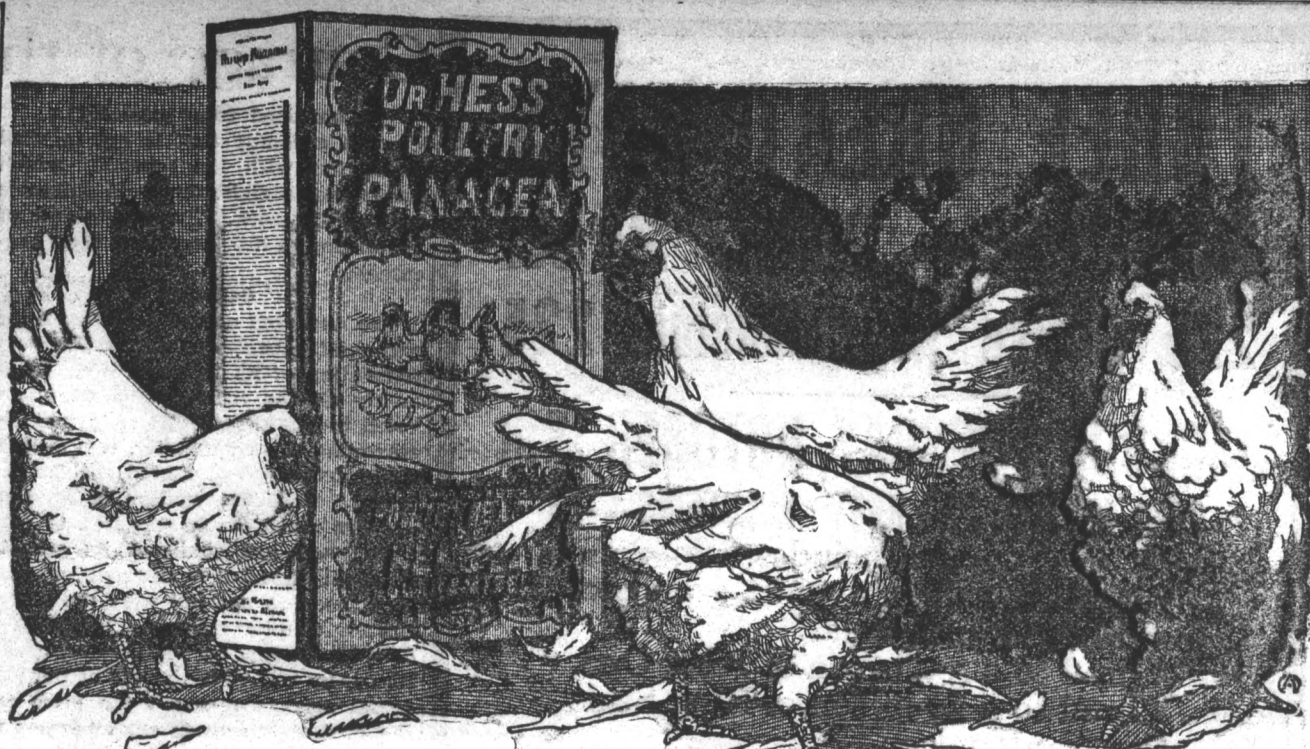
Preserving Eggs.

Never try using last year's water-glass solution for another lot of eggs. Be sure and take your own cans or bottles to the druggist when buying waterglass. It is better to furnish your own receptacle and save money. Earthenware jars are necessary to preserve the eggs in the best condition. The solution is made by using one part waterglass to nine parts of water which has been boiled and cooked. A gallon of waterglass will make enough solution to preserve fifty dozen eggs.

As a little speculation better than oil stock we recommend putting down about fifty dozen eggs now while they are worth around fifty cents per dozen. Sell them about Christmas time when quality eggs are high and scarce. Sell them for exactly what they are—water-glass eggs. And let the quality prove to the customer that they are better than cold storage eggs sold in the store. If the eggs are sold for seventy-five cents, that means \$12.50 profit, less the cost of the solution and the time of putting down and fishing them out of the crocks. That's not much money, but there isn't much easy money in the business of producing food, and every dollar counts.

A hen has a bodily temperature of 106½ degrees and she is protected by a thick coat of warm feathers. When the bird is well fed and living in a still air, her body generates enough heat to keep her feeling fine and the feathers keep the heat from leaving too rapidly. A hen exposed to the wind soon suffers from the shock caused by the feathers blowing out and exposing the warm skin to cold air. This means that windbreaks are useful on poultry ranges and draughts must not be permitted in poultry houses. Fresh clean cold air is healthful to fowls. Damp unclean air is unhealthy whether warm or cold. It is not the cold air that causes sickness in poultry flocks. The open-front house is necessary because fresh air means healthful poultry and they can stand cold if well fed and protected from draughts.

R. G. KIRBY.



Help your Moulters Moults

Moulting time is the time that a hen needs assistance. She is weak, run-down and out of sorts generally. It is the off-season in the life of the hen.

Think of the amount of a hen's energy, vitality and red blood that's required to reproduce a thousand feathers! (which is only an average plumage).

A moulting hen needs good health, good appetite and good digestion. That's just what Poultry Pan-a-ce-a does for a moulting hen—gives her appetite and good digestion, so that she'll eat more and digest more.

Dr. Hess Poultry PAN-A-CE-A

Helps your poultry through the moult.—And starts your pullets and moulted hens to laying.

It contains Tonics that produce appetite and good digestion—Tonics that tone up the dormant egg organs—Iron that gives a moulting hen rich, red blood and a red comb: It contains Internal Antiseptics that destroy disease germs that may be lurking in the system.

No disease where Pan-a-ce-a is fed

Pan-a-ce-a helps your poultry to stay at par during the moult. They don't become run-down, pale and thin. That's why a Pan-a-ce-a hen gets back on the egg job quickly instead of sitting around all fall and winter as a bill of expense while regaining her normal vitality.

Always buy Pan-a-ce-a according to the size of your flock. Tell your dealer how many fowls you have. He has a package to suit. Good results guaranteed.

30c, 75c, and \$1.50 packages. 25 lb. pail, \$3.00. 100 lb. drum, \$10.00. Except in the far West and Canada.

DR. HESS & CLARK

Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

Get Our Book Do Your Own Concrete Work

FREE! Book on MIXERS Postal Gets It

You can make your own concrete feeding floors, water tanks, troughs, and fence posts with idle hands on muddy days and save a lot of money with a

SHELDON Concrete Mixer

Does work equal to \$300 mixers

—yet costs only a fraction.

All modern features. Fully guaranteed.

Write for catalog now.

Sheldon Mfg. Co.

Box 410, Nebraska

Nebraska

POULTRY

BARRED ROCKS

Cockerels, Pullets, April hatched, get Norman's superior strain direct. Catalogue 2c. Circular free. NORMAN POULTRY PLANT, Chatsworth, Ill.

S. C. White Leghorns. Ferris 264 egg strain. Fine cocks \$4.50. Selected yearling hens \$2.50. \$3. each. ALVAH F. STEGENGA, Portland, Mich.

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
200 S. C. Anconas

THREE MONTHS OLD PULLETS

200 S. C. White Leghorns
300 S. C. Anconas

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 Breed Practical Poultry, well bred up for practical purposes. Have you a copy of our 1920 Catalog? Everything is guaranteed.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Kalamazoo, Michigan

Desk 1.

LOOK! BABY CHICKS \$15 A 100 UP!

Postage paid. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Anconas, Odds and Ends. A hatch every week in Oct. and Nov. Catalogue free. Stamps appreciated. Nabob Hatcheries, Gambier, O.

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.

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. R. G. KIRBY, R. 1, East Lansing, Mich.

Whittaker's Red Cockerels

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

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

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

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

Single Comb White Leghorns

Cockerels from our exhibition matings April hatch. \$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. Egg and chicks and a few good males. H. H. JUMP, Jackson, Michigan.

S. C. Black Minorca Cockerels, from pen headed by Mrs. C. C. our \$50. 14th cock bird. These cockerels will be very large with quality. R. W. Mills, Saline, Mich.

White Chinese Geese,

White Pekin Ducks, R. O. Fr. Leghorns. Order early. Mrs. CLAUDIA BETTS, Hillsdale, Mich.



Dr. Hess
Stock Tonic
keeps hogs
healthy, drives
out worms.

THREE GREAT DAYS

Oct. 19th, 20th, 21st.

225 Choice Reg. Holstein 225

JACKSON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19th

70---MICHIGAN'S BEST HOLSTEINS---70

Sales Includes:

7 head in calf to a 36-lb. grandson of May Echo Sylvia.

5 bred to a 33-lb. son of King Ona.

4 bred to a 30-lb. son of King Segis Pontiac Konigen.

Cows with records to 32.92.

Heifers from dams with records to 34.53.

Bulls from 30.72, 31.24 and 32.98 pound dams.

40 cows and heifers in calf to bulls whose dam have records from 30-45 lbs.

Every animal in sale this comes from a herd that has passed at least one clean test under state and federal supervision.

EAST LANSING, WED., OCT. 20th

75 Choice Registered Holsteins, including 14 daughters of Sunshine Clothilde Pontiac Lad, an excellent sire rich in the blood of Pontiac Korndyke and DeKol 2nd's Butter Boy 3rd, and 8 cows in calf to him. 7 cows in calf to Model Glista King Segis, grandson of King Segis, out of a 35-lb. daughter of a 31-lb. cow.

OWOSSO, THURS., OCTOBER 21st

80 choice cows and heifers, including 10 daughters of Johan Hengerveld Lad and 14 cows in calf to this great sire.

6 daughters of Maplecrest Banostine Application.

Cows with records to 31 pounds.

Absolutely Guaranteed Free From Tuberculosis. Sold With 60-90 Day Retest Privilege. Every Consignment Inspected Before Being Accepted.



Sales Managed By

The Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association

H. W. Norton, Jr., Field Secretary

Old State Block,

Lansing, Michigan.

Courage of the Franconians

(Continued from page 451).

learn of a family that is not in vital connection with the church, which raises five to eight thousand dollars a year for its work. The inhabitants of Frankenmuth are worthy of their parentage.

Schools.

The Lutheran church believes in the parochial school system as the very foundation of its religious life. Since nearly all the rural population is devoted to the church and its principles governing the community, this system has practically supplanted the district school. The congregation of St. Lorenz has given much attention to education and has equipped its schools with all modern appliances so that they measure up well with the standard for country schools. This is evident by the fact that in three consecutive years one of the pupils of the parochial schools received the prize for the best eighth grade examinations in rural schools of Saginaw county. As a result of high efficiency attained, the people of Frankenmuth are very much exercised about the proposed legislation to deprive them of their just right to educate their children along principles and methods of their choosing.

