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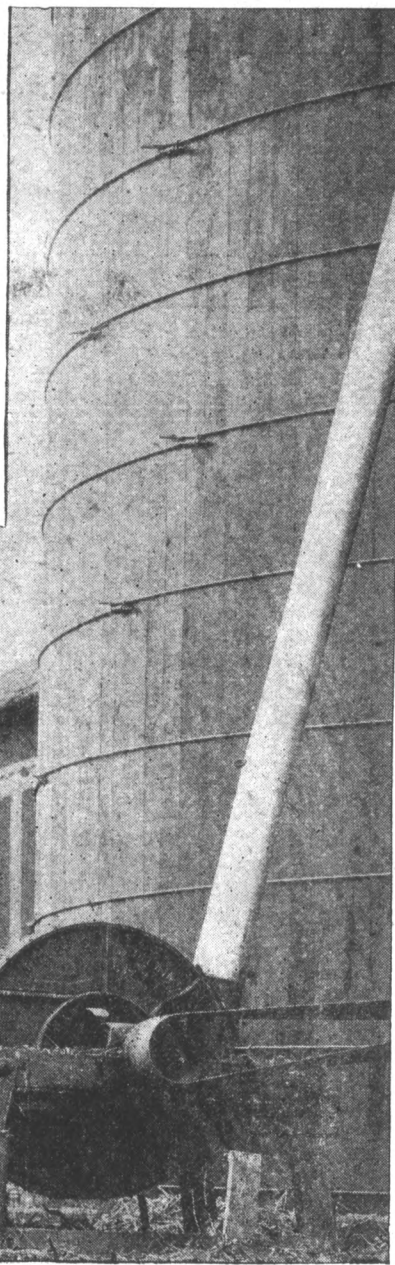
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Why Some Boys Leave the Farm

WHY did you leave the farm, my lad?
Why did you bolt and leave your Dad
Why did you beat it off to town
And turn your poor old father down?
Thinkers of platform, pulpit, press,
Are wallowing in deep distress;
They seek to know the hidden cause
Why farmer boys desert their pa's.
Some say they long to get a taste
Of faster life and social waste,
And some will say the silly chumps
Mistake the suit cards for their trumps.
In wagering fresh and germless air
Against the smoky thoroughfare.
We've all agreed the farm's the place
To free your mind and state your case

Well, stranger, since you've been so frank
I'll roll aside my hazy bank

The misty cloud of theories,
And tell you where the trouble lies.
Left my Dad, his farm, his plow,
Because my calf became his cow.
Left my Dad; 'twas wrong, of course—
Because my colt became his horse;
I left my Dad to sow and reap,
Because my lamb became his sheep;
I dropped my hoe and struck my fork
Because my pig became his pork;
The garden truck that I made grow,
Was his to sell but mine to hoe;
It's not the smoke in the atmosphere
Nor the taste for life that brought me here:
Please tell the platform, pulpit, press
No fear of toil or love of dress
Is driving off the farmer lads,
But just the methods of their dads.



While Others Stay at Home

WITH dad and me it's half and half.
The cow I own was once his calf.
I'm going to stick right where I am,
Because my sheep was once his lamb.
I'll stay with dad—he gets my vote,
Because my hog was once his shote.
No town for me—I'll stick right here,
For I'm his tractor-engineer.
It's "even-split" with dad and me
In a profit-sharing company.
We work together from day to day—
Believe me, boys, it's the only way.



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Editors and Proprietors
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TELEPHONE CHERRY 8384

NEW YORK OFFICE-95 Madison Ave.
CHICAGO OFFICE-111 W. Washington St.
CLEVELAND OFFICE-101 1-1013 Oregon Ave., N. E.
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DETROIT, SEPTEMBER 17, 1921

CURRENT COMMENT

Township High Schools

IN some of Michigan's rural communities the voters have already decided in favor of the consolidated rural school system and will start out the present school year in the development of that system. Under the guidance of a competent principal it may be expected that these schools will be a pronounced advancement toward the better education of country boys and girls in the sections where they are located. These schools, however, will not fulfill their highest mission unless they are made of benefit to the older generation in the community as well as to the country boys and girls. In many localities where consolidated schools have been established in other states, the adult class in agriculture has been the largest class in the school and often the most interested class. With the facilities which the township high school will have, or should have, in the way of laboratory equipment and experimental plots, very much can be done in the way of practical demonstration of agricultural problems. Many farmers in every community where township high schools are established, can be of great aid to the school teacher by suggesting lines of investigation and demonstration which are particularly adapted to the solution of agricultural problems in the locality, and which could be made the basis of interesting lectures or demonstrations to adult classes in agriculture or at institute meetings, or whatever term might be used in connection with this kind of work.

The township high school, if it fulfills its possibility, will occupy a much more important place in the life of the rural community than does the ordinary high school in the life of the urban community, inasmuch as it can be made a center of community interest for the study and demonstration of all kinds of interesting problems, thus giving the work of the school a practical application which will go far toward interesting the country boys and girls in farming as a business and in improving farming methods in the district. But the township high school will not reach its highest development in any community where the whole burden of its development is left to the initiative of the principal engaged to conduct it. It needs the active cooperation, the advice, and the assistance of the progressive farmers of the township, and the cases where they work with him toward the building up

of the best and most generally helpful type of township high schools will become striking object lessons for the rest of the state, and thus hasten the general development and betterment of our rural educational system. This is an obligation every farmer in every township where the consolidated school plan is being inaugurated should recognize and discharge to the best of his ability.

Fair Dates and Stock Exhibits

WHILE as a general proposition specific dates for agricultural fairs in various districts and counties of the state are held as a matter of precedence from year to year, there are from time to time conspicuous examples in which local strife and prejudice as between rival towns interfere with the established schedule to the detriment of all concerned, particularly so far as the success and educational values of fairs themselves are concerned. There is a conspicuous example of this kind in the Michigan fair circuit this year, the discussion of which among live stock exhibitors has brought out another side of this fair date proposition which fair managers everywhere would do well to consider as a possible means of greatly improving the educational value of their several fair enterprises.

The breeder who goes to the expense and trouble of fitting a herd of live stock for exhibition at the fairs, naturally desires to show them at as many fairs as possible in his home state, but to do this with any degree of economy he must be able to figure out a circuit of fairs which he can reach conveniently, one from another, one each week while he is out on the road with his herd or flock. He cannot conveniently or profitably lay off a week between exhibits, nor economically make long shipments back and forth across the state in order to reach the fairs at which he would like to exhibit his stock. A free and full discussion of this proposition by exhibitors at the recent State Fair, has brought out the idea that by some slight changes in schedules of fair dates, much longer and more convenient circuits of fairs could be arranged by exhibitors which would be beneficial to all concerned, including the fairs which such rearrangement would permit them to add to their list. In order to accomplish such a result, it would be necessary to have a common meeting ground and an unprejudiced arbitrator of differences of opinion. The natural meeting ground of such a discussion would be the New State Department of Agriculture, and the best possible arbitrator would be Commissioner Halladay, who is ex-officio chairman of the State Fair Board. We voice the sentiment of a number of Michigan live stock breeders and exhibitors in urging a get-together program between fair managers along the line above indicated, as a means to the end of the betterment of Michigan agricultural fairs as a whole and the increase of their educational value to the farmers of the various localities and sections of the state in which they are held.

A Promising Outlook

CAREFUL students of economy and sociology are persistent in their declaration that the maintenance of country life is necessary to the perpetuity of the nation. In other words, if country life fails the nation's days are numbered. Rural life, they insist, is the fountain spring from which the present civilization receives its fresh blood. Strong, vigorous capable men and women are being constantly recruited from the farms to lead the industrial world. Their rugged bodies, active minds and sound ideals seem necessary in the economy of great commercial enter-

prises to lead the decadent urban hosts whose lives are being burned out in the great maelstrom of activities centering in the cities.

But these studious persons are getting anxious about the future. They fear that rural life has been drawn upon so heavily that the blue blood is about exhausted and that sooner or later national decay will start. It is well, of course, that every precaution be taken to preserve to the nation this great cradle of leadership. To this end it is of the highest significance that rural life be made not only attractive but really worth while, that the farm boy and the farm girl may have the opportunity to put every talent they possess out to usury instead of being obliged to bury them in the ground.

However, if our learned economists and sociologists would take a few days off to visit some of the big, as well as the small fairs, and witness the industry, the spirit of cooperation and the accomplishments of our farm boys and girls they would cease being concerned about the present and the near future. From every fair, almost, comes reports of what these youngsters are doing and it is evident that unless the older generation gets out and hustles in but a short while these lads and lassies will be doing the majority of the outstanding things in agriculture. The development of this spirit and leadership ability is due to a combination of influences. Perhaps the most direct institution for their promotion is the boys' and girls' club work. Then there is the better rural schools, more capable teachers, live country churches, active granges, farmers' clubs and gleaners' organizations all cooperating to lead the junior farmers to enjoy the blessings and the advantages of a full life. However, if the national outlook is dependent upon our rural youth the future is certainly most promising.

Has Biddy Joined the Union?

IN these days of reconstruction when every phase of industry is receiving its overhauling to make ready for running on an economic basis, the farmer should look well to the poultry department of his business. It has been demonstrated that eggs and other poultry products can be more economically produced upon the general farm than on the special farm. The average farmer has waste feed and, through a large portion of the year, spare time which can be turned into income through the poultry flock. However, according to the last census there were 10,913,645 chickens upon the farms of Michigan on January 1, 1920, or an increase of 1,215,244 birds over the number for 1910; whereas the number of eggs laid during the year 1919 amounted to 55,986,999 dozen, as against 59,556,356 dozen for 1909, or a decrease of 3,596,358 dozen. The average production of the laying hen is apparently less than six dozen per year. It could be increased twenty-five per cent through the exercise of such care and attention as the average person is able to give. Persistent work on the part of dairymen has developed cows which are more economical in turning feed into milk or butter-fat than were their progenitors. Thought given to the breeding of better poultry through the careful culling of the flock and the introduction of improved blood, and to provide more suitable quarters and feed, is certain to lift this branch of the farm business to where it will prove a worth-while asset to the income of the farm family.

News of the Week

Wednesday, September 7.

A United States bombing plane fell into a West Virginia forest, killing four and injuring one of the crew.—Race riots between Italians and

negroes in Canton, Ohio, caused the death of several of the participants.—King Alfonso, of Spain, is having a special airplane made in France for his personal use.—Sixty thousand of the 130,000 prisoners held by the Bolsheviks have died in the past two years.—The Detroit city schools open today with 130,000 pupils.—A Detroit doctor who has just returned from Germany says that that country is recovering fast.—J. P. Morgan, a famous financier, is reported to be traveling in Germany under an assumed name in order to judge at first hand the conditions there.—Miss Amelia Summerfort, an English woman who is 102 years old, says, "eat plenty of onions if you want to live long."

Thursday, September 8.

PRESIDENT HARDING, in a letter to Senator McCormick, states that the administration is working its way out of waste.—It is reported that Angora, Turkish national capital, is surrendered to the Greek army.—In a secret agreement, Germany pledges to pay to France in the next three years seven billion gold marks in currency or materials.—Motion pictures have been adopted as part of the curriculum of the Chicago public schools.—The United States army resumes recruiting which was discontinued last month.—Forest fires completely destroy white pine and seriously damage other villages in northern Minnesota.

Friday, September 9.

WILLIAM T. MORGAN, former army major, says that Germany is producing autos cheaper than America, and that all manufacturers here should get ready for a price war.—Lloyd George has asked Ireland to send delegates to a new peace parley September 20.—The health officials of Detroit have found there has been quite a little bad meat sold through restaurants and cafes.—The board of education in Detroit is having a tilt over the question as to whether they should hire married women for teachers or not.—Jobless men were placed on the auction block on the Boston Commons to sell their services to the highest bidder. No bids were offered.—The recent rise in cotton prices has started a business boom in the south.

Saturday, September 10.

A TORNADO sweeps Austin, the capitol of Texas.—Hughes, Root, Lodge and Underwood are chosen by President Harding as United States delegates at the disarmament conference.—Snow falls in Montana and the mercury drops to thirty-five degrees.—Two thousand additional men are put to work in the Overland auto factory in Toledo.—Four months of drought in Europe causes severe damage to crops.—President Harding intends to call a conference on unemployment about September 20.—The marching Mingo miners are disbanding and returning home.—Two thousand United States troops are ready to quell disturbances.—The Lima, Ohio, Gas Company ceased operations when the town demanded a lower gas rate.—David Jayne Hill, former United States ambassador to Germany, is making a six weeks' study of the league of nations operations at Geneva for President Harding.

Sunday, September 11.

SERGEANT John W. Atkins, of the United States Marines, establishes a new world record by hitting the bull's eye seventy-one consecutive times at a hundred-yard range in a recent rifle contest.—It is reported that shoe factories are operating sixty-five per cent normal capacity.—The bodies of fifteen Americans who were killed in the collapse of the dirigible Z-R-2 are being brought home.—The government officials seize 1,000 cases of whiskey on freight cars in Brooklyn.—Miss Milla Gade, Denmark's champion swimmer, completes a 143-mile swim from Albany to New York in 63½ hours.—Thirty are killed when a bridge breaks at Chester, Pa.—The Sein Feiners accept Lloyd George's invitation to a parley.—Mary Genest breaks record at State Fair baby contest. She scored 99.5 per cent perfect.—Over 250 are dead as result of flood in San Antonio, Texas.

Monday, September 12.

CHARLIE CHAPLIN gets a record-breaking welcome on his arrival in England.—Mercury hovers around the zero mark in Saskatchewan, Canada.—Secretary Weeks announces that a Chattanooga promoter has made a bid for the government nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Alabama.—Babe Ruth ties his 1920 world record when he hits his fifty-fourth home-run.—The government of Chili orders ten giant locomotives from the Baldwin Locomotive Company.

Harvesting the Potato Crop

Profits Depend on Careful Handling in the Field

By G. W. Earle

THE potato crop will be harvested more promptly this season than usual, although where the tops remain green growers will hold off as long as possible to get the advantage of all the fall growth. Other work will be cleared away much earlier than in normal seasons and this will permit getting the potatoes out when the crop is ready and weather conditions permit.

If the potatoes have not been affected with blight or rot the best time to dig them is as soon as the tops have died, if the weather is favorable. Potatoes are usually dug just after the corn is harvested or before the frost becomes severe enough to freeze the soil to a depth of an inch or so. This time of digging is usually chosen as a matter of convenience and quite irrespective of when the stalks die, as the latter dry up in many places early, and often before September 1, while many growers find it satisfactory to wait a month to dig. Where the soil is well drained and not wet there is not much danger to the crop by leaving it in the ground for a month.

Potatoes which have been killed by late blight will usually rot as soon as the conditions are favorable, and for this reason a diseased crop is far better left in the ground, since the tubers which are diseased will most of them show signs of rot before they have to be taken up on account of frost and they need not be picked up at all. If diseased potatoes are dug and stored as soon as the tops are dead, the disease will be almost certain to develop in the pit or cellar and healthy tubers will rot from contact with the diseased ones. And it is positively not a good practice to harvest diseased tubers and allow them to lay in the field. It is better to delay digging as long as possible and then put the potatoes in a cool, well ventilated cellar where the disease may be checked. Potatoes in wet soil should be dug sooner than those in that which is drier and well drained.

Some seasons farmers did not have very ideal potato harvesting weather. But it is best, as we all know, to use the bright, dry days for digging, so that when placed in storage the tubers will be perfectly dry. If they are housed when damp they are apt to develop disease, and thousands of perfectly healthy potatoes spoil each year from this cause, which have been produced in a stage of health in the field.

On small plots hand-work is all right for harvesting, but the machine digger is just the thing for large acreages. It is possible to raise the crop more economically with the machine than with the plow or fork, and to finish the job

while the weather is certain. The plow leaves too many in the ground, and the fork spoils too many good tubers. The machine creeps down under the rows, when properly set, and throws the tubers out back with the least possible waste and the greatest economy of operation.

Next to the field work, the storage is the next important part of potato raising, where the crop is not sold direct from the field. The crop should be stored in a dry, well ventilated cellar which is perfectly dark. Great losses, unnecessary, occur each year from carelessness in storing the potato crop. The tubers are placed in wet or comparatively warm and poorly ven-

ting from the top to the bottom of the pile should be put in here and there through the pile. These, with the ventilation at the sides and bottom will keep the potatoes in much better condition than if they are in a solid pile.

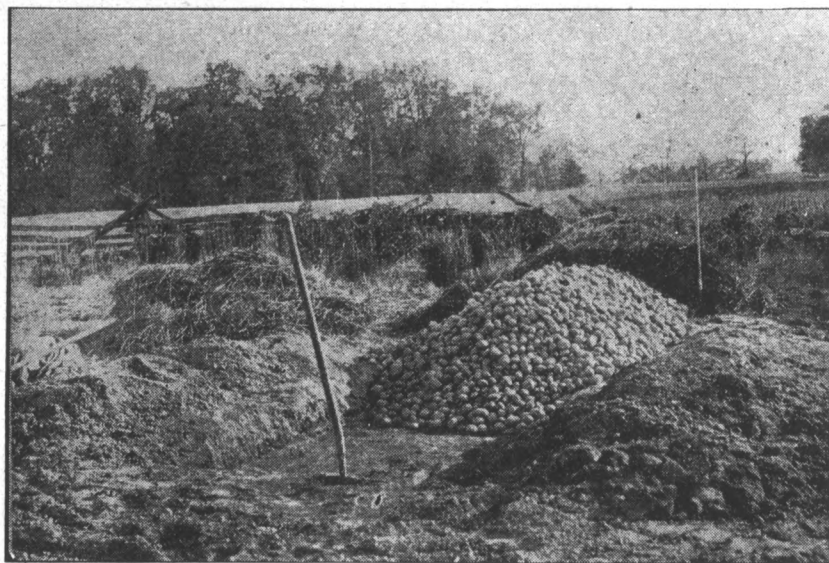
Another good plan is to keep the potatoes in large crates made with slats close enough together to protect the potatoes from falling out. The ventilation between these crates assists in keeping the tubers in good condition. The temperature should be kept as near thirty-three to thirty-five degrees as possible. The cooler potatoes are kept without freezing the better. Not only are the seed potatoes injured by being permitted to sprout

then place small logs along the sides the roof. The depth of this side log and elevation in the center of the roof is to be left as an air space and no straw or rubbish whatever is placed on top of the potatoes. A roof is made with poles placed close together. There should be but a slight elevation at the center of the roof.

When the poles for the roof are in place there should be a little hay thrown over them to keep the soil from falling through. The roof should be well sodded and some of the loose dirt which lies at the side shoveled over the sod to make a total depth of sod and earth of one foot. Then another foot of well-rotted, dry horse manure will keep the potatoes during the most severe weather.

The natural ground heat from the bottom keeps the temperature fairly even. In a pit this size there must be provided three ventilators, each of which is about four-by-six inches, which may be made of ordinary boards, one ventilator placed at each end of the pile and one in the center. These should be put in when the sod is being put on, and made long enough to reach out of the mulch of manure. The ventilators must be closed in very cold weather by putting old sacks in them, and when the weather becomes frosty the center one is kept closed all the time. No potatoes should be directly under the end ventilators, as the drip of water from them might cause rot. A thermometer may be used to test the temperature. But the temperature should not go much below forty degrees in a pile of this kind. If the pit is dug four or five feet longer than the thirty feet, and covered over, this will make an excellent place to take out potatoes early in spring without moving the remainder of the pile.

If a small quantity is to be stored and also where drainage conditions are not good, it is advisable to excavate not more than six inches. The shape of the pit should be long and narrow. The potatoes should not be piled too high. Good wheat straw is the best litter to use over the potatoes. This should be carefully laid with the general direction of the straws up and down the side of the pit and thick enough to be about six inches deep after a layer of earth is thrown over it. When the weather grows colder add more soil; then later still another layer each of straw and soil. Before extreme temperatures are here a heavy coating of clover chaff will keep the pit dry and free from frost danger. Where no chaff is available give the pit another coating of straw and a heavy application of dirt.



The Old Method of Storing Potatoes in a Pit is Still Popular.

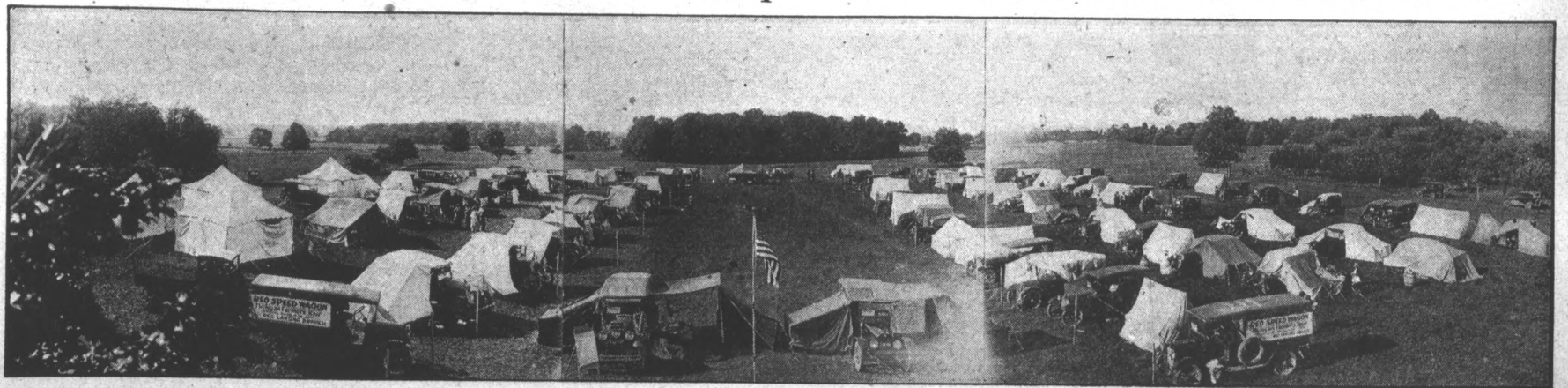
tilated cellars and piled in great bins, giving almost ideal conditions for the development of the disease which may be in them and very favorable conditions for healthy potatoes to develop rot.

The expense of putting in a good system of ventilation in a cellar is soon offset by the better condition in which the potatoes keep, and the profits increase fast when they are properly cared for. At any rate, a good circulation of air should be provided around the stored potatoes. Instead of piling them against the wall or on the floor, slats should be nailed a little apart about six inches or more from the wall. This insures circulation of air behind the pile. A temporary floor may be put in about six inches above the cellar-bottom with crack between the boards. This also permits circulation under the pile. Then if the piles must be made very large, square ventilators of wood made of slats and run-

during the winter, sapping up their germinating powers, but the potatoes are injured for eating purposes as well. And when they are held for spring sales, the shrinkage is larger where they have not been cool enough. The storage room should be arranged so that during moderate weather air may be let in during the night when the temperature is lowest. The ventilator should be closed during the daytime.

The custom of storing the surplus crop, not marketed direct from the field, outdoors, is growing, especially where drainage conditions permit. To store, say one thousand bushels, a hole in the ground fourteen feet wide, from four to four and a half feet deep, and about thirty feet long, will give sufficient space. The sides and ends of the hole may be lined with boards to protect them from the earth falling in, though the earth may be braced back with poles. Fill the hole to a height of three and a half feet with potatoes,

Bird's Eye View of Farmers' Camp in Geo. B. Horton's Cow Pasture



The Michigan Farmer Auto Tourists Made their First Stop at George B. Horton's Farm Near Fruit Ridge. Their Autos were Arranged in Military Formation on what is Probably one of the Oldest Cow Pastures in the Country, Not Having Been Plowed in Fifty-two Years. The Camp was Equipped with Electric Lights and Other Camp Conveniences.

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

ENCOURAGING BETTER SIRES.

THE government reports show a marked decrease in the number of sheep on American farms since the slump in wool over a year ago. The farmers in many instances are reducing their flocks. But while the flocks are declining in size, there is a tendency to improve the quality by better breeding as one means of getting more satisfactory returns.

In several Kentucky counties where sheep husbandry is one of the major farm projects, sheep breeders' associations are being formed. One of the requirements for membership is that pure-bred rams must be used in the flocks, and the idea is taking well.

The better sires campaign is being pushed by the Bureau of Animal Industry in several states with very satisfactory results in live stock improvement, larger production and better returns.

TRYING TO HELP MARKET FARM PRODUCTS.

THE war finance corporation has completed its plans for advancing the \$1,000,000,000 in live stock and agricultural credits, under the recent act extending its powers, and is about ready to function in making loans to exporters and marketing organizations handling farm products for export. The corporation is making every possible effort to afford needed financial relief to the farmers at the earliest moment possible. Executive committees are being formed in farming and live stock sections to make

the necessary investigations and determine the adequacy of the securities offered.

RECOMMENDS BUSINESS FARM ORGANIZATIONS.

