

MICHIGAN FARMER

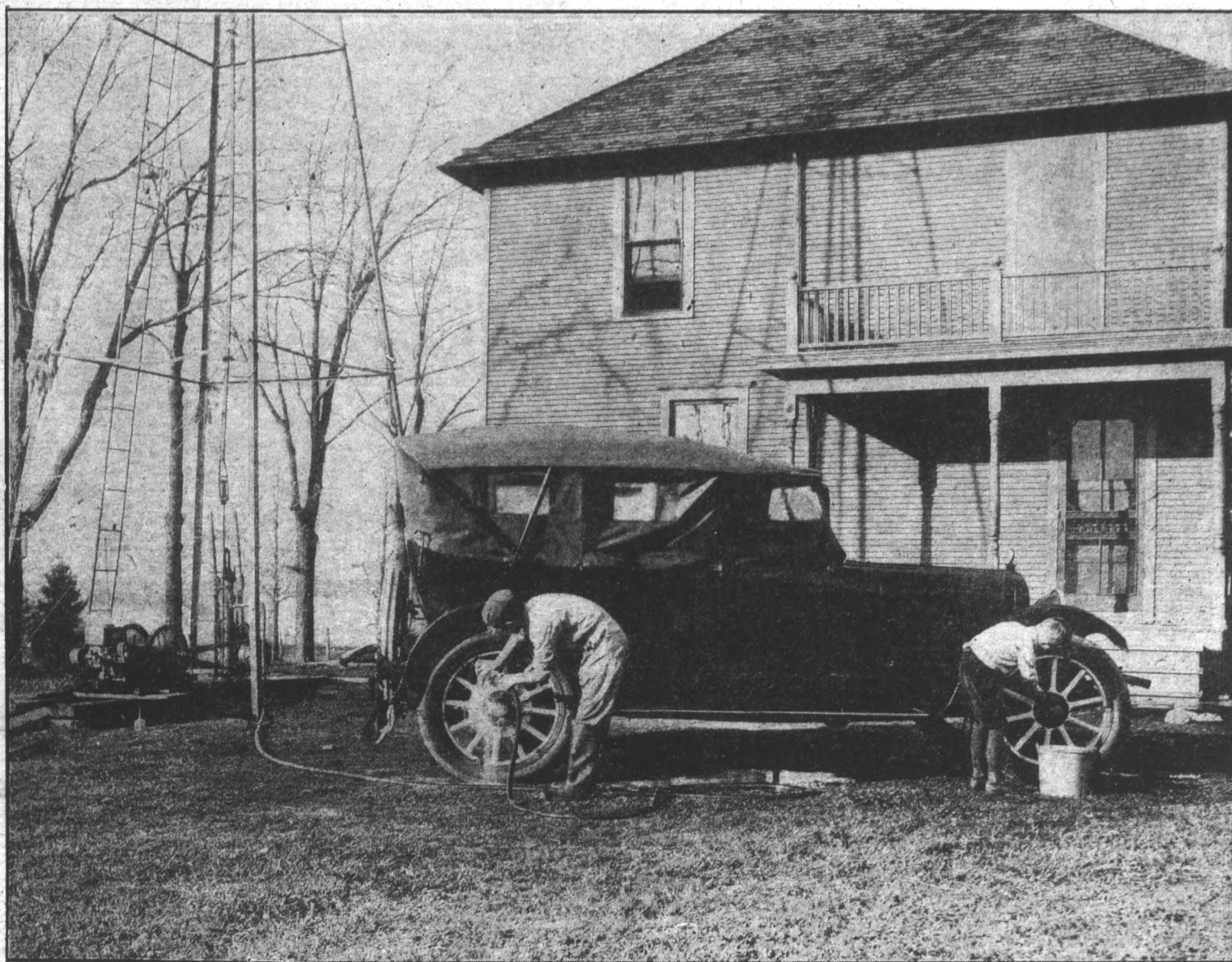
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SAY, Martha, listen to this.

It was Frank Anderson who spoke. He had left the boys to finish washing the automobile before the evening meal was ready while he came in to read a letter from his brother who lived in Ohio. "Bill tells here of a neighbor's wife who has walked 5,710 miles and carried 2,000 tons of water."

"Bill must be improving in his figures," was the casual rejoinder of Mrs. Anderson.

"I judge these are not Bill's figures. It seems that a survey of farm homes is being made in Lawrence county. During this survey extension men from the university who are doing the work found this woman, now sixty-five years old, who for the past fifty years has been carrying the water needed by her household from a well

Water for Farm Homes

located six feet below the level of the kitchen floor and one hundred and forty feet away from the house. And now, after a half century they have learned that it will require an expenditure of only \$18 to pipe the water right into the poor woman's kitchen."

"Strange, isn't it—only yesterday at the community club this matter came up for discussion. Mrs. Chapman gave a ten-minute talk on the farm home water supply. Evidently she had informed herself on the subject for among other interesting things she included a statement on the number of homes having running water. According to data gathered by government men

only one home in every five in the north central states has running water, while sixty-eight

per cent of the women carry the water needed in their homes from wells outside. I presume Bill's neighbor is one of these women although she carried the water farther than the majority, for Mrs. Chapman said that these wells are located an average distance of forty-one feet from the kitchen."

Before Mrs. Anderson had finished this speech her husband had gotten out his much used pencil and began figuring on the corner of a newspaper. After a few moments he lifted his head and replied, "Mrs. Chapman hit it just about right, for this community, at least. In the six sections where I (Continued on page 376).



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Editors and Proprietors
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CHICAGO OFFICE-111 W. Washington St.
CLEVELAND OFFICE-101 1-1013 Oregon Ave., N. E.
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DETROIT, OCTOBER 22, 1921

CURRENT COMMENT

The Railroad Strike

THE country faces a difficult crisis as a result of the strike vote by the members of the four great "brotherhoods" of railway workers in operative departments, and the consequent strike order issued by the executive heads of their respective unions. In view of the principle involved, as well as the seriousness of the situation, it is important that the public which must suffer as a consequence of this action and at a time when the average citizen had more than enough troubles without this complication, should have the clearest possible understanding of the situation and the events which have led up to it.

It is unnecessary to review the history of government operation of the railroads as a war measure, or to give more than passing mention to the fact that railroad labor costs, in common with labor costs in most other industries, more than doubled during the war and post-war periods. It is sufficient to note the tremendous deficit under government operation and the fact that the railroads were turned back to private operation with these costs at the peak point and at a time when the oncoming business depression reduced their revenues to an alarming extent. There was, however, more occasion for alarm on the part of the public than the railroad operators, due to the government guarantee of returns written in the transportation act under which railroad rates were boosted to the maximum point as a means of making up operating deficits. Yet the deficits continued, due to the low ebb of the volume of transportation, and the railroads were insistent in their demands for a substantial cut in labor costs, which the unions resisted just as insistently. This contention was finally adjudicated by the United States Railway Labor Board, created under the transportation act, which awarded a general reduction averaging twelve per cent in the wages of railway workers, effective last July.

The acceptance or rejection of this award was made the subject of a mass vote among the membership of the four great unions of railway operatives, although later events have served to confuse the issue. This vote resulted in substantial majorities in favor of the rejection of the award and the calling of a general railroad strike in each of the unions. The calling of the strike for October 30 is the result

of this vote, against the better judgment, it is said, of the heads of at least some of the unions involved.

To the average, fair minded citizen, this action on the part of the railroad unions under present conditions is incomprehensible. Certainly they can have no just expectation of the support of public opinion. This action will further stagnate business and postpone the day of its rehabilitation, and immeasurably increase the already acute sufferings of hundreds of thousands if not millions of unemployed workers. Apparently they have no just grievance which warrants this drastic step. They have not been forced to accept the arbitrary views of their employers in the matter. They have had their day in court. The rejected award was made by a judicial body created by law for the protection of the interests of the public, the workers and the capital invested in transportation facilities alike.

On the other hand, the railroad companies have confused the issue by posting notices of another cut in wages on the eve of the calling of the strike. While this proposal would have to go before the Railway Labor Board for adjudication on protest of the unions before it could become operative, it serves to lend color to the claims of the union spokesmen as to the justification of their action. The further fact that this latest move of the railroads was accompanied by the statement that any further reduction in labor costs would be voluntarily passed on to the public in the form of reduced freight rates, has introduced another factor into the situation through a proposal made by the public group in the Railway Labor board as a possible basis for the settlement of the strike. This proposal is for an immediate reduction in rates commensurate with the July reduction of the wages of railway workers.

Under these conditions the issue would seem to be clearly between the government and the unions, since the strike is in protest of a government award and the strike order is said to include mail trains in its application. This is perhaps fortunate, as it will tend to make the final outcome more reflective of the consensus of public opinion than would otherwise be the case, and the definite and early settlement of the underlying principles involved in this contest is undoubtedly desirable.

Robbing the Fields

THERE is a practice from which a few farmers do not appear to be able to divorce themselves. This practice consists in burning the refuse from some of the crops which they grow. In regions where the potato is widely grown, one often finds the farmer raking together a luxuriant growth of potato vines and applying the match. In other parts, the clover chaff-pile is gotten rid of in the same manner and not infrequently large straw stacks are made literally to go up in smoke.

Thoughtful farmers concede this practice to be unsound except in cases where the control of plant diseases is in question and can only be met by this drastic measure. Otherwise this practice of burning crop wastes is wrong from the standpoint of good husbandry because it robs the soil upon which the crop grew, of vegetable matter needed in the restoration of its productive power. Generally speaking, we farmers think too lightly of the value of an abundance of vegetable matter or humus in the land we till. For giving physical fitness, water-holding capacity, proper chemical reactions and readily available plant food, decaying vegetable matter has no peer. It contributes wonderfully toward big yields. So important to successful farming is the incorporation in the

soil of an abundance of organic matter that the farmer should watch with the utmost concern every possible chance to feed his land every pound of available vegetable matter. If he expects to continue at farming this is of equal or greater importance to him than the status of his present bank account.

Congratulations Boys

IN another column of this issue the reader will note that the team which took third place in the intercollegiate cattle judging contest under the auspices of the Dairy Congress, at Waterloo, Iowa, a fortnight ago also won third place at the National Dairy Show at Minneapolis this past week. More honor to the Michigan men because of the consistency of their work since the teams winning first and second at the Iowa contest were placed way down in the list at the Minnesota event. To the men composing Michigan's successful team we extend our heartiest congratulations.

And more than this, we well know that men who are able to win high honors in fields of such strong competition are not prepared in a day. Long patient training under the guidance of the most competent instructors is necessary to fit them for such an ordeal. So, besides congratulating the team members we wish also to extend these congratulations to the members of the college staff who were instrumental in bringing about this high degree of training and to the college itself for providing the agencies through which the work was accomplished.

Honors Go to Otsego

OTSEGO county takes the lead among all Michigan counties in raising its quota to feed starving peoples of Armenia and kindred regions during this coming winter. A letter to the Emergency Grain Board states that the quota of that county has been subscribed in full. This prompt response to the appeal for near east relief shows a splendid public spirit among the farmers of this northern county and they are to be congratulated for their fine showing. We are wondering which county will rank second in subscribing its quota of the 100,000 bushels of grain which will be donated, by Michigan farmers for the saving of 200,000 children, most of them orphans, from death by starvation. The Michigan Milling Company has just announced that it will mill, free of charge, the whole of Washtenaw's quota and the Grand Trunk Railway will transport all of Michigan's quota to shipside, freight-free.

National Dairy Show

COMPETING with teams entered from sixteen leading agricultural colleges of the middle west, a student dairy cattle judging team from M. A. C. won high honors for the state this week at the National Dairy Show, in Minneapolis.

In addition to third rank in the "all breeds" judging, the boys from the Michigan Agricultural College won second in Jerseys, and third in Ayrshires in the special breed work. Frank Thomas, of Lansing, stood second in individual standing for all judging, while L. E. Harper, of Middleville, another member of the Michigan team, won third individual honors in the Jersey class.

The team was coached by Prof. H. E. Dennison, of the dairy department at the college, in connection with class work in dairy judging. It is the first year that competitive teams of the kind have been sent out from M. A. C. Frank Thomas, Lansing; L. E. Harper,

Middleville, and Wm. J. Sweetman, East Lansing, made up the Michigan team. They are all students in the agricultural division at the college.

In the boys' club judging contest sixteen states were represented. North Dakota won first place and Nebraska second. The Michigan team which was composed of William Peters, of Homer; Sidney Phillips, of Charlotte, and Roscoe Simmon, of Athens, got

(Continued on page 393).

News of the Week

Wednesday, October 12.

NEARLY 25,000 people between the ages of fourteen and eighteen are employed in Detroit.—A Chicago woman gets divorce because her husband put a live mouse in the bed.—A Savannah, Ga., man runs out of names when his thirty-first and thirty-second children, twins, were born. He is father of seven sets of twins and two sets of triplets.—The United States Steel Corporation will spend \$10,000,000 in extending their manufacturing plants.—The Crown Prince Alexander, of Serbia, has given up the throne for life in Paris.

Thursday, October 13.

THE Pere Marquette Railroad opens a new million dollar terminal in Saginaw.—King Albert and Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, crossed France in an airplane.—The Standard Oil Company raised its price on gasoline and kerosene one cent.—President Harding congratulates President of China on anniversary of establishment of Republic.—An increase in interurban fares on the Detroit United Railroad was upheld by the United States Supreme Court.—Director of Budget Dawes establishes a federal traffic board which is designed to prevent waste of funds expended in government's traffic business.

Friday, October 14.

THE railroads of the country voluntarily make a twenty-eight per cent reduction in iron ore freight rates.—Senator Philander C. Knox, known as the greatest "trust buster" in America, fell dead in Washington.—It is reported that Henry Ford may buy the D. & T. electric road to connect his road with Cincinnati.—Eighty-five per cent of the Chicago packer employees favor a strike.—A Texas woman in speaking before the Michigan Federation of Women's Clubs urged women to talk more, saying they must have opinions and be able to express them.—Canada has asked each farmer to give ten bushels of wheat for the Armenian relief.

Saturday, October 15.

SENATE agrees to repeal freight, passenger, Pullman and express transportation taxes, to be effective January 1.—The school teachers in the Tyrol district of Switzerland have gone on strike because they have received no salary since June.—The city of Highland Park has dropped all women from its payroll.—Babe Ruth was crowned "King of Swat" when a silver crown more than a foot high was placed on his head before one of the championship games.—Prohibition enforcement throughout the United States has cost the government over \$6,000,000 during the past year.

Sunday, October 16.

THE Detroit United Railway refuses \$388,000 offered by the city for the Fort Street and Woodward Avenue lines.—Ten firms are chartered by the Canadian government to sell rum to the United States.—William J. Simons, the imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan, collapsed after a five-hour cross-examination by a house of representatives committee.—Spain plans the construction of fifty-eight war ships of various sizes during the next six years.—All records for divorce cases have been broken in London, over three thousand cases having been filed for October.—Counterfeiters are working with bootleggers and are flooding the Detroit vicinity with counterfeit United States bills.

Monday, October 17.

FIRE in Charleston, South Carolina, causes a million dollar damage to freight docks.—A strike of railroad employees is called for October 30. Over two million employees will be affected.—The two billion dollar agricultural loan by federal reserve brings the banks of the country a flood of appeals for money.—Mrs. Francois Levaprest was proposed to on her hundred birthday by James Lindsay, 103 years old.—General Pershing receives wild welcome on visit to London.—Bullet-proof steel corsets have been tested out by the New York police department.

A Broader Use of Legumes

Is the Object of a Big Cooperative Campaign for Michigan

AN educational campaign, statewide as its objective, to increase the acreage of alfalfa, clover, sweet clover, vetch and legume and grass crops in general, is being planned by the farm crops department of the Michigan Agricultural College in conjunction with the leaders of many of the agricultural and industrial agencies in Michigan.

The present season has demonstrated to a great extent, particularly in western and northern Michigan where a prolonged drought raised havoc with many forage crops, the need of a larger acreage of alfalfa and other leguminous crops. In some sections of the state the only hay crop to yield normal or near normal, was alfalfa and these fields stood out like oases in a desert.

The proposal is receiving the indorsement of practically every agricultural agency in the state and if the plans are carried out as the promoters have suggested, the campaign may be conducted similar to the "better sire" train which was such a pronounced success in its swing through twenty-five counties of the state early in August.

Prof. J. F. Cox of the farm crops department of the Michigan Agricultural College, is one of the leading forces and enthusiastic promoters of the campaign. In discussing the western Michigan side of the campaign with William P. Hartman, secretary of the Western Michigan Development Bureau, he stated:

"I have made several recent trips through western Michigan and am more convinced than ever of the great need of increasing the acreage of alfalfa, clover, sweet clover, vetch, legume and grass crops in general. I note

that farmers who are having success with alfalfa, or are using sweet clover in rotation, are having much greater success with other crops and live stock.

"Potatoes, corn, beans, grain crops, live stock and fruit production are all directly or indirectly benefited by the growing of more legumes. Alfalfa and sweet clover have done surprisingly well where rightly handled. It has been increasingly difficult to get good stands of clover. It is chiefly a question of getting farmers to follow the rules of growing these crops, getting the right seed, and on most farms liming the land with ground limestone or marl in order to insure success. I know of no greater service that could be rendered in western Michigan than

the widespread encouragement of these foundation crops. The same is true of other Michigan localities.

"I believe that the Michigan Department of Agriculture, the Western Michigan Development Bureau, the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Agricultural Department, the Michigan Agricultural College, County Agricultural Agents, the Farm Bureau, Crop Improvement Association, and other farmers' organizations, acting together during the winter and spring, could do a great deal in encouraging the acreage of alfalfa, clover, sweet clover, and other legumes, utilizing the facts now available and putting on a definite and well coordinated campaign during the coming winter and spring.

"This campaign would consist of a

series of legume, lime phosphate and manure lectures and demonstrations, numerous articles in country papers, possibly a legume, lime, phosphate and manure train, and cooperation with the farm bureau and dealers in getting supplies of seed, ground limestone marl, acid phosphate of the right quality and at the best rates."

In all probability from the indorsement given the proposal by Mr. Hartman, of the development bureau, Prof. Cox has suggested that a conference to outline the western Michigan campaign be held, either in Grand Rapids or East Lansing early this fall in order that the movement get well under way soon after snow flies.

"This campaign is directly in line and emphasizes the very greatest need in western Michigan," said Mr. Hartman. "If we are to improve our agricultural status, we must encourage the growing of more legumes.

"There are many things to which western Michigan, because of soil, climatic conditions and geographical location, is naturally adapted and foremost is an immediate substantial increase of our live stock industry, the grazing and feeding of sheep, cattle and hogs, and enlarging the facilities of our dairy industry.

"The better sire train was a whirlwind of a success. Undoubtedly it has proved to be the biggest agricultural promotion feature ever put over in western Michigan, or for that matter, in the state. As I see it, we need another train of like character yet this fall. Next in order a train featuring soil fertility, growing of legumes, use of lime, fertilizers, etc. Third, a land-clearing demonstration train. Fourth, a fruit train serving the fruit districts of western Michigan."—R.