Eight schools are maintained by St. Lorenz church in various parts of the township, all under highly educated and proficient teachers, some of whom have served faithfully for years. These are men with families and for them comfortable houses adjoining the schools are furnished free. The school enrollment of Frankenmuth township is three hundred and eighty-five.

The Civil Organization.

Although the first settlement was made in the vicinity of the spot where St. Lorenz church now points its spire skyward, that place was not destined to be the site of the village of Frankenmuth. One mile further up the river, where the Cass bends in an almost perfect right angle, there were rapids, and here the Hubingers made a dam of logs and rocks, so as to create a waterfall which they utilized as motive power for their saw mill and subsequently a grist mill. In a few years a cluster of houses appeared near the mills, and this place gradually became the village of Frankenmuth.

On January 31, 1854, the territory now comprising the township of Frankenmuth was organized out of Bridgeport, and George Schmidt was elected supervisor; George A. Ranzenberger, clerk; John A. List, treasurer; and the first two officers named, and John M. Arnold were the first justices of the peace. These first officers were elected on a non-partisan basis, and proved very faithful to their public duties, and they soon evolved from the wilderness a system of roads and other improvements that laid the foundation for the prosperous township today.

In the vicinity of the dam which the Hubingers had erected, other industries began to develop because there

the power was easily available. Extensive forests of cork pine adjacent to the Cass, which made its name well known in the lumber trade, furnished the timber from which practically all the village and farm buildings were built. In summer the sawmill was run night and day whenever there was a good head of water, and many million feet of boards were sent to Chicago and other markets. On the site of the old grist mill there stands today a modern and perfectly equipped roller mill. An old steam mill a few rods up the stream still cuts a considerable part of the lumber used by farmers and townspeople in new construction. Another saw and planing mill is situated at the west end of the village on the road to Saginaw.

In good roads Frankenmuth is a leader among the townships of Saginaw county. Long before the hard road system was adopted about twenty years ago, the main roads in Frankenmuth were the best in the county; and today under the county system are uniformly in good condition. For a stretch of one mile through the village the north and south road is a concrete pavement with curbing, and in some places as wide as a city street. This speaks well for the progressive policy of the village and township.

Other activities are a mutual fire insurance company, a workingmen's club, two singing societies, an excellent cornet band, a base ball club and a women's mutual benefit society.

The township of Frankenmuth has the distinction of being the only township in Saginaw county to return to the treasurer its yearly tax roll fully paid, without a single delinquent. This has been the practice for a number of years, and is a matter of pride of the sturdy and prosperous farmers and villagers. It is a convincing proof of the thrift and communistic spirit of the people, and reflects the good business traits and principles which have governed the community since the days of Loehe and Craemer.

Celebrating Their Seventy-fifth Anniversary.

On August 15-16 the good people of Frankenmuth and St. Lorenz celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of their prosperous community. The church and the spacious grounds surrounding it was the scene of impressive ceremonies, which opened on Sunday morning.

Frankenmuth's first white child born in the settlement, John Pickelmann, who first saw the light of day under the spreading branches of a huge oak tree, was present at the festivities, sharing with Phil Gruet the position of guest of honor. White haired, but keen of eye and alert of mind, Mr. Pickelmann joined in the celebration with those people whom he had seen come to the little village in the forest, and transform its virgin pine lands into fertile farms.

In his quaint, broken English he told



One of the Numerous Flocks to be Found in the Community.

something of the trials of the early days. From boyhood he grew to manhood before his father and neighbors had made more than a slight impression on the trackless wilderness which confronted them. "There were trees, trees, trees everywhere," he said. "It was work from morning to night to make a living. The woods were full of wild animals which we saw in day time and heard at night."

Boulders Mark Historic Sites.

Among the quaint, old-fashioned tombstones of those who helped transform a primitive wilderness into a prosperous garden spot, the present generation, with due respect and reverence for the dead, have placed a great boulder to mark the spot where the handful of devout Christians built the little log school and started the mission among the Indians. Over in the churchyard of St. Lorenz they have placed another boulder, and on it is a bronze tablet bearing the names of those pioneers, that generations to come may read and have in mind those who, by hardship and privations and unceasing labor, made possible a great future.

NEW MEN ON M. A. C. STAFF.

ALMOST thirty new names grace the rolls of the various staff rosters at M. A. C. with the opening of the college term. Of these approximately half a dozen affect the farming interests of the state directly and several more indirectly.

Perhaps the most important change has been the resignation of Miss Mary E. Edmonds, B. S., who as dean of home economics has taken the lead in a number of women's movements in Michigan during the last few years. Her duties have been taken over temporarily by Miss May Person, who returned to the college this fall. Besides acting as temporary dean, Miss Person is assistant professor of domestic science.

The horticultural department has been much strengthened by the acquisition of two men of note from widely separated sections of the country—Roy E. Marshall formerly of Virginia Agricultural College, who will specialize in pomology, with the rank of associate professor of horticulture, and Newton L. Partridge, from Ames College in Iowa, to be in charge of a new research division with the grade of assistant professor.

Charles E. Cormany has been added to the farm crops department staff as instructor, a step which it is believed will make for greater efficiency by releasing some of the other crops specialists for different duties.

The vacancy in the position of farm management demonstrator caused by the departure last spring of Charles S. Graves, who took over the executive duties at one of the big dairy farms near Detroit, has at last been filled by H. M. Eliot, formerly of Texas Agricultural College. Mr. Eliot, a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, has spent two years with the experiment station at Madison, and six years in Texas. He is a Michigan product, however, having been born near Olivet, and consequently is even more familiar with Michigan problems than with those of other states.

Another addition to the extension personnel is Gifford Patch, now assistant field agent in marketing. The experiment station also has a new helper in Miss Selma Bandemer, who is carrying on chemical research under Professor Patten.

The chemistry department, one of the branches of college work which has an indirect bearing on agriculture in the state, now has four new men on its teaching staff—Raymond L. Baxter, Harold N. Krebs, H. C. Lange, and Wilford C. Lewis.

HENSHAW.

Mule-Hide Comfort and Content—

There's a world of comfort and contentment in the possession of MULE-HIDE covered buildings.

The farmer, with his snug buildings protected by MULE-HIDE shingles or roll roofing, knows that he has made no mistake, that his buildings are safe and sound for years to come.

He bought on the strength of that unusual service record—

"Not a Kick in a Million Feet"

and he has proved, through use, that it is no exaggeration, it is even less than the real truth. He'll never kick for he's satisfied.

When you buy MULE-HIDE, you buy heavier and tougher roofing. It is more wear resisting and satisfying. It meets every requirement.

Ask Your Lumber Dealer

THE LEHON COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS

44th to 45th Street on Oakley Ave.

CHICAGO



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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 HARVESTOWN (45547)
by Jason of Ballinalloch (38046)
EDGARDO OF DALMENY (45041)
by Escort of Harvestown (38006)

Woodcote Stock Farm,

Ionia, Mich.

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

SPRING DE L FARM GUERNEYS

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.

Guernsey Bull Busto of Smallidge Farm, born Feb. 2nd, 1920. Sire Bennie of the Ridge, who's dam Trixie of the Ridge holds first place in class EE in Michigan. Granddam Abbie of Riverside is champion of Mich. Dam May Kings Ezalia of Eau Claire an A. R. cow. E. J. SMALLIDGE, Eau Claire, Mich.

FOR SALE

Serviceable May Rose Guernsey Bull. Dam record 553 lbs. fat 2 yr. old. Priced to sell. Herds Federal Accredited. Gilmore Brothers, Camden, Mich.

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, 30 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. 44696; his dam has an official yearly record of 647 lbs. butter fat. L. J. BYERS, Coldwater, Mich.

GUERNEYS—Federal Inspected. Headed by only 1 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. & E. G. RAY, 4 mi. east of Albion, Mich.

GUERNSEY BULL CALVES whose sire's dam made 19,480.20 milk, 909.05 fat. Their mother's sire's dam made 15,109.10 milk, 778.90 fat. T. V. HICKS, Battle Creek, Mich.

Registered Guernseys

a 6 months old bull (100% satisfaction for \$100. A nice heifer calf \$150. J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

GUERNEYS—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.

Facts in BLACK & WHITE

Convert Roughage into Dairy Products with Purebred Holstein Cattle

Cows that convert the roughage of your farm into the best of milk, butter veal and beef are worth more to you than cows that are particular about their food. If you sell your milk for direct consumption, to a cheese factory, or condensary, of course, you won't consider any other breed. When it comes to butter, bear in mind that the separator shows that the Holstein cow still leads. If you have any young stock you need all that extra skim milk.

Send for Free Illustrated Booklets. They contain valuable information to any Dairyman.

THE HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION
164 Hudson Street
Brattleboro Vermont.

Long Distance

HOLSTEINS. HERD-SIRE PRINCE ONA Five dams av. 1186 lbs. butter and 2471 lbs. milk in 1 yr. Bulls all sold. State and Federal Super. A. FLEMING, Lake, Mich.

NOTICE

The Winwood Herd

on Nov. 1st will move their Herd of Pure Blood Holsteins to their new home, 1 1/2 miles south of Rochester, Mich. and for the next 30 days we will sell what bull calves we have cheap as we will be unable to get our buildings complete before winter. So get busy if you want a son of Flint Maplecrest Boy at your own price.

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

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 33 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.

"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 " " 511 lbs. milk in 7 days
1 " " over 10000 lbs. milk in 100 days
1 " " 105 lbs. milk in 1 day
1 " " 666 lbs. milk in 7 days
1 " " 2669 lbs. milk in 30 days
1 " " 100 lbs. milk in 1 day
1 " " 2084 lbs. milk in 1 year
1 " " 100 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.

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.

An Introduction

Mr. Dairy Farmer, Mr. Holstein Breeder Meet KING FLINT

ALL THREE are working to a common purpose—to increase the production of Michigan Dairy herds.
We believe all three should work together.
We feel sure that no Michigan bull has ever been better equipped for the work.

We have it on high authority that there are none better individually.

His three nearest dams each averaged to produce 100 lbs. butter and 2100 lbs. milk per month for a full lactation period with an average of 3.8% fat.

His dam is one of Michigan's greatest families—three full sisters that have produced over 700 lbs. milk, and two of them producing more than 1000 lbs. butter and 21000 lbs. milk in ten months.

His sire is the direct descendant of three generations of 30 lb. cows and two generations of 1200 lb. yearly record cows.

His first three sisters to enter yearly test will each produce more than 800 lbs. butter and 17000 lbs. milk as heifers.