REPRESENTATIVE Sydney Anderson, chairman of the joint commission of agricultural inquiry, has issued a statement in which he points out what he believes to be some of the faults of the farm organizations. "The farmer in the main," he says, "is organized just like the retailer is organized, along semi-political rather than economic lines. And neither the farmer nor the retailer can get anywhere in this country except through an organization whose fundamental aim is economic. Too much clap-trap has been in evidence everywhere about the magic power of political action in respect to increased quality and quantity and price. Bunk is the best word I can think of with which to characterize such theory, refuted both by common sense and history. Too many organizations are builded along the lines of political action, and, instead of endeavoring to work out their own problems, occupy their time largely in passing resolutions and making recommendations to the congress. They are pastmasters at passing the buck, and frankly, we're passing that sort of buck back to them."

"In marked contrast to the organization which seeks results through political action," says Mr. Anderson, "is the organization which has in mind a combination of selling power. That

is the form of organization which eventually must endure, for it is economic. There is unanimity of purpose among its membership, which makes for strength. Everything it does is for the common good.

ABANDONS GENERAL SALES TAX.

THE senate finance committee is preparing the new tax revision bill, but it will be some time before the various propositions are fully considered. Senator Smoot has come out with a new scheme of taxation, evidently having abandoned his general sales tax. He now proposes a sales tax of three per cent on manufacturers. He asserts that when the excess profits tax went above thirty-two per cent, it drove rich men into buying tax exempt securities, and kept money out of business and industry. He declares that unless some law to stop the issuance of tax-exempt securities is passed, the American people will wake up one of these days with a tax burden from which they can never hope to get free.

SUPPORT FOR MR. CAMPBELL.

THE entire Michigan congressional delegation has endorsed the proposed appointment of President Milo H. Campbell, of the National Milk Producers' Federation, on the federal trade commission. Senators Gooding and Capper are also supporting Mr. Campbell for this appointment. The support of these men together with the united backing of the farm organ-

izations gives Mr. Campbell a strong position as a candidate for the appointment in view of President Harding's evident desire to have agriculture represented by real farmers on the various commissions.

AGRICULTURE'S HANDICAP.

A STUDY of the relation of the drop in agricultural prices to the drop in the prices of other commodity groups, brings out very sharply the difference between the situation in the agricultural industry as an unorganized and unintegrated industry, and in organized and integrated industries. Organized industry proceeded to protect itself by curtailing production. In the case of agriculture this could not be done, since the crop was already in the ground.

GOVERNMENT NITRATES FOR SALE.

SOMEWHAT related to the Muscle Shoals air nitrate plant proposition is the fact that at East Lamoine, Maine, the navy has stored a supply of 21,000,000 pounds of Chilean nitrate which was purchased during the war, and which it proposes to sell. The sale was advertised to take place September 6, but has been postponed until September 30. The government is also preparing to sell its kelp plant at Summerside, California. The supply of nitrates will be bought by private interests, it is expected, and held for use by the farmers as fertilizer next spring.

ACTIVITIES OF FARM BUREAUS

Latest News From Local, State and National Organizations

WOOL IS MOVING.

SOME 1921 wool is moving to eastern mills. A car of fine wool sold by the wool department last week to a mill brought thirty cents a pound net Michigan shipping point.

FARM BUREAU FAIR EXHIBITS GET RESULTS.

EXHIBITION of State Farm Bureau virgin wool fabrics at the various county fairs has stimulated additional interest in the suitings and blankets says the farm bureau. Last week orders for a little more than \$3,000 worth of fabrics were received in one day, practically all of the orders growing out of the fair exhibits. The department has an exhibit at the State Fair in Detroit and will have another important display at the Grand Rapids Fair beginning September 19.

NOTES FROM THE ELEVATOR EXCHANGE.

WHEAT seems to be getting its feet under itself again with more encouraging prospects in other fields, notably the rising stock market and better conditions in the south where cotton has gone up \$45 a bale in the last four weeks, says the Michigan Elevator Exchange. Early in September wheat came back more than twenty cents after its recent slump.

Wise farmers are looking for good, heavy seed oats, says the farm bureau stating that many seed houses are laying in large quantities of good oats at this time, with the idea of taking a profit off them in the spring in case

seed oats are in great demand, which is generally forecasted.

Exports of wheat from the United States to foreign ports during July and August equalled highest records, says the Elevator Exchange. Despite stringent conditions overseas, buyers there are getting the money somewhere.

Eastern markets are reported to be choked with hay, but prospects are believed to be good for a better future in that commodity. Revival of business in the south and clearing away of present surpluses in the east are expected to stimulate that market.

Storage and insurance charges on seed and the exchange on drafts are to be absorbed by the State Farm Bureau Seed Department hereafter. Co-operative associations are being advised by the department in its announcement to the effect that State Farm Bureau charges for seed handling will remain the same as last year, but that the department will eliminate the three foregoing charges.

The commission on seed sales remains at seventy-five cents per bushel. The cleaning charge on seed free from buckhorn is to be thirty-five cents a bushel the first time through the cleaning machine and twenty cents for each successive time. Two times through the cleaner is usually enough. When necessary to put seed over the buckhorn machine the cleaning charge will be \$1.05 a bushel, which includes the foregoing cleanings. These charges the farm bureau declares it has found to be fair and equitable in covering seed handling costs.

Installation of another seed cleaning machine at the seed department warehouse in Lansing means that January

1, 1922, the department will have five times the seed cleaning capacity that it had January 1, 1921. Ground has been broken for a new seed receiving warehouse which will increase the seed handling space of the department twenty times over that of one year ago. A hulling machine is going in which will take hulled Hubam and sweet clover from the thresher and clean and scarify it at a considerable economy over the old clover hulling machine method. Storage and supply bins have been installed which will permit the farm bureau seed cleaning machinery to keep going automatically and prepare for market about two carloads of seed daily this fall and winter.

APPOINTS WOMEN'S COMMITTEE.

THE women's committee to represent the farm women of America has been named by President J. R. Howard, of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The members of the committee are: Mrs. Charles Schuttler, of Missouri, chairman; Mrs. John C. Ketcham, Michigan; Mrs. George S. Brown, West Virginia; and Mrs. A. E. Bridgen, New York. A fifth member, who will represent the west, will be named later. Miss Florence E. Ward, head of the women's department of the states' relations service in Washington, D. C., will act as advisory council to the committee.

The committee will meet soon to outline specific recommendations as to how the women's department should be organized. The recommendations will be presented to the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Atlanta, Georgia, in No-

vember. It is planned to create a women's department in the American Farm Bureau Federation with an assistant secretary in charge.

HOWARD STRESSES NEED FOR ORDERLY MARKETING.

IN a recent address President Howard, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said: "Under the pressure of 130,000,000 bushels of wheat thrown on the terminal markets within a single month after harvest, our marketing system has again broken down. Farmers labor under the necessity of turning their grain into cash as soon as it is harvested in order to meet their obligations. The dumping of forty per cent of the wheat crop on the market within the first thirty days after harvest has depressed prices far below actual value. It illustrates forcibly a fundamental weakness in our marketing system. We must substitute orderly marketing for disorderly marketing. The breakdown demonstrates vividly the necessity of a national cooperative grain marketing system by which the farmers' grain can be sent to market as the market can absorb it."

IOWA OUT FOR RECORD MEMBERSHIP.

FULLY three thousand farmers remained all day at the Iowa State Fair to work out plans for a big membership drive which they will start in that state on October 12. The men plan on pushing the membership up to the 150,000 mark.

Danish Agriculture and the World War

By Nicholas Rabild

IT may be hard for the American farmer to fully realize the influence which the world war had on the agriculture of little Denmark. Being situated in almost the very midst of the great conflict with her commerce blockaded from the early months of the struggle, and on the other hand, with unheard-of prices prevailing at times, it is little wonder that the normal agricultural activities of this country were thrown out of balance. I am just going to give a few illustrations based upon government figures.

Taking the year before the war, 1913, as a normal year, the records tell us that the number of horses exported mounted from 25,000 in 1913 to 95,000 in 1914, and then reduced to only 200 in 1915, after which the exports held around twenty thousand until 1919, when they were cut to one thousand.

Also the export of cattle increased gradually from 1913 to the close of the war, after which there was a decided reduction to about one-fifth of a normal. The bacon sent out of the country kept up to normal through 1915, after which it began to decline very rapidly to less than 2,000,000 American pounds, whereas in 1913 the exports amounted to over 250,000,000 pounds. The changes in meat exports followed generally those of bacon, while butter appeared to be influenced much the same except that the low point was touched in 1918 instead of a year later.

All in all, it may be said, however, that Denmark has been very fortunate in being able to feed itself comfortably during those terrible days of strife and hunger, and on top of that to contribute its share to the alleviation of the misery caused by the war. In Europe, Denmark was certainly the most fortunate country.

As might well be supposed, the bulk of the exports were diverted from their regular channels to the central powers largely by reason of the war blockades. Here are the figures show-

ing the percentage of exports to Germany and England:

| Year. | Germany. | England. |
|-------|----------|----------|
| 1913 | 25 | 62 |
| 1914 | 35 | 54 |
| 1915 | 45 | 39 |
| 1916 | 56 | 30 |
| 1917 | 50 | 27 |
| 1918 | 43 | 7 |
| 1919 | 25 | 22 |

It seems, then, to be back to normal in 1919 as regards Germany, and to have reached the peak in 1916. For England it shows a steady decrease, culminating in the blockade year, but on its way towards normal in 1919. These figures are the total exports of Danish goods and, taking it by and large, agricultural products represent about ninety per cent of these figures.

Danish agriculture is carried on in a very intensive manner. The main efforts of the farmers here are directed toward the production of feed crops the value of which is increased through their use for manufacturing animal products. This is how the land is divided among the various staple crops: Corn occupies 36.9 per cent of the whole; beets grown for feed, are planted on 13.5 per cent of the area; seeds, 1.3 per cent; fallow, 4.3 per cent; green fodder and grass 40.2 per cent, while 3.8 per cent is devoted to other purposes.

I have before me figures on crops for 1920. In comparing these with the average production for the three years preceding the war it appears that our agriculture has already recovered from the ill-effects of the great international disturbance. Wheat, beets and peas are grown in greater quantities than before the war, while the other staples are on an average about five per cent below the pre-war basis. Potatoes and beets grown for direct sale have increased from twenty-five to forty per cent and sugar production is practically normal. The quantities of feed-stuffs imported are about half what they were previous to 1913, although the value is considerably greater owing to the advance in prices.

During the war, when the import of feedstuffs was stopped, the keeping of domestic animals was, of course, considerably curtailed, but in consideration of the importance of the animals as, so to speak, ennoblers of the crops of the country, together with the imported feedstuffs, the farmers have in the short time after the war successfully tried to augment their holdings of domestic animals. They have not quite the quantity. After the redemption of war, but during the reconstruction work they have consistently aimed at the quality of the animals instead of the quantity. After the redemption of Slesvig the number of animals in Denmark then will be about the same as before the war.

The feed difficulties during the war-years are plainly mirrored in the production of milk, which during the war decreased to such small quantities as had not been known since about 1880. Even if the production has not yet reached its former height, the amount is relatively high, being about ninety per cent of the production in 1914. From this milk the people are making about seventy-seven per cent of as much butter as they were in 1914 and one hundred and forty-two per cent as much cheese, while the same amount of cream and sweet milk are provided as at the earlier date. The present production of milk amounts to 6,600,000,000 pounds.

The foundation for the production of this large amount of milk on so small an area of land, is the two Danish breeds of cattle, viz.: The Black-Brindled Jutland, which is similar to the Holstein-Friesian, and the Danish Red breed. The breeding work done inside of these two races is very rational and consistent, and especially the Danish Red cattle has in comparison with well-known world races quite a handsome position. Of this red race about twenty-seven per cent are under the supervision of the cow-testing associations. These 120,817 cows yielded per annum an average per cow of

nearly 7,000 pounds of milk and 270 pounds of butter. Remember, these figures are not sporting records but averages for thousands of cows. In my next letter I wish to speak more particularly about this race of cattle.

The basis for the successful agriculture of the Danish people is the keeping of large numbers of good animals and the returning to the soil of an abundance of stable manure combined with commercial fertilizers. The manure is especially valuable due to the high percentage of protein fed to the animals. This protein is largely imported in the form of oil-cake. When to the importation of protein feeds is added the importation of commercial fertilizers one can realize that the agriculture lands here are constantly accumulating more and more of plant fertility and therefore growing richer and richer. All of which gives our people hope for the future.

GRANGE SUCCESS IN THE UPPER PENINSULA.

THE Grange does best where it is organized to correspond closely to local national differences and where at least one speaker appears at their meetings prepared to address the people in a familiar tongue. I found this view shared by at least one local Grange official familiar with conditions here. There are farming communities of Finns, Croats, Belgians, Lithuanians, Russians, and other national types where these considerations might apply—perhaps less so among the Germans, Scandinavians and the French. It seems to me worth while for farm organization officials from "below" to appreciate this situation. That the Grange has a real foothold here is indicated by the statement of Mrs. Charles Anderson, of L'Anse, organizer for this district, that there are now one hundred and three Granges, and five thousand grangers in good standing in the upper peninsula.—C.

Lenawee Furnishes Grand Champion Carload Fat Steers



LOVERS of good fat stock were delighted with the showing of fat cattle at the State Fair. The chief attraction was, of course, the well-finished carload of calves fed and entered by C. A. Beamer, of Blissfield. These calves were awarded grand championship honors. During the past three years Mr. Beamer has shown his fat cattle at the Buffalo Live

Stock Show where he was awarded two grand championships and first in the Hereford class.

The award last week was on a splendid load of whitefaces fourteen months old. These calves were purchased by Mr. Beamer and weighed on arrival at Blissfield November 20, 1921, an average of 355 pounds. Between that date and September 1, when they were

loaded for the fair the calves had gained an average of a little better than two pounds per day per calf, making the final weight 930 pounds per animal.

Throughout the feeding period the animals were under cover and consequently did not taste of pasture from the time they were purchased. They were fed what alfalfa hay they would eat and each steer was given the fol-

lowing daily ration of grain during the last ninety days of feeding: Ten pounds of corn, three pounds of ground barley, two pounds of ground oats, two pounds of cottonseed meal and one quart of molasses. The fifteen animals were sold at auction on Tuesday to the Sullivan Packing Company of Detroit, at \$16 per hundred weight, a very good price for these times.

Michigan's 1921 State Fair

This Year's Show a Real Success. A Survey of Exhibits.

M. A. C. AT THE DETROIT FAIR.

THAT the live stock equipment of the Michigan Agricultural College is of high enough quality to be a distinct credit to the state was shown at the Detroit State Fair, where animals from the college herds competed successfully against leading entrants from all over the country.

Educational exhibits shown by the Michigan Agricultural College at the State Fair included practically every phase of the college's program of educational work. Centering around the motto that the state needs "Greater Profits in Agriculture Through More Efficient Production," the displays covered a wide range of material.

Possibly the most interesting of the exhibits from the farmer's point of view were those which illustrated the work of cow-testing and bull associations. The fact that animals taken directly from active associations in the state were on hand at the fair grounds to illustrate the truth of the association theories added materially to the exhibits. Six cows from the Leer Bull Association, of Alpena county, showed the development made by that association through crossing pure-bred Guernsey bulls with common scrub and then grade cows. In the same barn, five cows from the Kent County Cow-testing Association showed that carefully kept records are the only sure means of knowing a cow's production ability. Many experienced cattle men were fooled by the appearance of these Kent county cows and guessed wrong in their efforts to pick the high-producing individual.

A model Michigan farm, showing arrangement of buildings (which were reproduced in miniature) and the lay out of fields, drew big crowds to the farm mechanics booth, where tile drainage problems, gas power on the farm, and other subjects were covered. A plow used in Michigan in 1850 was displayed in this section alongside a modern plow of approved design.

Three phases of the state program for more efficient crops production were illustrated in the farm crops section of the college exhibition. Seed cultural, and market matters were taken up in order, the display showing how vital each branch was to the whole scheme of crops production. Other college departments hit one or more timely subjects in their special exhibits, the main college display occupying the entire east end of the agricultural building. Soils, horticulture, home economics, Boys' and Girls Clubs, animal husbandry, bacteriology, botany, farm mechanics, zoology, and forestry divisions were included.

An interesting display, and a new one for the State Fair, was shown by the M. A. C. Division of Engineering. More than \$5,000 worth of electrical, chemical, civil, and mechanical engineering equipment was on display. Much of this equipment, which is used for instructional work at the college, lent itself well to demonstrations of a popular nature. The result was that a crowd of interested fair visitors were observing the "make and break" of the wireless apparatus most of the time.

"Old Red," the average Michigan common cow who figured so prominently in the special dairy train which ran in the state last August, came in for added publicity at the fair. Standing between a pure-bred Guernsey on one side and a pure-bred Holstein on the other Old Red was again made the butt of considerable unfavorable comparison. Colantha Mutual Queen, on

her left, showed a record of forty quarts of milk a day for a six months average, while the best Old "Average" Red could show was eleven quarts. Carrie of Hillhurst, on the right, showed a yearly record of 1,018 pounds of butter, as compared with Red's 191 pounds. The comparison took well, showing the value in increased producing power of pure-bred cattle.

Dairy manufacturers' products were shown by the college in the dairy building. A feature was a display of thirty-eight varieties of cheese, nineteen of which were actually made in Michigan. Food value of milk and ice cream, and milk products were other items covered.

Apiary exhibits in the Bee Building, and the various Boys' and Girls' Club booths, in addition to live stock entries, completed the M. A. C. display, which was by far the largest educational exhibit ever sent to the State Fair.

EXHIBIT BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

AN educational display of goods and charts which went far toward informing fair patrons of the several general lines of activities of the new State Department of Agriculture, was the subject of generous study and comment. At a booth in the dairy building an appeal was made to interest Michigan dairymen in the production of Swiss and Roquefort cheese, while in the cattle barns a much-talked-of herd of scrub stock was placed with the carloads of fat steers to bring out the differences between good and poor animals.

The four bureaus occupied separate booths in the automobile building and each emphasized the special lines of work coming within its own jurisdiction. The agricultural development bureau gave the visitor a good short course in the undeveloped agricultural resources of the state and much unusual but valuable information about our agriculture in general. In the bureau of foods and markets one could quickly acquaint himself on the requirements of standards for grading and packing farm products, with food values, etc.* The number of pure-breds of each of the several breeds of live stock in the state was shown by chart in the bureau of animal industry.

Besides much other valuable information were charts displaying the interest that breeders are taking in the eradication of tuberculosis. On August 1 a year ago there were 377 herds under state and federal inspection, of which 113 were fully accredited, i. e., they have passed two annual or three semi-annual inspections without reactors. On August 7 of the present year the number of herds under state and federal supervision had grown to 3,469 and the number of these showing clean tests were 2,954, while the fully accredited herds now number 207. Michigan's standing as a dairy state was also emphasized by the bureau of dairying and the possibilities for the development of this branch of farming were shown. In this connection the promotion of an initial plant for the manufacture of Swiss and Roquefort cheese is significant.

To impress the value of good stock and good feeding a carload of scrub steers was placed in a pen amongst the entries of fat steers. This carload was sold by auction at the same time that the grand champion lot was sold and the scrubs brought one-fourth of the money paid for the champion lot.

The exhibits by the state department

of health brought home to parents and children alike lessons on health and sanitation which are bound to increase the attention given to living conditions. Nourishing food, sensible exercise, good living habits and proper sanitary conditions were here visualized so that the average person could easily and quickly get the ideas to be emphasized.

The conservation department of the state put on a good display of fish, there being thirty-two tanks of as many species common to the waters of the state. It also got much attention through its exhibition of wild life. Here were animals about which the present generation has heard much but has seen little. Some of the specimens shown promise to become commercially important in the future. Of these perhaps the most promising is the fox, several fox farms having already been established in this state.

THE STATE FAIR FRUIT SHOW.

THE Horticultural Building at the State Fair was, as usual, a place of beauty. It is undoubtedly the most attractive building on the fair grounds and it probably appeals to more of the senses than any of the other buildings. To the sight it is most pleasing. The aroma of the fruit makes one want to take extra deep breaths to fully exercise the sense of smell. The mouth can't help but water and one must carefully guard his sense of touch while in the building.

The quantity of fruit was not as great as in some other years, but there was never a time when the quality of all the fruit shown was as good as that shown this year. Because of this the competition, especially on plate entries, was quite close.

In the big county contests the persistent prize winner, Oceana county, had no trouble in holding first place this year. This is probably because its chief competitor in other years, Oakland county, did not exhibit. The competition among the remaining counties entered was quite keen. Kent county got second place, with Van Buren a close third, while Ingham county took fourth place.

The fruit was judged by Prof. U. P. Hedrick, of the Geneva Experiment Station, New York. Professor Hedrick is one of the best fruit judges in the country, and a former M. A. C. man.

POULTRY SHOW.

THE poultry building at the State Fair was the usual scene of bustling activity only more so, this year than others. The show as a whole was the best that has been put on at the fair.

This show contained everything from the practical to the fancy in poultry and pet stock. There were birds dressed up in the finest of feathers, others in their working clothes, and still others in their swimming suits enjoying a dip in the pond in the center court of the building. Besides there were bow-wows and bunnies endeavoring to look their best so that they might win prizes which would be to the pride and profit of their owners.

From the practical standpoint the egg-laying contest was probably the most popular thing in the building. The public was excluded to a great extent from gazing on these biddies who were busy making records. A busy bird as well as a busy man does not like anything which will detract from the thing to be accomplished.

The first prize in the heaviest laying old pen contest was the pen of A. D. Shimmel, of Pontiac. Mrs. G. A. Proctor's pen from Vassar was second, and those of A. G. Dennison, East Lansing, and J. Vanderdeen, Comstock Park, were tied for third.

The heaviest laying young pen prizes were won as follows: L. & H. Wright, Troy, first; J. H. Keyes, Owosso, second; Mrs. Del. Jenkins, third.

The heaviest laying old pen (Leghorns) showed J. Vanderdeen, first; L. & H. Wright and A. D. Shimmel tied for second, and J. H. Keyes, third.

The winners in the heaviest paying young pen of Leghorns were as follows: H. Wright, first; J. H. Keyes, second; Del. Jenkins, third.

The winners in the best layers among the old Rocks were: Lakewood Farm, Holland, first; A. G. Dennison, second; George Kriker, third.

In the boys' and girls' poultry pen egg-laying contest, L. W. Ross, Dearborn, won the first five prizes.

In the boys' and girls' poultry judging contest, Mary V. Hall won first; R. W. Kenny, Charlotte, second; L. W. Ross, third; Mary Hall, fourth and fifth.

WINNERS IN THE JUNIOR JUDGING CONTESTS.

FRIDAY was the last, and probably the greatest day for the Boy and Girl Club members at the State Fair. It was on that day that the great live stock judging contest was held. The grain judging contest was also finished and to top off the day, the afternoon was spent as guests of the Michigan Farmer on a thirty-two-mile sight-seeing trip through Detroit, Belle Isle and the Michigan Farmer publishing plant.

In the stock judging contest, ten counties competed with the results as follows: First, Calhoun with 1,720 points; Eaton and Washtenaw tied for second with 1,798; 4th, Wayne, 1,724; 5th, Macomb, 1,658; 6th, Saginaw, 1,523; 7th, Baraga, 1,501; 8th, Branch, 1,461; 9th, Lenawee, 1,424; 10th, Iron, 1,392.

The three boys who got the highest scores in judging cattle and who will go to the National Dairy Show at Minneapolis were Sidney Phillips, of Eaton county; William Peters, of Calhoun county, and Djo Kellogg, also of Calhoun county. Rosco Simmons, of Calhoun county will act as alternate to substitute in case any of the others are unable to go.

The winners who are to go to the International Live Stock Show at Chicago are Sidney Phillips, William Peters and Reuben Kinnunen, the latter of Baraga county.