Hon. George A. Prescott Assisting at Marking Steers on His Big Ranch in Ogemaw County.

Value of Egg Pools Demonstrated

By Earle W. Gage

COOPERATION has made immense strides in agricultural Canada during the past few years, and without a doubt in no other line has it been more thoroughly worked out than in the handling and marketing of eggs. Both the federal and the provincial governments have bent their energies to the work and have accomplished wonders in the comparatively short time they have been laboring.

The cooperative egg circle is an association organized among farmers for the purpose of marketing eggs frequently and regularly through a common medium. The object is to maintain the quality of eggs as they leave the farm and to place them in the hands of the consumer with the least possible delay, and in the best possible condition.

In Prince Edward Island the system has, perhaps reached a greater completeness than in any other section of Canada. In the constitution of the Egg and Poultry Selling Association adopted in pursuance of the provisions of an act of the legislature of that province, the objects are set forth as the "encouragement of the production and marketing of eggs and poultry and of matters connected therewith; the supervision of encouragement in such enterprises as may be deemed advisable in order to facilitate the more profitable production and sale of the product of the members; the encouraging of the purchase of improved strains of high-producing poultry."

A board of seven directors is elected and the officers of each egg circle are required to put up a collateral demand note in favor of the association for an

amount not exceeding \$25. The board is authorized to employ an egg collector. Each local circle is required to turn over a small percentage to the association to meet unavoidable expenses. Each circle also reports annually to the association and keeps the association posted. An arbitration board is appointed of three members, chosen by the board of directors of the association. Arrangements are made for the assistance of the circle in case of the organization sustaining financial loss.

Members of an egg circle are required to deliver their eggs not for housekeeping or breeding purposes, or to be sold for breeding purposes, at a time and place determined by the

board of directors of the local egg circle. All eggs are required to be unbroken, clean, and not more than one week old, weather and roads permitting. No member is allowed to dispose of eggs through an egg circle from hens other than his own. Such are the main features of a typical egg circle.

The experience of Prince Edward Island previous to the organization and adoption of the permanent system of cooperation was very much the same as that of Denmark. Years ago a trade of some dimensions existed between the Island and Quebec, but difficulties of transportation and lack of systematic collection led to a falling off in this trade until finally the Poultry Di-

vision of the Federal Live Stock Branch came to the rescue and sent experts to Prince Edward Island, who succeeded in inaugurating the industry on the basis that presently exists.

In Quebec, the necessity of better regulations regarding egg production and methods of marketing was recognized five years ago. Methods were adopted at a centralized meeting for carrying out projects which have since been continued with much profit to the poultry trade of the province. The Provincial Department of Agriculture has also taken a wide and active interest in work in this direction. It can be stated that while the value of eggs shipped from the various egg circles in the province in 1916 amounted to \$17,803.67, a lesser number of eggs in 1917 sold for \$20,639.33. The present annual sales approximate \$40,000. This increase of revenue is due to a considerable extent to the systematic standardization of the market product, which, in its turn is to be attributed to cooperation.

Speaking on the subject of this cooperative sale of eggs, Auguste Trudel, manager of the Quebec Cheesemakers' Cooperative Association, said: "Great progress has been made in the cooperative sale of eggs and this progress will become still more marked when the trade can be diverted from the channel which it has constantly followed up to the last few years.

"The greatest obstacle to the establishment of a good system, profitable to both consumer and producer, is the country storekeeper. The storekeeper is not in a position to exercise any (Continued on page 390).



Poultry Demonstrations Are Gaining for Farm Hen Rightful Recognition.

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

NEW WHEAT FOR NORTHERN MICHIGAN.

ONE of the last acts of J. A. Doelle, former manager of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, before relinquishing the immediate direction of the bureau's affairs, was to order ten bushels of Wisconsin No. 8 wheat from the experiment station at Ashland. This wheat, understood to have been developed at the Ashland station, is said to be superior to Red Rock in yield and quality, and to be a very highly favored type in northern Wisconsin. It will presumably, therefore, be well adapted to northern Michigan. It is to be distributed through the Marquette office with a view to its trial and probable introduction to the farms of northern Michigan. It is reported to have enjoyed a premium of ten to twelve cents per bushel in the Duluth market, to which Wisconsin farmers are now shipping it by the carload.—CHASE.

THE NEW FEDERAL HIGHWAY ACT.

THE federal highway act, as approved by the conference committee of congress provides that each state through its state highway department, must designate a system of highways, which shall not exceed seven per cent of the total mileage of each state. Federal aid appropriations are limited to this system until the same has been completed. This seven per cent system is divided into two classes, primary state highways and secondary or intercounty highways. The primary system shall not exceed three-sevenths of the entire system, and the second-

ary must connect with the primary system.

The secretary of agriculture has authority to approve a part of the system and also projects which he knows will be on the system when finally approved. Not more than sixty per cent of the funds allotted to each state shall be expended on the primary system until the entire system has been provided for, except that more than sixty per cent may be used in any year provided joint approval is made between the secretary of agriculture and the state highway department. Whenever a state has provided for the construction of a seven per cent system, additional mileage may be added to the system whenever funds are available.

FEES TOO HIGH.

THE Lake Superior Guernsey Breeders' Association of Gogebic county has been dissolved, owing, it is stated, to the high fees charged by the state under the new corporation act. The members of the association plan to continue operations as a partnership, it is stated.—L. A. C.

HAY PRICES FLUCTUATE.

PRICES for alfalfa, prairie and tame hay move up and down almost with regularity. When prices advance, the country movement is stimulated, and as the offerings increase, quotations begin to slip, having an opposite effect on the flow from the interior. It is folly to talk lower prices for alfalfa even though the market situation is bearish, as values already are near a basis which show a net loss to the producer. The movement of hay from the

west is of insignificant volume. Michigan, normally a moderate buyer of prairie hay in Kansas City, shows an almost total lack of interest in the offerings.—S.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST PREDATORY ANIMALS.

MR. J. S. LIGON, of the United States Bureau of Biological Survey, is to open an office at Marquette, whence he will direct operations against predatory animals throughout the winter. The cooperative arrangement between this bureau and the State Conservation Department, is reported to be working very well, and numerous wolves, coyotes and other noxious animals have already been destroyed.—CHASE.

ENTRIES TO INTERNATIONAL CLOSE NOVEMBER 1.

ALL Michigan breeders who contemplate entering animals at the International Live Stock Exposition to be held at Chicago Stock Yards, November 26 to December 3, are hereby notified that the late date on which such entries may be made is November 1. Notice to this effect has just been received from the secretary-manager.

LAND-CLEARING EXPENSES CUT.

GOGEBIC farmers have ordered forty thousand pounds of government picric acid for farm-clearing. According to information at hand eighty thousand pounds of TNT have been used during the past year on the farms and

roads of Gogebic county. The estimated approximate saving is \$12,000. Hundreds of acres of land have thus been cleared and put to work, it is stated.—CHASE.

WATER FOR FARM HOMES.

(Continued from first page).

now all the farmers, about twenty per cent have running water in their homes."

And along this line be it said that the percentage of farm homes with an easily available water supply is bound to increase rapidly. This twenty per cent is leavening the whole farm population. With a better knowledge of farm engineering these people have come to know that the installation of running water is possible under almost every condition and in a great majority of homes no difficult problems are involved.

The percentage will grow also because running water is the key to the introduction of many of the conveniences which farm folks are now seeking. The advent of the bathtub, the indoor toilet, the kitchen sink, the hot water heater, all more or less dependent upon running water, will not only relieve the women folks of the farm from much drudgery, but will also give them a sense of living up to the possibilities of the times. And this sense of pride is even a more important factor in the routine work of the woman's life than it is in the more varied work of men.

The man or woman behind the desk at the little red schoolhouse has a lot to do with the kind of men and women your boys and girls will grow up to be.

ACTIVITIES OF FARM BUREAUS

Latest News From Local, State and National Organizations

CHANGE IN FARM BUREAU TITLES.

TO conform with the requirements of the constitution of the State Farm Bureau which states that no officer of the state organization shall hold an elective or appointive public office, Secretary C. L. Brody resigned the position of secretary, following his appointment to the membership of the State Board of Agriculture by Governor Groesbeck, and was immediately appointed by the State Farm Bureau executive committee as general manager of that organization. In this capacity, Mr. Brody is authorized, as in the past, to have general supervision of the business departments of the farm bureau. A. J. Rogers, of Beulah, an executive committeeman, was appointed secretary to look after the nominal duties of that office, without any increase in compensation.

MRS. KETCHAM ON WOMAN'S COMMITTEE.

MRS. JOHN C. KETCHAM, of Hastings, Michigan, has been appointed by President J. D. Howard, of the American Farm Bureau Federation to the Woman's Committee of the Federation which will meet at Chicago on October 26 to determine what position women shall occupy in the farm bureau and to outline a program for their activities. The recommendations of the committee will be presented to the annual farm bureau convention at Atlanta, Ga., November 21-23. Other

members of the woman's committee are: Mrs. A. E. Brigden, New York; Mrs. Izetta Brown, of West Virginia, and Mrs. Vera Busiek Schuttler, of Missouri. The committee was originally scheduled to meet October 21, but a conflict of dates made necessary a postponement.

GRAIN GROWERS WORK GOES FORWARD.

MEMBERSHIP in the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., at the close of last week stood at 15,401, an increase of 1,748 for the previous six-day period, according to an announcement made by the national headquarters of the association. The summary also shows that forty-one new elevator contracts had been signed during the week, bringing the total to 488. For the third consecutive time, field representatives of the organization turned in a new high total for the week, the increase indicated in this last being slightly more than that shown in the previous report.

FARMERS' WANTS TO BE ASCERTAINED.

IN accordance with a request from Secretary J. W. Coverdale, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Michigan State Farm Bureau, through its general manager, Clark L. Brody, is asking Michigan County Farm Bureaus to get suggestions from their membership as to what they

want done at the third annual American Farm Bureau Federation convention at Atlanta, Ga., November 21-23, where the national program for 1922 will be outlined. Mr. Brody is asking County Farm Bureaus to have their suggestions into the state office not later than November 1.

"The farm bureau is a representative, democratic organization," Secretary Coverdale said. "The officials, state and national, will do what the individual members want done. As rapidly as possible we are providing means so that the mind of every individual member will register in making up the mass mind of the American Farm Bureau Federation."

Through the forty-five State Farm Bureau Federations more than 1,500 County Farm Bureaus are affiliated with the national federation. It is believed that no less than 1,500 answers to the request for suggestions from the County Farm Bureaus will be sent in.

LIVE STOCK MARKETING COMMITTEE.

THE Farmers' Live Stock Marketing Committee of Fifteen held its seventh session in the Hotel LaSalle, Chicago, on October 18. Details of the cooperative live stock marketing plan are being perfected and published, so that producers will have opportunity to study the plan in every phase previous to the ratification conference, which is to be held in Chicago on November 10. The committee has decided that a national board of nine direct-

ors will have charge of both the cooperative and orderly marketing features of the plan.

SOME FARM BUREAU EVENTS.

JAMES NICOL, president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, is to preside at the first meeting of the National Fruit Marketing Committee of Twenty-one at Atlanta, Ga., November 19, just preceding the annual convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The fruit marketing committee was appointed by President J. R. Howard, of the American Farm Bureau Federation to develop a national cooperative marketing plan for fruit.

Other farm bureau events of the near future are:

October 26.—Woman's Committee, General Offices, American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago.

November 10.—National Live Stock Ratification Conference, Hotel LaSalle, Chicago.

November 17-8.—Publicity Conference of American Farm Bureau Federation, Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

November 19.—Meeting of Executive Committee of American Farm Bureau Federation, Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

November 19.—Farmers' Fruit Marketing Committee of Twenty-one, Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

November 21-23.—Third Annual Convention of American Farm Bureau Federation, Convention Hall, Atlanta, Ga.

November 24.—Meeting of 1922 Executive Committee of American Farm Bureau Federation, Piedmont Hotel, Atlanta, Ga.

Advises Farmers to Stick

Outlook is Improving

ALL over the state are farms bought on the basis of prices prevailing in the war period. A fifty per cent indebtedness is not uncommon, and that calls for the dollars received when prices were high and to be paid when prices have fallen around one hundred per cent. What is the probable outcome is the question that men ask themselves. Many are wondering what their own future will be and what equity have they left.

Forecasting on this subject is by no means certain. Economics is the study of business relations which embraces physical, mental and political facts. The present day plight of agriculture is that it pays out \$1.00 and receives therefore sixty-five cents in exchange for other commodities which he buys. On debts created at the peak, he must pay back a dollar that has twice the purchasing power which existed at the time the debt was created.

Agriculture by lack of complete organization to resist was made to bear an undue portion of this price-decline. Labor has said, "we will not accept less wages." Industry has said, "we cannot, so long as labor holds out for high wages." In a general way there is a cessation of activities industrially until this is settled. This is outside of agriculture and the industries engaged directly in manufacturing material produced on the farms, like the meat packing industry for example. Other reasons are given, such as lack of European outlets, etc. Since ninety per cent of the business of the United States is internal, the big item of importance is at home.

To place the situation in another way, it is like a pot-luck supper where the farmers furnish the supper because the others have little to contribute. Food and clothing are the primary needs of the world. High incomes make luxuries a necessity rather than the primary needs. The deadlock is on and industries outside of agriculture are waiting for lower wages and lower taxes. In the meantime they eat and are compelling low farm prices until conditions are made possible for renewed production. Just as the son out of work in the city comes back to the farm for temporary support, so all are back to the farm for a brief period to eat and be clothed. The farmer gladly supports his son, even though he may have spent his high wages unwisely.

I hope this homely illustration is appreciated because it is of primary importance in understanding financial crises, viz., that all continue to eat and wear the farmer's products and that low prices are forced on farm products by the necessities of those who must be supported. This statement of fact is not one of approval, and the defenselessness of agriculture is the lack of organization to resist and the spirit of non-resistance supported by the uneconomic economist who talks about the law of supply and demand as an explanation. Gresham's famous maxim about cheaper money displacing the better might be amplified or another maxim be stated, that in a crisis the necessities of life fall in price more rapidly because the primary needs supplant secondary ones.

In understanding this situation there is the immediate hope of the farmer for better times which will be hastened by increases of credit and the always reaction that comes of daring leadership, of starting to do something.

Transportation and manufacturing

is awaiting lower wages; wage earners are awaiting lower rents and the prices of farm products lower to them by a better system of marketing. England has stabilized railroad wages at fifty per cent above pre-war prices and living costs in England are also about the same rate. England's producers are reasonably prosperous. The best economic thought is that agricultural prices will finally reach that basis in the United States. The time depends on conditions which no one can safely forecast. The main contributing conditions are confidence and credit which constitute one of the Christian tenets called faith. This is certain and is a national trait and already discernible. Second, the crop conditions for next year. Third, agricultural organization. The farm bureau, projects of the grain growers, the wool pools and live stock organizations are the most important. It is the exact truth today, the farm bureau is the main line of defense against agricultural peasantry in the United States. The continuation of production at less than cost menaces the whole national fabric, and ultimately leads to the civilization found in Asia. To supply food and clothing as needed at the reasonable profit accorded to other industries is sound economic doctrine and justice. The individual is hopeless. With organization he attains to his rightful economic plan.

To the man who has bought a farm and is heavily in debt and depressed in mind, the best advice is to stick. You can win out. However, don't go it alone, but support agricultural organization.—J. N. McBRIDE.

"DON'TS" FOR BLASTERS.

THERE is little danger in stump blasting, providing the operators do not become careless and neglect the essential precautions. Millions of pounds of explosives are being set off annually through the cut-over regions in preparing virgin timberlands for cultivation. It is dangerous to handle frozen explosives. Some of these materials freeze at comparatively high temperatures while others do not freeze at all. When you buy your explosive ascertain from the dealer at what temperature it will freeze, and secure detailed directions for thawing it out if you must use it in cold weather. Always store explosives and blasting caps in dry places, keep them separated and be sure that they are locked in storage places not accessible to children. Remember that blasting caps are very sensitive and have more "kick" than a high-power rifle bullet. Hence, handle them with extreme caution, and never carry blasting caps in your pocket. Never attempt to remove blasting caps from the packing box by prying them out with a nail, wire, or any other sharp or hard object. Never attempt to withdraw the wires from an electric blast cap.

OPPOSES AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT CHANGES.

THE American Farm Bureau Federation is strenuously opposing the proposed dismemberment of the United States Department of Agriculture by transferring the Bureau of Markets to the Department of Commerce, the Bureau of Roads and Forest Service to the Department of Public Works, and the Weather Bureau to another department.

Mileage Costs Cut!

Why Wobst Felt Shoes Wear Longer

THERE is a reason why both men and women get more miles of wear per dollar out of Wobst Felt Shoes than from any other kind—felt or leather.

Wobst shoes are made better. They contain only the finest grade of wool-felt—not cow-hair and glue; they have genuine fibre counters—not cheap paper ones; wherever upper leather is used it is all grain—not "split". Workmanship is of the best—some of the men in the Wobst plant have been making shoes for 35 years.

Because the Wobst Shoe Company is the largest exclusive manufacturer of felt shoes in America, it can take advantage of every economy of quantity buying and large scale production methods. Thus Wobst Shoes cost no more than ordinary felt shoes—in fact, they actually cost less because they wear longer.

The Wobst line includes both men's and women's plain felt, leather foxed and full vamp shoes—either unlined, grey felt or wool-fleece lined—with choice of felt, combination felt and leather, and all leather soles. If no store near you carries Wobst Shoes send us the name of your shoe dealer and we will see that you are supplied.



Men's No. 751

This 9" Blucher style shoe, with its heavy black felt upper, is exceedingly popular with the man who looks for extreme shoe durability and foot comfort. Where leather is used, it is selected all grain—not "split". Lining is of high-grade grey wool-felt; sole is combination felt and leather; rubber heel. Sizes, 6 to 11.



Women's No. 542

Style, smooth fit, comfort and warmth are all combined in this 9" shoe. The black heavy felt upper and the fine-textured grey-felt lining are genuine wool-felt. The single grain-leather sole is extremely pliant. Leather heel; kid tip. Sizes, 3 to 8.

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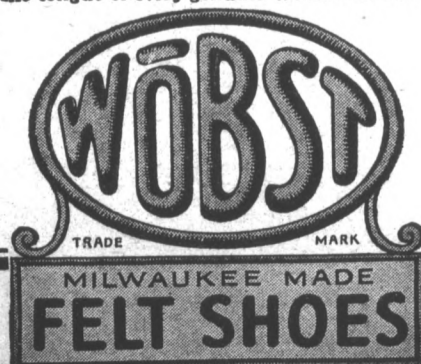
ONLY the best of materials and workmanship go into Wobst Felt Shoes. Any buyer who finds a defect in a pair of Wobst Shoes may return them to his dealer who is authorized to refund the full purchase price of the shoes.

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Costs no more than ordinary underwear, although it wears two or three seasons if properly washed.

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Manufacturers of R. A. Underwear.