Let King Flint Help You Improve Your Herd Through One Of His Sons

A son of this great young sire suited to head any herd in Michigan, grade or purebred, can be secured in Genesee County and we want them all to stay in Michigan.

Write us about your herd, tell us what you need and what you feel you can afford to pay and let us help you find just what you want in Genesee County, the center of Michigan's long distance dairy cattle.

Genrida Farm Walter T. Hill, Davison, Mich.
Elmcrest Stock Farm G. L. Spillane & Son Co., Clio, Mich.

Superior Holsteins

Bulls all sold but are now booking orders for our expected fall crop of

Bull Calves
sired by my new herd bull, a grandson of
May Echo Sylvia

My sire's two nearest dams average over 35 lbs. butter and 800 pounds milk in seven days.

A. W. COPLAND
Birmingham, Mich.
Herd under state and federal supervision

Cluny Stock Farm

Offers the best selection of young bulls from 8 to 12 months we ever raised; out of dams up to 29.76 for aged cows and over 26 lbs. for 2 yr. olds. Yearly records up to 24000 lbs. milk and 1000 lbs. butter. Sired by our Senior Herd Sire, Maplecrest Application Pontiac, whose dam made 35 lbs. butter in 7 days and 1344 lbs. butter and 23421 lbs. milk in a year, or by Dutchland Konigen Sir Rag Apple, our Junior Herd sire, whose dam is a 30 lb. 10 yr. old maternal sister of Dutchland Colantha Denver who made 36 lbs. in 7 days and 1315 lbs. butter and 23421 lbs. milk in 1 year. Several carry the blood of both these sires.

They are extra well grown, straight and right. One of these at the head of your herd is bound to increase production.

Send for pedigrees and prices.
R. Bruce McPherson, Howell, Mich.

\$1200 Buys five good young reg. Holstein cows. Some fresh others freshen soon. Very prominent breeding. All guar. OK. **B. B. Beavey, Akron, Mich.**

Dispersion Auction Sale

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16th

11 O'clock A. M.

44 Registered Holsteins

Having rented my farm, I must close out a herd of Registered Holstein cattle I have been building for 14 years. I started using a 27 pound bull; am now using a 32 pound bull.

There are in the herd:

2—30-lb. Cows	1—30-lb. Bull
5—Daughters of 30-lb. Cows	1—30-lb. Bull
6—Sisters of 30-lb. cows	1—30-lb. Bull Calf

and others headed for 30-lb. honors.

I say this because I have bred, raised and developed them all and have tested only nine head so far with above results.

Have just passed clean, the final test for the Accredited Herd list and will have certificate before the sale.

For transportation to the farm, phone me on arrival.

For catalogue, write me,

JOHN B. MARTIN

Grand Rapids, Mich.

"Altadale Farm"
Ada, Mich.

[Close to Grand Rapids]

Auctioneer, Col. L. D. Perry
Pedigree Expert, R. A. Backus

The West Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association sell 115 high class cattle following Monday at Grand Rapids.



JERSEYS

The Adaptable Cows

JERSEYS thrive everywhere, under all conditions. You could start a Jersey herd in the Canadian Rockies and transplant it to Texas without damage to production records.

The Jersey Information Bureau has been established to answer your questions about Jerseys—the unvarying cows which breed true to type. A book on how to increase dairy dollars will be posted in addition. Address—

THE AMERICAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB 324-R West 23rd St., New York
An Institution for the Benefit of Every Jersey Owner

35 Holsteins at Auction 35

On the Farm of C. F. Smith

2 1/2 miles north and 1/2 mile east
of Hotel Elaine, Lapeer, Mich.

Tuesday, October 12, 1920

3 Registered cows, 2 Registered bulls. Maple Crest Korndyke Hengerveld and Pontiac breeding. 30 head high grade cows and heifers. Heifers sired by 27-lb. bull. Most of these individuals are bred to a Son of King Ona, Michigan's \$10,000 bull.

J.M. Cox, H.R. Smith, C.F. Smith, Props.

33.6 'bs. butter 608.1 lbs. milk in 7 days aver. of gddams of 3 mo. old bull. Price \$250 Terms. King of Pontiacs, Maplecrest and Pieter-ide breeding. **M. L. McLAULIN, Redford, Mich.**

Sell or Lease I have five registered Holstein Friesian bull calves from A. R. O. dams from 8 to 4 months old. "King Ona" strain. Will sell or let out for two years without charge, you to use for breeding and then return to me.
J. O. MORRIS, "Morris Hills Farms" Michigan

We Have, on our Ranch at Clare, several fine Holstein Bulls, at prices ranging from \$50.00 up. Will furnish pedigrees. The records back of each individual are good. Address—
WILLIAM C. CORNWELL, Saginaw 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.**

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.**

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

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.

For Sale 4 Holstein heifers, 3 2 yrs. old, 1 3 yrs. old, 1 with calf by side others to freshen later from heavy producers \$450 takes them all.

E. S. NASH, R. 3, Howell, Mich.

HEREFORDS

3 heifers for sale of popular breeding also some nice young bulls.

ALLEN BROS.
PAW PAW, MICH.

HEREFORDS

D. S. Polled Herefords
Herd headed by Renner Bullion, \$15833, (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.

Herefords Double Disturber bull at head of herd. Offer 5 2-yr. olds, bred, 9 yearling and 6 heifer calves. Fairfax breeding. Bulls any age.
EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, 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 148-5, Capac, Mich.**

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

Jerseys For Sale, Register of Merit stock of both sex. **Smith and Parker, Howell, 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.**

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

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

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

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.

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.

Your Choice of 10 out of 30 head of Reg. tu-berculin tested Jersey cows and heifers. \$2500 takes the ten and our herd bull. Also have 6 mo. bull out of one of these cows having record of 13880 lbs. milk.
E. A. LIVINGSTON, R. 10, St. Johns, Mich.

Milking SHORTHORNS Clay bred bull calves Herds under Federal Supervision.
Davidson & Hall, Beland & Beland, Tecumseh, 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.
E. H. KURTZ, Mason, Mich.

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.

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 19 mo. old for sale.
FRANK KEBLER, R. 1, Grand Ledge, Mich.

Reg. Red Polled Bull calves for sale, from 3 mos. to 1 year old, sired by Famous Charming grand son of Charming 1919 International Grand Champion.
WESTBROOK BROS, Ionia, Mich.

HOGS

BERKSHIRES
A select lot of serviceable, young boars sired by Epoca's Faithful and from large prolific sows.
THE BUSHROD JOHNSON FARM, Milo, Mich.

Berkshires size with quality is our specialty. Write us your wants to **M. G. MOSHER & SONS, Osseo, 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.**

Large Berkshires. Rapid gainers. 550 to 600 lbs. 17 mos. First prize Jr. yearling gilt, State Fair, bred and sold by us. **W. H. Every, Manchester, Mich.**

Fine Registered Berkshire pigs for sale, prolific, large litters.
O. H. WHITNEY, Merrill, Mich.

Brookwater Duroc Jerseys

BOARS—Ready for Service

Big type, large bone and rugged with plenty of quality. This is your chance to buy high class individuals at reasonable prices.

Open Gilts
of choice breeding and right type. **Panama Special, The Principal 4th, Orion Cherry King, and Great Orion families.** Now is the time to buy before the demand takes all of the good ones.

Write us for Prices and Pedigrees
Mail orders a Specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed.

BROOKWATER FARM

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

H. W. Mumford, Owner J. B. Andrews, Mgr.



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

Phillips Bros, Riga, Mich.

For Sale Duroc Jerseys of the big heavy boned type.
CHAS. BRAY, Okemos, Mich.

FARMERS OF MANISTEE ORGANIZE CO-OPS.

LONG-CHERISHED hopes of County Agricultural Agent Carl Knopf to have farmers of Manistee county employ business methods in disposing of their products were realized this week when three closely-knit business associations, known as farm bureau locals, were formed through his efforts for the purpose of collective buying and selling.

The first, called the Northern Manistee County Local constitutes the settlements of Arcadia, Pleasanton and Springdale. The central local has its principal shipping points at Norwalk and Chief, and the third, at Onkama, includes territory adjacent to that village.

These cooperative buying and selling associations have been formulated on a business plan. They are well financed and the members are held under bond to keep their agreements. Acting as collecting agents for various products, the cooperative organizations will at the same time distribute supplies purchased by managers in charge.

Benefits to both grower and consumer are promised to result from the plan which is the first step in a local movement to shorten the gap between the person who produces and the one who uses with better prices to the grower and cheaper food for the buyer.

Money for emergency capital is secured for the locals by depositing collateral security notes, non-interest bearing and payable on demand. They are simply a method by which a member loans \$100 worth of his credit to his local to be used if required.

More than four hundred cooperative farmers' organizations have been found in the state and are uniformly attaining success because at last they are placed on a real business basis. The chief cause, according to Agent Knopf, for failure in such ventures previously has been ascribed to lack of loyalty, but under the new type of organization each member is under a strict agreement and sufficient bond to make it worth while to abide by the terms of the contract.

Farmers in the vicinity of three locals formed are backing the movement heartily and no danger from lack of support is anticipated.

In the past, lack of organization has been one of the American farmer's greatest troubles. Unlike other risk takers, he must lay his plans and start his year's work months before he has any knowledge of what market conditions will be, so that when the crop is harvested he is forced to dispose of it for the best price he can command. Often he is the victim of unprincipled middlemen who take his product at the bottom of the market and in turn dispose of it to the consumer at a prohibitive figure.

Agricultural leaders believe that organization will do away with these evils, and by stabilizing the industry result in economic benefit to all classes.—R. A.

CLEARS TWENTY-EIGHT SECTIONS OF LAND.

THE Land Clearing Association of Marinette County, Wisconsin, undertook at the beginning of 1920 to clear 18,000 acres of land. Following an intensive campaign, the first of its kind in history, the association now announces that its goal has been attained, the 18,000 and more having been cleared.

On October 12 the members of the organization will tour the county in a celebration of their achievement. One of the features of the day will be the blasting of one hundred and twenty-five stumps at a single shot.