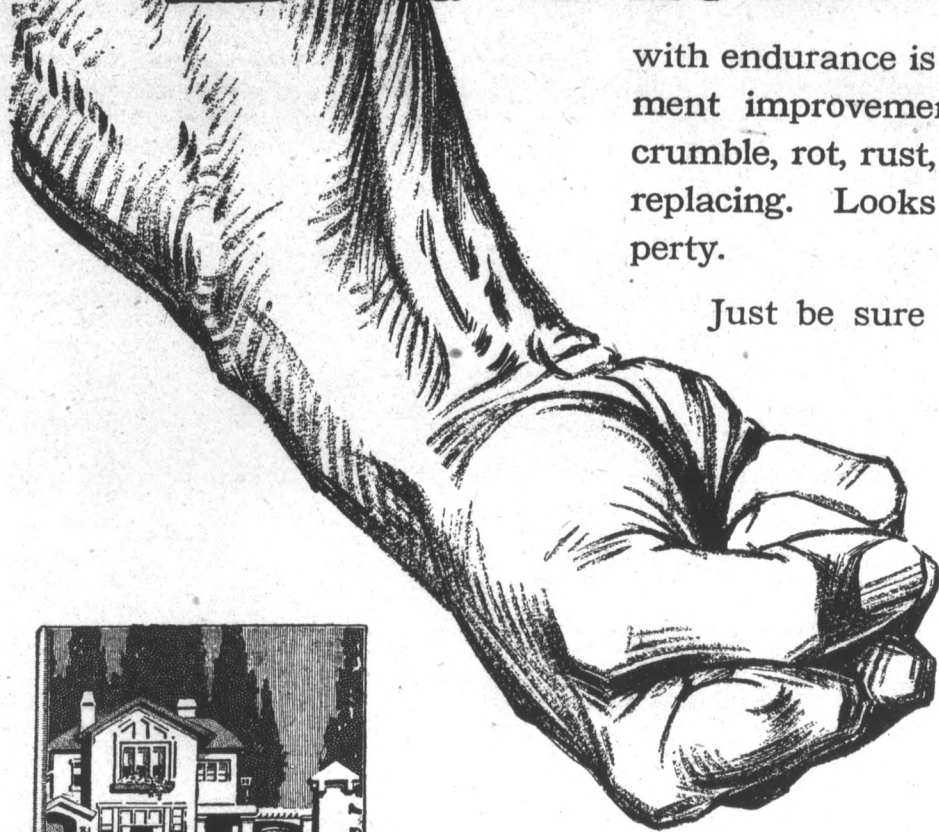
In the grain judging contest Washtenaw county got first place while Calhoun got second on placing and fifth on total points. There were ten teams entered.

Other winnings in boys' and girls' judging contests and the prizes won by youthful stock raisers are given on our Boys' and Girls' page, this issue.

THE LIVE STOCK SHOW.

NEVER before has the Michigan State Fair live stock department been better patronized than this year. Not only were the exhibits large but in the majority of classes the quality ran high, making competition remarkably keen. Honors were well distributed as a result of which the great majority of exhibitors of live stock went home well satisfied with the 1921 State Fair winnings. Although the fair (Continued on page 271).

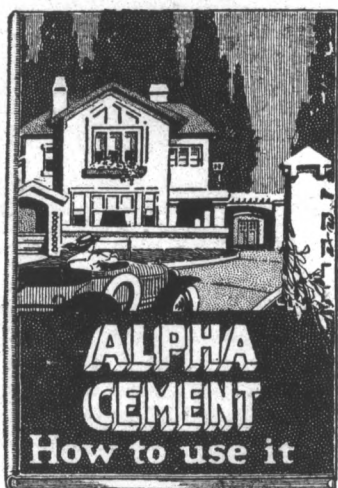
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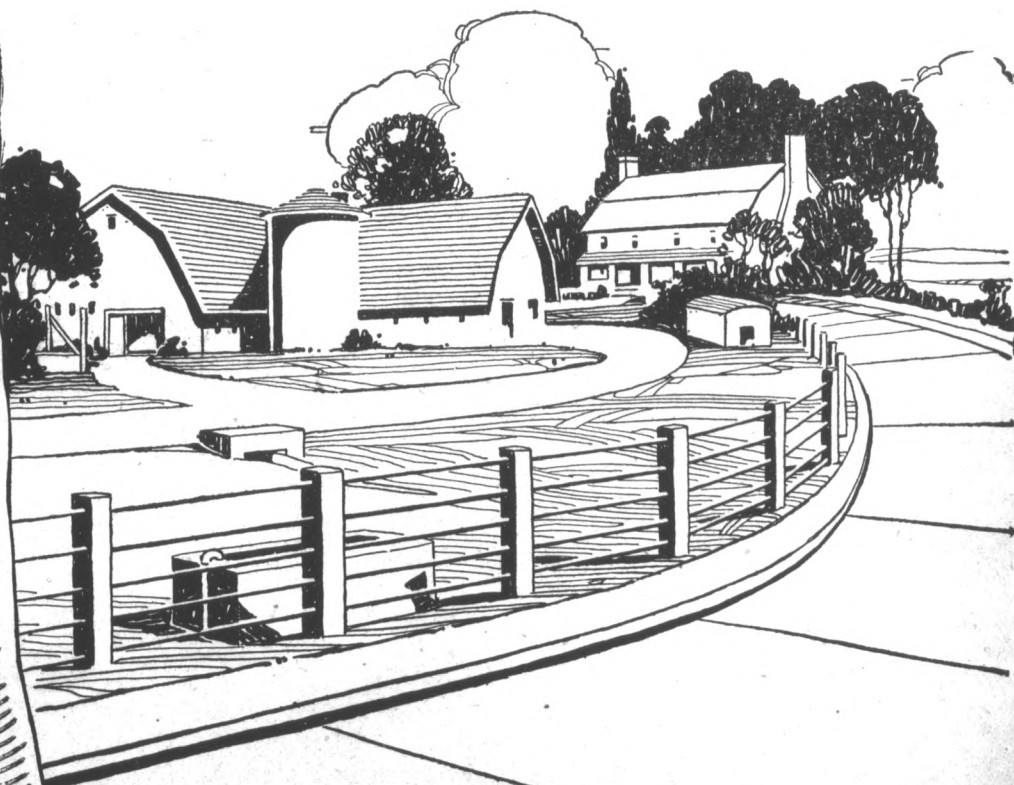
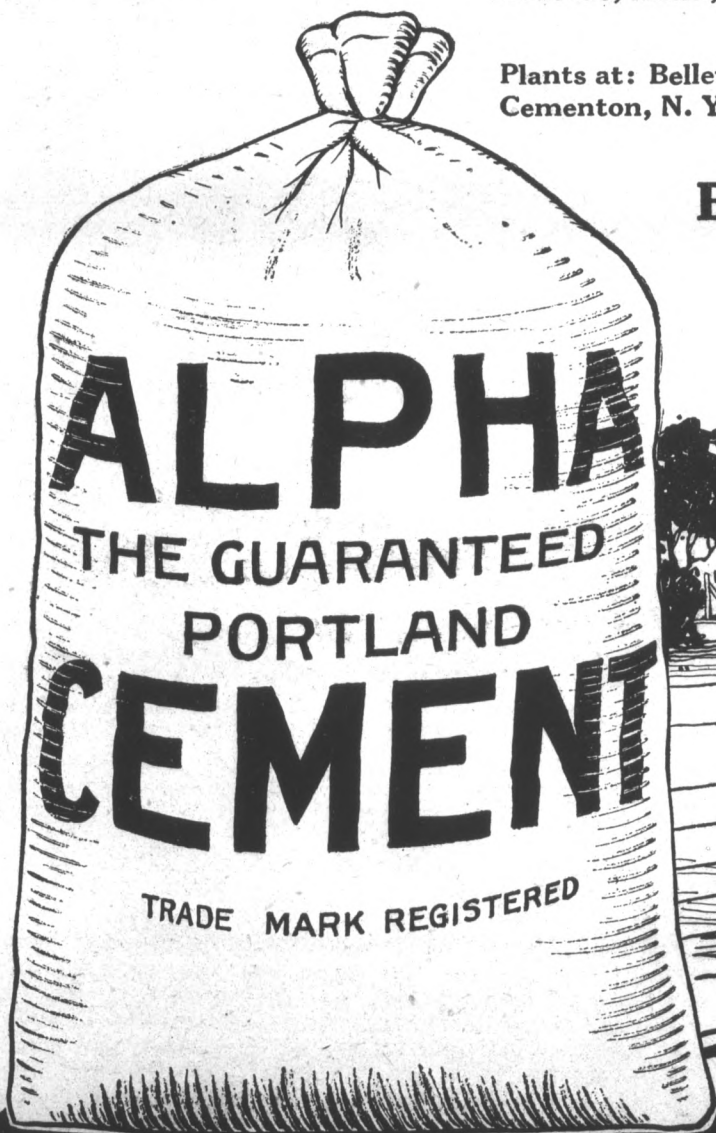
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VIOLATION OF GAME LAW.

A friend of mine was arrested for hunting rabbits, fined \$11.70 and had his gun, valued at \$20, taken away. Is there no redress.—C. E. B.

The statutes expressly authorize the confiscation of game taken and the apparatus used in taking it. Unless there is some technical defect in the proceedings, or an appeal taken, we see no remedy.—J. R. R.

LESSOR'S DUTY TO REPAIR.

In October, 1920, I leased a farm with buildings for three years, and in May, 1921, the barn burned down. Now the party of the first part of the lease has made no effort to provide a fit place for my stock or feed. I have my hay stacked and there is no place for my corn. Is the party of the first part liable for my inconvenience and loss of my harvested crops?—S. H. E.

In the absence of covenants in the lease, there is no duty by the lessor to make repairs; and the destruction of all the buildings without his fault would be no excuse for the failure of the tenant to pay the agreed rent for the term.—J. R. R.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF FIELD CORN AND SWEET CORN.

What is the relative value for feed in ripe husked sweet corn and field corn?

Penn. F. C. B.

The chemical analysis shows that dent field corn contains 7.8 per cent digestible protein, 66.7 per cent digestible carbohydrate and 4.3 per cent ether extract or fat, and the sweet corn contains 8.8 per cent digestible protein, 63.7 per cent carbohydrate and seven per cent ether extract or fat. You will note that the sweet corn has the better analysis. It contains only three per cent less digestible carbohydrate and contains one per cent more protein and 2.7 per cent more fat and would be a trifle more valuable as a food. However, this does not argue that one ought to raise sweet corn in place of field corn because ordinarily you can produce a much larger crop of field corn than you can of sweet corn and so if we would figure upon the amount of food per acre the field corn would greatly exceed the sweet corn in value.

For soiling purposes, the sweet corn is an excellent food. It can be fed up to the time when the corn itself is nearly ripe, because the ears of the sweet corn are soft and the whole plant has a sweeter taste than the field corn and is much relished by cattle.

RENTING A DAIRY FARM.

What are the usual terms in renting a dairy farm on thirds or halves? On the one-third plan, where renter does all the work on farm and peddles milk in town, should he furnish any cows or stand any share of expenses?

Calhoun Co. E. H. C.

There is such a difference in the rental value of farms, especially dairy farms, depending upon their location, their fertility and the kind of dairying performed, that it is well nigh impossible for anyone to state in anything like definite terms what a fair condition of rental would be. If one has a dairy farm close to the city and the renter retails the milk he certainly ought to have a liberal contract because it is an awful job to deliver milk every day in the year, rain or shine. As the retail price is secured for the milk, the owner can afford to give a liberal contract, provided he gets a

trustworthy man who will attend to all phases of the business properly. In ordinary farming where other crops are raised and where butter-fat is sold to a creamery or milk delivered to a condensary, it would be an entirely different proposition. In ordinary farming, the old rule is that the land draws one-third and the renter two-thirds if the renter does all the work and furnishes everything. If the owner furnishes the cows or a good per cent of them and these cows are fed out of the undivided crops and the money divided, then each should share alike.

In general, each particular instance must be worked out carefully, taking all things into consideration, in order to make a just division of the profits.

ANIMALS IN HIGHWAYS.

Does the owner of land have to keep the road fence in repair to guard against damage by cattle which neighbors drive to pasture?—C. A. S.

The use of the highway to drive animals along is a lawful use; and the person driving the animals is not liable for injury done by them escaping onto the adjoining land unless he is negligent. On the other hand, the natural propensity of such animals to wander from the way imposes a duty on the driver to use extraordinary care to prevent them escaping. If he is not in hot pursuit when they escape, if he does not remove them with as little injury as possible, he is liable for the injury done by them. Although he can scarcely be said to be rightfully on the land in pursuing them, he is not liable for trespass in going to remove them unless he was in fault for their escape, or does unnecessary damage in getting them out.—J. R. R.

LIABILITY ON NOTE.

Please advise me what to do. Some farm bureau men requested me to sign a note. My wife was sick and I wished to wait until I could get her consent, but they urged me to sign at once. When my wife found out that I had signed this note, she was dissatisfied and requested me to tell the farm bureau men that I would not pay the note. Must I pay it?—A. H.

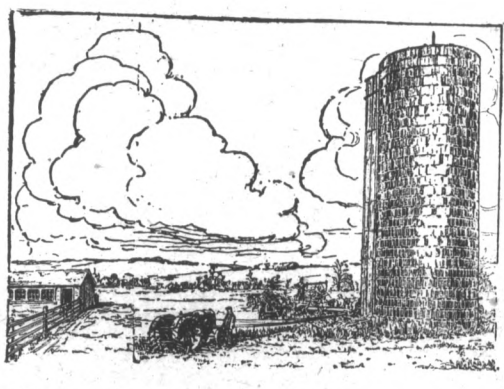
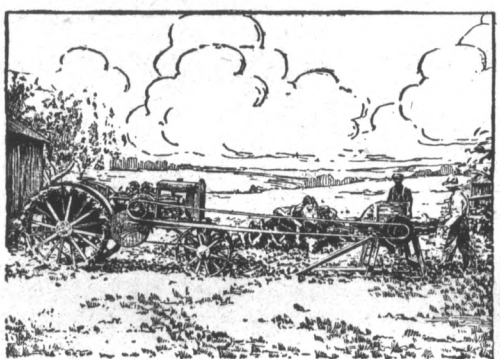
If the note was given for a consideration, no defense appears from the statement. Presumably the maker of the note was given something for the note; and in making the promise to pay he decided for himself what the thing was worth, and agreed on the price. The only case in which the value of the thing given would avoid the note is where the thing received was money, and even then the maker would be liable for the amount received.—J. R. R.

TRESPASS.

I cleaned up the right-of-way for a line fence through the woods and built said fence. My neighbor picked up all the stones in his field and put them against the posts of my fence, breaking some of the fence wire. Has this neighbor any right to put his stones against my fence so that if I have to repair it again sometime I will have to remove said stones?—J. G.

The owner of the land has the right to use his own land for any lawful purpose; and in the absence of restricting statute may build on it to the sky or mine it to the center of the earth, provided he does not remove the lateral support of his neighbor's land so that it falls, and does not put or cause anything to fall onto his neighbor. For doing either of these things he would be liable in damages, and might be enjoined.—J. R. R.

The Most Sensational Price Announcement in Tractor History



Whitney Tractor Sales Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.
Gentlemen:

I want to say a word of commendation about the Whitney tractor I purchased of you last spring. I am well pleased with it for two reasons. It has the power to do the work and its light weight enables me to use it on clay land without unduly packing it. And in wet times it is always ready to go over the top and never tries to bury itself and be a slacker.

W. W. Bilsing,
Crestline, Ohio.

Whitney Tractor Sales Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sirs:

We are very well pleased with our Whitney tractor and if we were to buy another tractor for general farm use it would be a Whitney. We have used it on the plow, disc harrow, binder, manure spreader, road grader, hauling on roads and ensilage cutter. In fact, we got it to use and we have kept it busy.

Our tractor is at your service to demonstrate with in the county.

Yours truly,

A. J. Gordon & Son,
Mt. Gilead, Ohio.

Whitney Tractor Sales Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sirs:

After using a 6-12 Whitney for four years, needing more power, I purchased a 9-18 Whitney last October. Can say it is a marvel. What it will do: I have pulled an 8,000 pound hay baler in six inches of mud up hill and down and I have run a 16-inch silo filler to fill a 10x30 silo. We find the Whitney has plenty of power and some to spare and find it economical in the use of gasoline.

Respectfully yours,

Howell Williams,
Lloyd, Ohio.

Whitney Tractor Sales Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

Dear Sirs:

I am very much pleased with the Whitney tractor. It has done all I have asked it to do—buzz wood, run corn husker, 10 ft. feed grinder, 16 ft. Papec ensilage cutter. I filled a 10x34 silo in 7 hours. I moved a building 18x26 with the Whitney, pulled the dirt out of a cellar 18x20x3½ feet five miles away from home. I do all my plowing on 1st and 2nd speed. To say I am well pleased is making it very mild.

Yours truly,

W. B. Fox,
Upper Sandusky, Ohio.

A PRICE absolutely unheard of in tractor history—less than any standard tractor has ever been sold for—scarcely more than a good team with its harness would cost—so low that **any** farmer—every farmer—can afford to buy it—**THAT** is the sensational announcement of the

Whitney Tractor

Nor is the Whitney an inventor's untried dream of revolutionary construction. For five years this sturdy, two cylinder, heavy duty tractor has been proving its ability in the farmers' fields. Hundreds of farmers will tell you it was the greatest buy on the market at the old price of \$1175. And now you will be able to get it at under eight hundred dollars, under seven hundred—**under, by many dollars, the price of any other standard two-plow tractor ever offered.**

A five million dollar corporation has been formed to

concentrate all of its resources on the production in tremendous quantities of this one type of simple, reliable, time-proven tractor. Never could tractors be built any cheaper than they can right now, with the prices of materials lower than they have been for years. The savings effected by big quantity production are amazing. The price of the Whitney Tractor, which will be quoted as soon as the tractor is ready for delivery, will be astounding—lower far than anything you have ever thought possible.

Send for our literature. Get all the facts about the Whitney Tractor. Find out what it can do; how it has responded to the gruelling tests of actual work—and when the new price is announced, you will be ready to say, with thousands of other, "The Whitney for me!"

Brief Specifications

Power--9 horse power on drawbar; 18 horse power on belt.

Dimensions--Length, 123"; width, 56"; height, 68".

Weight--Domestic shipping 3000 pounds. Boxed for export 3900 pounds.

Transmission--Selective, 3 forward--1½, 2½ and 4 miles per hour. Reverse 2 miles per hour. All gears forged, steel cut and hardened, running in oil.

Motor--2 Cylinder opposed type 5½" bore, 6½" stroke, 750 rev. per minute.

The Whitney is a sturdy, time-tested, field-proven, two-plow tractor with the traction and strength of a three-plow tractor. Number of plows recommended for use with Whitney, two 14-inch; size thresher recommended 22x34.

The Whitney Tractor Co.
Capitalized at \$5,000,000.00
Cleveland, Ohio

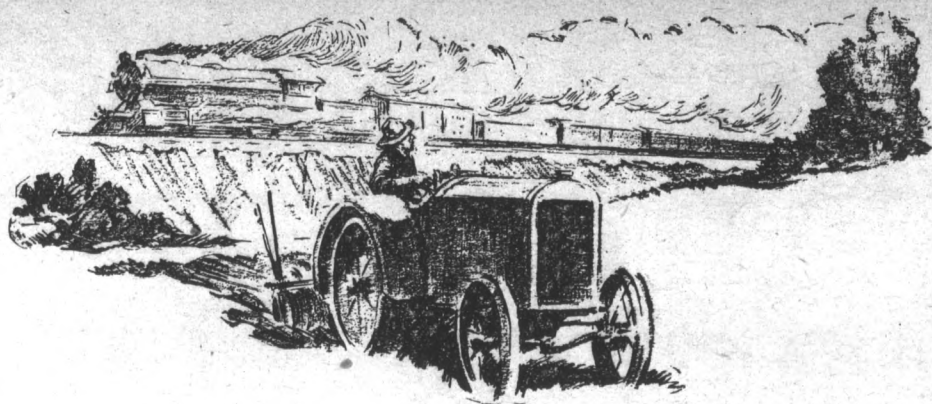
The Whitney Tractor Co.,
2747 Prospect Ave., Cleveland, Ohio
Gentlemen: Please send me complete information on the Whitney Tractor.

Name

R. R. or Street No

Town

State



Railroad Valuation—"Watered Stock" No Government "Guaranty"

I Value of the Roads

The GREAT QUESTION in the minds of many farmers is: "What is the TRUE VALUE of the railroads?"

The idea has been spread far and wide that the valuation on which the roads are allowed to EARN A RETURN is far TOO HIGH.

Most people are willing to pay a FAIR PRICE for things they buy—transportation or anything ELSE.

The return which railroads are allowed to earn is not based upon the STOCK or the BONDS but on the value (at pre-war prices) of the actual railroad PROPERTY—cars, locomotives, stations, etc., used in the service.

The Interstate Commerce Commission studied the problem THOROUGHLY, and found that the MINIMUM reasonable valuation of this property was \$18,900,000,000.

II About "Watered Stock"

An act requiring a GOVERNMENT VALUATION had been passed in 1913. That work is not yet complete.

The work so far as finished shows that the roads, AS A WHOLE, are worth MORE than their capitalization.

Taking the roads as a whole, the "watered stock" argument HAS NO BASIS.

These valuations are NOT BEING MADE ON PRESENT PRICES but on 1914 prices.

But MORE important to the farmer: Even if ALL railroads had "watered stock" it WOULD NOT COST THE FARMER A CENT; for capitalization has NO EFFECT ON RATES.

III No Government Guaranty

The farmer has been TOLD repeatedly that the Government guarantees the railroads a SIX PER CENT RETURN, and the roads have NO INCENTIVE to economize.

When the roads were taken over by the

Government in 1917, for WAR purposes it agreed to pay the owning companies a RENTAL equal to the average which the railroads ACTUALLY EARNED in the three years preceding.

The Government piled up WAGES and other railroad EXPENSES but did NOT increase RATES enough to meet these costs. When the roads were returned, their owners could not make up losses by TAXATION as the Government did.

Under these EMERGENCY CONDITIONS the Government continued for 6 months (March 1 to September 1, 1920) to make up any DEFICIT in income below the war rental.

But that arrangement CEASED September 1, 1920; now the railroads get only WHAT THEY CAN EARN up to 6 per cent. If they earn more they divide with the Government. If they earn less no one makes up the deficiency.

THE GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES NOTHING!

As a matter of FACT the roads have earned only about 2½ per cent since last September. The deficit below a 6 per cent return is PERMANENT LOSS.

The roads haven't earned enough even to keep the properties in PROPER REPAIR.

IV Our Interests Mutual

For at least FIVE years, the development of the railways has been at a STANDSTILL. No industry can grow and expand its SERVICE when it can not pay interest or dividends to those who invest their money in it.

The EARNING power of the railroads was practically DESTROYED during the war. Only by RESTORING it can the railroads again provide facilities for the business of the country.

A CONSTANT supply of new investment is as necessary to the growth of railroads as FERTILIZER is on the farm.

The farmer can not prosper unless railroads prosper. Railroads can not prosper unless the farmer prospers.

OUR INTERESTS ARE MUTUAL.

Association of Railway Executives

Transportation Building
Chicago, Ill.

61 Broadway
New York

Munsey Building
Washington, D. C.

Those desiring further information on the railroad situation can secure it by addressing the offices of the Association

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



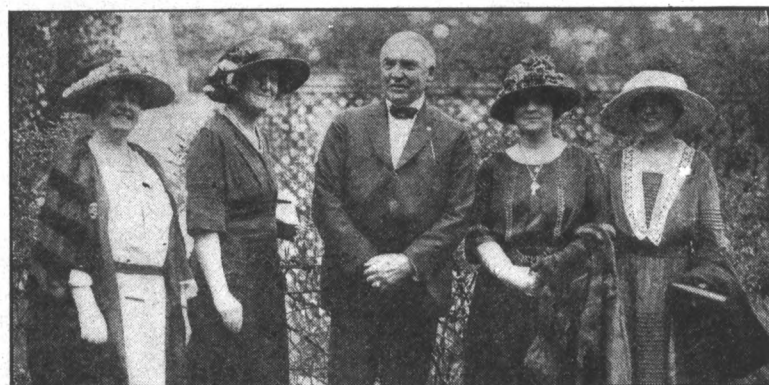
An American newsboy selling a newspaper of philosophy.



If you want something different get a llama to pull your go-cart. You can buy one in South America.



Babe Ruth shows his wife how to pitch.



These ladies are fighting to get President Harding to appoint a woman member for the world's peace conference.



Marion Goebel, fifteen-year-old high school girl, swims five miles, pulling canoe and its occupants.



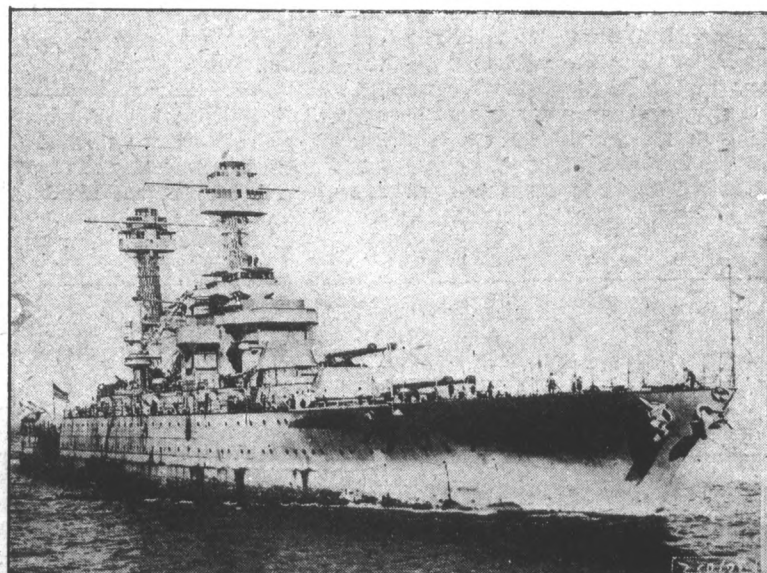
Baldwin locomotive president "knocks out" Jack Dempsey in exhibition bout.