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There's satisfying comfort and cheer in a breakfast cup of Postum, and there's no disturbing element to irritate nerves or digestion and leave mental energy lagging before the day is done.

Thousands of former coffee users have found that Postum meets every demand for a delicious table beverage, and brings steadier nerves, clearer mind—better health.

As many cups as you like with any meal—no after-regrets.

Postum comes in two forms: Instant Postum (in tins) made instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages of larger bulk, for those who prefer to make the drink while the meal is being prepared) made by boiling for 20 minutes.

"There's a Reason" for Postum

Sold by all grocers

Our Service Department

LOSS IN TRANSIT.

About one and a half months ago I sent for some money which I had in the bank. Instead of a check they sent me currency, and it got lost through the mail. The mail man does not remember of ever seeing the letter. The banker says that I must stand the loss, but I think he should, as I do not believe he has any right to send money in that way. Has he? The money was sent in bills and silver, and in an envelope.—L. O.

Who must bear the loss depends on whose agent the post office department is. If the depositor requested that the money be sent by mail, and it was sent in the customary way of sending money; or if by the custom of the particular parties money had been uniformly sent in that way, and the depositor in requesting the remittance did not direct otherwise, the post office department is the agent of the depositor; delivery to the post office is delivery to the depositor, and he must bear the loss. Also, even though the depositor never before asked for a remittance, if he failed to designate the method of delivery, and the money was sent in the method usually employed at the time and place by business men in making remittances, delivery to the post office is delivery to the depositor. Otherwise there is no delivery till the money reaches the depositor; the carrier is the agent of the bank; and the loss must be borne by it.—J. R. R.

ARRANGEMENT OF STABLE.

I intend to build a new barn this year. The barn is to stand north and south, which is 34 feet wide. On the south end is the horse stable and granary, 16 feet wide. The barn floor is 14 feet wide, with room enough for sixteen cows. I intended to put two rows of stalls east and west. One row facing the barn floor, the other facing the gambel end, with a driveway wide enough for a manure spreader between. Also an alley and silo on the north. Now, which would be the best, an alley along the front row of stalls or feed from the barn floor? There was a dairyman here selling barn equipment. He told me to put the rows of stalls north and south with a feeding alley in the center, the cows facing each other. He says that it hurts the cows facing the light, that to be sanitary the light should be on the gutter instead. Which do you think the best way the cows facing the outside or inside of the barn?

Genesee Co.

P. M.

My idea is that where you want two rows of cow stalls is to have the cows face out and a wide area between the two rows so you can drive through with a manure spreader or manure truck. This reduces to a minimum the labor and cost of handling the manure which is the hardest and most expensive job on a dairy farm.

Your barn equipment expert is right in a way. Where animals or man have to constantly face direct light it will in time injure the eyes, but with cattle that eat out of low mangers, especially where the front of manger is high enough so that it shades somewhat, it is not nearly as bad as for horses, that eat out of high mangers and their eyes are directly in range with light constantly. Ordinarily I do not think you would have any trouble in a cow stable from injury to the eyes from this cause, at least this is not my experience.

On the other hand, your cows are kept under better sanitary conditions when they face out, they have better air to breathe. I do not like the idea of cattle breathing in the faces of other animals standing directly opposite. If you ventilate your barn with the King System and have your cows face

out they will get fresh air from out doors directly from the feeding alley. Sunlight, we know, is a great purifier in a stable, but you need this quite as much in the feeding alley as you do in the gutter. The spraying of the gutter with a good disinfectant once a day will more than compensate and, as a matter of fact, this disinfecting should be done, whatever arrangement is made.

A barn thirty-four feet wide is too narrow to have your cows in. However, I would suggest that you build it at least thirty-six feet wide and if I were to build again I would make it forty feet.

You can use your barn floor in place of a feeding alley if you choose to do so, but, of course, you can not use it for both purposes at once, and my advice would be, while you were building, to build the barn of sufficient width so that you could have separate feeding alleys.—C. C. L.

RIGHTS OF PURCHASER UNDER LAND CONTRACT.

A buys eighty acres from B, paying \$500 down and a land contract is drawn up for the balance of \$2,300, the purchase price being \$2,800. The contract provides for a payment of \$100 per year with interest, thus making the contract for twenty-three years. For three years A has kept up his payments as agreed. But now A is not in a position to make the next payment and tells B that he cannot enforce payment, nor can he remove him from the land until the expiration of the contract, providing A pays taxes on this land. Can B remove him and take possession on failure of A to make payment, or can A hold possession for the life of the contract without making further payments.—E. F.

Whenever the payments are in arrears under a land contract the vendor may take proceedings under the summary proceeding statute to recover possession of the property. This statute requires notice of at least two days to the purchaser to appear before the justice of the peace or circuit court commissioner, and on hearing and judgment he has thirty days to pay the amount found due the vendor and costs; and if such amount is not paid within the thirty days, the vendor may have a writ of restitution to put him into immediate possession.—J. R.

FIXTURES.

We moved on this place with the intention of buying it and paid some money down, put a barn on it 30x36, which is not on a foundation. We have been forbidden to take anything off. Dare we take the henhouse? We have lived here nine years. Please answer as we are leaving the twenty-first of this month.—A. W.

The general rule is that fixtures annexed with intention to make them permanent annexations to the free hold, become a part of the land, and cannot be afterwards removed by anyone but the owner of the land. This intention to make the annexation permanent may be manifested by the method of annexation, the adaptability to the use, the comparative value annexed and removed, the interest of the party annexing at the time of annexation to make the addition permanent, etc. From the circumstances of this case we do not doubt that both the barn and henhouse would be regarded as permanent fixtures. The rule on these particular facts would be quite different if the same annexation had been made by a tenant for one or five years. The fact that the buildings were put on by one who was under contract of purchase of the property important.—J. R. R.

CHEMICAL TOILETS.

Are the chemical toilets, advertised so much for rural homes, sanitary and healthful? Might it not be that the chemicals destroy the odor but not the bacteria?—G. C. H.

Yes, if they are operated according to instructions.

CONTAMINATION OF WELL.

How far should the barn be from the well to make sure the water is not contaminated by the seepage from the barn?—F. W. C.

No one can say. It depends upon the nature of the ground formation. The best answer to this question is, "as far as possible."

PURITY OF WATER.

How can I tell whether the water from our well is pure or not? Is there anything we can put in it to kill possible impurities?—H. L. K.

Write to the laboratory of the State Department of Health for a container and instructions for collecting sample. Send sample to the laboratory of the State Department of Health and you will receive a reply in due time.

Treatment for the purpose of purifying the water in a private well is not practicable.

USES FOR TRACTOR.

Can I use the tractor to advantage in other work than plowing? Some who have had no experience question the advisability of counting on the tractor for other than the work of plowing.

Osceola Co.

J. S.

In general the answer is "Yes." It can be used for discing, seeding, harvesting, threshing, silo filling and in fact all belt work necessary to be done on the farm. It can be used in haying, in spreading manure, digging potatoes, grinding feed, baling hay, shelling corn, sawing wood; in road grading, stump pulling, rock removal, ditching, and in practically every place where power is necessary.—F.

A HARD MILKER.

I have a three-year-old Holstein heifer that is hard to milk. She is a fine young cow and gives a large flow of milk. This is her second year and she does so well I want to keep her. What can I do toward making her easier to milk?—J. B.

The reason your cow milks hard is because the little sphincter muscles at end of teat contract too much, leaving a very small opening for the milk to pass through, consequently it comes through in a fine stream. This condition can be remedied by persistent and careful work. Sometimes all that is necessary is to have a man with a strong hand milk the cow just as soon as she freshens, and milk fast, forcing the milk through this orifice in large streams. This dilates these sphincter muscles and usually they will not contract as much as before. If this treatment will not produce the results required, then you can get what is known as "Hard Rubber Milk Plugs." They are so shaped that when they are worked in the milk duct they will stay in there. You can put these plugs in and leave them in till the next milking and then take them out and milk the cow and put them back till you have dilated these muscles sufficiently so the cow milks more easily. You should take pains and have the milk plugs sterilized and covered with vaseline when inserting to prevent inflammation. It might be better for you if you have the local veterinarian perform this treatment for you if this is a valuable cow. One that is not accustomed to doing such things, sometimes works in such a careless manner that inflammation is produced and some injury done to the teat.—C. C. L.

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Trained American Fox Hounds Rabbit and Skunk dogs all ages. Send stamp. W. E. LECKY, Holmesville, Ohio

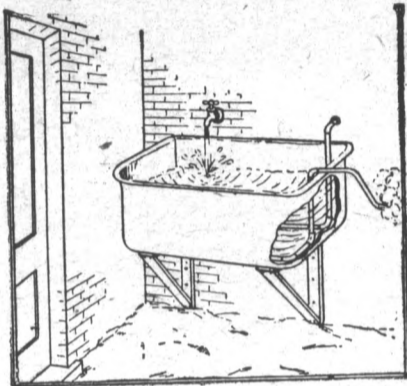
For Sale. 5 thoroughly broken beagle and rabbit hounds, good hunters and not gun shy. AMBROSE S. TAYLOR, West Chester, Pa.

GRANGE IS GROWING.

A REPORT from Secretary Freeman of the National Grange shows that this farmers' organization has had a most remarkable growth during the year from October 1, 1920, to September 30, 1921. In that period 203 subordinate granges have been organized and twenty-four reorganized. Large growth is noted in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Washington. In these states, seventy-five new granges have come into being during the year, while nine have been reorganized. In Michigan there are two new subordinate granges and three that have been reorganized. Grange leaders contemplate a big year during 1921 and 1922.

NOVEL METHOD OF HEATING WATER.

On a farm in the southwestern part of the state they use the exhaust from the gas engine to keep the water in the stock watering troughs from freez-



ing. The exhaust is discharged into an old hot water tank and from there is piped through the wall of the building to a rectangular frame of pipe resting on the bottom of the trough. An elbow over the rim of the tank permits the exhaust to discharge into the air.

MUCH LAND CLEARING IN PROSPECT.

AFTER having secured some 42,000 pounds of TNT, last spring, for land-clearing purposes in Houghton county, Mr. L. M. Geismar, agricultural agent, has recently placed an order for 90,000 pounds of picric acid, under the recent distribution of this explosive, for the same purpose, which represents about one-seventh of the state's total allotment. Mr. Geismar estimates one hundred pounds as ample to clear an acre of land, and in some cases less than this amount. It is evident that Houghton county is determined to bring under the plow a very much larger area of its excellent agricultural land. Agent Johnson, of Alger county, estimates his county's present requirements at some 16,000 pounds. The Iron County Agricultural Commission has recently ordered a carload of picric acid, which, with previous orders of the year signifies says "The Diamond Drill" of Crystal Falls that 100,000 pounds of explosives have been used on the farms of Iron county since last March for removing stumps and stones.—L. A. C.

VETCH SEED NEEDED AT HOME.

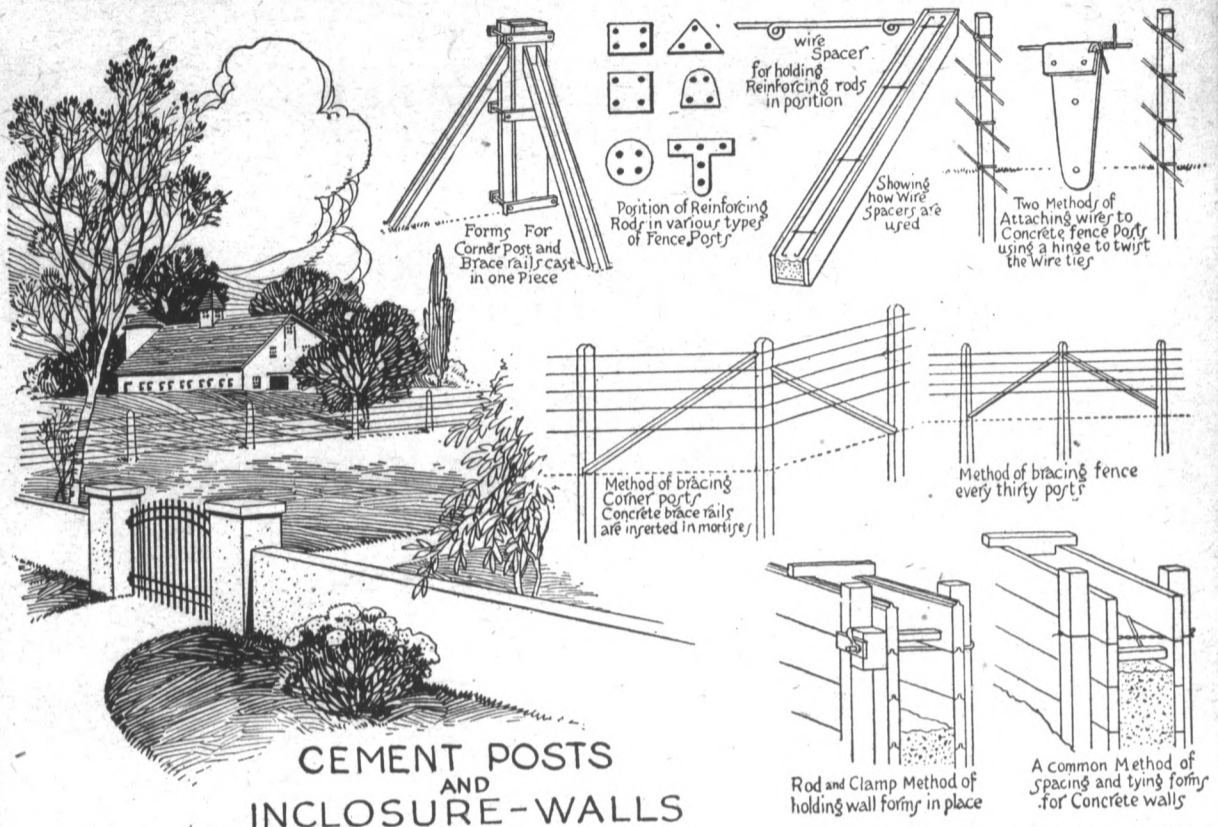
MOST of Michigan's vetch crop remained in the state this year, according to observations of the farm bureau. The seed department alone turned some 40,000 pounds of vetch back to Michigan farmers and reported that Michigan's demand greatly exceeded the sales to other states.

Remember that a bushel of plucked ears holds two gallons of water. Handle and store seed corn accordingly.

Silage makes the steer grow and at a price you can afford, even at the present market.

With scrub live stock, "multiplication is vexation."

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Inclosure Walls
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Cement Blocks

Corn Crib
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Hog house
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SHELTER AND FEED THE DAIRY COW NOW.

DECREASED profits now and later result from exposure of the milch cows to fall storms and from the lack of nourishment in the unsupplemented fall pastures. Prof. O. E. Reed, head of the dairy department of the Michigan Agricultural College, is urging all farmers and dairymen to pay careful attention now to housing the cows, since the animals are not yet accustomed to bad weather conditions. A little attention is more important at this time than later. Not alone is this true because the cows are not hardened to the more rigorous weather of the colder months but once the milk flow has been lessened through exposure and lack of nutritious feeds it is almost impossible for the animals to recover. Start the grain without delay to help the animals keep up milk production. Incidentally this is probably the best way to market grain which now commands a short price at the elevators.

HIGHER PRICES FOR "CULTURE" SWISS CHEESE.

THE manufacture of Swiss cheese from purified and controlled cultures is an American development. Federal investigators and scientists have perfected the method which has been worked out on a practical scale at the dairy laboratories in connection with the commercial factories at Grove City, Pa.

Michigan dairymen will be interested in the results which have been obtained by two Ohio factories where the culture method of making this type cheese has been given a fair trial. For the cheese made in June of this year one of these factories received a straight price of 34½ cents a pound; the other factory, 30 cents. At the same time other factories in this area received from 20 to 22 cents. Only one of them succeeded in selling for as high as 25 cents. For the July product, one of the factories received 36 cents for fancies and No. 1, and 27 cents for No. 2. The old-system factories received the same price as for June cheese.

The principal reason the buyers were willing to pay this margin over the general run of cheese made in the locality was that the percentage of high-grade cheese had been greatly increased. In June one of these two factories made 94 per cent of fancy and No. 1 cheese and the other 90 per cent whereas many factories using the old method make only 25 per cent of this class of product.

STEERS GRAZED ON CUT-OVER LANDS.

MR. W. L. SAUNDERS, of Cadillac, who pioneered the way for the better sire movement in Michigan by the exchanging of forty-seven pure-bred bulls for scrubs in Wexford county several years ago, is advocating a new method of clearing cut-over lands in northern Michigan. He has been conducting a number of experiments during the past season, the most successful of which was the grazing of cattle on these lands.

Early last spring he turned sixty head of cattle out to pasture in a cut-over tract and the only attention he gave them all summer was to see that they had plenty of salt licks. The animals did a great deal of browsing and trampled and killed much underbrush. They had done considerable in cleaning up the land, making it possible for men to remove the trees and remaining bushes in a short time. Late in September he shipped the steers to market. During the period the sixty animals pastured on the cut-over land they gained 367 pounds per head.—R.



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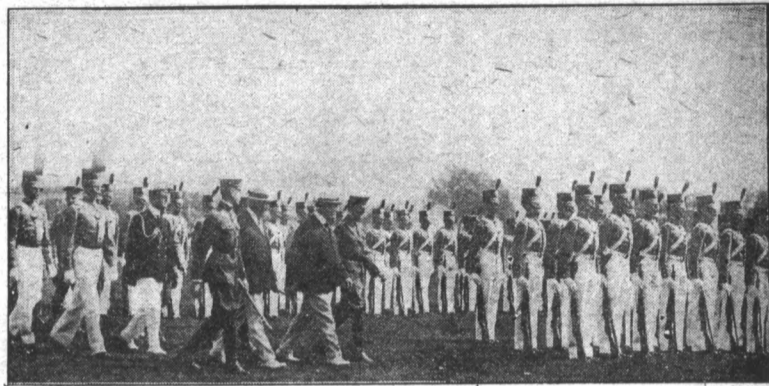
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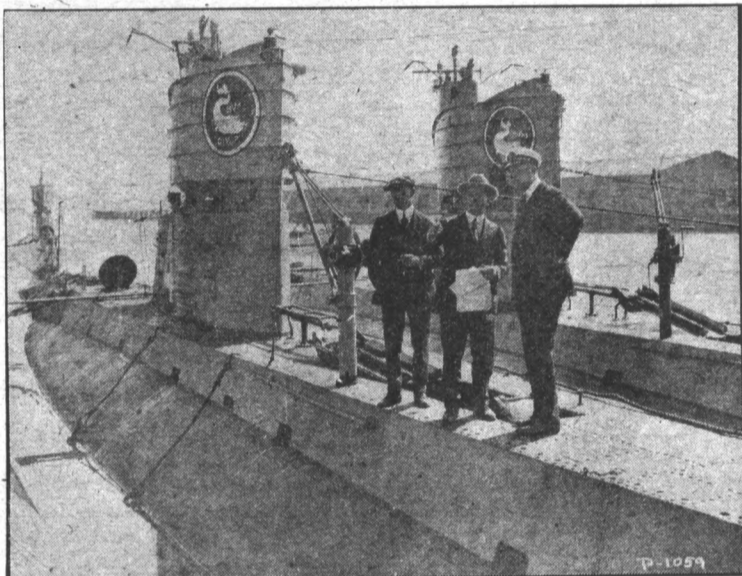
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THE BLIND MAN'S EYES

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

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Sinclair was still bending over the naked torso. With Eaton's help, he had turned the body upon its back in order to look at its right side, which before had been hidden. It had been a strong, healthy body; Sinclair guessed its age at fifty. As a boy, the man might have been an athlete—a college track-runner or oarsman—and he had kept himself in condition through middle age. There was no mark or bruise upon the body, except that on the right side and just below the ribs there now showed a scar about an inch and a half long and of peculiar crescent shape. It was evidently a surgical scar and had completely healed.