TEXACO TRACTOR OIL ★ THUBAN COMPOUND ★ HARVESTER OIL ★ AXLE GREASE

TEXACO

MOTOR OIL

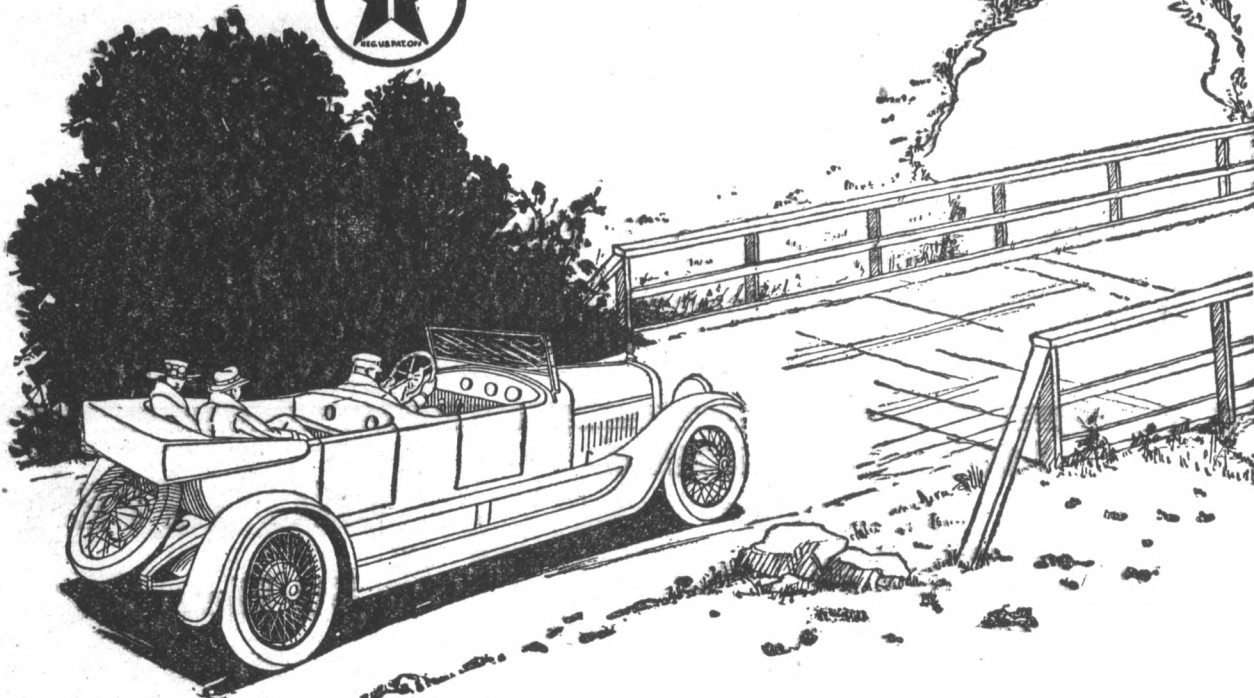
There is nothing that takes the joy out of motoring as quickly as an engine that overheats—and then knocks and sputters. Improper lubrication may result in these symptoms, in which case they indicate that a hard sticky carbon is interfering with correct firing.

With the proper grade of Texaco Motor Oil in the crank case and the proper fuel mixture, most of your motor troubles will vanish. Your motor

won't balk because Texaco Motor Oil won't form hard destructive carbon.

It is a carefully manufactured, clean oil with splendid lubricating body that effectively holds compression. Texaco Motor Oil is made in four grades,—a range that will adequately meet the needs of any kind of motor. You may know that you are getting Texaco Motor Oil by the Red Star and Green T on every can.

THE TEXAS COMPANY, Petroleum and Its Products
General Offices: Houston, Texas. Offices in Principal Cities.



"There is a Texaco Lubricant for Every Purpose"

OCT. 22nd

OCT. 22nd.

Friday Oct. 22nd at 10 o'clock 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 pavilion on the Fair Grounds at Howell, Mich.
Catalog Oct. 10th.

Auctioneer J. E. Mack, S. T. Wood in the Box
Wm. Griffin, Sec. R. 5, Howell, Michigan

Leonard's Champion Poland China Herd

Showed ten head at the Michigan State Fair and won second on under a year boar, second and fourth on under 6 months pig. First aged sow, second senior yearling. First and fourth under a year. First, second, third on sow pigs. First on breeders herd, first on exhibitors herd, first on get of sire, first produce of dam. Grand Champion sow, senior champion sow and junior champion sow. All of these winners, except three, were sired by Leonard's Big Bob and his blood will be represented strongly in the sale. Sale date October 28. Write for catalog and information. All hogs on the farm cholera immune.
E. R. LEONARD, ST. LOUIS, 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.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE

for sale 2 yr. old herd boars, yearling boars and boar pigs, also bred sows 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 EARNHART, St. Johns, Mich.

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

Durocs: Do you want young boars sired by Pathfinder, I have them. E. D. HEYDENBERG, Wayland, 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 169-59. Son of the \$50,000.00 champion Jacks Oriob King 2nd. All large type, heavy bone gilts. 250 to 300 lbs.
THE JENNINGS FARM, R. 1, Bailey, Mich.

Duroc Jersey hogs. Cholera Immune. Orion Cherry King and Col. breeding. O. C. K. Boar 1 year old O. C. K. Boar 3 yrs. old wt 400 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.

DUROC JERSEYS

Carey U. Edmonds, Hastings, Mich.

The World's Champion

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

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

Poland China Sale Circuit

Wesley Hile, Oct. 26th, Ionia

Boone-Hill Co., Oct. 27th, Blanchard

W. Brewbaker & Sons, Oct. 30th, Elsie

Leonard & Fisher, Oct. 28th, St. Louis

Chas. Wetzel & Sons, Oct. 29th, Ithaca

These firms, members of Central Michigan Poland China Breeders' Association, will present to the public an offering of Poland China swine, such as has never before been offered in the state. The sales will be held at above named places and will give the farmer an opportunity to fit his exact needs with breeding swine that will produce more pork for the same amount of feed consumed. This is an opportunity of a lifetime, for these firms will sell to the highest bidders sows and boars of the highest individual merit from the best blood lines of the breed.

Col. Harry A. Eckhart of Illinois and Col. Ed. Bowers of Indiana, will do the selling. These men are artists as livestock salesmen,

and it will do the breeders and farmers of our good old state an untold amount of good to be at the sales. It will help them to get acquainted with the breed from an educational standpoint. Michigan is recognized today, as never before as a state that produces as good hogs as any state in the Union. It is now up to the breeders and farmers to produce hogs of more and better quality. Quality always brings the top price on the open market as well as in the sales ring.

Write for catalogs to the above firms or the secretary [of the association. Poland China breeders are urged to join the association. Write to the secretary.

Central Michigan Poland China Breeders' Ass'n

E. R. LEONARD, St. Louis, President.

W. M. KELLY, for the Michigan Farmer

C. A. BOONE, Blanchard, Secretary

West Michigan's Great Sale of REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

114 head of High Class Cattle at the West Michigan State Fair Grounds

Grand Rapids, Michigan, on
MONDAY, OCT. 18, 1920

A splendid lot of carefully selected cattle to choose from, where the buyer can select anything he wants from a choice heifer calf to an unusually good 32-lb. YOUNG HERD SIRE.

Among our offerings will be about a car load of very desirable yearlings and two-year-old heifers from the noted Traverse City State Hospital Herd. Most of these Traverse City heifers are safe in calf to an \$8,000 Grandson of MAY ECHO SYLVIA.

H. A. Washburn will disperse his entire Government and State Accredited Herd of 25 head of choice cattle, including a 29-lb. cow and her six-months-old bull calf.

Monroe & Lewis will also disperse their entire Government and State Accredited herd of 15 good females including two splendid daughters of a 28-lb. cow.

Clarence Bisbee will disperse his little herd of five females, including a 29-lb. daughter of a 34-lb. sire, and a 24-lb. daughter of a 30-lb. cow safe in calf to a 33-lb. bull.

We will also have a car load or two of good fresh milch cows of good type, and a car load of springers due to freshen in November and December.

We will offer a car load or more of good cows due to freshen during the winter or early spring; also about a car load of good yearling heifers, and a car load of choice heifer calves. These yearling heifers and heifer calves are good individuals; most of them are out of high record sires and a number of them are from good A. R. O. dams.

There will be two 29-lb. cows in the sale, a 25-lb. cow, a 24-lb. daughter of a 30-lb. cow, and other good A. R. O. cows that space does not permit us to mention.

The 32-lb. bull calf is sired by a 30-lb. son of King of the Pontiacs and is one of the best young bulls ever offered in a Michigan sale ring. We also have a 31-lb. 2-year-old bull in the sale, two desirable 29-lb. bull calves, a splendid yearling bull out of a 26.88-lb. cow and a 31-lb. sire and several other good bull calves out of high-class sires and good A. R. O. dams.

Nearly all the cattle in the West Michigan Sale at Grand Rapids come from herds that are tuberculin tested regularly under the Government and State Accredited Herd plan, and a number of these herds are "Fully Accredited."

If interested in the cattle offered at the West Michigan Sale, WRITE FOR A SALE CATALOG.

Sale Catalogs will be out October 1st.

W. R. HARPER, Sales Manager, Middleville, Mich.

R. AUSTIN BACKUS, Pedigree Expert | COL. D. L. PERRY, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

50 Head
Tuesday
Oct.
26
1 P. M.



Miss Columbia 760748
Litter Mate to The Yankee and The Pilot

50 Head
Tuesday
Oct.
26
1 P. M.

WESLEY HILE, Ionia, Michigan (In Central Michigan Poland China Circuit)

A special attraction at this sale will be four boars and two gilts from Miss Columbia. These pigs are coming along in nice condition. High backs, good length, deep and wide, strong feet, big bone, smooth coats, neat heads and wide open eyes. This very mating Yankee-Long Boy, were the biggest winners at the 1919 Iowa State Fair.

A real attraction will be one boar and four gilts from Gertsdale Jessie, sired by the Clansman, the famous \$50,000 Poland China sire. This is the mating that did so much to make my 1919 sale a success. This year's pigs are even better. They will be nearly four months old at sale time.

Another attraction is an exceptionally good yearling sow by the Yankee, the \$40,000 sire of good ones, and out of a Big Fred dam. These blood lines are right up to the minute, and produce pigs with quality.

One more attraction is the two quality sows, Miss Bob Wonder and her litter mate. Miss Bob Wonder is out of Gertsdale Jessie, the dam of the Clansman litter, and won first in her class of 13 at the 1920 Michigan State Fair, also first at Bay City and again at Grand Rapids. Her litter mate is an even better sow.

Some more attractions will be one litter by Lord Clansman from one of the classiest yearling sows in Michigan, carrying the blood of Gerstdale Jones and Giant Ben. A litter by L's Big Orange and from the litter mate to Miss Bob Wonder is exceptional. Likewise Miss Bob Wonder's litter by Livingston's New Prospect boar are desirable.