This is your friend, Charlie Chaplin, in his Sunday clothes.



A handy clock that gets the coffee ready for breakfast.



Uncle Sam's latest superdreadnaught U. S. S. Washington, which attains a speed of twenty-one knots an hour.



A photograph of the crew of the ill-fated dirigible Z-R-2 taken just before the fatal trip.

THE BLIND MAN'S EYES

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Copyright by Little Brown & Company

A Summary of What Has Already Been Told

Gabriel Warden, capitalist and railroad director, after getting telephone call, goes with chauffeur to bring a young man home. When auto arrives home the passenger has disappeared and Mr. Warden is found dead in the car. The special conductor gets orders to take charge of regular train and to obey the requests, even to the running of the train, of a passenger who will identify himself by a card. Train is held nearly an hour for five passengers: a girl, twenty-three years old; a man, apparently her father; man of thirty, Englishman, and a man presenting himself as Philip D. Eaton.

"Give me a Three, if you have one," he requested of the Pullman conductor. His voice, Connery noted, was well modulated, rather deep, distinctly pleasant. At sound of it, Dorne, who with his daughter's help was settling himself in his section, turned and looked that way and said something in a low tone to the girl. Harriet Dorne also looked, and with her eyes on Eaton, Connery saw her reply inaudibly, rapidly and at some length.

"I can give you Three in Car Three, opposite the gentleman I just assigned," the Pullman conductor offered.

"That'll do very well," Eaton answered in the same pleasant voice.

As the porter now took his bags, Eaton followed him out of the car. Connery looked around the sleeper; then, having allowed a moment to pass so that he would not too obviously seem to be following Eaton, he went after them into the next car. He expected, rather, that Eaton would at once identify himself to him as the passenger to whom President Jarvis' short note had referred. Eaton, however, paid no attention to him, but was busy taking off his coat and settling himself in his section as Connery passed.

The conductor, willing that Eaton should choose his own time for identifying himself, went slowly on, looking over the passengers as he went. The cars were far from full.

Besides Eaton, Connery saw but half a dozen people in this car: the Englishman in Section Four; two young girls of about nineteen and twenty and their parents—uninquisitive-looking unobtrusive, middle-aged people who possessed the drawing-room; and an alert, red-haired, professional-looking man of forty whose baggage was marked "D. S.—Chicago." Connery had had nothing to do with putting Eaton in this car, but his survey of it gave him satisfaction; if President Jarvis inquired, he could be told that Eaton had not been put near to undesirable neighbors. The next car forward, perhaps, would have been even better; for Connery saw, as he entered it, that but one of its sections was occupied. The next, the last Pullman, was quite well filled; beyond this was the diner. Connery stood a few moments in conversation with the dining car conductor; then he retraced his way through the train. He again passed Eaton, slowing so that the young man could speak to him if he wished, and even halting an instant to exchange a word with the Englishman; but Eaton allowed him to pass on without speaking to him. Connery's step quickened as he entered the next car on his way back to the smoking compartment of the observation car, where he expected to compare sheets with the Pullman conductor before taking up the

tickets. As he entered this car, however, Avery stopped him.

"Mr. Dorne would like to speak to you," Avery said. The tone was very like a command.

Connery stopped beside the section, where the man with the spectacles sat with his daughter. Dorne looked up at him.

"You are the train conductor?" he asked, seeming either unsatisfied of this by Connery's presence or merely desirous of a formal answer.

"Yes, sir," Connery replied.

Dorne fumbled in his inner pocket and brought out a card-case, which he opened, and produced a card. Connery, glancing at the card while the other still held it, saw that it was President Jarvis' visiting card, with the president's name in engraved block letters; across its top was written briefly in Jarvis' familiar hand, "This is the passenger;" and below, it was signed with the same scrawl of initials which had been on the note Connery had received that morning—"H. R. J."

Connery's hand shook as, while trying to recover himself, he took the card and looked at it more closely, and he felt within him the sinking sensation which follows an escape from danger. He saw that his too ready and too assured assumption that Eaton was the man to whom Jarvis' note had referred, had almost led him into the sort of mistake which is unpardonable in a "trusted" man; he had come within an ace, he realized, of speaking to Eaton and so betraying the presence on the train of a traveler whose journey his superiors were trying to keep secret.

"You need, of course, hold the train no longer," Dorne said to Connery.

"Yes, sir; I received word from Mr. Jarvis about you, Mr. Dorne. I shall follow his instructions fully." Connery recalled the discussion about the drawing-room which had been given to Dorne's daughter. "I shall see that the Pullman conductor moves some one in one of the other cars to have a compartment for you, sir."

"I prefer a place in the open car," Dorne replied. "I am well situated here. Do not disturb any one."

As he went forward again after the train was under way, Connery tried to

recollect how it was that he had been led into such a mistake, and defending himself, he laid it all to old Sammy. But old Sammy was not often mistaken in his identification. If Eaton was not the person for whom the train was held, might he be come one else of importance? Now as he studied Eaton, he could not imagine what had made him accept this passenger as a person of great position. It was only when he passed Eaton a third time, half an hour later, when the train had long left Seattle, that the half-shaped hazards and guesses about the passenger suddenly sprang back into form. Connery stood and stared back. Eaton did not look like any one whom he remembered having seen; but he fitted perfectly some one whose description had been standing for ten days in every morning and evening edition of the Seattle papers. Yes, allowing for a change of clothes and a different way of brushing his hair, Eaton was exactly the man whom Warden had expected at his house and who had come there and waited while Warden, away in his car, was killed.

Connery was walking back through the train, absent-minded in trying to decide whether he could be at all sure of this from the mere printed description, and trying to decide what he should do if he felt sure, when Mr. Dorne stopped him.

"Conductor, do you happen to know," he questioned, "who the young man is who took Section Three in the car forward?"

Connery gasped; but the question put to him the impossibility of his being sure of any recognition from the description. "He gave his name on his ticket as Philip D. Eaton, sir," Connery replied.

"Is that all you know about him?"

"Yes, sir."

"If you find out anything about him, let me know," Dorne bade.

"Yes, sir." Connery moved away and soon went back to look again at Eaton. Had Mr. Dorne also seen the likeness of Eaton in the published descriptions of the man whom Warden had said was most outrageously wronged? the man for whom Warden had been willing to risk his life, who afterwards had not dared to come forward

to aid the police with anything he might know? Connery determined to let nothing interfere with learning more of Eaton; Dorne's request only gave him added responsibility.

Dorne, however, was not depending upon Connery alone for further information. As soon as the conductor had gone, he turned back to his daughter and Avery upon the seat opposite.

"Avery," he said in a tone of direction, "I wish you to get in conversation with this Philip Eaton. It will probably be useful if you let Harriet talk with him too. She would get impressions helpful to me which you can't."

The girl started with surprise but recovered at once. "Yes, Father," she said.

"What, sir?" Avery ventured to protest.

CHAPTER III.

Miss Dorne Meets Eaton.

DORNE motioned Avery to the aisle, where already some of the passengers, having settled their belongings in their sections, were beginning to wander through the cars seeking acquaintances or players to make up a card game. Eaton, however, was not among these. On the contrary, when these approached him in his section, he frankly avoided chance of their speaking to him, by an appearance of complete immersion in his own concerns. The Englishman directly across the aisle from Eaton clearly was not likely to speak to him, or to anybody else, without an introduction; the red-haired man, "D. S.," however, seemed a more expansive personality. Eaton, seeing "D. S." look several times in his direction, pulled a newspaper from the pocket of his overcoat and engrossed himself in it; the newspaper finished, he opened his traveling bag and produced a magazine.

But as the train settled into the steady running which reminded of the day of travel ahead during which the half-dozen cars of the train must create a world in which it would be absolutely impossible to avoid contact with other people, Eaton put the magazine into his traveling bag, took from the bag a handful of cigars with which he filled a plain, uninitialed cigar-case, and went toward the club and observation car in the rear. As he passed through the sleeper next to him—the last one—Harriet Dorne glanced up at him and spoke to her father; Dorne nodded but did not look up. Eaton went on into the wide-windowed observation-room beyond, which opened onto the rear platform protected on three sides.

The observation-room was nearly empty. The sleet which had been falling when they left Seattle had changed to huge, heavy flakes of fast-falling snow, which blurred the windows, ob-

AL ACRES—It is Hard Work to Get Slim to Work, But Al's Way Worked.

—By Frank R. Leet



scured the landscape and left visible only the two thin black lines of track that, streaming out behind them, vanished fifty feet away in the white smother. The only occupants of the room were a young woman who was reading a magazine, and an elderly man. Eaton chose a seat as far from these two as possible.

He had been there only a few minutes, however, when, looking up, he saw Harriet Dorne and Avery enter the room. They passed him, engaged in conversation, and stood by the rear door looking out into the storm. It was evident to Eaton, although he did not watch them, that they were arguing something; the girl seemed insistent, Avery irritated and unwilling. Her manner showed that she won her point finally. She seated herself in one of the chairs, and Avery left her. He wandered, as if aimlessly, to the reading table, turning over the magazines there; abandoning them, he gazed about as if bored; then, with a wholly casual manner, he came toward Eaton and took the seat beside him.

"Rotten weather, isn't it?" Avery observed somewhat ungraciously.

Eaton could not well avoid reply. "It's been getting worse," he commented, "ever since we left Seattle."

"We're running into it, apparently." Again Avery looked toward Eaton and waited.

"It'll be bad in the mountains, I suspect," Eaton said.

"Yes—lucky if we get through."

The conversation on Avery's part was patently forced; and it was equally forced on Eaton's; nevertheless it continued. Avery introduced the war and other subjects upon which men, thrown together for a time, are accustomed to exchange opinions. But Avery did not do it easily or naturally; he plainly was of the caste whose pose it is to repel, not seek, overtures toward a chance acquaintance. His lack of practice was perfectly obvious when at last he asked directly: "Beg pardon, but I don't think I know your name."

Eaton was obliged to give it.

"Mine's Avery," the other offered; "perhaps you heard it when we were getting our berths assigned."

And again the conversation, enjoyed by neither of them, went on. Finally the girl at the end of the car rose and passed them, as though leaving the car. Avery looked up.

"Where are you going, Harry?"

"I think some one ought to be with father."

"I'll go in just a minute."

She had halted almost in front of them. Avery, hesitating as though he did not know what he ought to do, finally arose; and as Eaton observed that Avery, having introduced himself, appeared now to consider it his duty to present Eaton to Harriet Dorne, Eaton also arose. Avery murmured the names. Harriet Dorne, resting her hand on the back of Avery's chair, joined in the conversation. As she replied easily and interestedly, to a comment of Eaton's, Avery suddenly reminded her of her father. After a minute, when Avery—still ungracious and still rather irritated over something which Eaton could not guess—rather abruptly left them, she took Avery's seat; and Eaton dropped into his chair beside her.

Now, this whole proceeding—though within the convention which, forbidding a girl to make a man's acquaintance directly, says nothing against her making it through the medium of another man—had been so unnaturally done that Eaton understood that Harriet Dorne deliberately had arranged to make his acquaintance, and that Avery, angry and objecting, had been overruled.

She seemed to Eaton less alertly boyish now than she had looked an hour before when they had boarded the train. Her cheeks were smoothly

(Continued on page 267).



M.G. STONEMAN
Founder in 1848

To every man who has a roof over his head and over his property this advertisement is of vital importance. It presents to him in Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement the opportunity to transform his old, leaky, down-and-out roof into a new roof, a handsome roof—an almost eternal roof—at a very low cost. It shows him how to keep in his own pocket the big money he would ordinarily spend for costly roofing materials and high-priced skilled labor.

For many years Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement has been a local proposition. On the homes, farms and estates in and around Albany it has been severely and thoroughly tried by fire, sun, storm and time. It has never been found wanting. We are now ready to nationalize our product; to give to the whole country the benefit of its superior service and its remarkably low cost.

Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

10 Year Money-Back Bond

Made entirely of ingredients created by Nature. Has an affinity for iron, steel, tin, wood, cement, gravel and all other roofing and building materials. Preserves indefinitely the life and wear of nearly everything it touches. It is Fire-Resistant, Water-Proof, Acid-Proof, Sun-Proof, Storm-Proof, Wear-Proof, Rot-Proof, Rust-Proof, Rodent-Proof, Elastic and Everlasting. "A Dab Saves a Dollar."

It comes in both Liquid and Plastic forms. The Liquid Form is a combination roof-paint

and roofing-material that penetrates into, and seals forever all holes, cracks, breaks and leaks. It is applied with a brush. "A Dab Saves a Dollar." The Plastic Form is used to seal big holes and breaks. "A Dab Saves a Dollar."

When used together the two forms make a combination that will end all your roof troubles. The cost is so low that it is out of all proportion to the perfect and permanent results it gives. "A Dab Saves a Dollar."

A Thousand Money-Saving Uses

Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement preserves the life of boilers, bridges, pipes, tanks, poles, gutters, fire-escapes, ventilators, gratings, railings and fence-posts. Is a strong binder on all kinds of cement and concrete

work. Instantly seals holes in mesh wire, metals, etc. Has a thousand money-saving, time-saving, labor-saving uses on farm and estate. Used by roofers as a tough and elastic preparation for flashings.

Save Money—Make Money

FREE

We want to secure instantly a nation-wide interest in Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement. We know that every trial order will make a permanent customer for our product. We know that every customer will just have to tell his satisfaction to his friends, and so make other customers for us. To secure quick action, we are making it profitable for you to be prompt. We are giving free to those who order early from 10 to 25 pounds, Plastic Form, Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement and also a Country Gentleman Special Roof-Paint Brush. Our circular gives full particulars of the gift offer.

Don't spend any money for new roofs or repairs until you give us the chance to prove the merits of Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement. Learn how it makes the ideal roof for residence, factory, church, barn, poultry-house, silo, etc. Learn how by simply spreading it over an old, badly worn roof you can get a new and handsome roof at

a saving of hundreds of dollars. Learn how easily, cheaply and thoroughly you can repair the leakiest roof, even during a storm.

Read our Money-Back Bond. Learn how you are protected to the utmost; how you get your money back without quibble, question or formality if Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement fails you in any way within 10 years.

For your protection—to assure you, and us, that you get the genuine product and that it reaches you pure and unadulterated—and also to give you the wholesale prices—Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement can be obtained only through us, by mail. It is not sold in stores.

Write today for full particulars, prices and details of our "Free" offer. Use the Coupon.

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Mail me at once your Special Offer on Country Gentleman Asbestos Roof Cement. This inquiry does not obligate me to buy anything. Please write very plainly.

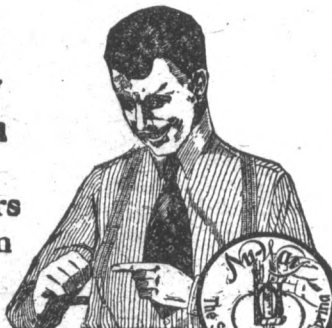
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Occupation

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Ask Any Man Who Wears Them



He will say:

My Way or EXCELLO

RUBBERLESS SUSPENDERS
are the most comfortable ever worn. Millions wear them. They like the easy Stretch of Phosphor Bronze, non-rusting Springs and free movement of the slip-loop back.

"A Full Year's Wear Guaranteed in Every Pair"

Suspenders 75c Corset "Sew-Ons" per pr. 25c

Men's Garters 50c Hose Supporters, all sizes 25c

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My Way Stretch Suspender Co., Mfrs., Adrian, Mich.

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Former Price \$189—now \$99.50. Latest model. Fast Cutting Outfit. Engine, Saw, etc., all complete. From Pittsburgh, add \$6.00. Catalog FREE. Write for particulars.

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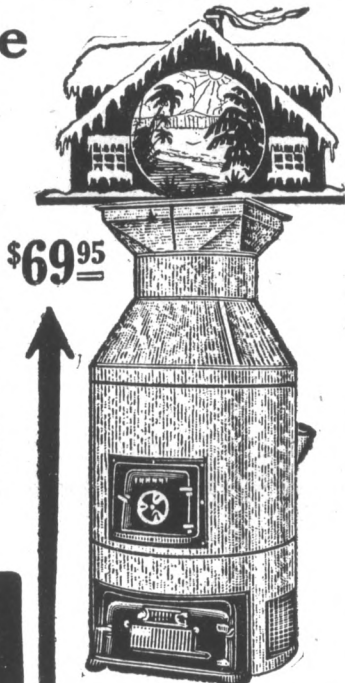
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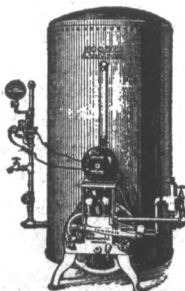
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The Michigan Farmer

Religion and Labor

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

A RELIGIOUS weekly prints the following, under date of August 18: "Famine stalks in the alleys of the great cities. The liberty bonds and small savings accounts have been gradually consumed and many families are even now, in the middle of the summer, next door to want." A commission of the Y. M. C. A. states that "there are as many as five men for every opening for employment. The city of Chicago has large numbers of men sleeping out of doors and begging their bread." "In the city of Chicago it is prophesied that there will be at least two hundred thousand men out of employment when the snow flies." This is very much to the point, as we think of Labor Day, which has just been observed.

But why consider Labor Day in the department devoted to the weekly sermon? What has the church or religion to do with labor unions, laboring men and their affairs? The answer is simple. Religion has to do with every relationship of life. Every action has a moral aspect. Every group of human beings, whether it be the labor group, or the manufacturers, or the doctors, in pursuing its calling, engages in work which calls for moral decisions. The church ought to be a leader in such decisions. The church does not pretend to give technical advice on the management of factories or farms, or how much wages should be paid to a particular employe for his day's work. But the church stands for certain great principles, and will continue to stand for them more and more, as time goes on. That is why Labor Day is recognized in the churches as a day of great ethical and moral significance.

FOR instance, in the strike of the steel workers in 1918-19 the Federal Council of Churches made a study of the whole thing. The result was, that a book was issued embodying the findings of the church's representatives. Among the facts revealed were, that men are employed in the steel mills seven days in the week, twelve hours a day, performing the hardest kind of labor, for a very moderate wage. It was likewise learned that the company employed spies to watch the men. If a man was known to even attend a meeting of a labor union, he was discharged. This is an intolerable state of affairs. All our boasted talk about freedom and democracy goes up in smoke when a man is watched day and night and cannot even attend a public meeting. There is no home life, no church life, no society, nothing but the eternal grind of toil in such a life. When the church protests in behalf of the workmen, it is only following the lead of the great prophets of the Bible, who denounced the idle rich and demanded justice for the poor. It is interesting to know that the moneyed interests of Pittsburgh served notice to the ministers of that city that they must cease agitating for social reform and preaching industrial democracy, or they (the interests) would cease to support the church. The reply that the money barons of Pittsburgh received from the ministers sounds like a chapter from Isaiah. The gist of it was, that the ministers of Pittsburgh are not for sale, at any price, and they will continue to declare the whole law of God, no matter whom it may offend. The "interests" of the steel country know more about the church today than they ever did before.

ONE thing that Jesus taught was the priceless value of a human life. Human beings are worth more than all else. America lost in the

war forty-eight thousand brave boys in khaki, but in the same period of time, nineteen months, American industries claimed thirty-five thousand victims. There will be no more deaths on the Marne or in the Argonne Forest, but the death toll in industry never stops. In addition to this, there are the living conditions. There is plenty of room in America yet, plenty of sunlight, air, good water, and soil whereon to grow the necessities for the table. Then what of children who live in crowded tenements, where disease germs, sickness and death abound, and the vilest forms of evil go unchallenged? Has Christianity nothing to say to all this? Such children are deficient in physical vitality, undeveloped mentally and dwarfed in soul, in a vast percentage of cases. There crime is bred and youthful malefactors grow up into criminals. And the pity of it all is, that none of it is necessary. Let the dweller in the country think of these things. He may think that he works harder for his living than the city dweller, and maybe he does. But he has capital of which thousands of urbanites know nothing. He has blessings that make him as a prince royal, compared to the hand-caps of vast numbers of his city cousins. A recent writer states that for the same money he has a much better house than the man in New York City can have, and for the same money enjoys a wider range of pursuits, pleasures and healthful living.

THE church is teaching the principles of cooperation in business. Cooperation, not competition. Service, not the race for pelf. The Kingdom of God is built out of service, sacrifice, not the rush for profit. And many large employers of labor are learning this, have already learned it. Such men as Mr. Seeborn Rowntree, of York, England, show that a new and happier era in labor circles is dawning. When Mr. Booth of the Salvation Army, made a study of the east end of London, and stated that one-third of the people were always in want, Mr. Rowntree said that might be true of London, but nowhere else. But when he made a survey of his own city of York, he found it only five per cent better. Since then he has developed a system in his own large cocoa factories, where service counts as largely as wages. His system includes an old age retirement pension. This is social Christianity, and this is real Christianity. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these (factory workers)—ye have done it unto me."

But very likely some reader of the Michigan Farmer is saying, "Well, what of it? We live on the farm. These city conditions do not affect us." But you are mistaken. They do. We are all tied up in the same bundle. The war taught us that. No nation can sit in its corner and let the world go by. Neither can any one class of society. We are held tightly together by a thousand ties, farmers, manufacturers, importers, city rich and poor, rural rich and poor, north, south, wheat growers, cotton growers, fruit growers, dairymen. What helps one is pretty likely to help all. If the workmen of America have money in the bank, they can afford to buy a better quality of farm produce. "No man liveth unto himself, and no man dieth unto himself." Robinson Crusoe, on his lonely tropical isle, found that he could even there be of service to humanity, when he saved Friday's life. Religion has to do with everything that affects relationships of men and women.

The Blind Man's Eyes

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Copyright by Little, Brown & Company

(Continued from page 265).

rounded, her lips rather full, her lashes very long. He could not look up without looking directly at her, for her chair, which had not been moved since Avery left it, was at an angle with his own. A faint, sweet fragrance from her hair and clothing came to him and made him recollect how long it was—five years—since he had talked with, or even been near, such a girl as this; and the sudden tumult of his pulses which her nearness caused warned him to keep watch of what he said until he had learned why she had sought him out.

To avoid the appearance of studying her too openly, he turned slightly, so that his gaze went past her to the white turmoil outside the windows.

"It's wonderful," she said, "isn't it?"

"You mean the storm." A twinkle of amusement came to Eaton's eyes. "It would be more interesting if it allowed a little more to be seen. At present there is nothing visible but snow."

"Is that the only way it affects you?" She turned to him, apparently a trifle disappointed.

"I don't exactly understand."

"Why, it must affect every man most as it touches his own interests. An artist would think of it as a background for contrasts—a thing to sketch or paint; a writer as something to be written down in words."

Eaton understood. She could not more plainly have asked him what he was.

"And an engineer, I suppose," he said easily, "would think of it only as an element to be included in his formulas as an x, or an a, or a b, to be put in somewhere and square-rooted or squared so that the roof-truss he was figuring should not buckle under its weight."

"Oh—so that is the way you were thinking of it?"

"You mean," Eaton challenged her directly, "am I an engineer?"

"Are you?"

"Oh, no; I was on talking in pure generalities, just as you were."

"Let us go on, then," she said gayly. "I see I can't conceal from you that I am doing you the honor to wonder what you are. A lawyer would think of it in the light of damage it might create and the subsequent possibilities of litigation." She made a little pause. "A business man would take it into account, as he has to take into account all things in nature or human; it would delay transportation, or harm or aid the winter wheat."

"Or stop competition somewhere," he observed, more interested.

The flash of satisfaction which came to her face and as quickly was checked and faded showed him she thought she was on the right track.

"Business," she said, lightly, "will—how is it the newspapers put it?—will marshal its cohorts; it will send out its generals in command of bridges of snowplows, its colonels in command of regiments of snow-shovelers and its spies to discover and to bring back word of the effect upon the crops."

"You talk," he said, "as if business were a war."

"Isn't it?—like war, but war in higher terms."

"In higher terms?" he questioned, attempting to make his tone like hers, but a sudden bitterness now was betrayed by it. "Or in lower?"

"Why, in higher," she declared, "demanding greater courage, greater de-

votion, greater determination, greater self-sacrifice."

"What makes you say that?"

"Soldiers themselves say it, Mr. Eaton, and all the observers in this horrible war say it when they say that they find almost no cowards and very few weaklings among all the millions of every sort of men at the front. They could not say the same of those identical millions under the normal conditions of everyday business life."

He remained silent, though she waited for him to reply.

"You know that is so, Mr. Eaton," she said. "One has only to look on the streets of any great city to find thousands of men who have not had the courage and determination to carry on their share of the ordinary duties of life. Recruiting officers can pick any man off the streets and make a good soldier of him, but no one could be so sure of finding a satisfactory employe in that way. Doesn't that show that daily life, the everyday business of earning a living and bearing one's share in the workaday world, demands greater qualities than war?"