Sinclair scrutinized this carefully and then looked up to Avery. "He was operated on recently?"

"About two years ago."

"For what?"

"It was some operation on the gall-bladder."

"Performed by Kuno Garrt?"

Avery hesitated. "I believe so."

He watched Sinclair more closely as he continued his examination; the surgeon had glanced quickly at the face on the pillow and seemed about to question Avery again; but instead he laid the pajama jacket over the body and drew up the sheet and blanket. Connery touched the surgeon on the arm. "What must be done, Doctor? And where and when do you want to do it?"

Sinclair, however, it appeared, had not yet finished his examination. "Will you pull down the window-curtains?" he directed.

As Connery, reaching across the body, complied, the surgeon took a matchbox from his pocket, and glancing about at the three others as though to select from them the one most likely to be an efficient aid, he handed it to Eaton. "Will you help me, please?"

"What is it you want done?"

"Strike a light and hold it as I direct—then draw it away slowly."

He lifted the partly closed eyelid from one of the eyes of the unconscious man and nodded to Eaton; "Hold the light in front of the pupil."

Eaton obeyed, drawing the light slowly away as Sinclair had directed, and the surgeon dropped the eyelid and exposed the other pupil.

"What's that for?" Avery asked.

"I was trying to determine the seriousness of the injury to the brain. I was looking to see whether light could cause the pupil to contract."

"Could it?" Connery asked.

"No; there was no reaction."

Avery started to speak, checked himself—and then he said: "There could be no reaction, I believe, Dr. Sinclair."

"What do you mean?"

"His optic nerve is destroyed."

"Ahh! He was blind?"

"Yes, he was blind," Avery admitted.

"Blind!" Sinclair ejaculated. "Blind

and operated upon within two years by Kuno Garrt!" Kuno Garrt operated only upon the all-rich-and-powerful or upon the completely helpless and poor; the unconscious man in the berth could belong only to the first class of Garrt's clientele. The surgeon's gaze again searched the features in the berth; then it shifted to the men gathered about him in the aisle.

"Who did you say this was?" he demanded of Avery.

"I said his name was Nathan Dorne," Avery evaded.

"No, no!" Sinclair jerked out impatiently. "Isn't this—" He hesitated, and finished in a voice suddenly lowered: "Isn't this Basil Santoine?"

Avery, if he still wished to do so, found it impossible to deny.

"Basil Santoine," Connery breathed.

To the conductor alone, among the four men standing by the berth, the name seemed to have come with the sharp shock of surprise; with it had come an added sense of responsibility and horror over what had happened to the passenger who had been confided to his care, which made him whiten as he once more repeated the name to himself and stared down at the man in the berth.

Conductor Connery knew Basil Santoine only in the way that Santoine was known to great numbers of other people—that is, by name but not by sight. There was, however, a reason why the circumstances of Santoine's life had remained in the conductor's mind while he forgot or had not heeded the same sort of facts in regard to men who traveled much more often on trans-continental trains. Thus Connery, staring whitely at the form in the berth, recalled for instance Santoine's age; Santoine was fifty-one.

Basil Santoine at twenty-two had been graduated from Harvard, though blind. His connections—the family was of well-to-do southern stock—his possession of enough money for his own support, made it possible for him to live idly if he wished; but Santoine had not chosen to make his blindness an excuse for doing this. He had disregarded, too, the thought of foreign travel as being useless for a man who had no eyes; and he had at once settled himself to his chosen profession which was law. He had not found it easy to get a start in this; lawyers had shown no willingness to take into their offices a blind boy to whom the surroundings were unfamiliar and to whom everything must be read; and he had succeeded only after great effort in getting a place with a small and unimportant firm. Within a short time, well within two years, men had begun

to recognize that in this struggling law-firm there was a powerful, clear, compelling mind. Santoine, a youth living in darkness, unable to see the men with whom he talked or the documents and books which must be read to him, was beginning to put the stamp of his personality on the firm's affairs. A year later, his name appeared with others of the firm; at twenty-eight, his was the leading name. He had begun to specialize long before that time, in corporation law; he married shortly after this. At thirty, the firm name represented to those who knew its particulars only one personality, the personality of Santoine; and at thirty-five—though his indifference to money was proverbial—he was many times a millionaire. But except among the small and powerful group of men who had learned to consult him, Santoine himself at that time was utterly unknown.

There are many such men in all countries—more, perhaps, in America than anywhere else—and in their anonymity they are like minds without physical personality; they advise only, and so they remain out of public view, behind the scenes. Now and then one receives publicity and reward by being sent to the senate by the powers that move behind the screen, or being called to the President's cabinet. More often, the public knows little of them until they die and men are astonished by the size of the fortunes or of the seemingly baseless reputations which they leave. So Santoine—consulted continually by men concerned in great projects, immersed day and night in vast affairs, capable of living completely as he wished—had been, at the age of forty-six, great but not famous, powerful but not publicly known. At that time an event had occurred which had forced the blind man out unwittingly from his obscurity.

This event had been the murder of the great western financier Matthew Latron. There had been nothing in this affair which had in any way shadowed dishonor upon Santoine. So much as in his role of a mind without personality Santoine ever fought, he had fought against Latron; but his fight had been not against the man but against methods. There had come then a time of uncertainty and unrest; public consciousness was in the process of awakening to the knowledge that strange things, approaching close to the likeness of what men call crime, had been being done under the unassuming name of business. Government investigation threatened many men, Latron among others; no precedent had yet been set for what this might mean; no one could foresee the end. Scandal—financial scandal—breathed

more strongly against Latron than perhaps against any of the other western men. He had been among their biggest; he had his enemies, of whom impersonally Santoine might have been counted one, and he had his friends, both in high places; he was a world figure. Then, all of a sudden, the man had been struck down—killed, because of some private quarrel, men whispered, by an obscure and till then unheard-of man.

The trembling wires and cables, which should have carried to the waiting world the expected news of Latron's conviction, carried instead the news of Latron's death; and disorder followed. The first public concern had been, of course, for the stocks and bonds of the great Latron properties; and Latron's bigness had seemed only further evidenced by the stanchness with which the Latron banks, the Latron railroads and mines and public utilities stood firm even against the shock of their builder's death. Assured of this, public interest had shifted to the trial, conviction and sentence of Latron's murderer; and it was during this trial that Santoine's name had become more publicly known. Not that the blind man was suspected of any knowledge—much less of any complicity—in the crime; the murder had been because of a purely private matter; but in the eager questioning into Latron's circumstances and surroundings previous to the crime, Santoine was summoned into court as a witness.

The drama of Santoine's examination had been of the sort the public—and therefore the newspapers—love. The blind man, led into the court, sitting sightless in the witness chair, revealing himself by his spoken, and even more by his withheld, replies as one of the unknown guiders of the destiny of the Continent and as counselor to the most powerful—himself till then hardly heard of but plainly one of the nation's "uncrowned rulers"—had caught the public sense. The fate of the murderer, the crime, even Latron himself, lost temporarily their interest in the public curiosity over the personality of Santoine. So, ever since, Santoine had been a man marked out; his goings and comings, beside what they might actually reveal of disagreements or settlements among the great, were the object of unfounded and often disturbing guesses and speculations; and particularly at this time when the circumstances of Warden's death had proclaimed dissensions among the powerful which they had hastened to deny, it was natural that Santoine's comings and goings should be as inconspicuous as possible.

It had been reported for some days that Santoine had come to Seattle directly after Warden's death; but when this was admitted, his associates had always been careful to add that San-

AL ACRES—Slim's Tussle with Tin Alarms Al.

—By Frank R. Leet



toine, having been a close personal friend of Gabriel Warden, had come purely in a personal capacity, and the impression was given that Santoine had returned quietly some days before. The mere prolonging of his stay in the west was more than suggestive that affairs among the powerful were truly in such state as Warden had proclaimed; this attack upon Santoine, so similar to that which had slain Warden, and delivered within eleven days of Warden's death, must be of the gravest significance.

Connery stood overwhelmed for the moment with this fuller recognition of the seriousness of the disaster which had come upon this man entrusted to his charge; then he turned to the surgeon.

"Can you do anything for him here, Doctor?" he asked.

The surgeon glanced down the car.

"That stateroom—is it occupied?"

"It's occupied by his daughter."

"We'll take him in there, then. Is the berth made?"

The conductor went to the rear of the car and brought the porter who had been stationed there, with the brakeman. He set the negro to making up the berth; and when it was finished the four men lifted the inert figure of Basil Santoine, carried it into the drawing-room and laid it on its back upon the bed.

"I have my instruments," Sinclair said. "I'll get them; but before I decide to do anything, I ought to see his daughter. Since she is here, her consent is necessary before any operation on him."

The surgeon spoke to Avery. "Eaton saw by Avery's start of recollection that Harriet Dorne's—or Harriet Santoine's—friend could not have been thinking of her at all during the recent moments. The chances of life or death of Basil Santoine evidently so greatly affected Donald Avery, that he had been absorbed in them to the point of forgetting all other interests than his own. Eaton's own thought had gone often to her. Had Connery in his directions said anything to the trainmen guarding the door or to the passengers on the platforms, that had frightened her with suspicions of what had happened here? When the first sense of something wrong had spread back to the observation car, what word had reached her? Did she connect it with her father? Was she—the one most closely concerned—among those who had been on the rear platform seeking admittance? Was she standing there in the aisle of the next car waiting for confirmation of her dread? Or had no word reached her, and must the news of the attack upon her father come to her with all the shock of suddenness?"

Eaton had been about to leave the car, where he now was plainly of no use, but these doubts checked him.

"Miss Santoine is in the observation car," Avery said. "I'll get her."

The tone was in some way false—Eaton could not tell exactly how. Avery started down the aisle.

"One moment, please, Mr. Avery!" said the conductor. "I'll ask you not to tell Miss Santoine before any other passengers that there has been an attack upon her father. Wait until you get her inside the door of this car."

"You yourself said nothing, then, that can have made her suspect it?" Eaton asked.

Connery shook his head; the conductor, in doubt and anxiety over exactly what action the situation called for—unable, too, to communicate any hint of it to his superiors to the west because of the wires being down—clearly had resolved to keep the attack upon Santoine secret for the time. "I said nothing definite even to the trainmen," he replied; "and I want you gentlemen to promise me before you leave this car that you will say nothing until I give you leave."

His eyes shifted from the face of

one to another, until he had assured himself that all agreed. As Avery left the car, Eaton found a seat in one of the end sections near the drawing-room. Sinclair and the conductor had returned to Santoine. The porter was unmaking the berth in the next section which Santoine had occupied, having been told to do so by Connery; the negro bundled together the linen and carried it to the cupboard at the further end of the car; he folded the blankets and put them in the upper berth; he took out the partitions and laid them on top of the blankets. Eaton stared out the window at the bank of snow. He did not know whether to ask to leave the car, or whether he ought to remain; and he would have gone, except for the recollection of Harriet Santoine. He had heard the rear door of the car open and close some moments before, so he knew that she must be in the car and that, in the passage at that end, Avery must be telling her about her father. Then the curtain at the end of the car was pushed further aside, and Harriet Santoine came in.

She was very pale, but quite controlled, as Eaton knew she would be. She looked at Eaton, but did not speak as she passed; she went directly to the door of the drawing-room, opened it and went in, followed by Avery. The door closed and for a moment Eaton could hear voices inside the room—Harriet Santoine's, Sinclair's, Connery's. The conductor then came to the door of the drawing-room and sent the porter for water and clean linen; Eaton heard the rip of linen being torn, and the car became filled with the smell of antiseptics.

Donald Avery came out of the drawing-room and dropped into the seat across from Eaton. He seemed deeply thoughtful—so deeply, indeed, as to be almost unaware of Eaton's presence. And Eaton, observing him, again had the sense that Avery's absorption was completely in consequences to himself of what was going on behind the door—in how Basil Santoine's death or continued existence would affect the fortunes of Donald Avery.

"Is he going to operate?" Eaton asked.

"Operate? Yes; he's doing it," Avery replied shortly.

"And Miss Santoine?"

"She's helping—handing instruments and so on."

Avery could not have replied, as he did, if the strain this period must impose upon Harriet Santoine had been much in his mind. Eaton turned from him and asked nothing more. A long time passed—how long, Eaton could not have told; he noted only that during it the shadows on the snowbank outside the window appreciably changed their position. Once during this time, the door of the drawing-room was briefly opened, while Connery handed something out to the porter, and the smell of antiseptics grew suddenly stronger; and Eaton could see behind Connery the surgeon, coatless and with shirt-sleeves rolled up, bending over the figure on the bed. Finally the door opened again, and Harriet Santoine came out, paler than before, and now not quite steady.

Eaton rose as she approached them; and Avery leaped up, all concern and sympathy for her immediately she appeared. He met her in the aisle and took her hand.

"Was it successful, dear?" Avery asked.

She shut her eyes before she answered, and stood holding to the back of a seat; then she opened her eyes, saw Eaton and recognized him and sat down in the seat where Avery had been sitting.

(Continued next week.)

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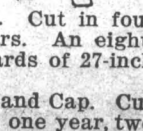
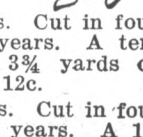
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Woman's Interests

An Unusual Hallowe'en Party

By Nelle Portrey

LAST year, about ten days before Hallowe'en, the mail carrier left a little square, buff envelope addressed in black ink in our mail box. Upon opening it, I found it contained a buff card on which was written:

"At Bonnie Vale Farm on All Hallowe'en An old-fashioned party is going to be seen. The crowd is a small one; just twenty we'll ask. A prize will be given for the cleverest mask That is made out of corn husks and just your own size; The best costume present will also win a prize. Now hunt up some ideas, ransack your brain through, And don't disappoint us, for we are counting on you."

Upon our arrival at the party, we were met at the gate by a ghost who silently slipped out from behind some shrubbery and escorted us to a rear window of the house. We scrambled in and found ourselves in a wierdly lighted room decorated in yellow ears of corn with the husks on, and lighted only by Jack O'Lanterns. The ears of corn, as a Hallowe'en decoration, were a charming variation of the usual trimmings for Hallowe'en entertainment.

There were a great variety of costumes, but the favorite material seemed to be bright-colored cheesecloth or bunting, closely followed by yellow and orange colored crepe paper. The prize-winning costume was worn by a black-haired girl. She represented a pumpkin. Her costume was made after the style of a clown suit, but much fuller. It was of pumpkin-colored crepe paper and gathered full at the neck and ankles.

The mask which won the prize was made by a boy. The upper part was made of one large corn husk with holes cut out for the eyes and nose. The cheeks were painted with water colors and a long beard made of the shredded corn husks was attached. A "booby" prize was also given for the poorest costume and mask.

The prizes were dainty neckties or handkerchief boxes, made by the clever fingers of the hostess. The foundations were candy boxes. The tops were well padded with cotton sheet wadding and neatly covered with silk. The sides of the boxes were covered with folded corn husks, prepared as follows: The husks were cut in pieces two inches long and one inch in width. They were then folded lengthwise. Next they were folded so that the edges that had been previously folded were side by side, leaving a point at the top. These were sewed securely to the boxes in rows, beginning at the top. Each row hid the stitching of the preceding row and the bottom row was sewed at right angles to the others. The points stuck about one-third of an inch above the top of the box, making a very pretty decoration. The boxes were then neatly lined and the result was so attractive that every girl at the party resolved to make one for herself in the near future. A box can be made in an hour.

The "booby" prizes were ears of corn dressed like comic dolls, in yellow crepe paper.

To find their partners for the evening, the boys were each given a slip of paper on which was written a girl's name with invisible ink. They were

requested to hold the paper over a lighted candle for a moment after which the name became visible.

Of course, a Hallowe'en party would not be complete without having every one's fortune told. For this we repaired to the lawn, where we were each given an end to a string and told to follow it to seek our fortunes. Much laughter ensued. The strings criss-crossed and ran in and out among the shrubbery in every conceivable way. When the ends were finally found, our fortunes were discovered, written on paper which was wrapped in corn husks and tied to the end of strings.

Next a variation of the old game, "Bobbing for Apples," was enjoyed. The apples had numbers carved on them; two of each number. Each girl and boy were allowed to keep the apple they succeeded in biting. After everyone had an apple, the numbers were compared. When two girls or two boys got apples numbered the same, they were to be old maids or bachelors; but when a boy and a girl got apples with numbers that corresponded, they were to be married before the next Hallowe'en.

We were then blindfolded and led back to the house, one at a time, by a ghost. Many gruesome and shivery objects and encounters were met before we reached the house. Once when I stumbled over a broomstick laid across the path, a being with cold clammy hands assisted me to my feet and asked in a hollow voice if I could direct him to the nearest graveyard.

Once something warm and furry brushed against my face, and again I felt a little dash of cold water thrown directly in my face.

During our absence, a rubber sheet had been hung across the upper half of the doorway so, although I was groping before me, my hands reached below the sheet and you can imagine how I felt when my face struck against the cold rubber.

My guide then led me across the room and asked me to shake hands with a friend of his, at the same time giving me something very much the shape of a human hand. It was the most gruesome object I ever touched. It was ice-cold, pliant, and although it felt as though void of life, it seemed to wriggle in my grasp. When I dropped it, my guide removed the cloth from my eyes and I saw before me a white-robed figure with a Jack O'Lantern head, and hands (one of which I held) made by fitting rubber gloves with ice-water and tying them shut at the wrists.

Each couple were then given a small pie pumpkin and allowed fifteen minutes to make a Jack O'Lantern. A prize was given to the couple making the best in the allotted time.

Finally we all gathered around a bonfire and were served to sandwiches, pumpkin pie, coffee and popcorn balls.

A few good Hallowe'en and ghost stories were told by the light of the bonfire before reluctant good nights were said.

A clock that keeps time is an essential on the business farm. Stop transposing "kitchen time" to "setting-room time," and both to "whistle time."

Every time a bird is killed, there is joy in Bug-dom.

Women at West Mich. Fair

WOMEN exhibitors carried away \$862.25 in prizes from the West Michigan State Fair, held in Grand Rapids the third week in September. Though more than half of the exhibitors sent in needlework, women invaded realms considered the property of men.