Buyers at this sale will get the benefit of over \$1,000 paid in service fees to the best sires of the Poland China breed during the past year.

No culls. No scrubs. Everything double-immuned for cholera and guaranteed as breeders.

Eight boars represented in spring pigs alone. Sale at farm, one o'clock, October 26. Catalogs will be mailed on application.

WESLEY HILE, IONIA, MICH.

Col. Ed. Bowers, Auctioneer.

W. M. Kelly for The Michigan Farmer

DO YOUR
DITCHING NOW

You imperil your next year's crops, your next year's profits, if you let fall and winter rains stand on your land. Give your land a chance to keep breathing. Do the farm ditching and terracing now. Do it the quickest way, the cheapest way, the easiest way.

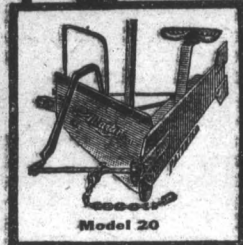
Use the Most Rapid
Farm Ditcher,
Terracer and Road Grader

THE Martin
O.D. & G. CO.

All-steel—Reversible—Lasts a Lifetime.
Cuts a V-shaped open-drain, irrigation or
tile ditch down to 4 feet. Cleans old
ditches. Builds farm terraces, dikes,
levees, and grades roads. Works in any
soil—wet or dry. Does work of 100
men the old way.

Write for free copy
of valuable Drain-
age, Irrigation and
Terracing Book and
Special Introductory
Offer.

Owensboro Ditcher &
Grader Co., Inc.
Box 415
Owensboro
Ky.



Model 20

Collie Puppy Sale

For 10 days I will sell pedigreed males 2 months old
for \$15.00. Natural breeders from trained stock send
check in first letter. DR. W. AUSTIN
EWALT, Mt. Clemens, Mich., Phone 703.

HOGS

Raise Chester Whites

Like This
the original big producers

I HAVE started thousands of breeders on the road to
success. I can help you. I want to place one hog from
my great herd in every community where I am not already rep-
resented by these fine early developers—ready for market at 4
months old. Write for my plan. More Money from Hogs.
S. S. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 10, Portland, Michigan

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.

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

SPECIAL prices on Fall, Winter and Spring
hogs during October.
WEBER BROS., R. 2, Royal Oak, 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. C.'s at Marshall
Calhoun Co. Fair, Sept. 21-25
CLYDE WEAVER, Oersee, Mich.

FOR SALE Registered Big type Poland
China gilts bred for Sept. far-
row, weighing 225 lbs. for \$20. I sold, guar-
antee satisfaction. DORUS HOVER, Akron, 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. C. BURGESS, R. 3, Mason, Mich.

O. I. C.'s One last fall boar wgt. 475, two last fall
gilts, bred lots of spring pigs and this fall pigs
either sex, good growthy stock 1/2 mile west of Depot.
Oitz's, Phone 124. Otto B. Schulze, Nashville, 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, spruce pigs, follows 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 skin.
H. O. SWARTZ, Shoolcraft, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas special bargains on
sows for October farrow, and boars
all ages, some ready for service.
G. A. BAUMGARDNER, R. 2, Middleville, 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.

GRAIN AND HAY SHOW.

PLANs have been made for the sec-
ond annual Grain and Hay Show to
be held in connection with the Inter-
national Live Stock Exposition, Nov-
ember 27 to December 4, 1920.

The Chicago Board of Trade has ap-
propriated \$10,000 for cash premiums.
In addition to special trophies already
provided for the best sample of corn,
best ear of corn and best exhibit of
hay, trophies will be offered this year
for the best exhibits of wheat and oats.

A special feature of the show will
be classes for clovers, alfalfa, timothy,
soy beans, cow peas, field peas, kaffir
corn and milo maize.

The state agricultural colleges and
the United States Department of Ag-
riculture will make educational dis-
plays. The Province of Ontario and the
Canadian Seed Growers' Association
will also take a prominent place in the
show this year.

Director G. I. Christie, of Purdue
University, will again serve as super-
intendent of the grain and hay show,
with W. Q. Fitch as assistant.

At a meeting of representatives of
the middle western states, held Sep-
tember 14, arrangements were made
for the active cooperation of the state
agricultural colleges, state corn and
crop improvement associations. There
is every indication that the 1920 show
will surpass that of last year in num-
ber of exhibits and in interest on the
part of the grain and hay producers.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

Advice through this column is given free to our subscrib-
ers. Letters should state fully the history and symptoms of
each case and give name and address of the writer. Initials
only are published. When a reply by mail is requested the
service becomes private practice and \$1 must be enclosed.

Partial Paralysis.—I have six shoats
weight about 175 lbs. each, on cement
floor, fed on corn and swill from house.
One of them has lost the use of his
hindquarters, but occasionally he gets
up and walks a short distance. Some
of the others are walking stiff and
seem to act much the same as the one
that went down. One of them is not
thriving and may need a tonic. M. E.
Y., Williamston, Mich.—Your shoats
are suffering from the effect of feeding
an unbalanced ration. Corn and kitch-
en slop is not a balanced ration for
hogs. Feed less corn, more oats, oil
meal, roots, tankage, clover or alfalfa.
The shoats need more exercise. Give
the unthrifty one a teaspoonful pow-
dered gentian at a dose in feed twice
daily. Apply mustard and water to
back of paralyzed shoat 3 times a
week.

Indigestion.—I have a collie pup four
months old that has been ailing for
the past three weeks. He is fond of
potatoes. Thinking that he might have
worms, I gave him a few doses of
kamala, this failed to help him; then
I gave calomel and santonin, but he
passed no worms. He is very thin,
saliva runs from mouth, and his appe-
tite is not good. R. H., Kings Mills,
Mich.—Give him five drops of fluid ex-
tract of nux vomica, eight drops of
Fowler's Solution, and one grain of
quinine at dose three times a day. Let
him have plenty of food, the kind he
craves.

Bruised Breast.—On account of my
horse bruising breast on manger, a
swelling came between fore legs. Have
been advised to cut into bunch, but
hesitate doing so until I hear from you.
H. G. Z., Decatur, Mich.—If on pres-
sure with end of finger the swelling
fluctuates, then open it up freely to
admit of proper drainage, then swab
out cavity and paint bunch every day
or two with tincture of iodine. Give him
sixty grains of potassium iodide twice
daily.

Sprained Tendons.—While hauling a
heavy load of gravel my mare sprained
the back tendons of hind leg, this
same mare foaled 4 weeks too early.
When first taken out of stable she
travels lame, is seemingly stiff all over.
W. H. P., Newaygo, Mich.—Give her
rest, clip off hair, apply one part pow-
dered cantharides, and 5 parts fresh
lard, once every two weeks. Give her
a teaspoonful of nitrate of potash in
feed or in drinking water twice daily.

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A Year to
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chine itself will save its own cost and more
before you pay. We ship any size separator
you need direct from our factory and
give you a whole year to pay our low
price of \$44 and up. Read what Alfred
Geatches, North Jackson, O., says: "We
are getting more than twice the cream we were
before. The separator is very easy to clean and
runs very easy." Why not get a fully guaranteed
New Butterfly Separator for your farm
and let it earn its cost by what it saves?

(22)

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Cream Separators have these exclusive, high-grade features:
Frictionless pivot ball bearings bathed in oil—self-draining bowl—
self-draining milk tank—easy-cleaning one-piece aluminum skimming
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extra profits the separator saves and makes for you. If not pleased,
just ship the machine back at our expense and we will refund what
you paid. You take no risk. Write for FREE Catalog Folder now.

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Separators
now in use.

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 Clansman" 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 & CLINE, address
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Closing out sale of big type Poland China hogs, which
represents the work of 25 years of constructive
breeding. Everything goes, including our three great
herd boars, "Mich. Buster," "Giant Buster," "A
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prospects in Michigan great length, big bone,
Come get your pick. Jno. C. Butler, Portland, Mich.

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of Disher Giant, open or bred to Big Bob for Sept. 23
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B. boars. Aug. pigs both sex. Recorded free in buy-
er's name. L. L. Chamberlain, Marcellus, Mich.

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

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

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Stock for sale at all times. Public Sale Oct. 23.
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Large Type Poland China's. Everything immuned by
double treatment. Meet me at Detroit, or Jack-
son Fairs. A. A. Feldkamp, R. 2, Manchester, Mich.

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

Big Type Poland China boars best
choice. Frank Oliver, R. 2, Saline, Mich.

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1914 - - - - - 1920

Choice Spring boars, popular breeding. Booking
orders for fall pigs. All stock Cholera Immuned
and guaranteed Breeders. Satisfaction guaran-
teed.

STEUBEN'S HAMPSHIRE FARM

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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.
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Packard Rd. Ann Arbor, Mich.

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

WHITTUM FARM SHROPSHIRE

A fine lot of imported and house bred yearling ewes
and rams for sale. A fine chance to start a new flock
or improve the old one call at the farm or write
for just what you want.
C. H. WHITTUM, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Hillcrest Shropshires

A nice lot of Ewes and Rams of all ages our flock is
headed by McKerron 3164 a son of Senator Bibby
write or call on
E. J. & C. A. WILLIAMS, Middleville, Mich.

FOR SALE 35 Registered Shropshire
yearling rams and ram lambs.
Also some choice Duroc Jersey boars and gilts.
CLIFFORD MIDDLETON, Clayton, Mich.

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

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

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

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

Shropshire Rams lambs, yearlings and
one 2 yrs. old, priced
right. CARL TOPLIFF, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Shropshires Yearling and rams, with quality,
from imported stock.
W. B. McQUILLAN, R. 7, Howell, Mich.

Shropshires yearling rams. Ewes of all
ages. Priced right.
W. B. KELLY, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Registered Hampshire Sheep both
sexes, prices
reasonable. Lone Cedar Farm, Pontiac, Mich.

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

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Registered Rams all ages. Bred for size, type, quality.
Sire at head of flock, I. S. C. No. 25463. 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.

Registered Hampshire Rams ready to ship. 40 year-
lings, 20 ram lambs also a few good ewes. A. M.
Welch & Sons, J. B. Welch, Manager, Ionia, Mich.

Reg. Oxfords. Yearling rams and ram lambs.
Breeding ewes and ewe lambs.
Good individuals, prices right.
HUGH HODGINS, Yale, Mich.

Oxford Rams For Sale

Choice of 12 Reg. lamb rams at \$35, one good yearling
at \$50.00. EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Mich.

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 ages sired by Cana-
dian rams. A. M. BORTEL, Britton, Mich.

Reg. Oxford Rams ready to ship at \$80,
\$35 and \$40, reg. and
delivered. J. Robert Hicks, St. Johns, Mich.