Her face had flushed eagerly as she spoke; a darker, livid flush answered her words on his.

"But the opportunities for evil are greater, too," he asserted almost fiercely.

"What do you mean?"

"For deceit, for lies, treachery, Miss Dorne! Violence is the evil of war, and violence is the evil most easily punished, even if it does not bring its own punishment upon itself. But how many of those men you speak of on the streets have been deliberately, mercilessly, even savagely sacrificed to some business expediency, their future destroyed, their hope killed!"

Some storm of passion, whose meaning she could not divine, was sweeping him.

"You mean," she asked after an instant's silence, "that you, Mr. Eaton, have been sacrificed in such a way?"

"I am still talking in generalities," he denied ineffectively.

He saw that she sensed the untruthfulness of these last words. Her smooth young forehead and her eyes were shadowy with thought. Eaton was uneasily silent. The train roared across some trestle, giving a sharp glimpse of gray, snow-swept water far below. Finally Harriet Dorne seemed to have made her decision.

"I think you should meet my father, Mr. Eaton," she said. "Would you like to?"

He did not reply at once. He knew that his delay was causing her to study him now with greater surprise.

"I would like to meet him, yes," he said, "but,"—he hesitated, trying to avoid answer without offending her, but already he had affronted her,—

"but not now, Miss Dorne."

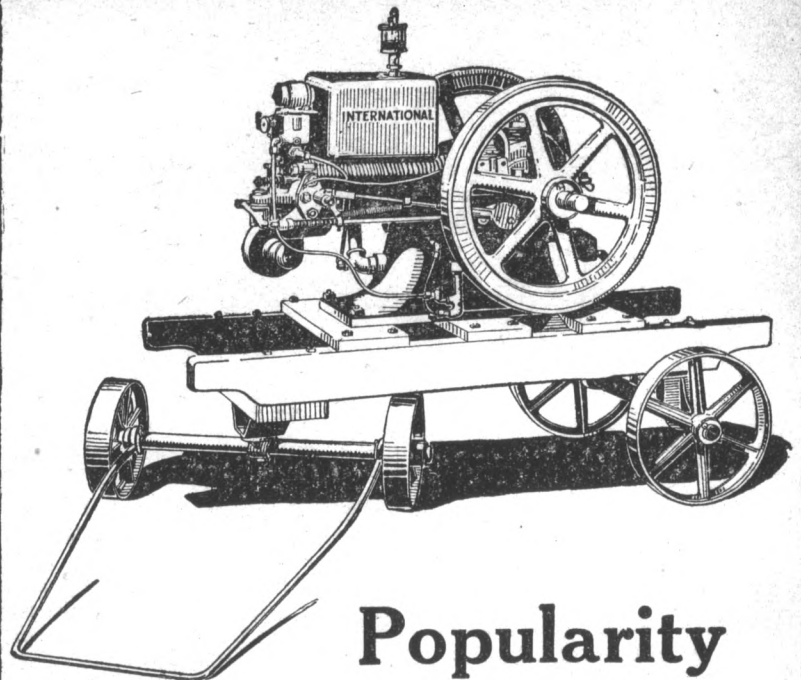
She stared at him, rebuffed.

"You mean—" The sentence, obviously, was one she felt it better not to finish. As though he recognized that now she must wish the conversation to end, he got up. She rose stiffly.

"I'll see you into your car, if you're returning there," he offered.

Neither spoke, as he went with her into the next car; and at the section where her father sat, Eaton bowed silently, nodded to Avery, who coldly returned his nod, and left her. Eaton went on into his own car and sat down, his thoughts in mad confusion.

(Continued next week).



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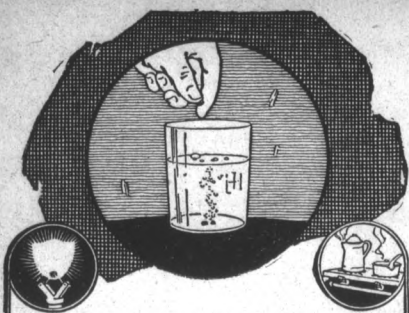
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True wit is nature to advantage dress'd
What oft' was thought, but ne'er so well expressed.
—Pope

Woman's Interests

A Profitable Social Gathering

By Hilda Richmond

DURING the war many pleasant social customs fell by the wayside, but now they are beginning to be restored. Among these is the social sewing that made a pleasant day for the neighborhood, or the club, or the church society, and a very profitable one for the hostess.

Of course, the success of it depends largely upon the ability of the hostess to utilize her spare time getting things ready for a long time before, so that there is no hitch in the work from the moment it begins until the ladies reluctantly go home late in the afternoon. The hostess has ready garments for the children, shirts for the men

preserves, gravy, baked beans, and cake and canned fruit for dessert. The greater part of this is made ready the day before, such as baking the cake, opening the fruit, starting the beans, cleaning the chickens, making the rolls to be reheated next day, and getting the tables partly ready. It isn't hard work to get the dinner and the dishes can be left until the guests go home, as there will be plenty of food to be reheated for the family supper, and the mistress of the house can feel free to enjoy herself once the eating is over.

The hostess also pays to the club or organization ten or fifteen cents for

Barry counties are planning to put on a model kitchen exhibit. Miss Edna V. Smith, household management specialist of the Michigan Agricultural College, has met with committees from both counties, and plans are now being worked out for the exhibits.

HELPFUL BOOKS FOR PARENTS.

ALL children love to draw and paint—it is an instinctive form of self-expression and not enough attention is given to the appeal which art makes to little people.

Why do parents exhibit with pride little John's first crude attempt at picture-making and let it go at that?

It should be a guide post for their own attitude toward the child and lead them to cultivate this perfectly natural form of expression. Every parent is able to open up a new world to his child by careful and judicious use of the material which comes easiest to his hand.

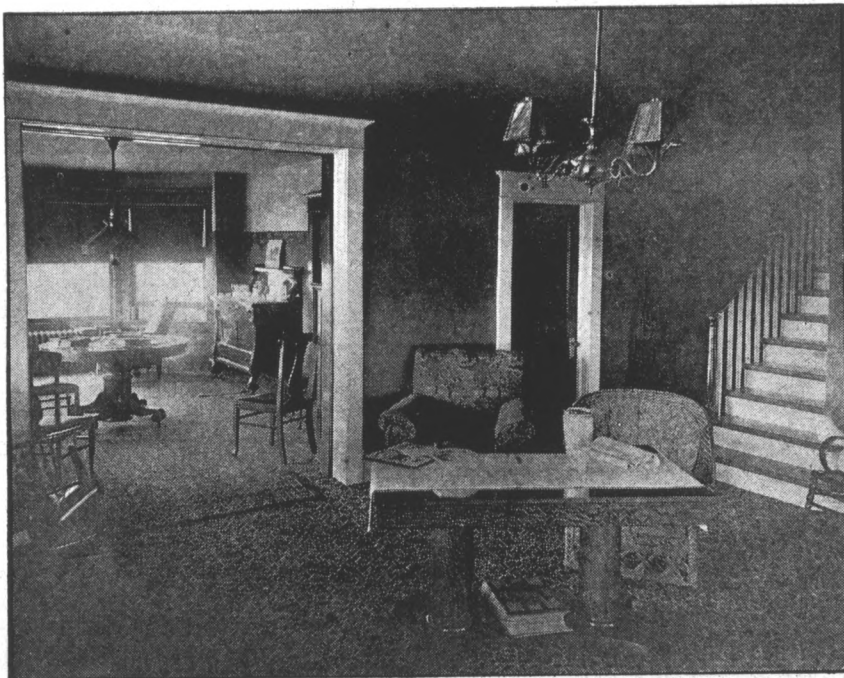
The following list of books may be helpful to parents: "Teaching Children How to Draw," by Walter Sargent; "Fine and Industrial Arts," by Walter Sargent; "First Step in the Enjoyment of Pictures," by Maude I. G. Oliver, (published by Henry Holt & Co.); "Play Life in the First Eight Years," by Luella Palmer. See chapter on "Manual Play."

The following list of books will be found helpful: When Children Err and Misunderstood Children, both by Miss Elizabeth Harrison. Price \$1.25 each, published by National Kindergarten and Elementary College, 2944 Michigan Boulevard, Chicago, Ill. Love and Law in Child Training, by Emilie Poulsson. Price \$1.00, published by Milton Bradley, Springfield, Mass. The Dawn of Character, by Elizabeth Mumford. Price \$1.20, published by Longmans, Fifth Avenue, New York.—National Kindergarten Association.

PORCH SEAT FROM AN OLD BED.

AN inexpensive swinging seat for the porch or arbor can be made from an old cot bed. Remove the four legs and to each of the corners fasten a chain long enough to reach from the cot to the porch ceiling. These four chains should be of equal length and the upper end of each should have a strong hook for screwing into the ceiling. Put the lower end of the chain around the framework of the cot and fasten into the wood with strong, but not too large hook screws. Cover the mattress with any dark colored denim or madras, and you have a comfortable and goodlooking porch seat for very little outlay. If desired, the goods used to cover the mattress can be fastened to one of the front chains, brought around across the back and up the side to the opposite front chain, making three sides of the swing enclosed.—Mrs. L. T.

Moths getting in clothing? An occasional brushing and sunning will help to get rid of them.



The Home is an Ideal Place for Social Gatherings.

folks, household supplies, such as sheets, curtains, pillow slips, table linen and dish towels, carpet rags to sew for rugs, aprons, perhaps a quilt to quilt or a comfort to knot, things to make over and the general sewing of the family that she has not had time to do. Often a good seamstress is engaged for a day ahead to cut out and baste the more difficult things, though this is not really necessary.

Everything is rolled together for the garment, or else the articles are folded separately in clean newspapers. The sewing machine is cleaned, oiled and put in good order, plenty of thread and buttons are provided and everything thought out beforehand for the success of the day. The best workers attack the hard things, leaving the carpet rags for the children, who love to have a hand in the fun, and the patching for the elderly ladies who do not trust their eyesight for the complex things. In groups the ladies work, each doing what she is best fitted to do.

The hostess provides the dinner, which is usually chicken and biscuits, or some big substantial dish that will be relished by all. A good menu is chicken with fresh rolls and mashed potatoes, cabbage salad or stewed tomatoes, home-made pickles, jelly and

each person present. One lady who entertained a group of twenty-five workers counted up her cost at thirty cents each for the fee and the cost of the meal, and found that for seven dollars and fifty cents she had more than thirty dollars' worth of finished work to her credit. The beautiful quilt alone that the ladies quilted would have cost six dollars, while the rags for rugs represented a saving of several dollars for floor covering for the guest bedroom, above the thirty dollars' worth of garments. Everybody had a good time and was not overworked, and everybody said it was a delightful day.

With the country short of help so very long, and everyone rushed to death, the social gatherings have been all too few for some years back, so if the sewing social combines work and fun and helps the country ladies get away from home more than they do, it is to be hoped that many more communities will take it up speedily.

LENAWEE AND BARRY WOMEN PLAN FAIR EXHIBITS.

IMPORTANCE of the home in farm life is to be emphasized in exhibits at two county fairs in Michigan this fall. The women of Lenawee and of

ENCOURAGING NATURE STUDY.

ONE day last spring, a little girl asked me if it were true that robins liked to eat other things than worms. I replied that robins would eat fruit when they were thirsty if they could find no water.

"Oh, just when they're thirsty," she exclaimed in a tone of surprise. "Then I had better give them a basin of water, because father gets terribly provoked at the robins when he sees them in our cherry tree or in the strawberry-patch."

I told her that in the strawberry patch robins were much more likely to hunt the grubs and cutworms that injure the roots of the vines than to eat the strawberries, but that they did like cherries. I asked her if she would like to make friends with the birds and fix a place in her garden where they could drink when they were thirsty or bathe and splash about in the warm weather. She was delighted with the idea of making something useful and wanted to know how to build a bird bath. I gladly promised to help her make one, and accordingly I went to her home one morning soon after our conversation. Together we gathered several baskets full of small stones from a vacant lot near her home, then we selected a spot in an open space in her garden where we set up a pyramid about three feet high. After we had finished it we filled a big flower-pot saucer with water and placed it on top of the pyramid.

When the warm weather came, the birds used this bath so much that the water had to be changed several times a day. But the pleasure of watching the different birds that came to the garden to quench their thirst and splash about in the cool water more than compensated for the slight trouble of filling the bath. The other members of the child's family became as much interested in their feathery friends as the little mason who had built the bath, and the practical father observed with satisfaction that his fruit trees were less attractive to the birds.—Nat'l Kindergarten Ass'n.

THE HIGH SCHOOL GIRL'S DRESS.

BY DORIS W. MCCRAY.

IF you are in high school or if you are somewhere in your teens, you are just naturally interested in clothes. You want to look your best, so be sure to have clothes that are really good looking.

The first requirement of clothes is that they be appropriate. A dress for school must be simple though not severely plain. It must be serviceable and easily cared for. A one-piece dress is best for winter and gingham for summer. Last year's party dress is not appropriate for school this year, although last year's "Sunday" dress made simply of French serge may serve for school. Georgette blouses, silk and satin dresses, gaudy ribbons and beads, are not appropriate for school.

If you observe well-dressed business women you will realize that they wear surprisingly simple dresses, which are well tailored and invariably clean and pressed. You will notice that they are very careful of details. They never have loose buttons or snaps, soiled collars, or unpolished shoes. A woman realizes that it is a business asset for her always to be well groomed. Her shoes must never be ill-fitting with run-over, unshined heels. They are broad enough to afford comfort for the toes and to avoid the misery of corns and bunions. Military heels are necessary for comfort and health. Rubber heels make walking easier and are better for the nerves. High French heels are absurd. Hose are thick enough for modesty and for the cold weather. Her fingernails must receive

three or four minutes' attention daily and her hands be washed often enough to keep them white and be dried thoroughly to keep them soft. Gloves must be perfectly mended. The hems of her dresses must be adjusted to hang evenly. She certainly never gets up late and neglects to give her face and neck a soap and water bath. She takes baths and changes underwear often enough to maintain personal cleanliness. Her hair is neat and well kept.

Since good looks is a social and business asset, you should acquire early these habits of successful business women, only being younger, you will wear girlish clothes. Wear them while you are young, for some day you will find yourself a sedate lady and you have lost your chance to appear young.

Perhaps there are girls in your high school who wear very white noses and wads of hair extending three inches beyond each ear. The really worthwhile man will look for the girl with good looks and a minimum of artificiality about her. It is one thing to attract attention and quite another to win sincere admiration.

FALL FASHION FANCIES.

SO far as one can judge after going through several columns of fashion chatter and sifting out a half dozen facts, here are about the only things one can feel reasonably sure of.

Skirts are to be longer; not much, but at least some. There will be little change in the lines of the dress, though panels will not be so good.

Black, which has been much worn this season, seems about to be supplanted by brown, which one authority tells you is to be the leading color, while another claims green is to be featured. A red American Beauty gray in various shades, these are the colors mentioned.

As to fabrics, serges and kindred hard cloths are not to be seen. There promises to be a revival of our old standby, cashmere, which appears under its own name, and masquerading as pearlaine. As pearlaine it is a heavier grade than any with which we have been acquainted, and will be used for suits and coats. Duvetyn will still be worn, and there seems to be a preference for rough-surfaced stuff.

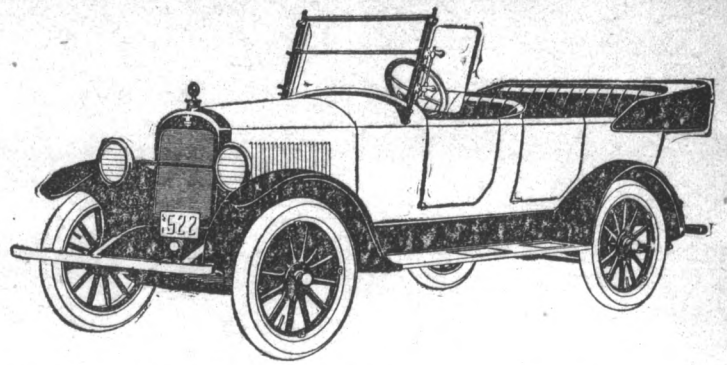
Hats follow in shapes those which have been popular all summer. There is a little silk duvetyn model in shape like the sport hats which have been so popular all summer. Sailors of hatter's plush, broad-brimmed hats of felt and velvet, and trim little turbans of velvet may be shown. They are simply trimmed with bands and bows, or perhaps a falling end, and quills. Felt hats are often bound with ribbon.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

An easy and satisfactory method of shrinking gingham is to lay the material without unfolding, in a large tub of lukewarm water to which a little salt has been added. Let it soak until all the folds are thoroughly saturated. Take it out, unfold, and without wringing at all, pin on a line where there is a brisk breeze. When dry the gingham will have the appearance of having been carefully ironed.—Mrs. O'C.

Blood from meat, or water in which meat has been washed, is a good fertilizer for house plants. If the blood is used, it is best to dig a hole and pour in and cover with earth, because if poured on the surface it may cause a bad odor.—Mrs. L. L. G.

When straining jelly or making cottage cheese, pour into a cloth and fasten the edges of the cloth to the rim of a deep dish by means of spring clothespins. The best way is to fasten the cloth securely in place before pouring in the jelly or milk.—Mrs. L. M. T.



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Additional Poultry Ads. on Page 275

Our Boys' and Girls' Department

Junior Farmers Capture Big Prizes

Exhibits and Demonstrations Put on at State Fair by Boys and Girls Get Much Merited Attention

IN most every part of the State Fair grounds one could see evidences of some Boys' and Girls' Club activity. At the main entrance was the State Fair School camp in which the club boys were quartered. Down the road a short distance was the house in which the girls slept. Right in the center of things in the agricultural building were the booths where cooking, canning, sewing and handicraft demonstrations were given by the young folks. In the poultry building were poultry exhibits and demonstrations in judging and culling by young poultry enthusiasts. In the stock barns the youthful stock raisers were

at the National Dairy Show in Minneapolis and at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago.

The boys and girls had some very creditable live stock exhibits. The beef calf club of Lenawee county had a carload of feeder steers that attracted a lot of attention. Lenawee county also showed Holsteins, Shropshire sheep and pigs. Hillsdale and Wayne counties showed pigs, and Eaton county showed Shorthorns, Holsteins and pigs. In all there were over fifty pens of poultry, Wayne county being the largest poultry exhibitor shown by the boys and girls. In the egg-laying contest for club members there were five

apparently is the short cut to experience.

A FRENCH WAR ORPHAN WITH A GOOD RECORD.

RENEE STASSER, (pronounced Ren' Stah'ser), eleven years old, with fourteen of her schoolgirl companions, made a trip to the battle lines and visited with the American soldiers when they were in France. Renee lost her father at the very beginning of the war and is a true legion daughter. During the parades in France she was one of the girls who threw flowers at the soldiers.

Recently, Renee participated in the ceremonies at Orleans, France, in honor of Jeanne D'Arc, the monumental statue of Joan of Arc being located there, and in the parade she was in the lead of the orphan girls.

As a Paris school girl, Renee stands first in her class.—B. N. S.

WHAT ONE CALF CLUB HAS BROUGHT ABOUT.

FROM an Ohio county comes an indication of what agricultural club work for boys and girls may amount to after it has been under way a few years.

In 1919, forty-four youngsters completed a year's work in a county calf club. Now, three of them are taking agriculture at the state university, and ten more will attend college when they finish high school.

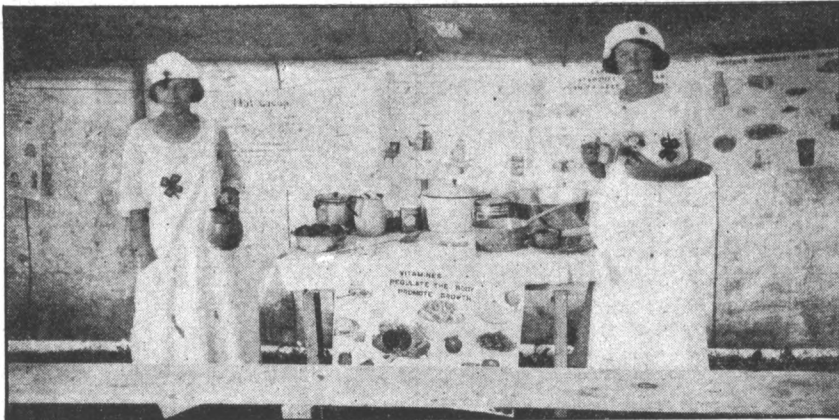
Nineteen of the calves in this club were put on a single square mile of hill country, where there were practically no pure-bred Herefords at the time. Today in that square mile five pure-bred herds are being developed by calf club "graduates," by their fathers, or by both.

COP AND ROBBER.

"COP and Robber" is an after-dark game, and the officer must be equipped with a flashlight and cap pistol (without caps), or some other toy that will snap.

The "cop" blinds and the robbers are then given twenty seconds in which to find hiding places. The officer then searches them out, using his flashlight. The first boy found becomes "cop" for the next game.

The robber may, if he wishes, resist capture but must not touch or interfere with the officer's gun, and whenever the gun is snapped the prisoner must at once cease resistance and accompany his captor, as he is then supposed to be shot.



Northern Michigan Poultry Judging Team Demonstrates at State Fair.

competing with some of the best show men in the country and were winning prizes. They were also showing their ability to recognize good stock in the judging contests.

One hundred and eighty-four boy and girl club members from twenty-six counties of the state, besides a lot of high school students, were the guests of the State Fair Association. Mr. R. A. Turner, state club leader, superintended their activities—their play as well as their work.

The work of the club members was divided into two general classes, demonstration and judging. The demonstration work was done by teams in cooking, canning, garment-making, handicraft and grain judging. Teams selected for this outing to the fair were those which showed the best all-around work so far this season. In poultry demonstration work the following counties were represented: Washtenaw, Eaton, Iron, Wayne, Menominee and Branch. In canning, Wayne, Washtenaw, Eaton, Cheboygan, Lenawee, Osecola and Calhoun teams gave demonstrations. Teams from Saginaw, Genesee, Wayne, Branch and Barry counties showed State Fair visitors how to cook. The garment-making demonstration came from Newaygo, Macomb, Alger, Marquette, Mason and Ingham counties. Handicraft workers were from Saginaw, Eaton, Dickinson, Marquette, Delta and Branch counties. And the grain judging teams came from Eaton, Cheboygan, Saginaw, Calhoun, Macomb and Washtenaw counties.

In the judging work there were ten teams of three boys each. The counties represented were Eaton, Iron, Baraga, Saginaw, Macomb, Branch, Calhoun, Lenawee, Washtenaw and Wayne. These clubs were selected for this State Fair trip by elimination contests in judging during the season. The winners in the fair contest will represent Michigan in judging contests

pens. Most of this live stock was entered in the open class contests as well as in the club contests.

Where the club members showed to best advantage the value of their club work was in the open class contests. In these contests they competed with some of the best live stock men in the country, and made very creditable showings. At the time of going to press Eaton county won first and second prizes in the Berkshire sow under six months old class. They also won the reserve junior champion sow award. For Poland-Chinas under six months old Hillsdale won first prize and Eaton third. Hillsdale got fourth in the O. I. C. sow under six months old class. And in Holsteins, Lenawee county won first senior bull calf and first junior champion bull calf.

All of the club work, the demonstrations, the judging contests and the exhibits showed thoroughly the practical value of the club work. They gave convincing evidence that club work was instilling in the members the right ideas for progressive and profitable agriculture. But most of all, the results in the open class contests showed that with a short time of proper training produced results that took older folks years to get. Club work



Getting Acquainted with the Value of Different Kinds of Foods.

State Fair Live Stock Awards

(Continued from page 258).

crowds were not as large as last year the proportion of people who visited the stock barns was apparently greater than for 1920.

Housing accommodations for the stock were inadequate and many herds had to go in tents, or in pens located in the grove on the north side of the grounds. Plans are now being considered for the construction of a large live stock pavilion to be ready for 1922. With the space provided by this new structure and the present permanent barns it is anticipated that animals coming to future shows will be housed under excellent sanitary conditions and where they can be shown to the very best advantage.

There were several foreign exhibitors. Ohio showed the largest number of animals, while Pennsylvania and Canada had excellent herds and flocks on the grounds. Michigan exhibitors were by no means overshadowed by visiting breeders and this fair went far in the direction of changing the mind of the general public to understand better that others do not provide more favorable conditions for the development of superior types of domestic animals, and that nowhere are breeders more alert to the requirements for rearing the highest types of live stock than are those right here in the Wolverine state.

Following is a list of the awards in the various classes:

Horses.

The alignment of horses pleased enthusiastic horsemen as well as lovers of all good animals. Of the draft type three breeds were represented—Belgians, Percherons and Clydesdales. The heavy exhibitors were: Michigan Agricultural College, Owosso Sugar Company, George Ackerman & Sons, and Lonzo McClain & Sons. Judge John A. Boag, of Ontario, passed upon about one hundred and seventy-five head and distributed the honors as follows:

Belgians.