There were two exhibitors of horses, for instance, Miss Betta Ferguson, of Grand Rapids, who had seven fine roadsters competing, and Miss Mary Dodson, also of Grand Rapids, whose pony took a prize, the two exhibits carrying away \$143.

Marjorie Hompe showed five Guernseys from her farm just east of Grand Rapids, and won \$20 on them. There were five prize winners in the poultry section, with prizes aggregating \$36.25. Canned fruit and vegetable exhibitors—fourteen in number, carried away \$117.54; eighteen exhibitors in the culinary department won \$89.75; six promising horticulturists took away \$46.25, and fifty-four needlework artists secured the grand total of \$409.50.

The poultry section was in charge of a woman, Mrs. Colon Brander, who is assistant secretary of the West Michigan Poultry Association. Mrs. Brander is a city woman, who for a while divided her time between an office job and rabbits, and then decided to give all her attention to rabbit raising, with the result that her rabbits carried away six firsts and one second prize at the fair. Mrs. Brander was enthusiastic over the possibilities in rabbit raising.

"There's the white Angora rabbit, with its long silk wool," she said. "They are clipped and the wool made into a fabric not unlike fibre silk. They make the finest of felt hat and derbies, a little hook on the end of the hair making it ideal for this sort of material. The natural gray Flemish skins are tanned with oak bark and made into fox fur for your muff and neck piece. We can get \$12 for a single skin. The blue Flemish skins make lovely moleskin pieces. The black Himalayan, a white rabbit with black tail and feet, is made into ermine. The New Zealand, a yellow-furred rabbit, is dyed black and becomes near seal, sealette, sealine, or even seal if you don't watch out; dyed dark brown it becomes beaver, and dyed blue it is moleskin. Even the American blue rabbit, with a shorter fur, becomes mole when it is skillfully handled."

Mrs. Brander contradicted the common impression of the layman that rabbits require a great deal of green food. "We feed our rabbits dry bread, reheated until it breaks into pieces, and in the winter hay, rolled oats and bread and milk. In the summer when I have green corn I give them the stalks," she said. "Many rabbits can be raised without ever giving them water. Water, however, gives them a smooth, shiny coat."

Mrs. Brander is a firm believer in exhibiting and attending the shows. "It is the only way to learn," she declared. "Since I dropped everything but rabbits and poultry and have gone about exhibiting, my success with my stock has been much greater. One exhibitor here could not tell why her exhibit did not draw prize money. The birds looked all right to her. But after talking with the judges she learned what points to consider in selecting prize birds, and next year she will be a winner."

Other women exhibitors in poultry were Mrs. W. B. Karr, of Grand Rapids, who exhibited White Leghorns and Anconas; Mrs. Rena Murphy, of Muskegon, Barred Rocks; Mrs. M. D. Petersen, Sand Lake, Light Brown Leghorns; Mrs. H. Dutcher, Grand Rapids White Orpingtons; Mrs. W. S. Nixon

Coopersville, Barred Rocks; Mrs. J. Doris, Muskegon, Golden Wyandottes; Mrs. I. Rood, Grand Rapids, Seabright Bantams.

Mrs. Ida M. Bailey, who had charge of the culinary department, was as firmly convinced as Mrs. Brander that attendance at fairs and studying the other fellow's exhibits is a great educative force.

"If the woman who wonders why her bread or cake or pie did not get a prize would consider it honestly, as it stands by the prize winner, she would see where hers fell short," declared Mrs. Bailey. "Consider this prize-winning pumpkin pie, golden brown, smooth, fine-grained, with flaky crust, just the right shade of brown; not pale, and not scorched or dangerously near it; and the lemon pie, a perfect jelly, with frosting firm. The prize cake is fine-grained and even across the top, not filled with air holes, and not soggy nor dry. Good bread should have a smooth, tender, golden brown crust, with a spongy tender crumb, the air holes small and uniform in size. The loaf should be smooth, and well-shaped, not bulged out or broken open. Cookies should be moist, dry ones mean too much flour."

"Then mistakes are made in entering products. Some entered white cakes with chocolate frosting as chocolate cakes, while a chocolate cake is one in which chocolate is used in the batter. A white fruit cake was entered as a dark one, and raised biscuits were entered as rolls."

An interesting feature of the art department was the number of hand-made rugs. One beautiful specimen of braided rug showed almost perfect handiwork. A crocheted rug which any woman could quickly copy was very attractive. It was in two shades of blue, crocheted in strips about six inches wide, and fastened together with the two colors alternating.

There were numerous quilts and bed spreads, and an interesting exhibit of made-over garments, children's union suits cut down from grown-up's B. V. D.'s or pajamas, and many an attractive frock for a small girl made out of mother's old Sunday best. This exhibit showed especial skill and ingenuity on the part of the women who did the work.

REGARDING THE RURAL SCHOOL.

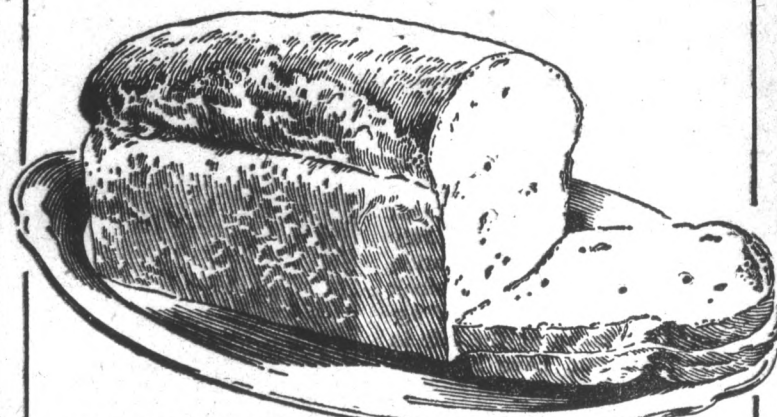
WE read with interest and consternation the arraignment of the rural school, in the Michigan Farmer of September 24. And, judging from conditions in the limited area over which our experience extends, we cannot feel that the criticism is exaggerated.

Yet why, in view of these facts, do a greater proportion of country children than of city children enter and finish high school courses, doing without difficulty the same work done by city children of their age? Why do at least half—a conservative estimate—of the class honors each year go to country children? And is it true that rural teachers are so underpaid? We have understood that only high school teachers—who usually must be college graduates—and grade teachers who have been very thoroughly prepared, for their work, receive higher wages than rural teachers.

Or do the conditions to which I call your attention exist only in southern Michigan?

The only conclusion which at once occurs to us is the probably false one that the sons of the soil are either more intelligent or more enterprising than their urban cousins. Will someone please explain? I ask in a spirit of inquiry, not controversy?—S. McQ.

SIGN OF QUALITY



Milk Bread Recipe

3 quarts of Lily White Flour. 3 pints of luke warm milk. 1 cake of Fleischmann's yeast. Set in morning in warm place and rise until light. 3 teaspoons of salt. 1 tablespoon of sugar. 1 tablespoon of melted butter or lard. Mix with Lily White Flour until stiff, or from 20 to 25 minutes. Set in warm place and let rise until light. Make in loaves and work each loaf from six to eight minutes. Set in warm place until light. When light take warm milk and sugar and put over top. Keep good fire and bake slow one hour and when baked wash over again to make nice smooth brown crust.

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Our Boys' and Girls' Department

THE TEXAS BOYS' EUROPEAN TRIP.

THE three Texas farm boys who were sent to the annual agricultural and live stock show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England in July by the Southeastern Fair Association as a prize for winning the live stock judging competition held for boys' agricultural club members at the fair in Atlanta, Ga., last fall, have returned after a trip rich in experience and inspiration.

The successful boys were Gilbert Wieting, of Marlin, Falls county; Jack Turner, of Hillsboro, Hill county, and Alva Debnam, of La Mesa, Dawson county. They were accompanied on the trip by H. H. Williamson, state agent in charge of county agent work of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas; H. B. Ross, county agent of Falls county; and I. W. Hill of the United States Department of Agriculture in charge of boys' agricultural club work in the southern states.

Show Covered One Hundred and Forty Acres.

After landing at Liverpool, the party proceeded to Derby, where the eightieth annual show of the Royal Agricultural Society was in progress. On the way stops were made at Chester to see the fine live stock farm maintained by the Duke of Westminster, and at Crewe the Americans were given an opportunity to study the English marketing system. Two days were devoted to a thorough inspection of the Royal Show, where they saw the most remarkable exhibition of pure-bred cattle, hogs, sheep and horses to be found in the Old World, including over 3,500 animals.

The show, which covers one hundred and forty acres, was the greatest in the history of the society, the number of entries breaking all records of the seventy-nine shows that have preceded it. Visitors and buyers were in attendance from Denmark, France, Holland, Spain, and even from the Far East, looking over the display and competing in the sales of stock. The American boys had an unusual opportunity to see the best in live stock that English farmers and breeders have to offer, selected from the sixty or more breeds of cattle, horses, sheep, and swine that England can boast.

Hardly second in interest to the live stock display was the exhibition of agricultural machinery, including European and American makes. The exhibit of live stock feeds was another interesting subject for study, since, owing to the necessity for importing a large proportion of the feeds used, English live stock feeders excel in the economical feeding of concentrates.

Following the visit to the royal show the boys traveled to London. A pleasant feature of their stay in London was their entertainment on the Fourth of July as guests of the Daily Mail at Welwyn. Here they found a young farmers' club started by Lord Northcliffe and patterned after boys' and girls' clubs of this country. Guests at the luncheon included representatives of the British Department of Agriculture and fisheries and the American Embassy. Many cordial invitations from English farmers and breeders to visit their excellent herds and other agricultural enterprises of interest gave the young Americans the chance to know their English cousins at first hand and to taste of the hospitality that is traditional in Old England.

Leaving London, the party went on a hasty tour through France, Belgium



School Boys See State Fair Show

MY, what a lot of folks in this grandstand!" exclaimed Earl Rhodes, state fair school boy from Benzie county, to his chum, Joe Mallinger, from Crawford county. Reserved seats in the center of the grand stand had been given them for one afternoon during the fair. The immense structure was packed with fair visitors when we took this picture of the boys waiting for the big show to begin.

One boy from each of nearly eighty counties in Michigan made up the happy bunch. Each one of these boys stood highest in the eighth-grade examinations held in each county last spring and won a week's trip to the fair with all expenses paid by the state fair board. And they had the time of their lives and learned more of a

greater variety of things than they could secure in a year's study from text books.

"I'll bet there's more folks in this big grand stand than we have in our whole county," said Earl to Joe.

"I don't believe it," replied Joe, "but Crawford county is smaller than Benzie, and it might be easy enough to chuck all our folks in." But both boys and others may be surprised to know that the entire population of both counties might be seated in that fair grand stand.

Some of the boys while at the fair found out for the first time that there were boys' and girls' agricultural clubs all over the state and that a number of teams were at the fair to give team demonstrations.—J. H. B.

and the Netherlands, returning to London and from there to Edinburgh, from which point as a center several short trips were made into rural Scotland, including a visit to the farm of the famous Shorthorn breeder, William Duthie, near Aberdeen.

CALF CLUB HOLDS CONTEST.

THE members of the Cloverland Calf Club of Iron county, had its competitive judging contest on September 22. The boy winning the highest average received a loving-cup presented by the Iron River Stambaugh Reporter, while the boys making the three highest averages will have a free trip to the International Live Stock Show at Chicago. The contest took place in the presence of Prof. O. E. Reed, head of the dairy department of the Michigan Agricultural College, who

graded and awarded honors to the boys whose calves graded the highest. The Diamond Drill of Crystal Falls, quotes Professor Reed to the effect that "these calves showed the highest quality and uniformity of any calf club which he has ever seen, even better than the famous Boone County Calf Club of Indiana. The sixteen heifers shown by the boys made a very favorable impression.—CHASE.

MY SEWING CLUB STORY.

I HAVE made three garments in my first year of sewing and I think I have done quite well; I love sewing anyway.

The old saying is that you can lead a horse to water but you can't make him drink. That's just the way with me, you can lead me to the sewing class, but you can't make me quit.

My first garment was a sewing bag and apron combination, then my next garment was a bungalow apron. First I made my pattern and then I laid my pattern on the material to cut my apron out, then I basted it up the sides and the hem also. I made the pattern an inch longer for shrinkage and three inches for hem. I basted up the neck and sleeves and then I started my stitching. First I made French seams up the sides and then I made my hem and there I found some fun. I had to rip the hem out and make it all over again.

The third garment I made was a nightgown. I took the pattern I had for my apron and cut my nightgown out by it, but, of course, I made it longer. I made it just like I did my apron only I didn't have ric-rack on the neck and sleeves and I didn't have a belt on it either.

I love the sewing class and sincerely



Marion Wiggins at the Right.

hope we have a class next year. Miss Dorothy Winters was our local leader. —MARION WIGGINS, Wolverine 4 Aitch Sewing Club, Cheboygan County.

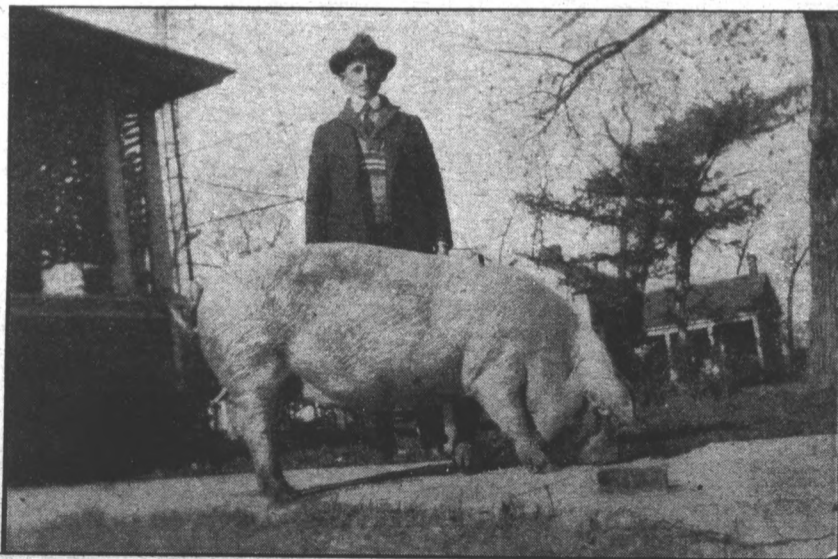
THEY SAVE US FROM POISON.

EVERYONE learns that animals live through breathing in from the air pure oxygen and breathing out poisonous carbon dioxide. But how many ever stop to think where the poison goes after it is breathed out and where our fresh supply of oxygen comes from?

Leaves are four-fifths water and almost all the rest carbon. They get the carbon from the air, breathing it in through multitudes of tiny mouths. In one square inch of a lilac leaf there are 160,000 mouths. These arifices take into the leaves of the world the one million carloads of carbon dioxide that are passed daily into the atmosphere. The leaves break up the carbon dioxide into its original elements, carbon and oxygen. They retain the carbon and give us back pure oxygen in return. Thus they maintain a natural equilibrium; we owe our very existence to the trees and plants.

Without the microscope we should never have known about the mouths of the leaves and what an all-important part they play in our lives.—American Boy.

Says Sam: "Farming's uncertain, but I'd just as soon be subject to the whims of Nature as of Human Nature. The weather can ruin your crops, maybe, but it won't fire you just because it has a headache.



Jay Saymour and His Minnesota Champion Sow which Took Him Ten Minutes a Day to Raise.

Rebuilding the World

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

A SMALL book lies before me, with the title, "Social Rebuilders," by Dr. Charles R. Brown. It is worth reading. Certain portions of Scripture are studied, and the truths which they teach are applied to modern times. If this were as easy to do in reality as it is on paper, how swiftly would the world be overhauled and rebuilt! What a modern and newspaper sound it has to speak of Moses as the "Labor Leader who Freed the Slaves." And that in effect was what he did. "The true mark of a saved man is not that he wants to go to heaven but that he is willing to go to China, or to the slums of some great city, or to the last dollar of his resources, or to the limit of his energy, in order to set forward the kingdom of God on earth." Moses came from the ranks. While he was an educated man, learned in the arts of the Egyptians, he nevertheless knew the sufferings of his people. It is not without reason that the great leaders of men have come from the humble walks of life. They speak from experience, as no theorist can. Mr. Gladstone, four times prime minister of England, a son of wealth, said that in the last fifty years in almost every one of the great controversies, whether it affected commerce or religion or the ballot, "the leisure class, the titled class, and the educated class have been in the wrong." At a sitting of the Commission on Industrial Relations, Mr. Schaffner, of the firm of Hart, Schaffner & Marx, who are the largest employers of their kind of labor in the United States said, "These labor representatives are really better informed on the subjects here treated, and state their case better than we do."

And yet this, mighty labor leader learned some facts that the modern agitator would well learn with profit. He learned that violence would not solve the problem that lay before him. He killed a man one day, in the heat of his indignation, but he never did so again. Killing folk will not lead to a better order of things. And he learned something else. He went away to the desert, and there he lived and thought. He had time to think out the question that had stirred his soul. That is more we fear, than many a soap-box orator has ever done. He presents a mass of half-baked theories and is filled with wrath because they are not promptly adopted. And there in the lonely places, Moses got a vision of God. When one gets a square look at God, he is pretty certain to have hopeful and helpful views of man. The leaders today from whom we may expect a constructive program, are they who have had an experience of religion.

Probably few persons who attend church ever read the book of Amos. If they have read the Bible through, they would, of course, have come upon this particular book. But otherwise it has no attractions for the average man. Yet it is one of the biggest little books in Scripture. A chapter in the book of which we have been speaking, is devoted to it. It is entitled, "The Herdsman who Preached Social Justice." A queer figure he must have been; with his herdsman's clothes and his long hair, appearing in large towns and cities, warning them to practice honesty and justice. He told the people that the nation would come to an end if they continued to indulge deceit, extortion and oppression. He was right, for the end came. Is such preaching needed now? Never more than now. There is a large class of people who have so much wealth they are embarrassed by it, and seek the most extravagant methods of spending it, while

another large class know not where the next month's rent is to be had. Were Amos an American citizen today he would be much disturbed by some things in our national life. On the other hand, America has an immense amount of moral vigor. The work of the Puritan and the simple pioneer and the lover of freedom has not been in vain. An appeal to the Christian sentiment of America is sure to have a response. A certain eastern university professor has said, "The same people who have impressed observers as sharp traders and keen politicians have surprised the world by acts of unprecedented magnanimity and self-denial. What other country ever received an indemnity from a foreign government and returned it, only to receive it once more in the form of stipends for the education of youths sent to the United States by the grateful land? When did another nation win territory and return it to its occupants, as in Cuba, or hold it in trust, as in the Philippines? When did ever another nation at the end of a war like that with Spain transport the defeated army to their homes across the sea? When did ever a great Power pause with such scrupulousness before punishing a weaker neighbor, like Mexico, and meantime provide for her refugees friendly shelter and support? Or when did any other nation, having taken possession of a strip of land and at enormous cost built a canal, ever propose to satisfy its conscience by a voluntary payment to the former owners, or to open the canal on equal terms to the fleets of the world?"