For Sale Oxford rams and ewes sired by McKerrons
3800, Assn. No. 88847. Write your wants.
Geo. T. Abbott, Palms, Mich. Phone 78-3 Deckerville

Oxford Rams yearling and ram lambs and
O. I. C. boars. Stock regis-
tered. H. W. MANN, R. 1, Dansville, Mich.

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

For Sale A nice lot of registered Lincoln
yearling, 2 yr. old and ram lambs
for sale. Prices reasonable.
D. T. KNIGHT, Marlette, Mich.

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

FOR SALE Registered Ramboulett ewes
1 to 5 years old also five year,
ling Rams. J. W. GRAHAM, Davisburg, Mich.

For Sale fine yearling rams. Extra good fleeces,
good bone and bred by a Broughton Ram. O. R.
LELAND, Ann Arbor, Mich. Phone 75226, R. R.5.

HORSES

BAY MARE

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

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

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LATEST MARKET REPORTS

GRAIN QUOTATIONS

October 6, 1920.

Wheat.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 red \$2.11; December \$1.95; March \$1.93; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed \$2.09.

Chicago.—No. 2 red \$2.05½@2.07; December \$1.89½; March \$1.88¾.

Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 mixed 95c; No. 2 yellow \$1.

Chicago.—No. 1 mixed 91½@95c; No. 2 yellow 92@97¼c.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white 60c; No. 3 white 58½c; No. 4 white 55½c.

Chicago.—No. 2 white 52@54½c; No. 4 white 52c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt are lower at \$4.55 per cwt.

Chicago.—Quiet. Hand-picked beans choice to fancy at \$6.50@7.

New York.—Dull. Choice pea \$6.50; do medium \$7.25.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 \$1.71.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover spot and ctober \$14; December \$14.50; alsike \$16.50; timothy \$3.40.

Toledo.—Prime cash \$14; December \$14.60; alsike \$16.75; timothy \$3.20.

WHEAT

Prices of cash wheat and futures declined the past week to the lowest point on the crop. Weakness in sterling exchange, increases in the Canadian crop estimates, sharp declines in corn, slumps in general commodities and a rush by mills to purchase Canadian wheat were factors in the market's weakness. While American farmers in a position to hold wheat are inclined to do so, Canadian producers seem willing to sell upon the current scale of values, and purchases by our mills in Canadian markets have practically offset sales for export in our markets. Since this is the season when the movement of domestic spring wheat is usually at its height, extreme scarcity of the choicer kinds in our northwest is indicated.

The total crop in Argentina, Australia and South Africa is estimated as 28 per cent greater than in 1919. Argentina is expected to have a crop above the average and in a recent statement from Australia the crop is estimated at 144,000,000 bushels, against 46,000,000 bushels last year and well above the ten-year average. The recent estimates of the Canadian crop indicate a yield from thirty to sixty million bushels greater than a month ago. If these figures are correct, the total crop available for export from North America during the present crop year should be 450,000,000 bushels or more. Since July 1 about 135,000,000 bushels of wheat and flour have been exported, of which about 105,000,000 bushels were from the United States. Considerably more wheat has been sold for export at a later date, but it is apparent that there is little likelihood of the exhaustion of the North American surplus within the next three months, by which time some wheat in the southern hemisphere will be available. This summary leaves Russia and southwestern Europe out of consideration. An official statement from the agricultural control commission of the Soviet government says that the Russian cities will face starvation this winter. All advices from that country indicate that there is little likelihood of Russian wheat being a factor in the world's market during the next year.

CORN

Unusual quantities of corn have been arriving at terminal markets during the last five weeks. These have been a reflection of the large reserves of old corn held by farmers, and of a record crop, the latest estimates upon which are around 3,200,000,000 bushels. At the same time sales of Argentine corn to the eastern coast have been unusually large. The main support under the market at the present time is the belief that the prices upon the new crop deliveries are so low that farmers will decline to sell freely. Present prices for corn are low compared with the general level of com-

modity values even after the reductions which have taken place within the last few weeks. However, if farmers continue to sell freely, it is probable that still lower prices will be seen upon the crop now ripening.

OATS

Cash oats are down to a point where not much above 40@45c can be obtained by farmers, depending on the section of the country. This is not only below cost of production but approaches the pre-war level without making any allowance for the decreased purchasing power of the dollar. The crop movement presumably has passed the peak and demand is unlikely to become less than it has been during the last few weeks. No purchases for export are being made. Banks are showing greater willingness in certain quarters to loan money on oats because of their cheapness, enabling farmers to hold.

Little barley is being sold for export but the old rye surplus has been absorbed by a movement abroad of 38,000,000 bushels in the last six months.

FEEDS

Mill feeds took another hunt for bottom levels the past week. Weakness in wheat and feed grains was a factor and buyers continue to purchase sparingly. October nearly always develops a sag in the feedstuffs market after which there is an advance as winter demand develops. Detroit quotations are: Bran \$45@46; standard middlings \$52@53; flour middlings \$62; coarse corn meal \$54; cracked corn \$56; chop \$52.

SEEDS

Prices for timothy and clover seed fluctuated the past week with the grains closing near the bottom for the season. As long as the present desire to avoid owning anything lest it decline in value continues prices on

seeds will not recover much lost ground. Quotations at the week's close were as follows: Toledo—Prime red clover, per bushel \$14.25; prime timothy \$3.25. Chicago—Clover, per 100 lbs, \$18.25; timothy \$6@7.50.

HAY

Hay markets continued slumpy during the past week. Since prices customarily reach bottom during this season trade interests are wondering whether the low point has been uncovered as yet. Greater strength can be expected in the next month or six weeks at least. Buffalo—Timothy No. 1 \$30@32; No. 2 \$29@30; No. 3 \$26@28.

BEANS

Of all farm products, beans have probably gone farthest toward a return to pre-war values. Production during 1918 and 1919 was large and supplemented by heavy importations as a result of which markets have been extremely unsatisfactory. The current crop is estimated at 9,101,000 bushels compared with 11,488,000 bushels harvested last year. The Michigan crop is about 80 per cent as large as a year ago and some damage from blight has taken place. Prices declined during the last two months about 20 per cent and are holding steady at around \$5.65 per cwt. at Detroit.

BUTTER

Further arrivals of Danish and Argentine butter were unloaded at New York last week and were sufficient to affect the market. Declines in other commodities also shook buyers' confidence and these factors together with a natural reaction from the previous week's rapid advance caused a sloppy butter market after a fairly firm opening on Monday. Reports of declines in condensed milk prices increased sentiment in favor of lower prices on butter as some milk previously used in condensing will find its way to butter

factories. Prices were lowered on all markets, and holders of storage butter were alarmed. However, the scarcity of fine butter came to the support of the market. The unusual September hot spell hurt quality considerably and fine butter was short of trade needs. Prices advanced during the last half of the week, making a complete recovery of the early decline. The close was firm on fine stock. Undergrades accumulated and are hard to move at prices much below those on top scores, a condition which does not denote a really healthy market. Closing prices on the four markets upon 92 score butter were: Chicago 59c; New York 61½c; Boston 61c; Philadelphia 61c.

EGGS AND POULTRY

The inherent strength of the egg market was shown the past week when prices advanced in the face of declines in nearly all other foodstuffs. However, a factor of passing importance was the recent hot weather which made it difficult to get strictly fresh eggs into market centers. Stale stock is selling poorly, storage eggs being taken in preference. Prices on live poultry were on the easy side in most markets. Prices were as follows: Chicago—Eggs, fresh firsts 56@56½c; ordinary firsts 50@53c. Poultry—Spring chickens 27½c; hens, general run 23@30c; roosters 22c; ducks old and young 25@27c; geese old and young 22@23c; turkeys fancy 45c. Detroit—Eggs, fresh candled 54@57c. Live poultry, spring chickens 35@36c; Leghorns 30@32c; hens 34@35c; small hens 32@33c; specially fat hens 37@38c; roosters 20@22c; geese 18@20c; ducks 36@38c; turkeys 40@45c.

POTATOES

After a long period of decline potato markets were disposed to firm up during the latter half of last week. The show of strength was most noticeable at Chicago and adjacent shipping points, but it was noticeable also in other large terminal markets. The second crop in the south is good but growers in the big Maine section report very disappointing yields. Shipments are only nominal in value. The latest quotations are as follows: Chicago—Northern white stock \$2.25 per cwt; eastern Giants \$2.25 per cwt; northern Early Ohio \$2@2.25.

WOOL

Wool buyers continue to wait for a lower price level which they expect to see established in the Australian auctions which have just begun. August consumption of wool was only 38,000,000 pounds compared with a normal average of about 55,000,000 or 60,000,000 pounds. Recent London sales were closed a week earlier than originally planned because of the low prices offered and the necessity of withdrawing 60 to 70 per cent of the offerings. Recent declines in textiles have unsettled the market for goods, buyers hoping to buy cheaper later on. Boston quotes prices, largely nominal, as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, Delaine, unwashed 60@65c; fine unwashed 52@57c; half-blood combed 57@58c; three-eighth-blood combed 43@45c; Michigan and New York fleeces, fine unwashed 50@52c; delaine unwashed 60c; half-blood unwashed 55@57c; Wisconsin, Missouri and average New England half-blood 55@60c; three-eighth-blood 42@43c; quarter-blood 39@40c; Kentucky, West Virginia and similar, three-eighth-blood unwashed 43@45c; quarter-blood unwashed 43@44c.

APPLES

Between a big barreled apple crop and an extremely conservative attitude on the part of buyers the market for winter apples is very unsatisfactory. At a season when the buying usually is at its height, sales in many sections have not been enough to establish prices.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Movement of produce is light in comparison with the offerings for the past two months. Several loads of potatoes were held at \$1.25@1.40 a bushel with the bulk moving at \$1.25@1.30. Parsnips moved readily at \$1.50 but beets and carrots were slow sellers. Tomatoes of widely varying quality sold at from \$1@2 a bushel. Apples were reported in a little better demand at 75c@2.

Live Stock Market Service

DETROIT

Cattle.

Cattle market steady.

Best heavy steers	11.50@12.00
Best handy wt bu steers	9.50@10.50
Mixed steers and heifers	8.50@9.50
Handy light butchers	7.50@8.50
Light butchers	6.00@7.00
Best cows	8.00@8.50
Butcher cows	5.50@6.50
Common cows	4.50
Canners	4.00
Choice bulls	7.00@7.75
Bologna bulls	6.00@7.00
Stock bulls	5.00@6.00
Feeders	7.00@9.00
Stockers	6.00@7.00
Milkers and springers	65@100

Veal Calves.