Stallion five years old or over:—First, Owosso Sugar Co., Alicia, Mich., on Soleil Levant; 2nd, Lonzo McClain & Sons, Lima, Ohio, on Buffon.

Stallion three years old:—First, Owosso Sugar Co., on Manage; 2nd, M. A. C., Lansing, Michigan, on Jupiter; 3rd, Owosso Sugar Co. on Garibaldi.

Stallion two years:—First, Owosso Sugar Co. on Sady Goyck; 2nd, Owosso Sugar Co. on Passe Temps; 3rd, McClain & Sons on Prospect.

Stallion one year old:—First and 2nd, Owosso Sugar Co.

Stallion colt:—First, Owosso Sugar Co. on Rubis; 2nd, McClain & Sons on Buffa; 3rd, Owosso Sugar Co. on Brin D'or.

Mare five years or over:—First, McClain & Sons on Odette; 2nd, Owosso Sugar Co. on Poree De Bell Croix; 3d, Owosso Sugar Co. on Lisse De Vienne; 4th, McClain & Sons on Ruby.

Mare four years old:—First, Owosso Sugar Co. on Frisette; 2nd, Owosso Sugar Co. on Rosette De Berten.

Mare three years:—First, M. A. C. on Queen; 2nd, Owosso Sugar Co. on Princesse De Forcies.

Mare two years old:—First, M. A. C. on Belle; 2nd, Owosso Sugar Co. on Elise D'Everbecq.

Mare one year old:—First, Owosso Sugar Co. on Marmotte de Petit; 2nd, Owosso Sugar Co. on Alga Farceur.

Mare colt:—First, Owosso Sugar Co. on Deesse; 2nd, Owosso Sugar Co. on Crisoline.

Champion stallion:—First, Owosso Sugar Co. on Manage.

Champion mare:—First, M. A. C. on Belle; 2nd, M. A. C. on Queen.

Stallion and four of his get, any age:—First, Owosso Sugar Co. on Rubis 3004; 2nd, Owosso Sugar Co. on Sants Peurde Hamal 34461.

Mare and two of her produce any age:—First and 2nd, Owosso Sugar Co.; 3rd, McClain & Sons.

Breeder's herd, stallion and three mares, all owned by same exhibitor. First and 2nd, Owosso Sugar Co.

Clydesdales.

Stallion five years old or over:—First, George Ackerman & Sons, Elkton, Mich., on Marquis Best.

Stallion three years old:—First, Ackerman & Sons Co. on Earl Willing.

Stallion two years old:—First, Conyngham Bros., Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Longwater Fashion; 2nd, Conyngham Bros. on Decoration; 3rd, Ackerman & Sons on Handsome Prince.

Stallion one year old:—First, Conyngham Bros. on Gallant Knight; 2nd, Conyngham Bros. on Good Knight.

Stallion colt:—First, Ackerman & Sons on Huron Prince.

Mare five years or over:—First, Conyngham Bros. on Elma; 2nd, M. A. C. on Osceola Dutchess; 3rd, Conyngham Bros. on Lady Rodgers; 4th, Conyngham Bros. on Rosebud of Warylip; 5th, Ackerman & Sons on Oakland Queen.

Mare four years old:—First, M. A. C. on Fair Maid; 2nd, Ackerman & Sons on Charming Princess.

Mare three years old:—First, Conyngham Bros. on White Heather; 2nd, Conyngham Bros. on Bonnie Jean; 3rd, Ackerman & Sons on Charming Lily; 4th, Ackerman & Sons on Flower Girl.

Mare two years old:—First, Conyngham Bros. on Scottish Bluebell; 2nd, Conyngham on Diamond Queen; 3rd, Ackerman & Sons on Rose Bud; 4th, Conyngham on Diamond Rose; 5th, Ackerman & Sons on Dolle Rene.

Mare one year old:—First, Conyngham Bros. on Wild Rose; 2nd, Ackerman & Sons on Buchlyvie Belle; 3rd, Conyngham Bros. on Heather Blossom; 4th, Ackerman & Sons on Joy Belle.

Mare colt:—First, Ackerman & Sons on Nora Willing; 2nd, Ackerman & Sons on Annabelle; 3rd, M. A. C. on Maid out of Fair Maid.

Champion stallion:—First, Conyngham Bros. on Long Water Fashion.

Champion mare:—First, Conyngham Bros. on Elma.

Stallion and four of his get, any age:—First, Conyngham Bros.; 2nd and 3rd, Ackerman & Sons.

Mare and two of her produce, any age:—First, Conyngham Bros.; 2nd, 3rd and 4th, Ackerman & Sons.

Breeder's herd, stallion and three mares, all owned by same exhibitor:—First, Conyngham Bros.; 2nd and 3rd, Ackerman & Sons.

Pure-bred Draft Mares and Geldings.

Pair pure-bred draft mares or geldings or mare and gelding, to be shown in harness and hitched to a suitable wagon or truck; horses to count 75 per cent; rig 25 per cent:—First, Conyngham Bros; 2nd, Owosso Sugar Co.; 3rd, McClain & Sons; 4th, Ackerman & Sons.

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Stallion three years or over:—First, Fred L. Arner, on Marble Master.

Heavy Grade Mares and Geldings. Pair of heavy draft mares or geldings, 3,200 pounds or over, to be shown in harness and hitched to a suitable wagon or truck; horses to count 75 per cent; rig 25 per cent:—First, Owosso Sugar Co.

Draft Horse Specials.

A special prize of \$50 will be awarded to the firm or individual exhibiting the largest number of draft horses, provided the exhibit consists of fifteen or more animals:—First, Owosso Sugar Co.

Best aged Michigan-owned draft stallion:—First, Owosso Sugar Co.

Best aged Michigan-owned draft mare:—First, Owosso Sugar Co.

Percheron.

Stallion five years old or over:—First, Lonzo McClain & Sons, Lima, on Millet.

Stallion two years old:—First, McClain & Sons on Chancellor.

Stallion one year old:—First, McClain & Sons on Model; 2nd, M. A. C. on Jalapina.

Stallion colt:—First, McClain & Sons on Perfection; 2nd, McClain on Preference.

Mare five years or over:—First, McClain & Sons on Percheron III; 2nd, McClain on Harline.

Mare three years old:—First, M. A. C. on Lattie II; 2nd, McClain & Sons on Beauty.

Mare two years old:—First, M. A. C. on Leila.

Mare one year old:—First, McClain & Sons on Modesty; 2nd, McClain & Sons on Modern.

Mare colt:—First, McClain on Mil-lie; 2nd, McClain on Black Beauty.

Champion stallion:—First, McClain on Millett.

Champion mare:—First, McClain on Percheron III.

Stallion and four of his get, any age:—First, McClain on Millet; 2nd, McClain.

Mare and two of her produce, any age:—First, McClain.

(Continued on page 273).



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REGISTERED Aberdeen-Angus. Ten heifers, six bulls from eight to fourteen months. Best of breeding, the growthy kind that make good. Reasonable. Inquire F. J. WILBER, Olio, Mich.

Reg. Aberdeen Angus

bulls and heifers of the very best of breeding, from 12 to 15 months of age. For next 30 days will price bulls at \$100.00. Real bargains. Inspection invited. RUSSELL BROS., Merrill, Mich.

Registered Guernsey Bulls for sale. 2 sired by Gay Boy of Halcrow. 1 sired by Avondale's Choice. All one yr. old, ready for service. 1 born July 26th 1921, sired by Avondale's Choice. All beautifully marked brown and white. Address Dr. W. R. Baker 4900 Fort St., West, Phone 629, Detroit, Mich.

Registered Guernseys—\$100 buys the last bull we have, old enough for light service—it will pay you to find out more about this fellow. No reactors—no abortion—a clean herd. J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

GUERNSEYS—REGISTERED BULL CALVES
HICKS' GUERNSEY FARM, Saginaw, W.S. Mich.

Guernsey Females of superior breeding, at reduced prices. Tuberculin tested. Send for sale list to day. G. A. WIGENT, Watervliet, Mich.

FOR SALE Registered Female Guernsey. GEO. W. REEVES, 307 S. Division St., Grand Rapids, Mich.

WinnWood Herd

Registered
Holstein-Friesian Cattle

We breed them to sell. If you are looking for seed stock, we have it.

John H. Winn, [Inc.]
Rochester, 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.

Four 32 lb. Yearling Bulls

Sired by SEGIS KORNDYKE DENJLANDER, a 32 lb. son of a twice Michigan State Ribbon winner; her dam 29½ lbs. One these calves from a 30 lb. dam, one a 28½ lb. dam, one a 19 lb. 3 yr. old with only ¼ udder, one 16 lb. 2 yr. old. Two of dams are daughters of King Segis Pontiac, a 37 lb. son of King Segis. Federally tested June 10. Herd under State and Federal supervision. Priced at half value. A. G. WADE, White Pigeon, Mich.

"Top Notch" Holsteins

Buy a "milk" Bull of Quality from the Breeders of the world's only cow to produce 800 lbs. milk in 7 days, having an 800 lb. daughter.

Our herd is rich in the blood of Colantha 4ths Johanna, the only cow that ever held all world's records in every division from one day to one year at the same time. She produced 651.70 lbs. milk in 7 days. We are offering for sale a bull, whose dam exceeds this record by over 7½ lbs. in 7 days.

His dam's records are:
Milk 1 Day 100.1 lbs.
Milk 7 Days 659.3 lbs.
Butter 7 Days 26.31 lbs.

His name is KING VALE CORNUCOPIA WAYNE, No. 312599 Born February 6, 1920

His dam and sire's two nearest dams average
Butter 7 Days 33.02 lbs.
Milk 7 Days 607.3 lbs.
Handsomely marked about one third white.
\$50.00 f. o. b. Howell.

McPHERSON FARMS CO., Howell, Mich.
All herds under U. S. Supervision.

A Proven Blood Line

KING SEGIS transmitted to his sons the power to transmit to their daughters the greatest of production over long periods. It is his offspring that has recently made the greatest yearly production ever dreamed of 37,381.4 pounds of milk in a year.

We have for sale at moderate prices. Beautiful individuals of show type KING SEGIS BULLS.

GRAND RIVER STOCK FARM,
315 N. East Ave., Jackson, Mich. C. J. Spencer, Owner,
Under State and Federal Supervision

O. I. C. HOGS

all ages sired by Callaway Edd 1918 world's grand champ. boar and C. C. Schoolmaster 1919 world's grand champion also Wonder Big Type and Giant Buster. Write your wants, all stock shipped on approval.

CRANDELL'S PRIZE HOGS,

Cass City, Mich.

Reg. Holsteins for sale at all times either sex. Bulls or heifers, prices reasonable. Write or come and see them. HENRY S. ROHLFS, R. 1, Akron, Mich.

Reg. Holsteins and Berkshires, most any age, either sex, priced according to other commodities. Write or come. B. B. REAVEY, Akron, 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.

For Sale Registered Holstein Cows with record \$200.00 to \$350.00. Date Holstein Farms, Baroda, Berrien County, Mich.

Herefords

20 Cows of extra quality and breeding, 12 of them bred to our \$5200.00 son of Old Repeater, also bulls not related.

Allen Bros. Paw Paw, Mich.
or 616 So. Westnidge Ave.,
Kalamazoo, Michigan

Lakewood Herefords

For quick action, will make attractive prices on two big boned, husky bull calves, 10 and 11 months old, registered. E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Mich.

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

The Wildwood Farm

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

Lillie Farmstead Jerseys Bull calves from R. of M. cows. COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Mich.

Jersey Bulls For Sale ready for service from R. of M. dams. T. B. tested. Will give time. SMITH & PARKER, R. 4, Howell, Mich.

BIDWELL SHORTHORNS
BUY A BULL

that will put weight on your dairy calves—the difference will soon pay for the bull. Now selling good Scotch and Scotch-topped yearlings, reasonably priced. We guarantee every animal to be a breeder. Federal Test. One hour from Toledo, Ohio, N. Y. C. R. R.

BIDWELL STOCK FARM,
Box D, Tecumseh, Michigan

Richland Shorthorns

We offer a few choice Scotch heifers with calves at foot. This is good foundation stock and the calves are all from top sires. Prices reasonable. Write your wants and see the cattle.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS,

Office at Tawas City, Mich., Herd at Prescott, Mich.

The Maple's Shorthorns

Kirklevington Lad, by Imp. Hartford Welfare, in service. Stock for sale.

J. V. WISE, Gobleville, Mich.

Shorthorns. Bull calves for sale from the best milking blood obtainable. ROSEMARY FARMS, Williamston, Mich.

BUY SHORTHORNS of Central Michigan Breeders' Association at farmers' prices. Write for sale list to M. E. Miller, Sec'y, Greenville, Mich.

Shorthorn Bull calf for sale from Imp. dam. Sire Cumberland bred from Imp. dam. J. A. BARNUM, Union City, Mich.

FIVE BRED HEIFERS

that we will sell cheap if taken at once. Inquire about them or better come and see them. CARR BROS. & CO., Bad Axe, Mich.

Francisco Farm Shorthorns

and BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS. Now offering 3 heifers, 2 bulls, all Scotch. Sows to farrow in Aug. and Sept. Spring pigs. 60 head to choose from. POPE BROS. CO., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Shorthorn Bull for sale. Fames Pride 724792. 3 yrs. old; roan. Very gentle and a fine specimen of the breed. Price \$200. W. E. Bartley, Alma, Mich.

Shorthorns and O. I. C's. Young heifers and bulls. Tuberculin tested. Spring pigs and bred gilts cholera immune. All stock registered free and guaranteed satisfactory. J. A. WILK & Son, Alma, Mich.

See Us At The Fairs
with our Red Polled Cattle.
WESTBROOK BROS., Ionia, Mich.

HOGS

Berkshire spring pigs, either sex, \$10, \$12 and \$15 according to age. Also fall gilts and yearling sows. CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.

Duroc Jerseys A few extra good fall boars, and a choice lot of spring pigs of the heavy boned type popular blood lines at reasonable prices. DROTT & BERNIS, Monroe, Mich.

Chester Whites Choice March boars; new blood for old customers; cholera immune; price right. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

Chester Whites A few choice spring gilts and boars left. GEORGE D. SPRINGER, R. 6, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Brookwater Duroc Jerseys

SPRING BOARS sired by Panama Special 55th, Big Bone Giant Sensation and Brookwater Demonstrator. The best of the breed, Order one by mail or come to the farm. You will like them when you see them. Prices reasonable.

BROOKWATER FARM, Ann Arbor, Mich.
H. W. Mumford, Owner J. B. Andrews, Mgr.

DUROC JERSEYS: A few choice bred gilts for sale. CAREY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, Mich.

Duroc Jerseys

Gilts bred for fall farrow at reasonable prices. RUSH BROS., Oakwood Farm, Romeo, Mich.



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

Phillips Bros, Riga, Mich.

Woodlawn Farm Duroc hogs are from select breeding stock, well mated for size, type and color. Herd boars, sows and pigs, will ship C.O.D. and furnish Reg. certificate. W. E. Bartley, Alma, Mich.

PEACH HILL FARM

Offers gilts sired by or bred to Peach Hill Orion King 152489 INWOOD BROS., Romeo, Michigan

Collinsdale Duroc Jerseys

Lyons, Mich. R. 1, L. A. Burhans, Owner

Herd Boars
Wolverine Pathfinder by Pathfinder
Wolverine Sensation by Great Orion Sensation.
Wolverine Renown Wonder by Great Wonder IAM
Fall boar and gilts by the Sensation boar.
100 spring pigs from these boars.

Herd Sows breeding
O. C. K., Pathfinder and Big Bone Giant.

Duroc Jerseys Am booking orders for spring pigs. E. D. HEYDENBERG, Wayland, Mich.

DUROC SOWS and gilts bred to Jacks Cherry Orion King No. 189259 Son of the \$10,000 boar owned by Longview Farm, Le Summit, Mo. also young boars ready for service out of good sows. Apply THE JENNINGS FARM, Bailey, Mich.

Duroc Have some choice spring boars sired by Great King Orion Col. No. 189045, double immune, priced reasonable. HARRY FOWLER, Sturgis, Mich.

Sows Bred to Michigan Orion Sensation (a great son of Great Orion's Sensation) and Michigan Demonstrator (one of largest and best boars in Michigan) for sale at conversative prices. Also growthy strong boars and gilts. Michigan Farm, Pavilion Mich., Kalamazoo, Co.

O. I. C's. Last fall gilts bred to farrow in Aug. boars for service, also spring pigs for sale. MILO H. PETERSON, Ionia, R. 2, Mich., Elmhurst Farm.

O. I. C's Choice gilts for April and May farrow, also fall pigs. Booking orders for spring pigs. A. J. BARKER & SON, Belmont, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS

spring boars that will improve your hogs, of Orion Cherry King, Col., and Pathfinder breeding, at reasonable prices. Write us your wants. Bred sows and gilts all sold. W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

O. I. C. and Chester White Swine. Strictly Big Type with Quality. I am sold out of everything but Spring pigs. Have the finest lot I ever bred. Meet me at the State Fair and other leading fairs of the State. And see a sample of our hogs and pigs. NEWMAN'S STOCK FARM, R. 4, Marlette, Mich.



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

O. I. C's. one yearling boar, last fall gilts bred for next fall farrow; this spring pigs not akin, big growthy stock, reg. free. City's phone. ½ mile west of Depot, OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.

O. I. C's. Special prices on spring pigs from prize winning stock. Must be sold to make room. WEBER BROS. Phone R. O. 408, 10 mile Rd. W., Royal Oak, 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.

CHANGE DIET OF SWINE GRADUALLY.

USUALLY at this season of the year there is an increase in the amount of disease in the swine herds. Frequently little hog cholera is found during the summer, but with fall conditions much more is reported. The aggravating cause often is the change from dry to green corn. Hogs accustomed to dry feeds all summer are put upon green corn quickly without being allowed enough time for their digestive systems to become accustomed to the radical change in feed. Then diseases which had not been able to get a hold upon the hogs when healthy begin to affect the weaker ones of the herd.

Prevention of such disease attacks consists in avoiding too radical feed changes. By allowing ten days or two weeks time for the change to green corn, with a gradual elimination of dry grains, there will be less chance of lowering the animal's resistance to disease. Feed also with the green corn some protein feed, such as tankage or linseed meal. Experiments show beyond a doubt that hogs so fed are healthier and make more rapid and cheaper gains than those fed on corn alone.—E. F. F.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

Advice through this column is given free to our subscribers. 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.

Irregular Form of Strangles.—Have a four-year-old horse that had an attack of distemper last winter. This summer he has a large swelling on side and upper part of neck close to head. When pressure is applied, he flinches as if it hurt him. I imagine there is some swelling on opposite side of neck. Does this bunch come from bad teeth or distemper? C. D. W., Rose City, Mich.—Doubtless a cold abscess is forming which in time will break open; however, it is good practice to liberate pus whenever it forms. Clip off hair and apply tincture of iodine every day or two. Give him one dram doses of potassium iodide in feed or in drinking water twice daily. It is considered good practice to give serum treatment to such a horse, but of course your veterinarian is the person to apply it.

Cow Gives Bloody Milk.—I have a two-year-old heifer that calves last December. In June she began giving bloody milk; she is a premium cow and will again come fresh in November. We are very anxious to have her cured. Mrs. E. A. M., Berrien Center, Mich.—Blood may escape with milk when the udder has been injured by blows, also when it is congested or inflamed, when the circulation through it has been suddenly increased by richer and more abundant food, or when the cow is under the excitement of heat. In milk which becomes red after it is drawn it may be due to the presence in it of the Micrococcus prodigiosus, this also grows on bread. Rough milking is a common cause, therefore careful milking is a remedy. Lack of bedding or allowing cows to hook each other are also causes. If you can figure out the cause, then remove it, she will soon cease giving bloody milk.

Weak Back.—We have three shoats four months old that are weak in the back, and they are gradually growing worse. None of the remedies we have tried help them. I wish you would tell me what ails them and what to do for them. E. N., Midland, Mich.—During the hot weather if pigs have access to wallow, which is supplied with cold spring water, they are likely to suffer from stiffness and have more or less back trouble; feeding too much corn is another common cause, lack of exercise and sleeping in too damp place will produce muscular soreness. Give each pig five or ten grain doses of sodium salicylate two or three times a day, rub back with mustard and water three times a week. Feed less corn more oats, oil meal, tankage and grass.

LIVE STOCK AWARDS AT STATE FAIR.

(Continued from page 271).
age:—First, McClain on Perch III; 2nd, McClain on Harline.
Breeder's herd, stallion and three mares, all owned by same exhibitor:—First and 2nd, McClain & Sons.
Sheep.

The showing of sheep was the heaviest in the history of the fair. About 1,200 animals were in the pens. All classes were filled, some of which had not been represented at previous sessions of this fair. In all there were about thirty flocks, of which Ohio sent four and New York one—the remainder being from Michigan breeders. The fine wools were shown in unusually large numbers. In many classes the placing was extremely difficult, due to the large number of excellent animals. C. J. Kellogg, of Reading, judged the coarse, long and middlewool classes, while Prof. George H. Brown, of the Michigan Agricultural College, did the work in the fine wool division. This is how the judging resulted:

Shropshires.

Ram two years old or over:—First, P. D. Lockwood, Bellefontaine, Ohio, on Broughton 2647; 2nd, Herbert E. Powell & Son, Ionia, Mich., on McKerrrow's 4034; 3rd, Powell & Son on Powell's 910; 4th, Pearl Wurts, Attica, Ohio, on Wurts 260; 5th, Pearl Wurts on Wurts 286.

Ram one year old:—First, Lockwood on P. D. Lockwood 137; 2nd, Lockwood on McKenow's 4328; 3rd, Powell & Son on Powell's 930; 4th, Powell & Son on Powell's 936; 5th, Armstrong Bros., Fowlerville, Mich., on Greens 772.

Ram lamb:—First, Powell & Son on Powell's 967; 2nd, Wurts on Wurts 348; 3rd, Lockwood on P. D. Lockwood 166; 4th, C. J. Middleton, Clayton, Mich.; 5th, Wurts on Wurts 369.

Ewe two years or over:—First, Lockwood on Mintens 321; 2nd, Wurts on Wurts 223; 3rd, Powell & Son on Powell's 901; 4th, Middleton; 5th, Armstrong Bros. on Armstrong Bros 321.

Ewe one year old:—First, Lockwood on P. D. Lockwood 133; 2nd, Lockwood on P. D. Lockwood 145; 3rd, Wurts on Wurts 308; 4th, Wurts on Wurts 308; 5th, Powell & Son on Powell's 929.

Ewe lamb:—First, Lockwood on P. D. Lockwood 171; 2nd, Middleton; 3rd, Wurts on Wurts 333; 4th, Powell & Son on Powell's 969; 5th, Wurts on Wurts 334.

Champion ram:—First and 2nd, Lockwood.
Champion ewe:—First and 2nd, Lockwood.

Flock:—First, Lockwood; 2nd, Wurts; 3rd, Powell & Son; 4th, Middleton; 5th, Armstrong Bros.

Breeder's young flock:—First, Lockwood; 2nd, Wurts; 3rd, Powell & Son; 4th, Armstrong Bros.

Lamb flock:—First, Powell & Son; 2nd, Wurts; 3rd, Lockwood; 4th, Armstrong Bros.

Get of sire:—First, Powell & Son; 2nd, Wurts; 3rd, Lockwood; 4th, Armstrong Bros.

Hampshires.

Ram two years or over:—First, C. L. Mitchell, Lucas, Ohio; 2nd, A. M. Welch & Sons, Ionia, Mich.; 3rd, Mitchell; 4th, Welch & Sons; 5th, Welch.

Ram one year old:—First and 2nd, Mitchell; 3rd, 4th, and 5th, Welch & Sons.

Ram lamb:—First, Mitchell; 2nd, Welch & Sons; 4th and 5th, Welch & Sons.

Ewe two years old or over:—First and 2nd, Mitchell; 3rd, 4th and 5th, Welch & Sons.

Ewe one year old:—First and 2nd, Mitchell; 3rd and 4th, Welch & Sons; 5th, L. C. Kelley, Plymouth, Mich.

Ewe lamb:—First, Mitchell; 2nd, Welch & Sons; 3rd, Mitchell; 4th, Welch & Sons; 5th, Kelly.

Champion ram:—First and 2nd, Mitchell.

Champion ewe:—First and 2nd, Mitchell.

Flock:—First, Mitchell; 2nd, Welch & Sons; 3rd, Kelly.

Breeder's young flock:—1st, Mitchell; 2nd, Welch & Sons; 3rd, Kelly.

Lamb flock:—First, Mitchell; 2nd, Welch & Sons; 3rd, Kelly.

Get of sire:—First, Mitchell; 2nd, Welch & Sons; 3rd, Kelly.

Oxford Downs.