The fundamental teaching of Christ is on the worth of every human being. The worst aspect of war, if we are to accept what Doctor Brown believes, was not the treatment of Belgium, nor any other of those fearful acts with which we became so familiar, but the utter decay of the soul of a great nation, Germany. The Germany that had produced Luther and Goethe and Beethoven and Carl Schurz had descended to such depths that it had chosen as its apostles and leaders, Nietzsche, Treitschke and Bernhardt, men who laughed at the Nazarene and glorified war. Amos was right. Such nations come to the place and the hour of humiliation. As a leading minister has suggested, would it not be a noble attitude if the nations would take as their motto that psalm that is dear to Protestant, Jew and Catholic alike—the fifteenth? "Lord, what nation shall stand in thy presence, or dwell in thy holy hill? The nation that walketh uprightly, that setteth justice first and speaketh truth in its heart? The nation that slandereth not its neighbors, nor setteth spies upon another nation, nor cherisheth a grudge toward any people. The nation that sweareth to its own hurt and changeth not, in whose eyes a reprobate nation is despised. The nation that useth not its strength to oppress the weak or to destroy the helpless. The nation that doeth these things shall never be moved."

SUNSHINE HOLLOW.

Morton Filkins and Harry Selby are in love with Judith Jones. Harry toots a horn in the band and Morton toots his horn out by the old horse block. Morton is winning out with Judith as he is a careless driver and his dad owns a garage. Mr. Jones says both Morton and Harry ought to be dehorned before they get any bigger.

Parson Goosen has three kids that need their tonsils removed at the same time so the city doctor is giving him a cut rate.



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POULTRY

PULLETS PULLETS

We are all sold out of 8-10 week old pullets. And are booking orders now for breeding pens of ready to lay Single Comb White Leghorns 5 pullets or yearling hens and one choice cockerel for Oct. Delivery. These birds are all raised by us from our bred to lay American-English strain. None better any where, regardless of what price you pay. They must be seen to be appreciated. Get ready for next year's breeding season by ordering a pen of these splendid birds and increase the profits from your flock. Choice breeding cockerel.
Price on application.

Macatawa White Leghorn Co. Inc.,
R. 1, Holland, Mich.

LEGHORNS

AND ANCONAS

Yearling Hens and Pullets

This stock is all selected Pure Breed Practical Poultry, late moulters and good layers; 3000 Yearlings; limited number pullets. Guaranteed good practical quality. We will send you description of fowls and egg records. If you want first class paying Leghorns, write to us.
White Wyandottes yearlings.
Special English Stock—We have 200 Laying Pullets of this special stock; also 150 yearling Hens. Also 4 mos. White Leghorn and Brown Leghorn Pullets. If you want high class laying Hens, please ask for description.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Desk 1, Kalamazoo, Mich.



\$14 a 100 and up.

live arrival guaranteed. FREE feed with each order. 40 breeds chicks, 4 breeds ducklings. Select and Exhibition grades. A hatch every week all year. Catalogue free. Stamps appreciated.
NABOB HATCHERIES, Gambier, Ohio

Barred Rock Cockerels

Parks 200-egg strain. From stock direct from Parks best pedigreed pens. \$3 each. R. G. KIRBY, Route 1, East Lansing, Mich.

Value of Egg Pools Demonstrated

(Continued from page 375).

control over the quality of the eggs, he is sometimes required to purchase from his customers.

A great impetus has been given the cooperative egg sales idea in Quebec by the Quebec Farmers' Experimental Union and Quebec Cheesemakers' Cooperative Association. Eggs are gathered by the local agricultural cooperative associations, which number over two hundred in the province, and sent to the Central Cooperative, by which they are sold.

All eggs are stamped, as soon as gathered, with a stamp furnished to the members for the purpose. As each egg bears a number, it is easy to identify the producer, who is paid according to the quality of the product.

In addition to these local associations, some egg circles have been organized during the past few years in eastern townships and in the district of Shawville. Some of these circles also sell eggs through the Central Association. However, the members of these circles are not under the obligation to stamp their eggs, and it is almost impossible in this case to identify the producer. Therefore, the club receives, as a rule, only an average price for each shipment, instead of the price paid for stamped eggs.

This cooperative system for the sale of eggs in Quebec is quite simple:

1. The eggs which have been stamped by the producer, are delivered on a certain day of each week to the local secretary. Each of these eggs bears the number of the producer. If the producer lives at some distance from the local shipping office, he may ship his eggs directly to the headquarters of the Central Association.

2. All boxes of eggs received are shipped to the city by the local secretary, who receives a small compensation for his work.

3. The eggs are graded on arrival and the proceeds, less shipment charges, and a sum of two per cent, are returned at once to the local secretary, and by him distributed among the producers, according to the quality of eggs supplied by each.

In Ontario thirty-six egg circles reported in 1916, 1,416 shipments of 382,808 dozens, representing a gross value of \$14,227.36. In 1917 forty circles reported 1,605 shipments of 542,853 dozens, representing in gross value \$209,837.31. The present shipments for April, May and June, from 2,100 members will aggregate four hundred shipments with a gross value of \$140,000. This shows what pooling eggs has done for Ontario farmers. Their present quarterly shipments are comparing well with their earlier annual business.

During the past few years the cooperative handling of eggs has received considerable attention in Nova Scotia. Recognizing the fact that a large production of eggs was placed on the market during April, May and June, the leaders built cement tanks in various sections of the provinces in which to store the eggs during the low-price season and to place them on the market during the winter period scarcity. This was an advantage to the consumer, and incidentally resulted in an increase in prices for eggs produced by the farmers. At three different points 16,000 dozens of eggs are handled in this manner.

The circles usually select their own collector and manager, and charge four cents per dozen for handling and marketing the eggs. The balance was paid to the farmers after the eggs were sold. This method increased the spring prices from five to eleven cents per dozen. The eggs were candled into the tank, and also candled out into the cases for shipment, which enabled the

circle to guarantee the quality of the eggs.

The idea of pooling eggs has swept across Canada until practically every province has its well organized and well-functioned egg sales agency. Alberta farmers handled more than 250,000 dozens of eggs under this plan last year, while Saskatchewan farmers, through the poultry plants of the Saskatchewan Cooperative Creameries, sold several carloads.

These superior marketing methods, linked with a climate in which the hen is able to do her best for man, and farms capable of producing her food at home, is responsible for putting Canada to the forefront as a contender in world-trade as far as poultry goes. We shall soon come to see the country just north of us occupy an enviable position in the egg trade because of the egg-pooling plan.

ORGANIZED FARM FLOCK IMPROVEMENT.

YELLOW-LEGGED roosters only four months old but weighing four and a half pounds, cockerels in Missouri's certified farm flocks, hatched from the eggs of a 200-egg hen and brought up in the manner recommended by the Missouri College of Agriculture, will be distributed by the college to other flock owners of the state who are cooperating with the college to breed up high-laying flocks and increase Missouri's average annual production of eggs per hen.

"The average farm in Missouri supports ninety-four fowls which lay annually an average of fifty-five and one half eggs per bird," comments T. S. Townsley, extension poultry specialist. "In contrast to this low average, 112 Missouri farms, where the Missouri plan of flock improvement is practiced, reported an average of 125 hens on each farm in 1920 with an annual egg production of 114 eggs a hen. If every hen in Missouri laid as well as the hens on the farms of these flock owners who are working directly with the college, the state's present annual production of one hundred and fifteen million eggs could be secured from less than half the number of hens now kept."

WARTS AND BLOODY EGGS.

What is good for chickens that have warts on their comb, especially cockerels. What treatment can I use and we have a couple of chickens that lay bloody eggs.—F. B.

Warts may occur on the cuticle of poultry, but because of the difficulty of treatment they are not given much attention as they do not injure the utility value of hens for laying, or cockerels for breeding purposes. However, they mar the appearance of the bird and it is probably best not to breed from stock where warts appear. I do not think the trouble will prove hereditary. In fact, it does not occur often, even in large flocks.

Bloody eggs are sometimes laid by hens because of slight ruptures in the oviduct. It most often occurs when young pullets first start laying. Probably the condition will disappear later. The fact that a hen is laying proves that it is in fairly good physical condition. The blood on the eggs may be due to straining as in the case when double-yolked eggs are laid.—R. G. K.

A TEST OF INBREEDING.

Poultry inbred ten years at the Minnesota Station showed no sign of diminished vigor. Your own cockerels may make good flock sires, provided you pick out the strong ones.



Keep your hogs free from lice

Keep their sleeping quarters, the feeding grounds, pure and healthful. Use the sprinkling can. Add four tablespoonfuls of Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant to each gallon of water. Sprinkle the animal body to kill the lice, the sleeping quarters and feeding grounds to destroy the disease germs. Or provide a wallow, to which add about one gallon D and D to every 70 gallons of water. Disinfect the barns, the poultry house.

Also use it about the home, in the sick room, sink and cesspools, to establish better health conditions.

DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, Ohio

DR. HESS DIP and DISINFECTANT

CHICKS

Send your order in early for 1922 delivery. Our prices are always reasonable. We give you a square deal.

ROYAL HATCHERY,
R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.

APRIL COCKERELS Winter Laying Pullets

Now over three months old. Anconas, White Leghorns in two grades, Brown Leghorns, Black Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes and Black Minorcas. Write for prices, Crescent Egg Company, Allegan, Mich.

DAY-OLD CHICKS

\$16.00 per 100 and up. Hatching eggs, \$2.00 to \$15.00 per setting and \$9.00 to \$15.00 per 100, from 25 varieties of pure bred, farm raised fowls: Chickens, Geese, Ducks, Turkeys and Guinea. Price list and circular free. Plenty of nice breeding stock. Book now for early spring delivery. **WILMINGTON HATCHERY & POULTRY CO.** Wilmington, Ohio.

Barred Rocks egg contest winners, eggs from strain with records to 280 a year. \$2.00 per setting prepaid by P. P. Circular free. **FRED ASTLING,** Constantine, Mich.

Barred Rocks, W. Wyandottes, R. I. Red cockerels from bred-to-lay stock. **HOWARD GRANT,** Marshall, Mich.

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

Cockerels Round-up champions, vigor fine, range raised, \$5.00. **Chas. H. Wright, Jones, Mich.**

English S.C.W. Leghorns. Early hatched pullets and choice yearling hens at reasonable prices. **Robt. Christopher, R. 4, Holland, Mich.**

Top Quality Cockerels Minorcas, Hondans, Spanish. **Tyron Poultry Farm,** Fenton, Mich.

PREMIER WHITE LEGHORNS FREE MORE EGGS
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,** 904 Union, Grand Rapids, 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.**

Trapnested Pedigreed White Wyandotte cockerels from 231 to 286 mated to cockerel from a 257 egg hen. **C. R. HANES,** Schoolcraft, Mich.

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

Whittaker's R. I. Reds Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg strain Both Combs. Write for free catalog and our new proposition in regard to good breeding cockerels. **INTERLAKES FARM,** Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.

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

Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, pullets, and years ling hens. 200 egg laying strain. Price reasonable. **Mrs. H. P. Schulze,** Laingsburg, Mich.

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

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

Mammoth Pekin Ducks Fine breeding stock. **J. W. Drake Farm, R. 4, Pontiac, Michigan.**

Western Mich. Fair Stock Awards

THE following awards were issued by the judges of the various classes of live stock at the recent Western Michigan Fair held at Grand Rapids. The awards for First, Champion and Grand Champion only are given.

Sheep.

American Merinos.—H. M. Calhoun, Bronson, Mich., first on ram two years or over, ram lamb, flock of four, pen of four lambs, champion and grand champion rams, pen of three yearling rams. Carl Moeckel, Munith, Mich., first on ewe two years or over, ewe one year, and ewe lamb. Calhoun Bros., Bronson, first on yearling ram and champion ram under two years. George M. Wellton had champion ewe over two years and under two years, and grand champion ewe.

Delaine.—Carl Moeckel, Munith, first ram two years or over, ewe two years or over, flock of four, champion ram over two years, champion ewe over two years, and grand champion ram. H. M. Calhoun, Bronson, first and champion ram under two years, ram lamb, ewe one year, ewe lamb, pen of four lambs, grand champion ewe, pen of three yearling ewes and three yearling rams.

Rambouillet.—H. M. Calhoun, Bronson, first and champion ram two years or over, first and champion ewe one year, first and champion ewe two years, ewe lamb, flock of four, and grand champion ram. Carl Moeckel, Munith, first ram lamb, first and champion ewe one year, pen of four lambs, grand champion ewe, pen three yearling ewes, pen of three yearling rams.

Shropshires.—H. E. Powell & Son, of Ionia, both grand championships, champion rams under two and over two years, champion ewe under two years, and all firsts excepting two years or over which went to R. J. Williams, of Middleville, who also took champion ewe under two years and pen of three yearlings.

Hampshires.—A. M. Welch & Son, grand champion ram, champion ram over two years, champion ram under two years, first ram one year, ewe lamb, flock of four. C. L. Mitchell, of Lucas, Ohio, grand champion ewe, champion ewe over two years, champion ewe under two years, ram lamb, ewe two years, ewe one year, pen of four lambs.

Lincolns.—All firsts and grand champions went to J. H. McClean, Kirwood, Ont.

Oxfords.—Ivan Bursley, Charlotte, grand champion ewe, champion ram over two years, champion ewe two years or over, champion ewe under two years, first ram two years or over, ram lamb, ewe two years or over, ewe one year, ewe lamb, flock of four, pen of four lambs. H. E. Powell & Sons, Ionia, grand champion ram, champion ram under two years, and ram one year.

Southdowns.—L. C. Kelly & Son, of Plymouth, Mich., grand champion ram, grand champion ewe, champion ram over two years, champion ewe over two years, pen of three yearling ewes, ram two years or over, ewe two years or over, ewe lamb, flock of four. C. L. Mitchell, Lucas, Ohio, champion ram under two years, champion ewe under two years, pen of three yearling rams, ram one year, ram lamb, ewe one year, pen of four lambs.

Cotswolds.—C. L. Mitchell, Lucas, Ohio, awarded all firsts, champion and grand champion prizes.

Leicesters.—All firsts, champion and grand champion awards go to William McClean & Son, Curwood, Ont., except pen of three yearling rams to Shuttleworth Bros., Ypsilanti, Mich.

Horned Dorsets.—All awards go to L. C. Kelley & Sons, Plymouth, Mich.

Cheviots.—All first, champion and grand champion awards to Raymond D. Grieve, Xenia, Ohio.

Tunis Sheep.—All firsts, champion, grand champion awards to Ralph E. Owen, Fulton, New York.

Cattle.

Ayrshires.—All firsts, champion and grand champion awards to Shuttleworth Bros., Ypsilanti, Mich.

Shorthorns.—John Leicester & Sons, Clarkston, Mich., senior champion bull, exhibitor's herd, bull three years or over, junior yearling bull, junior bull calf, cow three years or over with calf by side. M. A. Wagner, of Freemont, Ohio, bull two years and under, senior yearling bull, heifer two years, senior yearling heifer, senior champion cow, junior champion heifer, grand champion cow or heifer, breeder's herd, four animals of one sire, two animals of one cow. Bidwell Stock Farm, Tecumseh, Mich., senior bull calf, senior heifer calf, junior champion bull. American

Shorthorn Special, Nels A. Peterson, Gowen, Mich.

Polled Durhams.—All firsts and grand champion bull to L. C. Kelley & Son, Plymouth, Mich., except cow three years or over, senior yearling heifer, senior heifer calf, two animals of one cow and grand champion cow to Ben D. Kelley, Plymouth, Mich., and junior bull calf to Lundey Bros., of Davison, Mich.

Herefords.—Sanden Farms, Eaton Rapids, Mich., bull three years or over, senior bull calf, junior bull calf, junior yearling heifer, senior heifer calf, junior heifer calf. Smith Bros. four get of one sire, heifer two years old. Seamed & Son, junior yearling bull, junior champion bull, junior champion heifer. Remaining first, champion and grand champion awards to J. L. Pridley, Warren, Ohio.

Aberdeen Angus.—All first champion and grand champion awards to W. E. Scripps, Orion, Mich.

Galloways.—William Vines, Howell, Mich., first junior yearling bull, senior yearling heifer. Remaining first, champion and grand champion awards to James Frantz & Sons, Bluffton, Ohio.

Red Polled.—Westbrook Bros., of Ionia, first cow three years or over, heifer two years and under, senior yearling heifer, breeder's herd, senior champion cow. Remaining firsts and champions to Stump & Ettezer, Convo, Ohio.

Brown Swiss.—R. A. Kyser, Lowell, Mich., cow five years or over, senior yearling heifer. Remaining first, champion and grand champion awards, including Brown Swiss Special, to L. S. Marshall & Son, Leslie, Mich.

Jerseys.—Arthur Edison, Grand Rapids, Mich., grand champion bull, junior champion bull, senior champion bull, junior bull calf, senior bull calf, bull one year old, senior heifer calf. S. J. Cowen, Rockford, Mich., bull two years old. All remaining first, champion and grand champion awards to Eardley Bros., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Holstein-Friesians.—J. L. Wilson, of Grand Rapids, Mich., grand champion bull, senior champion bull, bull three years or over. John C. Buth, Grand Rapids, Mich., grand champion cow, junior champion heifer, senior champion cow, cow five years or over, cow three to five years, heifer two years, senior heifer calf, exhibitor's herd, two animals of one cow. Loeb Farms, Charlevoix, Mich., junior champion bull, junior yearling heifer, bull two years, senior bull calf, junior bull calf, junior heifer calf, breeder's herd, four animals of one sire. J. N. Lamoreaux, Comstock Park, bull one year.

Milking Shorthorns.—Lundy Bros., Davison, bull three years or over, senior bull calf, junior bull calf, heifer two years, junior yearling heifer, senior heifer calf, exhibitor's herd, breeder's herd, four animals of one sire. Neal J. Lamoreaux, Comstock Park, cow five years or over. Remaining firsts to N. A. Peterson, Gowen, Mich.

Guernseys.—John Ebels, of Holland, Mich., bull three years or over, bull one year, junior yearling heifer, breeder's herd, grand champion bull, senior champion bull. Albert A. Holmes, of Grand Rapids, Mich., bull two years old, two animals of one cow. Wm. E. Scripps, Orion, Mich., senior bull calf, junior bull calf, four animals of one sire, junior champion bull. F. W. Wallin, Jenison, cow five years or over, senior heifer calf, grand champion cow, senior champion cow or heifer. A. Morlock, Watervliet, Mich., cow three years and under five. W. A. Whittier, Grand Rapids, Mich., junior heifer calf, exhibitor's herd, heifer two years old, senior yearling heifer, junior champion heifer.

Swine.

Berkshires.—All grand champion, championship and first awards to F. E. Kite, St. Paris, Ohio.

Hampshires.—All grand champion, champion and first awards to Z. G. Hadley, Wilmington, Ohio.