Market steady.

Best	18.00@19.00
Others	6.00@15.00

Hogs.

Pigs steady; best hogs are 10@15c higher.

Pigs	14.75
Mixed hogs	15.45@15.55

Sheep and Lambs.

Lambs 50c lower; sheep dull.	
Best lambs	12.00@12.50
Fair lambs	10.00@11.00
Light to common	5.00@8.00
Fair to good sheep	5.00@6.00
Culls and common	2.00@3.50

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Estimated receipts today are 10,000; holdover 4,094. Market 10@15c higher. Bulk of sales \$14.10@15.65; tops \$15.85; heavy 250 lbs up medium, good and choice \$14.50@15.60; medium 200 to 250 lbs medium, good and choice at \$15@15.80; light 150 to 200 lbs, common, medium, good and choice \$14.75@15.75; light lights 130 to 150 lbs common, medium, good and choice \$13.90@15.35; heavy packing sows 250 lbs up smooth \$13.85@14.35; packing sows 200 lbs up rough \$13.40@13.85; pigs 130 lbs down, medium, good and choice \$12.75@14.75.

Cattle.

Estimated receipts today are 9,000.

Market strong 25@50c higher. Beef steers, medium and heavy weight 1100 lbs up, choice and prime \$17@18.35; do medium and good \$12.25@15.75; do common \$9@12.25; light weight 1100 lbs down good and choice \$14.75@18; do common and medium \$8.25@14.50; butcher cattle, heifers, common, medium, good and choice \$6@13.50; cows, common, medium, good and choice at \$5.50@11.25; bulls, bologna and beef \$5.25@11; canners and cutters, cows and heifers \$3.75@5; do canner steers \$4.50@7; veal calves, light and handy-weight medium, good and choice \$14@17.50; feeder steers, common, medium, good and choice \$7.50@12; stocker steers common, medium, good and choice \$4.50@9.50; stocker cows and heifers, common, medium, good and choice \$4.50@8; western range cattle, beef steers, medium, good and choice \$8.75@14; do cows and heifers, medium, good and choice \$7@9.75.

Sheep and Lambs.

Estimated receipts today are 25,000. Best grades firm; others slow. Lambs 84 lbs down, medium, good and choice \$10.70@13.50; do culls and common at \$7.50@10; spring lambs medium, good, choice and prime \$8@9.75; ewes, medium, good and choice \$4.50@5.55; do cull and common \$2.25@4.25; breeding ewes full mouths to yearlings \$5@8.50; yearling wethers medium, good and choice \$10.50@12.35.

BUFFALO

Cattle.

Market for good grades steady, common slow; shipping steers \$15@17; butchers \$9@14; yearlings \$15@17; heifers \$6@11; cows \$7.50@10; bulls \$5.50@9.50; stockers and feeders \$5.50@8.50; fresh cows and springers \$6@130. Calves \$20.

Hogs.

Market steady. Heavy at \$16.75; mixed at \$16.75; yorkers at \$16.60; light do \$15.25@16; pigs \$15.50; roughs \$13.50; stars \$8@10.

Sheep and Lambs.

Market active; ewes are 50c lower; lambs \$7@14.25; yearlings at \$6@10; wethers \$7.50@8; ewes \$3@6.50; mixed sheep \$7@7.50.

FARM BUREAU NOTES.

Completed organization of the farm bureau elevator exchange is expected very soon.

Members of the State Farm Bureau with claims against railroads on account of unjust "rates, fares, charges, classifications, regulations, or practices" are being told to file claims with the interstate commerce commission prior to March 1, 1921, through the traffic department.

The American Farm Bureau Federation is negotiating with the United States war department to secure large amounts of material intended for use during the war but which is admirably adapted for farm use. The method of disposing of this war material would be for the American federation to send samples to the State Farm Bureau which would collect orders through the county agents. The Michigan Farm Bureau has assured the American Farm Bureau Federation that it will cooperate in the distribution of this material.

As a result of the fight by the State Farm Bureau and other agencies last summer to make the telegraph companies responsible for losses to senders occasioned by mistakes in transmitting. Examiner Patterson, of the interstate commerce commission, has recommended that telegraph companies should be liable for damages to the extent of \$500 on unreported messages and to \$5,000 on repeated messages. To cover the liability senders will pay one-tenth of one per cent of the value of their messages if they wish to make use of this insurance.

DRAINAGE DEMONSTRATION.

A BIG drainage demonstration meeting will be held on the farm of John Patterson & Son, one mile northeast of Columbus Station, Friday, October 15 at 1:00 p. m. Arrangements are being made by the St. Clair County Farm Bureau in cooperation with the Michigan Agricultural College and the executive committee of the county bureau is preparing for the best attended and most important event in the program of the organization for this year.

The drainage work being carried on through the cooperation of a few of the leading farmers of St. Clair county, the farm bureau and the Michigan Agricultural College, in spite of delayed tile shipments, has been making very encouraging progress and the applications made for the work next year comprise between three hundred and four hundred acres. The project is being accomplished by means of modern power ditching machinery and all who attend the meeting at Mr. Patterson's will have an opportunity to see the big machine in operation, which is capable of digging as high as one hundred and sixty rods of trench per day. A. J. Smith, president of the St. Clair County Farm Bureau, reports that rarely if ever, has such an array of talent been secured for an agricultural meeting in this part of the state.

Another interesting and instructive feature of the big event will be the septic tank and sewer system which is also being installed on the Patterson Farm. This, too, will be open for inspection and thoroughly explained by Professor Robey and Mr. VanHaitzma. It is now possible to have all of the comforts and conveniences of the city in the rural home at a comparatively small expense and this meeting will afford an unusual opportunity to learn about the most important adjunct of the farm home.

GRASSERS OVERLOAD BEEF MARKET.

BEEF shortage may be on the way but its influence was not noticeable in the making of cattle prices last week. Although choice and prime steers recorded a new top of \$18.35 at Chicago on a load of yearlings, grassy steers lost 50¢@1, the declines being greatest on the medium and common sorts which were in seasonal abundance. Dressed beef markets in the east were sharply \$3@5 lower.

The total supply at ten leading markets showed a reduction for the week. Kansas City received less of a gorge from the Flint Hills, and St. Louis had fewer Oklahomas to digest. The northwest range is run at high tide, and many of the steers from that quarter lack the degree of condition expected in view of the abundance of grass. The pastoral country must clean up before winter sets in. The southwest is probably two-thirds through by this time, and the northwest supply is known to be short but it began its beef harvest late and it is useless to expect any

sharp advance from the present level of prices upon grass steers during the next month or six weeks. Scarcity of corn feeds will continue for some time, but conditions do not favor belief in much higher prices for them.

Cows are abundant due to the usual culling of herds after weaning time. The cheapness of steers also contributed to the 25@75¢ decline upon she stuff. Canners also lost ground but bulls remain generally steady and veal calves are beginning to display seasonal weakness due to the fall born crop from dairy districts. Dressed veal prices were \$2@5 lower for the week.

CATTLE FEEDERS CONTINUE CAUTIOUS.

REDUCED country buying led to a decline of 75¢@1.25 on stockers and lower grades of feeders, but better kinds are steady. Purchases run largely to fleshy kinds suitable for a quick turn, buyers wishing to avoid keeping money at eight per cent tied up very long at a time when the general scale of values is on a down grade. The country lacks confidence even though it has a big corn crop, most of which inevitably must be marketed on the hoof and will buy with more judgment than last year. Reports from banks continue contradictory but there is little evidence of increased liberality of loans. The outlook does not suggest a lower level on feeders than that of the past week at any time soon, although light stockers may shrink still further in value.

HOG PRICES SLIDE TOWARD WINTER BASIS.

THE expected increase in hog supply made itself manifest to the extent of about twenty per cent the past week and a decline of \$1@1.50 resulted. That it is the start of the fall run is indicated by the big percentage of light hogs and pigs, the latter losing \$3 in value. Eastern points have been well supplied with new crop hogs restraining the operations of shippers in western markets.

The break of \$2 or more from the recent high point has been sharper than the increase in supply alone would justify, especially since wholesale prices upon fresh pork remained practically unchanged during the past two weeks while erratic price changes have been taking place in the hog market. Declines in cured pork products and in numerous other commodities however, have worked against sellers of hogs. Increasing numbers of light hogs will soon destroy the advantage they have recently had in the market. Prices are certain to work lower during the next two or three months although receipts will run lighter than last year when the hog population was only slightly below the peak. The huge corn crop must be fed in large part and a profitable feeding ratio for the hogs marketed during the coming winter and spring is probable, which will tempt growers to put on weight.

PROVISIONS REFLECT DECLINES IN CORN.

CHICAGO'S lard supply decreased about thirty per cent during September and good-sized decreases were made presumably at other storage centers. The movement of hog products abroad is above the pre-war average and domestic consumption has shown the usual early fall expansion. There will be a good-sized carry-over of lard when the new packing season starts on November 1, but cut meat stocks are not at all burdensome. Foreign exchange is a tremendous handicap to foreign buying, otherwise our surplus would move abroad quickly.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins—October 12, C. F. Smith, Lapeer, Michigan.
Holsteins—October 16, John B. Martin, Holsteins—October 18, West Michigan Sale, State Fair Grounds, Grand Rapids, Michigan.
Holsteins—October 16, John B. Martin, Grand Rapids, Michigan.
Holsteins—October 19-20-21, Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association. See advertisement for locations.
Holsteins—October 22, Howell Sales Company, Fair Grounds, Howell, Michigan.
Poland China—October 26-30, Central Michigan Poland China Breeders' Association. See advertisement for dates and locations.
Holsteins—Michigan Holstein-Friesian Association. See advertisement for dates and locations.

For Every Farmer



The Champion All Purpose Scoop

And your Champion Wire Scoop can be made as good as new for next season's crop! If the staple-edge wears down, ask your dealer or write us for new staples and clamps. You will enjoy giving new life to your old friend, "Champ."

Built up to a standard for over 40 years, by manufacturers who believe in quality, workmanship and constant service, Champion Wire Scoops are better for the tasks to which you will put them.

Double Tinned Rust Proof

And the staple-edge makes this scoop a real friend. No cutting of produce—no dirt—just good service everywhere. Phone your dealer to reserve a Champion for you—or write direct.

MICHIGAN WIRE GOODS CO.
504 Second St., Niles, Mich.

SHIP YOUR

POULTRY, VEAL and HOGS

TO

J. W. Keys Commission Co.

470 Riopelle St., Detroit, Mich.
Eastern Market

You Will Get a Square Deal
and Returns Daily.