Ram two years old or over:—First, George W. Heskett, Fulton, Ohio; 2nd, Adam A. Armstrong, Fergus, Ont., on Kelmscolonian 45217; 3rd, Armstrong on Armstrong's 264; 4th, Fred T. Lee, Simcoe, Ont.; 5th, Heskett.

Ram one year old:—First, Heskett; 2nd, Lee on Helbon 25; 3rd, Heskett; 4th, F. E. Simpson, Ypsilanti, Mich.; 5th, Armstrong on Armstrong's 382.

Ram lamb:—First and 2nd, Heskett; 3rd, Lee on Helbon 40; 4th, Heskett; 5th, Lee on Helbon 41.

Ewe two years old or over:—First and 2nd, Heskett; 3rd, Lee; 4th, Simpson; 5th, Armstrong on Dr. Ramsey's 88.

Ewe one year old:—First, Lee on Helbon 27; 2nd, Heskett; 3rd, Heskett; 4th, Simpson; 5th, Armstrong on Armstrong's 369.

Ewe lamb:—First, Heskett; 2d, Lee on Helbon 42; 3rd, Heskett; 4th, Armstrong on Armstrong's 471; 5th, Lee on Helbon 43.

Champion ram:—First and 2nd, Heskett.

Champion ewe:—First, Lee; 2nd, Heskett.

Flock:—First, Heskett; 2nd, Lee; 3rd, Armstrong; 4th, Simpson; 5th, Hogselt & Sly, New London, Ont.

Breeder's young flock:—First, Lee; 2nd, Heskett; 3rd, Armstrong.

Lamb flock:—First, Armstrong; 2d, Lee; 3rd, Heskett.

Horned Dorset.

Ram two years old or over:—First, L. A. Bradford, Rochester, Ohio.

Ram one year old:—First, Bradford on Bradford's 169; 2nd, Bradford on Bradford's 167; 3rd, Kelly & Son, Plymouth, Mich.

Ram lamb:—1st, Bradford on Bradford's 195; 2nd, Bradford; 3rd, L. C. Kelly & Son.

Ewe two years or over:—First, Bradford on Miner's 2497; 2nd, Bradford on Bradford's 122; 3rd, Kelly & Son.

Ewe one year old:—First, Bradford on Bradford's 164; 2nd, Bradford; 3rd, Bradford on Bradford's 166; 4th, Kelly & Son.

Ewe lamb:—1st, Bradford on Bradford's 196; 2nd, Bradford on Bradford's 194; 3rd, Bradford on Bradford's 197; 4th, Kelly & Son.

Champion ram:—First and 2nd, Bradford.

Champion ewe:—First and 2nd, Bradford.

Flock:—First, Bradford; 2nd, Kelly & Son.

Breeder's young flock:—First, Bradford.

Lamb flock:—Bradford.

Get of sire:—First, Bradford.

Tunis.

Ram two years old or over:—First, Ralph E. Owen, Fulton, N. Y., on Owen's Royal; 2nd, M. L. Owen, Fulton, N. Y., on Don; 3rd, F. E. Simpson, Ypsilanti, Mich.; 4th, L. R. Kuney, Adrian, Mich.

Ram one year old:—First, R. E. Owen on Owen's Jr.; 2nd, M. L. Owen on Jake; 3rd, Simpson.

Ram lamb:—First, R. E. Owen on Owen's 505; 2nd, R. E. Owen on Hays 111; 3rd, R. E. Owen on Owen's 506; 4th, M. L. Owen on Owen's 507; 5th, Kelly & Son.

Ewe two years old or over:—First, Owen on Scoene Lee; 2nd, Owen on Owen's 301; 3rd, Simpson; 4th, Kuney; 5th, M. L. Owen on Hays 38.

Ewe one year old:—First, R. E. Owen on Owen's 400; 2nd, Owen on Owen's 401; 3rd, M. L. Owen on Hay 103; 4th, Simpson; 5th, Kelly & Son.

Ewe lamb:—First, R. E. Owen on Owen's 500; 2nd, R. E. Owen on Hays 110; 3rd, R. E. Owen on Owen's 501; 4th, M. L. Owen on Owen's 504; 5th, Kuney.

Champion ram:—First, R. E. Owen; 2nd, M. L. Owen.

Champion ewe:—First and 2nd, R. E. Owen.

Flock:—First, R. E. Owen; 2nd, M. L. Owen; 3rd, Simpson; 4th, Kelly & Son; 5th, Kuney.

Breeder's young flock:—First, R. E. Owen.

Lamb flock:—First, R. E. Owen.

Get of sire:—First, R. E. Owen; 2nd, Simpson.

Cheviots.

Ram two years old or over:—First, Raymond D. Grieve, Xenia, Ohio; 2nd, L. A. Bradford, Rochester, Ohio, on Bradford 155; 3rd, L. C. Kelly & Son, Plymouth, Mich.

Ram one year old:—First, Grieve; 2nd, A. C. Grieve & Son, Xenia, Ohio; 3rd, Bradford on Bradford's 173; 4th, Benj. D. Kelly, Plymouth, Mich.; 5th, Bradford on Bradford's 171.

Ram lamb:—First, R. D. Grieve; 2nd, Bradford on Bradford's 209; 3rd, Bradford on Bradford's 211; 4th, B. D. Kelly; 5th, Grieve & Son.

Ewe two years or over:—1st, Bradford on Bradford's 152; 2nd, Bradford on Bradford's 159; 3rd and 4th, R. D. Grieve; 5th, Grieve & Son.

Ewe one year old:—First and 2nd, Grieve; 3rd, Grieve & Son; 4th, Bradford on Bradford's 182; 5th, Bradford on Bradford's 188.

Ewe lamb:—First, Grieve; 2nd, Bradford on Bradford's 208; 3rd, Grieve & Son; 4th, Bradford on Bradford's 216; 5th, Grieve & Son.

Champion ram:—First, Grieve; 2nd, Grieve & Son.

Champion ewe:—First, Grieve; 2nd, Bradford.

Flock:—First, Grieve; 2nd, Bradford; 3rd, Grieve & Son; 4th, Kelly.

Breeder's young flock:—First, R. D. Grieve; 2nd, Bradford; 3rd, Grieve & Son; 4th, Kelly & Son.

Lamb flock:—First, Grieve; 2nd, Bradford; 3rd, Grieve & Son.

Get of sire:—First, Grieve; 2nd, Bradford; 3rd, Grieve & Son; 4th, Kelly & Son.

Cotswolds.

Ram two years or over:—First, L. A. Bradford, Rochester, Ohio, on Morgan 829; 2nd, Peter W. Hintz, Clyde, Ohio, on Goodfellow 230; 3rd, Hintz on Hintz 620; 4th, Shuttleworth Bros., Ypsilanti, Mich., on Morgan's 791; 5th, Shuttleworth Bros. on Morgan's 785.

Ram one year old:—First, Hintz on Hintz 631; 2nd, Hintz on Hintz 630; 3rd, Shuttleworth Bros.; 4th, Shuttleworth Bros.; 5th, Bradford on J. C. Ross 708.

Ram lamb:—First, Hintz on Hintz 647; 2nd, Shuttleworth Bros.; 3rd, L. R. Kuney, Adrian, Mich.; 4th, Kuney; 5th, Shuttleworth Bros.

Ewe two years or over:—1st, Hintz on Thompson's 91; 2nd, Bradford on Ross 672; 3rd, Hintz on Hintz 616; 4th, Shuttleworth Bros. on Morgan's 833; 5th, Kuney.

Ewe one year:—First, Shuttleworth Bros.; 2nd, Hintz on Hintz 633; 3rd, Bradford on Morgan 875; 4th, Hintz on Hintz 644; 5th, Shuttleworth Bros.

Ewe lamb:—First, Kuney; 2d, Hintz on Hintz 650; 3rd, Hintz on Hintz 652; 4th, Bradford on Bradford's 205; 5th, Shuttleworth Bros.

Champion ram:—First, Bradford; 2nd, Hintz.

Champion ewe:—First, Bradford; 2nd, Shuttleworth Bros.

Flock:—First, Hintz; 2nd, Bradford; 3rd, Shuttleworth Bros.

Breeder's young flock:—1st, Hintz; 2nd, Shuttleworth Bros.

Lamb flock:—First, Hintz; 2nd, Shuttleworth Bros.

Get of sire:—First, Hintz; 2nd, Shuttleworth Bros.

Southdowns.

Ram two years old or over:—First, C. L. Mitchell, Lucas, Ohio; 2nd, L. C. Kelly & Son, Plymouth, Mich.; 3rd, Mitchell; 4th, Benj. D. Kelly, Plymouth, Mich.

Ram one year old:—1st, 2nd and 3rd, Mitchell; 4th, Kelly & Son.

Ram lamb:—First and 2nd, Mitchell; 3rd and 4th, Kelly & Son.

Ewe two years old or over:—First, Kelly & Son; 2nd and 3rd, Mitchell; 4th, Kelly.

Ewe one year old:—First and 2nd, Mitchell; 3rd, Kelly & Son; 4th, Kelly; 5th, Kelly & Son.

Ewe lamb:—First and 2nd, Mitchell; 3rd, Kelly & Son; 4th, Kelly; 5th, Kelly & Son.

Flock:—First, Mitchell; 2nd, Kelly & Son; 3rd, Kelly.

Champion ram:—First and 2nd, Mitchell.

Champion ewe:—1st, Kelly & Son; 2nd, Mitchell.

Breeder's young flock:—1st, Mitchell; 2nd, Kelly & Son.

Lamb flock:—First, Mitchell; 2nd, Kelly & Son.

Get of sire:—First, Mitchell; 2nd, Kelly & Son.

Leicester.

Ram two years old or over:—First, Wm. McLean & Sons, Kerrwood, Ont.; 2nd, C. D. McLean, Kerrwood, Ont.; 3rd, Shuttleworth Bros., Ypsilanti, Mich.; 4th, Shuttleworth Bros.; 5th, Shuttleworth Bros.

Ram one year old:—First, McLean & Sons; 2nd, C. J. Middleton, Clayton, Mich.; 3rd, McLean; 4th, McLean & Sons; 5th, Shuttleworth Bros.

Ram lamb:—First, McLean & Sons; 2nd, McLean; 3rd, McLean & Sons; 4th, McLean; 5th, Shuttleworth Bros.

Ewe two years or over:—First, McLean & Sons; 2nd, G. G. Shuttleworth, Washington, Mich.; 3rd, McLean; 4th, McLean & Sons; 5th, McLean.

Ewe one year old:—First, McLean & Sons; 2nd, McLean; 3rd, McLean & Sons; 4th, Middleton; 5th, Shuttleworth.

Ewe lamb:—First, McLean & Sons; 2nd, McLean; 3rd, McLean & Sons; 4th, McLean; 5th, Shuttleworth.

Champion ram:—First, McLean; 2d, McLean & Sons.

Champion ewe:—First, McLean; 2d, McLean & Sons.

Flock:—First, McLean & Sons; 2nd, McLean; 3rd, Shuttleworth Bros.; 4th, Middleton.

Breeder's young flock:—First, McLean & Sons; 2nd, McLean; 3rd, Shuttleworth Bros.

Lamb flock:—First, McLean & Sons; 2nd, McLean; 3rd, Shuttleworth Bros.

Get of sire:—First, McLean & Sons; 2nd, McLean; 3rd, Shuttleworth Bros.

(Continued on page 275).

CATTLE

GUERNSEYS. Federal Accredited Herd No. 9407. Four grandsons of Carrie Hillhurst, record 814 lbs. b. f. A. A. Class, out of cows now on test. Priced right. Best producing cow in Jackson Co., 6 yrs. old. \$500 gets her. G. W. & H. G. RAY, Albion, Mich.

HOGS

O. I. C.'s choice boars and spring pigs at farmers prices. CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

L.T.P.C. \$15, \$20 & \$25

Our top notch stretchy boar pigs are weaned and ready to ship. They are sired by such boars as Harts Block Price Cline's Big Bob, Right Kind Clan and Leonard's Big Bob. HART, FULCHER AND CLINE, Address F. T. Hart, St. Louis, Mich.

O. I. C. GILTS Bred for June and July farrow. H. W. MANN, Dansville, Mich.

Advanced Type P.C. Pigs

Boars and gilts from the world's greatest blood lines. Clansman, Giant Buster, The Ace, etc. A few pigs of either sex ready to go at weaning. Boar Pigs \$18. Gilts at \$25.

A few splendid sows and a Giant Buster boar, 2 years old. Unmatchable bargains, unmatched quality. Send check quick for first choice.

Easton Farms, Buchanan, Mich.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Spring pigs of either sex. Sired by F's Clansman Grand Champion Boar 1920 and by Smooth Buster 1st. Jr. yearling 1920. Priced to sell. Write or see them. A. A. Feldkamp, R. 2, Manchester, Mich.

Big Type P.C. some very choice boars double-immune, out 100 lb. sire and mammoth sows from Iowa's greatest herds, E. J. Mathewson, Burr Oak, Mich.

Big Type Poland China Boars Ready for service, long stretchy fellows. Grandsons of Gertsdale Timm, weighing better than 300 lbs., also spring pigs. Grandsons of Leonard Bib Bob. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write. DORUS HOVER, Akron, Michigan

L. S. P. C. a few choice boars bred gilts all sold. Also a grandson of The Clansman and Harrison Big Bob. H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas. A great litter by Checkers; dam a grand-daughter of Giant Buster are for sale now. They were farrowed Mar. 11, and were purchased of Jim Bloemendaal, Alton, Ia. in dam. Do you want the best the breed produces? Come over and see them. Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.

FOR SALE:—A wonderful yearling boar fine spring boar, full pigs.

Can satisfy your wants in anything from suckling pigs to Mature Herd boars and sows. Public Sale November 10th. YOUNG BROS., Niles, Mich.

Sows bred for spring litters all sold. Have some choice gilts bred for Aug. litters, also some Sept. boars for sale. Clyde Fisher, R. 3, St. Louis, Mich.

Leonard's Big Type P.C. the kind that make good spring boars, full pigs, at private sale. Public sale October 27, write for catalogue. E. R. LEONARD, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE Poland Chinas, leading strains at lowest prices. Both sex, all ages, and bred sows and gilts.

G. A. BAUMGARDNER, R. 2, Middleville, Mich.

L. T. P. C. Nothing for sale at present. Thanks to my customers. W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.

P. C. swine, large type, March and Apr. pigs. Sired by "King Wonder", for sale, sent out on approval. R. W. MILLS, Salsine, Mich.

Poland Chinas 3 high class boars 4 mo. old from daughter of Big Bob Masterton. \$35 registered. FERNWOOD FARM, Evart, Mich.

Hampshire bred gilts now ready for Aug and Sept. farrow; spring and fall boar pigs at a bargain. JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

FOR SALE YORKSHIRE GILTS

bred for Sept. farrowing. WATERMAN & WATERMAN, Ann Arbor, Mich.

SHEEP

INGLESIDE SHROPSHIRE

During the past 30 years Ingleside Farm has produced over a 1000 Shropshires of sustained excellence, but never before have we been able to present to our ever-widening circle of satisfied customers such an attractive offering of Shropshires of all ages.

In rams we have a strong assortment of lambs, yearlings and aged rams—splendid individuals of the choicest breeding obtainable. We have young ewes of quality for exhibition or foundation stock. We can supply 2 or 3 fitted flocks for show at county fairs.

Write your wants—or better yet, come and inspect this stock personally. H. E. POWELL & SON, IONIA, MICH.

60 Head Registered Shropshire ewe and ram lambs also yearling rams good size and type. Priced to sell. Established 1890. C. LEMEN, Dexter, Mich.

Idlewild Stock Farms offer for sale thirty Shropshire and Leicester rams. See our exhibit at Detroit, Jackson, Adrian, and Hillsdale Fairs. C. J. MIDDLETON, Proprietor, Clayton, Mich.

Kope-Kon Farms

Shropshire and Hampshire Sheep are of that quality and conformation that guarantees the sale each year of more than 200 Rams to the better farmers of Mich. The day of the scrub ram is past. Come to the farms eleven miles south of Coldwater and pick a good one at a reasonable price or we will ship and guarantee satisfaction. No fairs this year. S. L. WING, Coldwater, Mich.

The Maples Shropshires

For Sale. Extra well bred yearling Rams, also 2 yr. old stock ram sired by a Broughton Ram. Will sell a few good ewes and several Duroc Jersey spring boars. Brookwater bred. Write your wants early.

C. R. LELAND, Mich.

25 Shropshire Ewes cheap 1 Minton Ram 5 yearling. DAN BOOHER, R. 4, Evart, Mich.

Maple Lawn Farm Shropshires, rams and ram lambs of choice breeding. Wooled from nose to toes. A. E. BACON & SON, Sheridan, Mich.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 275

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, September 13.

Wheat.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 red \$1.34; No. 2 mixed \$1.31; No. 2 white \$1.31.
Chicago.—No. 2 red \$1.29; No. 2 hard \$1.28½@1.30¼; September \$1.29¾.
Toledo.—Cash No. 2 red \$1.32½; September \$1.32½; December \$1.39.

Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 yellow 60c; No. 3 yellow 59c; No. 4, 56c.
Chicago.—No. 2 mixed 55@55½c; No. 2 yellow 55½@56c.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white 42½c; No. 3 white 40c; No. 4, 34@37c.
Chicago.—No. 2 white 39@40c; No. 3 white 36@37½c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.78 per cwt.

Chicago.—The market is steady and higher. Hand-picked Michigan beans choice to fancy \$5.25@5.50; red kidney beans \$10.50.

New York.—The market is steady. Choice pea \$5.75; do medium \$5.25@5.50; kidney \$11.75@12.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 rye \$1.06.
Chicago.—No. 2 rye \$1.06½.
Toledo.—Cash \$1.03.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover, cash and October \$12; alsike \$10.50; timothy at \$2.75.

Toledo.—Prime red clover \$10.10; alsike \$10.75; timothy \$2.55.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy at \$20@21; standard and light mixed at \$18@20; No. 2 timothy \$18@19; No. 1 clover mixed \$15@16; No. 1 clover \$14@15; rye straw \$13.50@14; wheat and oat straw \$12@12.50 per ton in carlots at Detroit.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Bran \$21; standard middlings \$23; fine middlings \$27; cracked corn \$29; coarse cornmeal at \$27; chop \$22.50 per ton in 100-lb sacks.

WHEAT

The strength of the world's wheat situation is becoming more apparent and the market has shown a decided response to it. Prices have gained about twenty cents in three weeks, the highest point since the new crop year started. Receipts at primary markets last week are nearly double those of last year, but less than twenty per cent of the big run for two months has been left in the visible supply at terminals. Spring wheat has not moved rapidly enough to become a burden and the movement has fallen off in the last week. In both northwestern and Canadian markets, mills have been active buyers, although flour demand is said to be still a hand-to-mouth affair. Export purchases remain large, as only a small part of their year's requirements have been purchased thus far.

CORN

The corn crop estimate for September 1 was 3,188,000,000 bushels, a yield only exceeded by that of last year. The yield is only 48,000,000 bushels less than a year ago and 388,000,000 bushels more than the average of the preceding five years. Frost is expected in some sections of the cornbelt but most of the crop is safe.

OATS

The September 1 estimate of the oat crops was 1,090,000,000 bushels, a loss of 47,000,000 bushels during August. Last year's yield was 1,526,000,000 bushels and the average of the preceding five years was 1,433,000,000 bushels. Although the carryover of old oats was large, the available supply is considerably below average domestic consumption, especially when the low feeding value of the new crop is considered. Export demand is not yet large but is expected to develop later on. Oat prices have advanced about 25 per cent in the last three weeks. Receipts are a little more than half as large as at this time last year. Improvement in the southern outlook has increased the demand from that section.

BEANS

The bean crop is far below the average, the September 1 estimate being

8,800,000 bushels. This shows a small decline during August and is also slightly below the light crop of last year which totaled 9,100,000 bushels. The average yield during the preceding five years was 13,300,000 bushels.

SEEDS

Clover prices advanced sharply during the past week as a result of a small increase in demand. Considerable quantities of red clover, alfalfa and orchard grass seed have been imported recently but Germany is buying timothy and red-top in this country.

FEEDS

Wheat feeds have been weak as a result of larger offerings. Stocks at lake ports are said to be large and increasing. Export demand for oil meals has increased and they show strength. The light crops of cotton and flax also aid these meals. Cottonseed meal for fall shipment is about \$5 higher than a week ago.

HAY

Demand for hay in the south has shown slight improvement recently. General dullness is the rule in most markets. Country loadings are again increasing. The crop lost ground during August and is estimated at 94,600,000 tons, of which 79,800,000 tons are tame hay and 14,800,000 tons are wild hay. Last year's crop was 108,200,000 tons and the average of the preceding five years was 93,500,000. This year's supply appears ample.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Egg prices still held within a surprisingly narrow range and poultry remains high compared with other meats and with price of eggs. Larger receipts of poultry may bring some adjustment before long.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 29@31c; ordinary firsts 24@26c. Poultry, broil-

ers 26c; hens general run 26c; roosters 13c; ducks 20c; geese 21c; turkeys 35c per pound.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled at 33c. Poultry, hens at 26@28c roosters 14@15c; turkeys 30c; ducks 20@22c per pound; geese 15c.

BUTTER

A decrease of about 25 per cent in receipts of butter at the principal cities accompanied by satisfactory buying after the holiday carried butter prices moderately higher. Eastern markets show less firmness than Chicago as considerable butter is arriving which was recently purchased in the middlewest. Average quality is low due to the recent hot weather so that fancy butter is scarce. Reports from the Pacific coast and the southwest show shrinkage in production with some butter from the Dakotas being shipped westward. Prices for 92-score fresh butter are as follows: Chicago 40½c; New York 42c. At Detroit the fresh creamery in tubs is quoted at 35½@36c per pound.

POTATOES

Improvement in the potato crop during August is shown by the official estimate of 323,000,000 bushels which is 25 per cent less than last year and 48,000,000 bushels less than the average of the preceding five years. Since the crop is below normal consumptive needs, moderately higher prices later on seem probable. The sweet potato crop, on the other hand, deteriorated during August but is still 110,000,000 bushels and compares with a six-year average of 89,200,000 bushels. Potato prices advanced last week, especially in the east. No. 1 Minnesota Early Ohio are quoted at \$3.15 per 100 lbs. sacked at Chicago, with eastern round whites at \$4.50@5 per 150-lb sack in eastern markets.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, September 14.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 272. Market steady.
Best heavy steers \$ 7.00@ 7.50
Best handy wt but steers 7.50@ 8.00
Mixed steers and heifers 5.50@ 6.00
Handy light butchers.... 5.00@ 5.50
Light butchers 4.00@ 5.00
Best cows 4.50@ 4.75
Butcher cows 4.00@ 4.25
Common cows 2.50@ 3.00
Canners 1.50@ 2.00
Best light weight bulls.. 4.50@ 5.00
Bologna bulls 4.00@ 4.25
Stock bulls 3.00@ 4.00
Feeders 5.00@ 6.00
Stockers 3.00@ 5.50
Milkers and springers... \$ 40@ 85

Veal Calves.

Receipts 278. Market steady.
Best \$14.00@14.50
Others 6.50@12.50

Hogs.

Receipts 1,215. Market is 25@40c lower.
Mixed hogs \$ 8.25@ 8.50
Heavy hogs 7.25@ 7.50
Roughs 6.50
Pigs 8.00@ 8.25

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,796. Market strong.
Best lambs \$ 9.50
Fair lambs 7.00@ 8.00
Light to common 5.00@ 6.50
Fair to good sheep 3.00@ 3.75
Culls and common 1.00@ 2.00

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Estimated receipts today are 15,000; holdover 8,454. Better grades are 25@35c lower; others mostly 10@25c lower. Bulk of sales \$6.40@8.40; tops at \$8.60, one load; heavy 250 lbs up medium, good and choice \$7.25@8.25; medium 200 to 250 lbs medium, good and choice \$8.15@8.60; light 150 to 200 lbs common, medium, good and choice at \$8.15@8.50; light lights 130 to 150 lbs common, medium, good and choice at \$7.50@8.25; heavy packing sows 250 lbs up smooth \$6.35@6.85; packing sows 200 lbs up rough at \$6.10@6.50; pigs 130 lbs down medium, good and choice \$7@7.75.

Cattle.

Estimated receipts today are 11,000. Best fat cattle strong to higher; others slow to lower. Beef steers medium and heavy weight 1100 lbs up choice and prime \$9@10.50; do medium and good \$6.65@9.25; do common \$5.25@6.65; light weight 1100 lbs down good and choice \$8.35@10.75; do common and medium \$5@8.35; butcher cattle heifers, common, medium, good and choice \$4.25@9; cows common, medium, good and choice \$3.50@7; bulls bologna and beef \$4@6.50; canners and cutters cows and heifers \$2.25@3.50; do canner steers at \$2.75@3.50; veal calves light and handyweight medium, good and choice at \$9@13.50; feeder steers common, medium, good and choice \$5@7.25; stocker steers common, medium, good and choice at \$4@6.75; stocker cows and heifers common, medium, good and choice at \$3@4.55.