Poland-Chinas.—All grand champion, champion and first awards went to W. B. Ramsdell, Hanover, Mich., except as follows: Charles Wetzell & Sons, Ithaca, Mich., boar eighteen to twenty-four months, sow two years or over, four animals produce of one sow, senior champion sow and grand champion sow. John C. Cutler & Son, Caledonia, Mich., sow under six months.

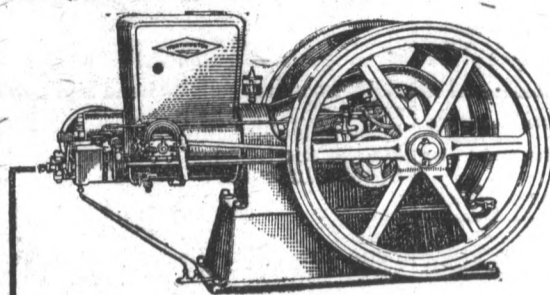
Duroc Jerseys.—V. Davis, of Ashley Mich., boar eighteen to twenty-four months, boar under six months, sow two years or over, sow eighteen to twenty-four months, exhibitor's herd, senior champion sow and grand champion sow. All remaining firsts, champion

(Continued on page 393).

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A very choice lot of young bulls—sired by Edgar of Dalmeny are, at this time, offered for sale.

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For Sale
GEO. HATHAWAY & SON, Ovid, Mich.

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, Ovid, 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 Halcyn. 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, fawn and white. Address Dr. W. E. Baker 4800 Fort St., West, Phone West 623, Detroit, Mich.

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Bull calves for sale. Sired by Anton's May King that sold for \$7,000. Farmers prices and guaranteed to please. GILMORE BROTHERS, Camden, Mich.

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Bull calf and yearling bull for sale. F. W. WALLIN, Jenison, 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

Containing blood of world champions. HICKS' GUERNSEY FARM, Saginaw, W.S. Mich.

4 Guernsey bulls 10 to 15 mos. old. Accredited herd no. 9407. 1st prize yearling and calf at Jackson, Grandsons of 3rd A. A. class leader, Carrie of Hillhurst, 814 lbs. b. f., out of A.R. dams. Priced to sell. G. W. and H. G. RAY, Albion, Mich.

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

Guernseys, cows and heifers, must be healthy. GEORGE D. SPRINGER, R. 6, Grand Rapids, Mich.

For Sale Register Guernsey bull calves out of A. R. dams. \$40.00 each if taken soon. JOHN EBELS, R. 2, Holland, Mich.

For Sale cheap, young Guernsey bull ready for light service, federal tested, sired by our grand champion bull from the W. W. Marsh herd of Waterloo, Ia. A. HATT & SON, Napoleon, Mich.

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Registered
Holstein-Friesian Cattle

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

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CATTLE

Cluny Stock Farm

Offers the 10 mos. old bull.

Cluny Maplecrest Colantha Silver
No. 326204, Born Mar. 22, 1920Sire—Maplecrest Application Pontiac
Sire's dam, 35 lb. butter 7 days, 1344 lbs. butter,
23421 2 lbs. milk in year. Maplecrest's 24 A. R. O.
daughters average 20.2 lbs. butter, average 420 3
lbs. milk at 2 y. 11 m. 8 s. o. daughters average
14136 8 lbs. milk and 630.44 lbs. butter at 2 y. 7 m.
6 of these 10 months records.Dam—a 22 lb. Jr. 4 yr. old granddaughter of
Colantha Johanna Lad.Dam's Dam—milked over 145,000 lbs. in 14
milking periods.He means increased production for the herd he
heads. Price \$150.00

R. B. McPHERSON, Howell, Mich.

Four 32 lb. Yearling Bulls

Sired by SEGIS KORNDYKE DENIJLANDER, a 32
lb. son of a twice Michigan State Ribbon winner; her
dam 29 1/2 lbs. One these calves from a 30 lb. dam, one
a 28 1/2 lb. dam, one a 19 lb. 3 yr. old with only 1/4 udder,
one 16 lb. 2 yr. old. Two of dams are daughters of
King Segis Pontiac, a 27 lb. son of King Segis. Feder-
ally tested June 10. Herd under State and Federal
supervision. Priced at half value.
A. G. WADL, White Pigeon, Mich.A Good Note accepted in payment of finely bred reg-
istered Holstein bull calves. Quality
of the best, and at prices within reach of all. Write,
GEO. D. CLARKE, Vassar, Mich.Holstein Friesian heifer and bull calves, purebred
registered and high-grade. Price \$20 up.
Splendid individuals and breeding. Write us your re-
quirements. Browncroft Farms, McGraw, N. Y.

"Top Notch" Holsteins

Special Bargains in Young Bulls

No. 1 Segis Moonlight Pietertje King, No. 307706,
born Feb. 12, 1920. His sire's two nearest
dams average 36.32 lbs. His dam is a 22.58
lb. 3 1/4 yr. old daughter of a cow that produced
104 lbs. milk in a day and 624 lbs. milk in 7 days.
She sold at auction for \$1,300.00. Price \$150.00
f. o. b. Howell.No. 2 Village Moonlight Colantha Sir Aaggie, No.
33126, born Sept. 28, 1920. His sire is the sire
of bull No. 1. His six nearest dams average
28.01 lbs. Price \$125.00 f. o. b. Howell.No. 3 King Vale Nijlander, No. 53123, born Sept.
19, 1920. His sire is the sire of bull No. 1. His
five nearest dams average 27.72 lbs. Price
\$100.00 f. o. b. Howell.McPherson Farms Co., Howell, Mich.
All herds under U. S. Supervision.Reg. Holstein Friesian bulls sired by a gdon of King
of the Pontiac's, ages from six months to one year
old, nicely marked and good individuals priced to move
them to make room for winter calves. Herd under
Federal and State supervision, haven't had a reactor
in the herd. Henry S. Rohlf, R. 1, Akron, Mich.Reg. Holstein Bulls ready for service sired by a 42 lb.
bull. Priced to sell, also a few heifers and cal-
ves. B. B. REAVY, Akron, Mich.Holstein-Friesian pure-bred bull calves, also good
grade heifers; tuberculin tested
herd. Prices are right. Larro Research Farm,
Dept. A, North End, Detroit, Mich.

The Traverse Herd

We have what you want in BULL CALVES, the large,
fine growthy type, guaranteed right in every way.
They are from high producing A. R. O. ancestors
Dam's records up to 30 lbs. Write for pedigrees and
quotations, stating about age desired.TRAVERSE CITY STATE HOSPITAL
Traverse City, Mich.Bull Bargain, \$100 gets a light colored bull ready for
service born Apr. 11, 1920, from 21.51 lb. dam, and
sire whose six nearest dams av. 33.34 lbs. butter 7 days.
Herd under state and Federal supervision. Oscar
Wallin, Wisconsin Farm, Unionville, Mich.A BLUE RIBBON WINNER
YOUNG BULLOn the 1921 Show Circuit For Sale at a low price.
Out of an A. R. O. granddaughter of Pontiac Korn-
dyke. Sired by our SENIOR SHOW BULL, Model
King Segis Glista 32 3/4 lbs.GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS,
Corey J. Spencer, Owner
111 E. Main Street, Jackson, Michigan.
Herd Under State and Federal Supervision

Herefords

Repeaters, Beau Donalds, Fairfaxes, and Farmers
represented in our herd. Repeater 173rd, a son of
old Repeater, at head of herd. Both sexes and all
ages for sale.ALLEN BROS.,
(Farm at Paw Paw, Mich.)
Office 616 So. West St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Lakewood Herefords

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

Jersey Thoroughbreds

Few cows and bull calves. Best breeding line. Guar-
anteed. Tuberculin tested twice a year. If you have
no money will take bankable note. E. W. VASARY,
411 Free Press Building, Detroit, Mich., Main 1267.BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS
FOR SALE
CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM,
Silver Creek, Allegan County, Michigan.

The Wildwood Farm

Jersey Cattle, Majesty strain, Herd on State accred-
ited list. R. of M. testing constantly done. Bulls for
sale. ALVIN BALDEN, Phone 143-5, Capac, Mich.Lillie Farmstead Jerseys Bull calves from
COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Mich.JERSEY BULLS For Sale bulls
ready for serv-
ice. Raleigh, Majesty, Oxford Lad breeding.
WATERMAN & WATERMAN, Ann Arbor, 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.Central Mich. Sale Circuit
Wednesday, October 26thHart, Fulcher and Cline sell 40 head at the feed barn at St. Louis, Mich. sired
by Harts Black Price, Right Kind Clan, Mich. Yank, Cline's Bob, and Leonards
Big Bob. A June gilt sired by CHECKERS. For catalogue write F. T. Hart,
St. Louis, Mich.

Thursday, October 27th

E. R. Leonard, sells 50 head sired mostly by Orange Clansman, Grand Champion
at Bay City Fair 1921, 1st at West Mich. State Fair and 2nd at Detroit. Many of
these gilts sell with breeding privilege to LEONARDS LIBERATOR the tallest,
longest and heaviest boned pig in Mich. Write for Catalogue, Sale at farm.
Cholera Immuned.

Friday, October 28th

Pope Bros. Mt. Pleasant sell 50 head at Francisco Farm, sired by MICH. MAS-
TON, MICH. CLANSMAN, Orange Clansman, Hill Den Clan and out of dams by
Moors Great Giant, Gersdale Timm, Black Jumbo Lad, Harrison's Gersdale, Hill
Den Clan, Smooth Half Ton, Mich. Mastodon, Harts Black Price and Leonards
Giant. For catalogue write P. P. Pope.

NOTICE

Chas. Wetzel and Sons will not hold their sale in this circuit as before advertised.

Wm. Waffle, Auctioneer

50
HEADHILLCREST FARM WILL SELL
Big Type Poland Chinas
Tuesday, Nov. 1, 1921at the farm, two miles south-west of Hopkins, Mich. and eight miles north-east of
Allegan, Mich.THE OFFERING CONSISTS of tried sows, fall yearlings, 35 spring gilts and a few
choice boars that will make extra large herd sires.AS A SPECIAL ATTRACTION we are listing for sale the great sow OLD FAS-
HION, by Hillcrest Bob, by Big Bob (one of the greatest progenitors of the big-type
breed); dam by Grand Master (the first boar shown actually weighing over 1100 lbs.
and the grand-sire of a \$50,000 boar and \$17,200 sow).WE WILL ALSO SELL a few choice fall yearlings by BIG SMOOTH JONES,
out of dams by MASTODON WONDER (sire of the 1917 grand champion).TO ACCOMMODATE THOSE COMING by train or interurban, free auto ser-
vice will be provided.PUT DOWN THE DATE and be sure to be at the sale. Write Hillcrest Farm,
Kalamazoo, Mich. for free catalog.F. B. LAY, Kalamazoo, Mich.
DEN BLEYKER BROTHERS, Allegan, Mich.BIDWELL SHORTHORNS
BUY A BULLthat will put weight on your dairy calves—the dif-
ference 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

Kirk Levington Lad, by imported Hartforth
Welfare, in service. Bulls and heifers 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 Michi-
gan Shorthorn
Breeders' Association at farmers' prices. Write for
sale list to M. E. Miller, Sec'y, Greenville, Mich.We now have
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.Milking Shorthorns, accredited herds, males
and females, low prices. Davidson
and Hall, Beland and Beland, Tecumseh, Mich.Shorthorn Bulls and heifers for sale,
of the milking strain.
CHARLES BRAY, Okemos, MichiganFor Sale Scotch and Scotch Topped males and
females, any age, prices right. Ad-
dress Northwestern Michigan Shorthorn Breeders'
Ass'n. Roy F. Zimmerman, Sec'y, Traverse City, Mich.Reg. Red Polled Cattle, our herd headed by Famous
Charmar, Grand Champion Michigan State Fair,
Under State and Federal supervision, no cattle for
sale at present. Westbrook Bros., Ionia, Mich.

HOGS

For Sale Registered Berkshire boar pigs 6 mo
old. Double immuned for hog cholera.
L. D. KELLIOUT, R. 1, Litchfield, Mich.Berkshire spring pigs, either sex, \$10, \$12 and \$15
According to age. Also fall gilts and yearling sows.
CHASE STOCK FARM, Marlette, Mich.EVERY'S BERKSHIRES. Winners at International
1920. State Fair 1920-21.
Choice large type spring pigs, either sex. Satisfac-
tion guaranteed. W. H. Every, Manchester, Mich.Duroc Jerseys A few extra good fall boars, and
a choice lot of spring boars of the heavy
boned type popular blood lines at reasonable prices.
DRODT & BERNIS, Monroe, 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
sale. CAREY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, Mich.DUROCS WITH QUALITY
Spring pigs by Walt's
Orion, First Sr. Yearling
Detroit, Jackson, Gd. Rapids and Saginaw 1919

Phillips Bros, Riga, Mich.

Duroc Jersey Swine

Breeding stock for sale at all times at reasonable
prices. If in need of a high class boar, or sow
any age write, or better, come to farm. Best of
Blood line and we guarantee you satisfaction.
Herd boars, Panama Special 11th and Home
Farm Wonder. Booking order for fall pigs at \$15
each.

Thos. Underhill & Son, Salem, Mich.

Woodlawn Farm Duroc hogs are from select breed-
ing stock, well mated for size, type and color.
Herd boars, sows and pigs, will ship C.O.D. and furn-
ish 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, MichiganDUROC SOWS and gilts bred to
Orion King No. 16929 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 JERSEYS

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

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

Advice through this column is given free to our subscrib-
ers. Letters should state fully the history and symptoms of
each case and give name and address of the writer. Initials
only are published. When a reply by mail is requested the
service becomes private practice and \$1 must be enclosed.Warts on Teats—Pup Vomits.—I
have a cow whose teats have broken
out with warts which are growing rap-
idly, making it difficult to milk her,
and I would like to know what to do
for her. I bought a collie pup recent-
ly; when he runs is inclined to vomit
Does not seem to be sick. Has good
appetite, is hearty and growing fine.
L. D. S., Dexter, Mich.—Clip off those
which have neck; after each milking
apply castor or olive oil. Pay no at-
tention to your pup; nature fixed the
dog so that it is no effort for him to
vomit; this is what often saves his
life. A change of feed will benefit him.Umbilical Hernia.—I have a yearling
filly that has navel rupture. Our vet-
erinarian operated on her last fall and
took off the bunch, but another bunch
has returned; however, it is smaller,
only the size of a tea cup. A clamp
was applied, this remained on for a
few days then dropped off. What can
be done for her? V. L., Lapeer, Mich.
—The only remedy is another surgical
operation and, of course, your veter-
inarian will know how.Supposed Heave Remedy for Horses.
—One of our subscribers very kindly
informs us that an old horse trader
confidentially told him that indigo
blue was a reliable remedy for heaves,
that he had given it a fair trial, to his
satisfaction. Some indigo blue is dis-
solved in water, a portion is mixed
with each feed, also some given in
drinking water. He believes that this
remedy gives prompt results. Editor's
Note.—Indigo is a kind of deep blue,
one of the seven prismatic colors, a
blue dye-stuff derived from various
species of Indigofera. Indigo is never
prescribed in either human or in veter-
inary medicine, for it possesses no
medicinal action, but is occasionally
used to color ointments or powders,
and it is not desirable for this pur-
pose. Chronic heaves, especially the
symptoms, are somewhat modified by
stinting the animal's food and water
supply, adding indigo water to the food
and water will perhaps cause him to
eat and drink less, therefore, in this
manner he might be made a little more
comfortable, but surely indigo must
not be considered by our readers as a
remedy for heaves, or any other ail-
ment.Udder Hemorrhage.—I have a cow
about seven years old; she came fresh
on May 1, she has not been in heat
since, but what interests me most is,
that she has been giving bloody milk
for the past two months. The milk
comes from two quarters, most blood
with first and last milk drawn. Had
her tuberculin-tested and she failed to
react. What can be done for her? D.
H., Levering, Mich.—Give her one
dram of ground nux vomica and one-
half ounce of powdered licorice at dose
in feed two or three times a day. Milk
her with care, bed her well, the open
blood vessel must be allowed to heal.Lameness.—My mare is lame in one
hind leg. When standing she holds
up leg, acting as if in pain. When leg
is pulled back she flinches, but when
pulled forward she fails to flinch. W.
S. H., Cassopolis, Mich.—Apply equal
parts of turpentine, aqua ammonia and
raw linseed oil to stifle or any other
sore part once a day. By close obser-
vation you will perhaps be able to lo-
cate her lameness, which is the right
thing to do before commencing treat-
ment.Bots.—What is good for killing bots
in colts? Z. A., Wilson, Mich.—One
treatment which has been found effec-
tive consists in feeding lightly on the
day preceding treatment, giving one
ounce of aloes, or a pint of raw lin-
seed oil. The next day give three
drams of carbon bisulphid in a gelatin
capsule at six o'clock, repeat the dose
at seven o'clock, and another dose at
eight o'clock; this is plenty for an
adult horse; one-half of this quantity
is plenty for a yearling colt. How do
you know that your colts are troubled
with bots? I doubt it.Worms.—Our horses are fed grain,
good hay, also run in good pasture, but
nearly all of them are thin. We be-
lieve they have worms. A. B., Bloom-
ingdale, Mich.—Give one-half dram of
santonin and one-half ounce of ground
gentian in bran mash every evening
for one week. Perhaps you should in-
crease their grain ration.

The National Dairy Show

(Continued from page 374).

thirteenth place in the contest. But in the individual contests William Peters got fifth place.

More than a thousand cattle of the five principal dairy breeds were on view in one of America's finest exposition structures. The show occupied five times as much space as the first one held in 1906, and twenty-eight per cent more than last year's show in Chicago. Dairy herds from nineteen states and one Canadian province were assembled for the supreme battle of the year.

This year, for the second time, the opportunity to show was extended to the small breeder, even to the man with but one good cow. State herds made up of ten cows, each selected by the state breeders' associations, extended entry lists to many men who otherwise would never have competed. Eleven state herds in all were entered, six Guernseys and five Jerseys. The province of Ontario showed a herd of Jerseys.

Strong Holstein Competition.

The northwest is a stronghold of the Holstein-Friesians and the competition in this breed proved unusually interesting.

The three-year-old bull class brought out the best individuals of the breed shown. Tritomia Pietertje - Ormsby 237603, the Waterloo Dairy Cattle Congress grand champion, belonging to P. P. Stewart and Henderson and Erickson of Randall, Iowa, was finally placed first over Waleowis Ollie Hilaard 240663, the Wisconsin State Fair champion, and for the grand championship honors, over the junior champion, King Pontia Parthenia Champion 316801, owned by Fred Wieffenbach of North Lake, Wisconsin.

In the final female classes, grand championship honors fell to the lot of Hulda Segis Koroba, owned by Aitken Brothers, Waukesha, Wisconsin. She is a seven-year-old cow of great size, of great depth and width, combining with it quality in hide and hair, good veining and balance of udder and ideal placement of teats.

Excellence in Guernseys.