Mr. POULTRY FARMER:

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

GEO. R. ELDRIDGE CO.

494-18th Street, Detroit, Mich.

Remember! We guarantee you satisfaction with every shipment

Eggs

We have a good demand for fancy fresh eggs and will pay you 62¢ 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 October 16th, 1920. AMERICAN BUTTER & CHEESE COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

HAY Ship to The Old Reliable House

Daniel McCaffey's Sons,
623-625 Wabash Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa.

Wanted Farmer

Experienced farmer (married man) on up-to-date farm near Belleville, Michigan. In addition to cash salary, farmer is furnished with good house, near school, fuel, milk, potatoes, also garden. Milking done by machine. Write at once to D. S. KISKADDEN, Box 811, Marysville, Michigan.

"PILGRIM MOTHER" Yarn

Sold DIRECT from FACTORY to WEARER

4 oz. skeins 65¢; Pound \$2.50. Write for samples. Our yarn guaranteed all virgin wool like the yarn our mothers used to spin.

WOOLEN MILLS, Reed City, Mich.

F U R S

TRAPPERS AND SHIPPERS

We are buyers for New York Manufacturers. Are in position to pay you as much or more for your furs. We use 4 standard grade for Prime Goods. 15 years reasonable dealings. We buy tame Rabbit Skins. Tags and etc. Free.

Reference First Nat'l Bank, Marquette, Mich.
BERGMAN - DAVIS CO. FURS
130 Spring St. Marquette, Mich.

Farms and Farm Lands For Sale

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.

LANDS

High Grade Lands

A large acreage of high class, heavily grassed and easily cleared lands is now available for purchase and settlement in Presque Isle County's recognized champion clover seed belt, traversed by Detroit and Mackinac R. R. and East Mich. Dixie Highway. Lands surround the thriving manufacturing city of Soudaw (population 3000) and are the choice selections of the hard wood lands. Timber was removed some years ago.

These are heavy and medium soils with a real bottom and under laid with lime stone rivaling the famous blue grass regions of Kentucky but more favored by climatic conditions and the natural home for clover, alfalfa, vetch, peas, etc., to supply the home grown fertility for unrivaled wheat, oats, barley and sugar-beet crops. Live stock thrives here.

The former owner held these lands at an exorbitant price and they came to me on an indebtedness. I have other interests taking all my time and offer them in any size tract and on easy terms. There are over 20,000 acres.

Mr. A. V. Hinkley, Pres. Onaway Bank has charge of them or write me.

THAD B. PRESTON,

Pres. State Savings Bank, Ionia, Mich.

\$2000 Cash Secures

160-Acre Equipped Mich. Farm

Splendidly located money-making farm, all ready for business; complete equipment, even household furniture included; machine-worked fields, good cultivation; creek-watered pasture; 700 cords wood ready for nearby market; good house, big barn, poultry house, tenant house, etc., pure water; quick buyer gets 2 horses, 4 cows, 2 brood sows, 7 pigs, poultry, gas engine, wagons, machinery, implements, tools, furniture, beans, potatoes, carrots, corn, hay, etc.; everything \$5700, only \$2200 cash balance easy terms. Details this and farm with income \$7200 one year page 71 Strout's Big New Illustrated Catalog Farm Bargains 33 States. Just out. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BC Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Wonderful Opportunity

TO PURCHASE

Rich Productive Farms

For A Home -- or As a Paying Investment

IF INTERESTED WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

ROGERS BROS. SEED CO.
ALPENA, MICH.

McCLURE-STEVENS LAND CO.

We have for sale 15,000 acres of fine unimproved lands, well located, close to schools, that we sell on easy terms. A fine farm of 525 acres, all well improved, good buildings, basement barn, orchards, all modern improvements. A sheep ranch of 310 acres, all fenced, well watered, good buildings, orchards. Three stock ranches, well fenced, grassed and watered.

McCLURE-STEVENS LAND CO. Gladwin, Mich.

For a Young Man

who wants a start in farming or a renter who wants to own his farm. 160 acres, lays nice, good soil, 100 acres under the plow but not all stumped, fine orchard, small frame house, fair barn, close to school, 5 1/2 miles to good market, on good road. Price \$4500, any reasonable payment down and ten to twenty years time on the remainder. Write owner.

W. F. UMPHREY, Ewart, Mich.

CITY CONVENIENCES

on first class 120 A. farm at Bentley Mich., 1/4 mi. village, good schools, 8 room house, electric lights abundance fruit, new modern barn 40x70, two silos 12x30 other buildings, very productive soil, wire fences, 100 A. cultivated, balance pasture, 20 A. rye, 20 A. good new meadow, see seasons crops and be convinced that this is a No. 1 farm.

FRED SNYDER, Bentley, Mich.

Three Farms

No. 1, 160 acres. 60 acres pasture, fertile soil, 2 barns, 8 room house, 3 miles to market. \$65.50 per A. No. 2, An estate of 147 acres, 30 acres timber and pasture, good soil, 2 wells, 2 cisterns, \$85 per A. Very attractive terms. No. 3, 133 acres, extra good stock and grain farm, most favorably located, \$130 per A. Further information write J. H. Russell, Realty Bureau, 413-414 Myers Bldg., Ashland, Ohio.

Comfort and Pleasure This

Winter

CLEARWATER ON CLEARWATER HARBOR AND GULF OF MEXICO. Wonderful surroundings, surf bathing, mild climate, comfortable accommodations, hotels and cottages. Citrus groves, trucking, chickens and drying. Good land, sufficient rain, luxuriant growth. Write Board of Trade, Clearwater, Fla.

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. KENNIE, 1000 Wabash, Mich. 323 1/2 Genesee Avenue. Bell 3521. Val. 630-B.

F-O-R-S-A-L-E

175 acre New Hampshire farm. Seventy five tillage, one hundred pasture and wood, cut sixty tons hay, twelve room house, plumbing, furnace, fireplaces. Barn forty by sixty, stanchions thirty head, four horses. Buildings fine condition, windmill. Mile churches, schools. Box B. Northborough, Mass.

Must Be Sold

at once 122 acres best soil. Good buildings, 40 rods to school, 3 miles to Lansing, Mich. Buy of owner.

S. HEMPEY, R. 7, Lansing, Mich

Big Bargain:

108 acres on fine lake, good buildings, only \$1500 needed, write for pictures. DeCOUDRES, Bloomingdale, Mich.

Flash Light and Battery

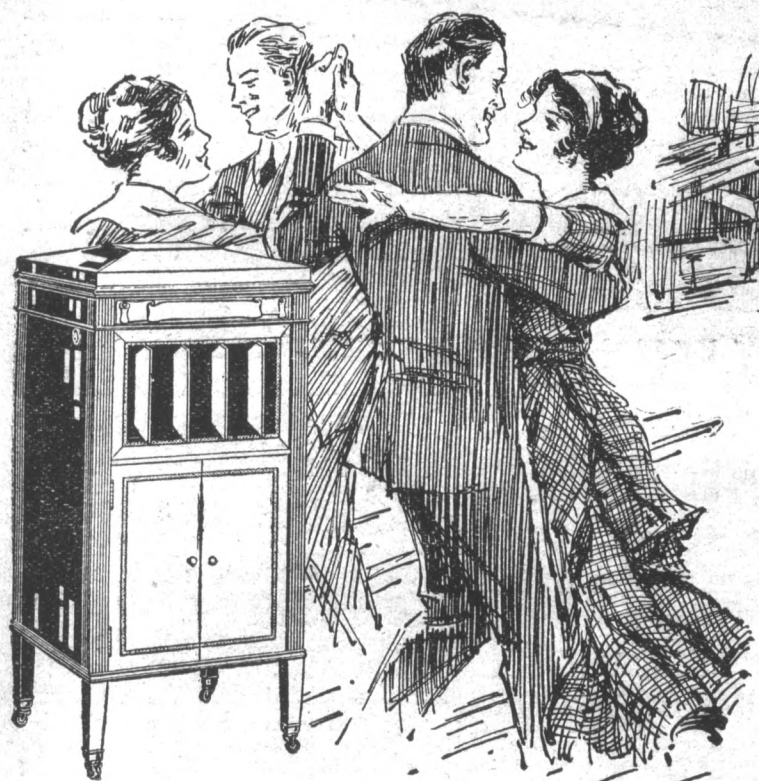
Yours Without Cost

The best flash light money can buy. 6 1/2 inches in length, comes equipped with 2-cell battery ready for use. Throws a clean, white light that wind cannot blow out. Lessens fire risks. Just the thing to light you on your short trips to barn and cellar.

If you will send us two yearly subscriptions your own may count as one, accompanying order with \$2.00 remittance, we will send you this Handy Flash Light ready for use all charges prepaid.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER,
Detroit, Michigan

Columbia Grafonola

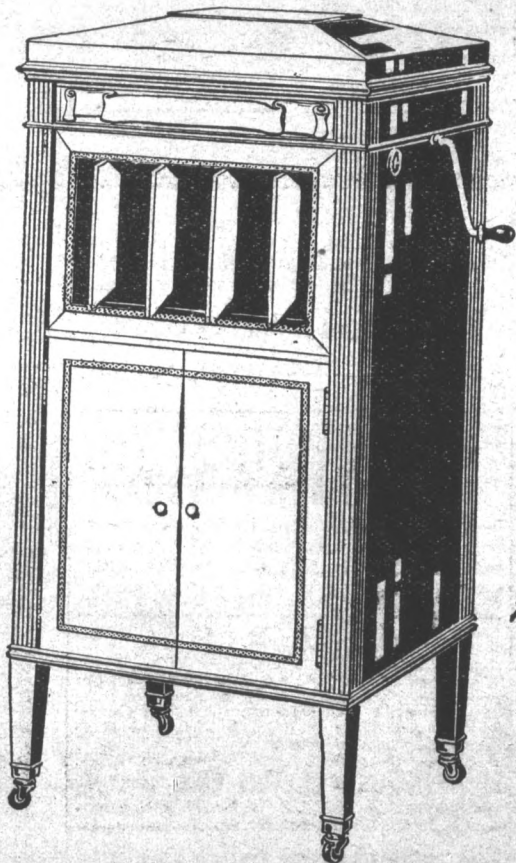


"And, oh, she dances such-a-way"

You'll never need to leave your favorite partner in the middle of a dance. With the Columbia Grafonola you can dance to the last lingering note and step. The *Non Set Automatic Stop* takes care of that. This exclusive Columbia feature is at its best for dancing. Nothing to move or set or measure. Just start the Grafonola and it plays and stops itself.

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Standard Models up to \$300
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