Sheep and Lambs.

Estimated receipts today are 22,000. Fat lambs strong to higher; fat sheep and feeder grades strong. Lambs 84 lbs down medium, good, choice and prime \$8.25@10.15; do culls and common \$5.50@8; spring lambs medium, good, choice and prime at \$5@7.75; ewes medium, good and choice \$3@5; ewes cull and common \$2@2.75; breeding ewes full mouths to yearlings at \$3.25@6.50; yearling wethers medium, good and choice \$5.75@7.50.

BUFFALO

Cattle.

Receipts 100; steers slow, 50@75c lower; shipping steers \$8@9.50; butchers \$7.75@9; yearlings \$9@10.25; few at \$10.75; heifers \$5@8; cows \$1.50@5.50; bulls at \$3@3.50; stockers and feeders at \$5@5.75; fresh cows and springers \$45@135. Calves, receipts 100; 25c lower at \$5@15.

Hogs.

Receipts 2,400; pigs steady; others 10@40c higher. Heavy mixed and yorkers \$9.25; few at \$9.40; light mixed and yorkers \$9.40; pigs \$9.25@9.40; roughs \$6.25@6.50; stags \$4.50@5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 400. Lambs 25c higher; lambs \$4.50@10.50; yearlings \$3.50@7; wethers \$4.50@5; ewes \$1@4.25; mixed sheep \$4.25@4.50.

WOOL

After a temporary lull demand for wool increased again last week. Prices remain firm and at the government auction values were five to ten per cent higher than a month ago. The goods market improved also. The advance in cotton may have had some influence but the wool market outlook is gradually improving. All the foreign auctions are strong and values are hardening, even in England where the textile situation was unsatisfactory a short time ago. Some buying of fine wools by American operators is reported both in British and Australian auctions. Wool consumption by mills during July decreased about 11 per cent below the June level but the total was 46,351,000 which is practically a normal quantity. More wool grading three-eighths blood or below is being used than before. Sales of fine and fine medium staple wool from state pools are reported at 28@30c; half-blood staple at 26@28c; three-eighths blood staple at 23@25c; quarter-blood at 21@23c; low quarter at 16@18c; braid at 12@14c.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

The Municipal Bureau of Markets reports as follows:

Supplies were light and practically all produce sold readily. Tomatoes were especially light in comparison with last week and prices advanced to \$1.50 a bushel. Muskmelon prices held firm and apples were fast sellers, but no extra fancy stock was offered. Pears moved mostly at \$3 a bushel. Sweet corn was plentiful and the demand good.

Apples, best \$2.50@3.25; seconds at \$1.50@2.25; beans, green, and wax \$1@1.50 bu; beets 75c@1.25 per bu; cabbage \$1@1.25 bu; carrots 15-24 bunches \$1; celery, local, all sizes 75@85c dozen; cucumbers dill sizes \$1@2 bu; green corn 50@90c sack; elderberries \$1.25@1.50 bu; leaf lettuce 50@75c bu; muskmelons all grades at \$1.25@2.50 bu; onions dry \$1.50@2.50 bu; potatoes \$1.50@2 bu; pears \$2@3 bu; squash, Hubbard \$1@1.50 bu; tomatoes 50c@1.50 bu; watermelons at 75c@1.25 bu.

GREENVILLE POTATO MARKET.

Shippers were paying \$1.75 per cwt. for potatoes here Monday. Offerings were largely of green stocks.

GRAND RAPIDS

Movement of the 1921 peach crop in the fruit belt of Western Michigan was nearing the close of the season this week as growers began bringing their late varieties to this market. The end of the grape crop was also approaching, recent rains followed by an abundance of sunshine causing the berries to burst open and preventing prolongation of the season. Quotations are:

Fruit.—Peaches \$3@4.50 bu; pears \$1.50@2.25 bu; apples \$1.50@2.50 bu; grapes \$3@3.50 bu; cantaloupes \$1.25@1.75 bu; watermelons 15@25c each; tomatoes 75c@1 bu.

Vegetables.—Potatoes at \$1.40@1.65 bu; onions \$1.50@2 bu; head lettuce \$1@1.25 box; celery 25c bunch; cucumbers 25@50c bu; carrots \$1 bu; cabbage \$1.25@1.50 bu; pickles \$1.25@1.75 bu.

Grain.—Wheat, No. 1 red \$1.15 bu; No. 1 white \$1.12 bu; rye 90c bu; barley 70c bu; oats 44c bu; corn 68c bu; buckwheat \$1.75 cwt; beans, white pea \$3.75 cwt; red kidney \$8.50@9 cwt.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.—September 29, State Fair Grounds, Detroit. E. A. Hardy, Rochester, Mich.

Aberdeen-Angus.—September 23, Eastern Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association Sale, Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass. F. W. Burnham, Greenfield, Mass., Secretary.

Poland-China.—Oct. 5, F. E. Haynes, Hillsdale, Mich.

Poland-China.—Oct. 25, Charles Wetzel & Son, Ithaca, Mich.

Poland-China.—Oct. 26, F. W. Hart, St. Louis, Mich.

Poland-China.—Oct. 27, E. R. Leonard, St. Louis, Mich.

Poland-China.—Oct. 28, P. P. Pope, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

LIVE STOCK AWARDS AT STATE FAIR.

(Continued from page 273).

American Merino—Type A.

Ram two years or over:—First, S. Blamer & Son, Johnstown, Ohio; 2nd, E. E. Nye, Jonesville, Mich.; 3rd, Deeds & Shank, Petaskala, Ohio; 4th, Hogselt & Sly, New London, Ohio; 5th, Hogselt & Sly.

Ram one year old:—First and 2nd, Deeds & Shank; 3rd, Blamer & Son; 4th, Calhoon Bros.; Bronson, Mich.; 5th, Hogselt & Hogselt, New London, Ohio.

Ram lamb:—First and 2nd, Deeds & Shanks; 3rd and 4th, Blamer & Son; 5th, Hogselt & Sly.

Ewe two years old or over:—First, Blamer & Son; 2nd, Nye; 3rd, Hogselt & Hogselt; 4th, Calhoon Bros.; 5th, Deeds and Shank.

Ewe one year:—First, Nye; 2nd, Hogselt & Sly; 3rd and 4th, Deeds & Shank; 5th, Blamer & Son.

Ewe lamb:—First, Deeds & Shank; 2nd, Blamer & Son; 3rd, Calhoon Bros.; 4th, Deeds & Shank; 5th, Nye.

Champion ram:—First, Blamer & Son; 2nd, Deeds & Shank.

Champion ewe:—First, Nye; 2nd, Blamer & Son.

Flock:—First, Blamer & Son; 2nd, Nye; 3rd, Deeds & Shank; 4th, Hogselt & Sly; 5th, Calhoon Bros.

Breeder's young flock:—First, Deeds & Shank; 2nd, Hogselt & Hogselt; 3rd, Blamer & Son; 4th, Nye; 5th, Calhoon Bros.

Lamb flock:—First, Deeds & Shank; 2nd, Calhoon Bros.; 3rd, Hogselt & Sly; 4th, Nye; 5th, Blamer & Son.

Get of sire:—First, Deeds & Shank; 2nd, Blamer & Son; 3rd, Nye; 4th, Calhoon Bros.; 5th, Blamer & Son.

American Merino—Type B.

Ram two years old or over:—First, Hogselt & Hogselt; 2nd, Nye; 3rd, Blamer & Son; 4th, Hogselt & Sly; 5th, Nye.

Ram one year old:—First, Calhoon Bros.; 2nd, Blamer & Son; 3rd, Nye; 4th, Calhoon Bros.; 4th, Nye; 5th, Hogselt & Hogselt.

Ram lamb:—First, Calhoon Bros.; 2nd, Blamer & Son; 3rd, Nye; 4th, Carl Moeckel; 5th, Calhoon Bros.

Ewe two years old or over:—First and 2nd, Blamer & Son; 3rd, Nye; 4th, Hogselt & Hogselt; 5th, Calhoon Bros.

Ewe one year old:—First, Nye; 2nd, Calhoon Bros.; 3rd, Nye; 4th, Carl Moeckel, Munith, Mich.; 5th, Blamer & Son.

Ewe lamb:—First, Calhoon Bros.; 2nd, Nye; 3rd, Blamer & Son; 4th, Moeckel; 5th, Moeckel.

Champion ram:—First, Calhoon; 2d, Hogselt & Hogselt.

Champion ewe:—First, Blamer & Son; 2nd, Nye.

Flock:—First, Calhoon Bros.; 2nd, Nye; 3rd, Blamer & Son; 4th, Hogselt & Hogselt; 5th, Moeckel.

Breeder's young flock:—First, Calhoon Bros.; 2nd, Nye; 3rd, Moeckel; 4th, Hogselt & Sly.

Lamb flock:—First, Calhoon Bros.; 2nd, Nye; 3rd, Moeckel; 4th, Hogselt & Sly; 5th, Hogselt & Hogselt.

Get of sire:—First, Calhoon Bros.; 2nd, Nye; 3rd, Moeckel; 4th, Hogselt & Sly; 5th, Hogselt & Hogselt.

Rambouillet—Type B.

Ram two years old or over:—First, A. Orth, McGuffey, Ohio, on Orth 1439; 2nd, J. M. Shaw, Peoria, Ohio, on N. K. Shaw; 3rd, Orth on T. Powell & Son 641; 4th, Moeckel, 5th, L. B. Lawrence & Son, Chelsea, Mich.

Ram one year old:—First, Orth on Orth 1849; 2nd, Orth on Orth 1861; 3rd, Shaw on Shaw & Son; 4th, Orth on Orth 1877; 5th, Moeckel.

Ram lamb:—First, Shaw on Shaw & Son; 2nd, Orth on Orth 2077; 3rd, Orth on Orth 2073; 4th, Shaw on Shaw & Son; 5th, Moeckel.

Ewe two years old or over:—First, Orth on Orth 1612; 2nd, Shaw on Shaw & Son; 3rd, Orth on Orth 935; 4th, Moeckel; 5th, Moeckel.

Ewe one year old:—First, Moeckel; 2nd, Orth on Orth 1842; 3rd, Shaw on Shaw & Son; 4th, Orth on Orth 1934; 5th, Calhoon Bros.

Ewe lamb:—First, Orth on Orth 2884; 2nd, Shaw on Shaw & Son; 3rd, Orth on Orth 2110; 4th, Shaw on Shaw & Son; 5th, Orth on Orth 2158.

Champion ram:—First, Orth.

Champion ewe:—First, Orth; 2nd, Moeckel.

Flock:—First, Orth; 2nd, Shaw; 3d, Moeckel; 4th, Calhoon Bros.; 5th, Lawrence & Son.

Breeder's young flock:—First, Orth; 2nd, Shaw; 3rd, Moeckel; 4th, Calhoon Bros.

Flock:—First, Orth; 2nd, Shaw; 3d, Moeckel; 4th, Calhoon Bros.; 5th, Lawrence & Son.

Breeder's young flock:—First, Orth; 2nd, Shaw; 3rd, Moeckel; 4th, Calhoon Bros.

Lamb flock:—First, Orth; 2d, Shaw; 3rd, Moeckel; 4th, Calhoon Bros.

Get of sire:—First, Orth; 2d, Shaw; 3rd, Moeckel; 4th, Calhoon Bros.

Rambouillet—Type C.

Ram two years old or over:—First, Orth on Orth 1442; 2nd, Orth on Orth 1586; 3d, Shaw & Son on L. W. Shaw; 4th, Calhoon Bros.; 5th, Lawrence & Son.

Ram one year:—Orth on Orth 1909; 2nd, Orth on Orth 1907; 3rd, Calhoon Bros.; 4th, Shaw & Son on Shaw & Son; 5th, Moeckel.

Ram lamb:—First, Orth on Orth 2103; 2nd, Moeckel; 3rd, Orth on Orth 2135; 4th, Shaw & Son on Shaw & Son; 5th, Calhoon Bros.

Ewe two years old or over:—First, Orth on Orth 1754; 2d, Calhoon Bros.; 3rd, Moeckel; 4th, Shaw & Son on Shaw & Son; 5th, Orth on Orth 1431.

Ewe one year:—1st, Calhoon Bros.; 2nd, Orth on Orth 1848; 3rd, Orth on Orth 1904; 4th, Shaw & Son on Shaw; 5th, Moeckel.

Ewe lamb:—First, Orth on Orth 2280; 2nd, Shaw & Son on Shaw; 3rd, Orth on Orth 2090; 4th, Calhoon Bros.; 5th, Shaw & Son on Shaw.

Champion ram:—First, Orth.

Champion ewe:—First, Orth.

Flock:—First, Orth; 2nd, Shaw & Son; 3d, Calhoon Bros.; 4th, Moeckel; 5th, Lawrence & Son.

Breeder's young flock:—First, Orth; 2nd, Shaw & Son; 3rd, Moeckel; 4th, Calhoon Bros.

Lamb flock:—First, Orth; 2nd, Shaw & Son; 3rd, Moeckel; 4th, Calhoon Bros.

Get of sire:—First, Orth; 2d, Shaw; & Son; 3rd, Moeckel; 4th, Calhoon Bros.

Lincoln.

Ram two years or over:—First, T. L. Patrick, Ilderton, Ont., on Wright's 50; 2nd, McLean; 3rd, Patrick on Patrick's 246; 4th, McLean; 5th, McLean & Sons.

Ram one year old:—First, Patrick & Son on Patrick's 328; 2nd, Patrick & Son, on Patrick's 305; 3rd, Patrick & Son on Patrick's 303; 4th, McLean & Sons; 5th, Patrick on Patrick's 301.

Ram lamb:—First, 2nd and 3rd, McLean & Sons; 4th, Patrick & Son on Patrick's 406; 5th, Patrick & Son on Patrick's 404.

Ewe two years old or over:—First, McLean & Sons; 2nd, Patrick & Son; 3rd, McLean; 4th, Patrick & Son on Wright's 49 Imported; 5th, McLean & Sons.

Ewe one year:—First, Patrick & Son on Patrick's 304; 2nd, Patrick & Son on Patrick's 360; 3rd, T. L. Patrick on Patrick's 350; 4th, Patrick on Patrick's 339; 5th, McLean & Sons.

Ewe lamb:—First, Patrick & Son on Patrick's 407; 2nd, Patrick & Son on Patrick's 413; 3rd, Patrick & Son on Patrick's 410; 4th, McLean & Sons; 5th, McLean & Sons.

Champion ram:—First, Patrick & Son; 2nd, McLean & Sons.

Champion ewe:—First, Patrick & Son; 2nd, McLean & Sons.

Flock:—First, Patrick & Son; 2nd, McLean & Sons; 3rd, Patrick; 4th, McLean; 5th, Shuttleworth Bros.

Breeder's young flock:—First, Patrick & Son; 2nd, McLean & Son; 3rd, Patrick; 4th, McLean.

Lamb flock:—First, McLean & Sons; 2nd, Patrick & Son; 3rd, Patrick; 4th, McLean.

Get of sire:—First, Patrick & Son; 2nd, McLean & Sons; 3rd, McLean; 4th, Patrick.

(Continued next week).

BUMBLE-FOOT.

I have some yearling hens that have small lumps between their toes and the cushions on the bottoms of their feet are swollen and filled with pus. The hens seem hearty and well. What is the cause of this trouble and the treatment?—R. I.

Your hens are undoubtedly troubled with what is called bumble-foot. This trouble is caused by roosting on too high or too narrow roosts or by undiscovered wounds caused by stepping on nails or glass.

The best treatment to follow is to tie a cord tightly about the leg above the foot to control the flow of the blood; then with a clean, sharp, narrow-bladed knife open the abscess thoroughly and take out the core. Before doing this, be sure that the hands and the hen's feet are thoroughly clean. Paint the skin around wound, but not the wound itself, with iodine and then powder the wound with iodoform. Smear on a thick layer of some good ointment and bandage wounds if at all severe.

Hens that are being treated for this purpose should be isolated and kept in a pen with soft litter on the floor.



Hurry the Molt—Get Fall Eggs

Hens can't make feathers and eggs at the same time. The quicker they get through the molt, the earlier they begin laying. Get your hens back on the job early—get lots of eggs this fall and winter—get the profits from winter eggs. Help your hens to keep in perfect health—to overcome the strain of feather-making—to avoid the danger of molting-time sickness—to shell out lots of eggs. Give your flock

Pratts Poultry Regulator

the time-tested, guaranteed poultry tonic and conditioner. "Pratts" naturally strengthens and invigorates the whole system—helps the molting hens—hurries the growing pullets to early laying maturity. The natural result is EGGS, more eggs than your flock could lay without this great help. Note how well they can lay with this help. Save Money! Buy Pratts in 12- or 25-lb. pails; 50- or 100-lb. bags.

"Your Money Back If You Are Not Satisfied"


There is a Pratt dealer in your vicinity. See him soon.

PRATT FOOD CO., Philadelphia, Chicago, Toronto.

The answer to rapid growth and heavy egg production—Pratts new Growing and Laying Mash and Scratch Feeds.

pratts Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

PRATTS 50TH YEAR OF SERVICE



Death to Heaves or refund

Newton's for Heaves, Coughs, Distemper, Indigestion, Conditioner, Worm Expeller, Three large cans guaranteed for Heaves, 65c and \$1.39 per can, at dealers or by mail.

Newton Remedy Co., Toledo, O.

Eggs

Our trade on fancy poultry farm eggs is increasing daily. Therefore we are in a position to pay liberal premiums above the Chicago market for fine new laid stock.

We solicit your shipments. Ship via Express

AMERICAN BUTTER & CHEESE COMPANY.
2034 Howard St., Detroit, Mich.

Ship To The Old Reliable House

GEO. E. ROGERS & CO.,
601 Wabash Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAY SHIPPERS, for highest prices bill all cars to

The E. L. RICHMOND CO., Detroit.

FOR SALE:—One late model complete with plows used slightly for experimental purposes only, excellent condition bargain at one thousand dollars, terms, or nine fifty cash. Eclipse Counterbo Co., 7410 St. Aubin Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Red Rock Seed Wheat, Inspected and certified. H. T. BAYNES, Birmingham, Mich.

Wanted to hear from man that has old Moline Universal tractor Model O to sell or to buy another for repairs. Arthur C. Moore, R. 1, Lawrence, Mich.

FARM HELP

Wanted Experienced Single Farm Hand

On modern dairy farm. Steady position. One with Christian principles appreciated. Address: G. E. EMSTROM, The Meadows, Ann Arbor, Mich.

POULTRY

PERFECTED WHITE LEGHORNS FREE

Lay 265 to 301 eggs per year. Winners at 50 shows. Chicks, eggs, pullets, hens and males shipped C.O.D. at low prices. Write today for catalog and complete information to the World's Largest Leghorn Farm.

GEO. B. FERRIS, 924 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

USEFUL ANCONAS June and July chicks lay before cold weather. Eggs half price \$6.50 per 100. \$3.50 per fifty. Hogan tested, beauty and utility combined. Specialty breeder S. C. Mottled Anconas. Send for booklet. (Useful facts about Useful Anconas). It is free. College View Farm, R. 3, Hillsdale, Mich.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES win over all breeds at the egg laying contest. 30 eggs \$5; 50 \$8; 100 \$15 order from this ad. Some chicks. H. H. JUMP, R. 5, Jackson, Mich.

White Leghorns English and American strains. Choice cockerels, hens and 8-week pullets \$1.40 each for 10 or more: special prices in 100 lots. Will ship C. O. D. FRANK HEINZ, Box 6, Comstock Park, Mich.

Pullets and Breeding Stock 8 varieties, also ducks and geese. Send for prices BECKMAN, 26 E. Lyon, Grand Rapids, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTES 207 egg average: cockerels \$5 each, 3 for \$14, 6 for \$25. FRANK DeLONG, R. 3, Three Rivers, Mich.

Single Comb Buff Leghorn cockerels, April and May hatched. Large lively fellows. Noted laying strain. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

Whittaker's R. I. Reds Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg strain. Both Rose and Single Combs. Get your cockerels early and save money. Write for free catalog. INTERLAKES FARM, Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.

WANTED 1000 March or April pullets Ferris Strain Single Comb White Leghorns. State number you have and lowest price in first letter. G. Caball, Hudsonville, Mich.

White Wyandotte and Barred Rock eggs, half price balance of season. HOWARD GRANT, Marshall, Mich.

White Wyandottes I have a few splendid, pure bred cockerels for sale at \$3 each while they last. E. M. MILLER, Box 515, Newberry, Mich.

Z. P. F. YEARLING HENS Get winter eggs from Zeeland Pullet Farms' yearlings. White Leghorns, \$1.35 each; Anconas, \$1.50 each. ZEELAND PULLET FARMS, Zeeland, Mich.

W. Chinese Geese, Pekin Ducks, R. C. MRS. CLAUDIA BETTS, Hillsdale, Mich.

SHEEP.

For Sale Shropshire Rams and ram lambs. CHAS. BRAY, Okemos, Mich.

Shropshires 7 yearling rams also ram and ewe lambs. Butter and Senator Bred by breeding. C. J. Thompson, Rockford, Mich.

Shropshires—Yearling and lamb rams with quality. Sired by an imported Winton ram. Write for prices and description. W. B. McQuillan, Howell, Mich.

Straight Brook Hampshire Downs For Sale: 30 yearling rams, 30 ram lambs including real flock headers. We also have to offer ewes of all ages. J. B. Welsh, Mgr., STRAIGHT BROOK STOCK FARM, R. 1, Ionia, Mich.

Reg. Hampshire Rams all ages. Bred and priced right. Also reg. ewes all ages. W. W. CASLER, Ovid, Mich.

For Sale Oxford rams and ewes all ages priced to sell. Write your wants. GEO. T. ABBOTT, R. 2, Palms, Mich. Tel. Deckerville 78-3.

FOR SALE 30 yearling Delaine Rams; at farm prices. CALHOON BROS., Bronson, Mich.

Good Reading

OFFER No. 303.

Michigan Farmer, one year.....\$1.00
American Boy, one year 2.00

Total value\$3.00
Both for \$2.75.

OFFER No. 304.

Michigan Farmer, one year.....\$1.00
Christian Herald, one year..... 2.00

Total value\$3.00
Both for \$2.35.

OFFER No. 305.

Michigan Farmer, one year.....\$1.00
McCall's Magazine, one year..... 1.00
Youth's Companion, one year.... 2.50

Total value\$4.50
All for \$3.50.

OFFER No. 306.

Michigan Farmer, one year.....\$1.00
Woman's World, one year50
Little Folks Magazine, one year 2.00

Total value\$3.50
All for \$2.30.

Hirth-Krause Title Contest



What is the best title to this picture? 36 Prizes For the Best Suggestions

We will award twenty-eight prizes to those who suggest the best title to the above picture, as follows:

First prize \$25 in cash

Second prize \$10 in cash

Third prize \$5 in cash and a pair of \$5.00 More Mileage Shoes.

Also TWENTY FIVE prizes of a pair of Hirth-Krause MORE MILAGE SHOES, regular \$5.00 value, to those who suggest the next best titles.

CONTEST OPEN TO EVERYBODY. SHOW YOUR CLEVERNESS.

WIN A PRIZE.

RULES OF CONTEST

The contest will be governed by the following RULES:

By "best" is understood that title which most cleverly describes the situation shown in the picture.

No title submitted shall consist of more than 25 words. Hyphenated words will be counted as one.

The contest is open to everybody and is now open. It will close at midnight October 25th.

All titles should be addressed to Hirth-Krause Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Envelopes should contain nothing but the competing title and the name and address of the sender, plainly written on the same sheet.

Titles will be judged by the following: G. H. Krause of the Hirth-Krause Co. Grand Rapids, Mich. George Slocum, Editor of Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Michigan, Walter J. Peterson of the Walter J. Peterson Co., Advertising Agency, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Titles may be original, or may be a quotation from some well-known author. Contestants not permitted to send in more than three titles.

In case of ties the full amount of the prize will be given to each tying contestant.

The final awards will be announced Saturday November 5th.

Bulletins announcing the prize winners will be posted in the store windows of Hirth-Krause Shoe Dealers on that date.

Cash prizes will be mailed simultaneously with the decisions of the judges. At the same time arrangements will be made with dealers to present a pair of \$5.00 shoes to the 33 lucky ones who suggest titles and win one of these prizes.

THIS IS GOING TO BE A LIVELY CONTEST. DO NOT DELAY.

THINK UP YOUR TITLE AND SEND IT IN AT ONCE.

HIRTH-KRAUSE SHOES -

Give more miles per dollar --- more smiles per mile. Stand up because we not only build them but tan the leather that goes into them. Look fine, wear like iron. The only shoes with the MORE MILAGE GUARANTEE.

Have style, fit, comfort, wear well. All that you can buy in a shoe --- And they are reasonably priced.



**HIRTH-KRAUSE
TANNERS & SHOE MANUFACTURERS
GRAND RAPIDS, Michigan**