In general excellence the 268 Guernseys competing were the equal of the Holsteins. Ladysmith's Cherub 30760, running true to form, again carried off first in the aged bull classes. For three years past he has been adjudged National Grand Champion, but was this year defeated for both senior and grand championship honors by his son, Cherub's Pearly Royal of Shorewood, a young bull of great quality and style and a very smooth individual. Ma Cherie Procris 55855, also from the herd of D. D. Tenny, Crystal Bay, Minnesota, was selected grand champion in the cow classes.

Jersey Interest Great.

When Jersey placings were finally made on Friday, the crowds filled the aisles and arena so closely that they hindered Judge H. H. Kildee in his work. Interest ran high, especially in the bull placings. Fashionable Fern Lad, exhibited by Longview Farm, Lee's Summit, Mo., was easily the outstanding individual among the three-year-olds. He is a bull of very good size, good style, good top and bottom line and with evenness throughout, especially over the back and rump. Judge Kildee awarded him the senior and grand champion honors.

Michigan Breeder Takes Brown Swiss Honors.

Unusual progress was noted in this year's Brown Swiss show with representatives from all parts of the country. It was the largest Brown Swiss show ever held. The grand championship went to the young sire Nellie's Stasis 6721, a sturdy, clean-cut representative with good dairy form, the property of L. S. Marshall & Sons, of Leslie, Michigan. Similar honors for the females went to Swiss Valley Girl VII, the property of Hull Brothers, of Painesville, Ohio.

Ayrshire Champions.

The honors for senior and grand champion Ayrshire bull was awarded

to Imp Duchrae Grandee, owned by Alta Crest Farms, Spencer, Mass. Similar honors for the females went to Barborgh Primrose 2nd, from the same herd.

Dairy Products Displays.

The displays of dairy products were unprecedented, totaling 1,020 entries in butter and cheese as against 600 for last year. Gust Knudson, of Armstrong, Minn., was awarded the gold medal prize for the best hand-separator butter, with a score of 97. And A. C. F. Witt, of Granton, Wis., carried away the gold medal for the best American Cheddar cheese with a score of 95½. Swiss cheese first went to Ed. F. Sterner, of Baltic, Ohio.

Much Equipment Shown.

Machinery and dairy equipment of endless design for increasing the efficiency of the dairy and creamery and the efficiency of the man in the dairy industry occupied the entire floor of the exposition building and overran the huge balcony. It represented the greatest inventive genius for new processes and for supplying better machinery to be found in America. If any known device of value was not represented it was not missed. More than a dozen different makes of milking machines were exhibited, as well as thermos bottles and refrigerator cars, delivery trucks, freezers, evaporators, pasteurizers, milk-drying machines, emulsifiers, refrigerators, engines, feeds, feed cutters, barns, silos, barn equipment, cans, bottles, sterilizers, cleaning agents, capping machines and many others were all shown galore, with nickel-plate, copper and glass. It was a veritable pageant of dairy progress.

Educational Display.

Twenty-five remarkable government exhibits occupying over 360 linear feet of balcony space taught their lessons in interesting and pleasing style. More than fifty lessons presented in effective graphic style sound reasons and methods for increasing the average return per head by cow-testing, by the use of better sires and better breeding methods, by improved cost methods and improved methods of distribution of milk, and by controlling and suppressing diseases which affect cattle. Other booths portrayed the best in business and marketing of dairy products and the market inspection service offered by the department of agriculture. A monster display by the Wisconsin State University illustrated in graphic fashion "fifty years of dairy development" in that state.

During the week thirty-three conventions and dairymen's gatherings were held. The time and place of the 1922 Dairy Show will be determined by its board of directors at its January meeting. Detroit has made a bid for it.

LIVE STOCK AWARDS AT GRAND RAPIDS FAIR.

(Continued from page 391).

pion and grand champion awards to Z. Barton, West Unity, Ohio.

Chester Whites.—All first, champion and grand champion awards to W. S. Adams, Litchfield.

Tamworths.—All first, champion and grand champion awards to W. S. Adams, Litchfield, Mich.

Large Yorkshires.—Ravendale Farm, Yellow Springs, Ohio, took all champion and grand champion awards and all first excepting boar eighteen to twenty-four months, boar twelve to eighteen months, boar under six months, which went to Newton Barnhart, St. Johns, Mich.

O. I. C's.—All grand champion, champion and first awards went to Harry Crandell, Cass City, Mich., except boar under six months, breeder's herd, boar six to twelve months, four animals of one sow, junior champion boar and grand champion boar which went to George M. Welton & Son, of Alto, Mich.

Horses.

Percherons.—Lonzo McClain, Lima, Ohio, receives all first and championship awards except Michigan mare three years or over by Miller of Caledonia.

Belgians.—Loeb Farms, Charlevoix, first Michigan stallion three years or over, stallion two years and under, mare three years and under, Michigan mare three years or over, mare two years and under. Mare one year and under went to Sullivan, of Coral, Mich. All other awards to L. McClain, Lima, Ohio.

Clydesdales.—All awards to George Ackerman & Sons, Elkton, Mich. Shires.—All awards to George Ackerman & Sons, Elkton, Mich.

SECOND ANNUAL SALE Big Type Poland Chinas

40—HEAD—40

Tried Sows, Fall Yearlings, Spring Boars and Gilts
November 3rd, 1:30 P. M. at Elsie
Farm Five Miles West of Town

These animals are from such noted boars as Gertsdale Timm, 323765, by Gertsdale Jones Noble Ruler, by The President, Brewbaker's Giant 438253, by K's Big Jones' litter mate to Grant's Great Giant, Peter the Great, Columbia Giant, D's Big Jones and Nobleman—said to be the greatest litter ever farrowed.

Here is a real chance to put some "Giantess" blood in your herd. It is the greatest strain of Poland China swine yet developed. In this offering are great prospects in boars and gilts.

They are from dams weighing up to 900 pounds and sired from such outstanding boars as Big Type King, Gertsdale King, Gertsdale Timm, Gladiator, the great Line Luken's boar, Black Big Wonder, Clansman, Monroe's Jumbo and others.

All Stock Double Immuned

Send Mail Bids To Auctioneer In Our Care.

Write for Catalog.

W. Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie, Mich.
Auctioneers: Carry A. Eckhardt, Dallas City, Ill.
Howard Rideniour, St. Johns, Mich.

THIRD ANNUAL SALE BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS WED. NOV. 2, 1921

This sale will be held at the farm 8½ miles due N. of Lake Odessa, and 8½ miles southwest of Ionia. We will meet all trains at Ionia and Lake Odessa, forenoon of sale.

We are consigning a better offering than we have ever before run through the sale ring. George Aldrich, Ionia, Mich. and L. B. Stokes, Greenville, Mich. are co-operating with us to make this offering a top one. Mr. Aldrich is consigning 10 head of "hand picked" gilts. They go with breeding privilege to his Liberator boar. Mr. L. B. Stokes is placing his great sow, Mollie Jumbo, in the sale along with Giantess Maid and Queen Wonder. Mollie Jumbo was Grand Champion last year at Grand Rapids and Giantess Maid was 2nd in class.

We have a wonderful litter by Checkers—real stuff—several daughters of The Clansman with the \$1025 Miss Columbia and Gertsdale Jessie their respective dams; also a great fall yearling Clansman boar out of Miss Columbia. We will run the best spring boars and gilts in the ring ever on the farm. He have a wonderful boar in their sire, Emancipator 2nd. We will be on exhibition sale day.

Write to

WESLEY HILE, IONIA, MICH.

for catalog

—47 HEAD—

Auctioneers: Harry Eckhardt, Dallas City, Ill.
E. E. Slye, Ionia, Mich. N. C. Thomas, Caledonia, Mich.

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.

Farewell Lake Farm

Breeders of the Real Large Type

Poland Chinas Hogs

W. B. RAMSDELL,

R. F. D., Hanover, Mich.

Sale Wed. Nov. 9

Write for Catalog and Watch
for Latter Ads.

(Wm. H. Lind holds sale at Alto, October 21st.)

(Loughlin, Sherk and Adams hold sale at Caledonia, October 22nd)

HOGS

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

We have a fine lot of fall pigs sired by Harts Black Price and Right Kind Clan. HART, FULCHER and CLINE, address F. T. Hart, St. Louis, Mich.

DUROC BOARS at \$20 to \$40, these are good ones sired by Michigan Orion Sensation, Michigan Demonstrator, Pathfinder Prince and Big Bone Giant Sensation. Inspection invited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Michigan Farm, Pavilion, Mich., Kalamazoo Co.

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

DUROC JERSEYS

Bred gilts all sold. Choice spring boars by Brookwater Demonstrator. RUSH BROS., Oakwood Farm, Romeo, Mich.

Pure-Bred Duroc Jersey Hogs: we usually have good boars and sows of all ages for sale. Reasonable prices. Larro Research Farm, Box A, North End, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE: Six high bred registered Duroc Jersey boars weigh about 200 lbs. Write J. M. Frost, Supt. Industrial School for Boys, Lansing, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS Best of breeding, good size and type, weanling pigs to breeding age. Priced to sell. A. W. HOWE, Mason, Mich.

For Sale: Duroc Jersey Boar 1 year old, 3d West Michigan. Price \$60. Also several good spring boars and gilts after prize winning stock, at reasonable prices. Frey Bros., R.I. Caledonia, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS Am booking orders for fall pigs. E. D. HEYDENBERG, Wayland, Mich.

First Annual Chester White Sale, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1921. Consisting of 12 spring boars, 1 tried sow, and 12 spring sows of Petroleum Giant and Wildwood Prince Jr. blood lines. FLOYD H. BANISTER, Springport, Mich.

Chester Whites quality March boars and fall pigs at a very low price, satisfaction guaranteed. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

Raise Chester Whites?

Like This
the original big producers

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

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.

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.

O. I. C's. one yearling boar and last spring pigs, either sex not akin. Big growthy stock, ½ mile west of Depot City Phone. OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.

O. I. C's. One yearling boar left April and August pigs. MILO H. PETERSON, R. 2, Ionia, Mich. Elmhurst Farm.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 380 and 395

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, October 18.

Wheat.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 red \$1.22; No. 2 mixed and No. 2 white \$1.19.
Chicago.—No. 1 hard \$1.10½; No. 3 hard \$1.07; December \$1.05¼.
Toledo.—Cash No. 2 red \$1.19; December \$1.20½.

Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 yellow 50c; No. 3 yellow 49c; No. 4, 46c.
Chicago.—No. 2 mixed 44¼@45¼c; No. 2 yellow 45@45½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white 38c; No. 3 white 35c; No. 4, 30@32c.
Chicago.—No. 2 white 32¼@33½c; No. 3 white 29½@31½c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.50 per cwt.
Chicago.—Choice to fancy hand-picked Michigan beans \$4.92½@5.25; red kidney beans \$9.

New York.—The market is steady
Choice pea at \$8.50@8.75; do medium 5.25; kidney \$9.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 90c.
Chicago.—No. 2, 86c.
Toledo.—Cash 87c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover, cash and October \$12.50; alsike \$10.75; timothy \$2.75.

Toledo.—Prime red clover \$12.50; alsike \$10.75; timothy \$2.75.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy at \$20@21; standard and light mixed at \$19@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 \$20.50@21; standard middlings \$22; fine middlings \$26; cracked corn \$26.50; coarse corn meal \$25; chop \$20 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

WHEAT

After its decline of four weeks' duration, the wheat market shows signs of a more or less sustained turn for the better. Receipts continue above immediate requirements and supplies are accumulating at terminal markets but there has been a noticeable falling off in country offerings in the last few days and demand has improved moderately. European buying has increased in spite of the weakness in continental exchanges. Reports on farm holdings of wheat as of October 1 reveal the result of the rapid sale of the crop. Only 418,879,000 bushels were left on farms, which means that 52.7 per cent of the total surplus left the farm compared with 36.3 per cent last year and 49.7 per cent two years ago. All reports from southern hemisphere countries whose wheat crop is in the process of growth are highly favorable. If present prospects are maintained, there will be no marked scarcity of wheat to supply the world's needs this year unless something unforeseen happens.

CORN

Farmers continue to sell corn freely and with primary receipts considerably larger than consumptive demand, the corn market remains at practically the lowest point of the year. Thus far low prices have not checked the movement, the slowing down in the movement in the last few days being due to depletion of old crop supplies. Prices to producers west of the Mississippi river for new corn range from 20 to 25 cents per bushel.

OATS

The cheapness of corn is an important factor in holding down the price of oats. Other causes are the huge visible supply and the cheapness of Canadian oats which, on account of quality are much more attractive to exporters than our own.

SEEDS

The heavy movement of clover and timothy seed continues. Receipts of red clover at Toledo for the season to date total 8,610 bags compared with 902 bags last year, alsike aggregated 4,165 bags compared with 876 a year ago, while timothy shows 5,791 bags compared with 2,987 a year ago. On the other hand, shipments from Toledo

are running larger than those of last year.

FEEDS

The market for wheat feeds has been under considerable pressure, both from mills and holders. The cottonseed crop is being marketed rapidly and offerings of cottonseed meal are increasing with prices to \$2 to \$3 lower than a week ago and linseed meal has lost about the same amount. Both hominy and gluten feeds have declined recently.

HAY

Eastern hay markets averaged slightly higher last week with offerings promptly taken. Western markets lost 50 cents to \$1 per ton with timothy hay arrivals showing a substantial increase. Receipts of alfalfa are rather light.

WOOL

For a number of weeks wool prices have been consistently firm and confidence in the future of the market is more general than at any time in a long while. Wool consumption figures by American mills make an attractive showing. During August 51,185,000 pounds of wool were used. This is at the rate of over 600,000,000 pounds a year, while our clip at the present is about 225,000,000 pounds. If this rate of manufacture continues it will make deep inroads into the carryover of wool before the next clip is ready. The American Farm Bureau reports the market value of domestic wools in state wool pools in the bright wool sections as follows: Delaine 32@35c; fine clothing 25@27c; half-blood staple 26@28c; half-blood clothing 25@27c;

three-eighths blood staple at 24@26c; three-eighths blood combing 21@23c; quarter-blood staple 21@24c; quarter-blood clothing 20@22c; low quarter 17@19c; common and braid 15@16c.

BEANS

Michigan beans scored an advance last week, rising to \$4.65 per 100 lbs. f. o. b. Michigan shipping points for hand-picked stock. Prices to growers for beans in the dirt are about \$4.15. Demand has been good with the coming of cool weather and farmers are not selling freely so that receipts are light. All beans available for shipment during October have been sold. Red kidney beans are quoted at \$8@8.25 per 100 pounds but the New York market is considerably lower and it is expected that Michigan prices will decline until they are in line.

POULTRY AND EGGS

The preliminary report on cold storage holdings of eggs as of October 1 shows 6,300,000 cases. On the same date last year, holdings were 5,295,000 cases and the five-year average for the same date is 5,646,000 cases. The market for fresh eggs continues strong with refrigerator eggs, even though they are of fine quality, selling at a big discount.

Latest quotations were as follows:
Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 42@44c; ordinary firsts 39@40c a dozen. Poultry, springs 20c; hens, general run 25c; roosters 14c; ducks 26c; geese 21c; turkeys 30c.

Detroit.—Eggs fresh candled 37@47c. Poultry, springs 23@24c; hens 25@26c; light hens 23@24c; roosters 15c; geese 18@20c; ducks 24c.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, October 19.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 175. Market steady to 25c higher.

| | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| Best heavy steers | \$ 6.50@ 6.75 |
| Best handy wt bu steers | 6.50@ 7.00 |
| Mixed steers and heifers | 5.25@ 6.00 |
| Handy light butchers | 4.50@ 5.25 |
| Light butchers | 4.00@ 4.50 |
| Best cows | 4.50@ 5.00 |
| Butcher cows | 3.00@ 3.75 |
| Common cows | 2.50@ 2.75 |
| Canners | 2.00@ 2.50 |
| Best light weight bulls | 4.50@ 4.75 |
| Bologna bulls | 4.00@ 4.25 |
| Stock bulls | 3.00@ 3.75 |
| Feeders | 5.00@ 6.00 |
| Stockers | 4.00@ 5.00 |
| Milkers and springers | \$ 40@ 75 |

Veal Calves.

Receipts 421. Market slow.
Best

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| Best | \$11.50@12.00 |
| Others | 4.00@10.75 |

Hogs.

Receipts 1,240. Market 25c lower.
Mixed hogs

| | |
|------------------|------------|
| Mixed hogs | \$ 8.25 |
| Pigs | 8.50 |
| Roughs | 6.50@ 6.75 |
| Heavies | 7.25 |

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 2,022. Market dull.
Best lambs

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Best lambs | \$ 7.75@ 8.00 |
| Fair lambs | 6.75@ 7.00 |
| Fair to good sheep | 4.00@ 5.25 |
| Culls and common | 1.00@ 1.50 |
| Light to common | 4.00@ 5.50 |

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Estimated receipts today are 16,000; holdover 12,520. Market 10@25c lower. Bulk of sales \$7.40@8.20; tops at \$8.35; heavy 250 lbs up good and choice \$7.50@8; medium 200 to 250 lbs medium, good and choice \$7.50@8.25; light 150 to 200 lbs common, medium, good and choice \$8@8.30; light lights 130 to 150 lbs common, medium, good and choice \$7.85@8.25; heavy packing sows 250 lbs up smooth \$7.75@8.15; packing sows 200 lbs up rough \$6.50@7.25; pigs 130 lbs down medium, good and choice \$6@6.75; stock pigs 130 lbs down common, medium, good and choice \$6.75.

Cattle.

Estimated receipts today are 14,000. Market 25@30c lower; calves are dull. Beef steers medium and heavy weight 1100 lbs up choice and prime \$9@11.75; do medium and good \$6.15@10; do common \$5@6.15; light weight 1100 lbs down good and choice \$9.25@11.25; do common and medium \$4.75@9.25; butcher cattle heifers, common, medium, good and choice \$3.75@9.50; cows common, medium, good and choice at \$3.50@6.50; bulls bologna and beef at \$3.25@6.50; canners and cutters cows and heifers at \$2.50@3.50; do canner steers \$3@3.75; veal calves light and handyweight medium, good and choice \$8@11.75; feeder steers common, medium, good and choice \$4.85@7; stocker steers common, medium, good and choice \$4@6.85; stocker cows and heifers common, medium, good and choice \$3.25@5.

Sheep and Lambs.

Estimated receipts today are 15,000. Market is weak and 25c lower. Lambs 84 lbs down medium, good, choice and prime \$7.25@8.60; do culls and common at \$5@7; spring lambs medium, good, choice and prime \$5@7; ewes medium, good and choice \$3@5.

BUFFALO

Cattle.

Receipts five cars. Slow; prime steers \$9.25@9.35; good to choice shipping steers \$8.50@9; light native yearlings good quality \$9.50@10.50; best handy steers \$7.50@8.25; fair to good \$6.50@7; handy steers and heifers at \$6.25@7; western heifers at \$6@6.75; light Michigan butchering heifers at \$5.50@6; best fat cows \$5@5.50; medium to fair \$3.50@4; cutters \$2.50@3; canners \$1.50@2; light fancy bulls \$5.50@6; best heavy bulls \$5@5.50; common bulls \$4@4.50; best feeders 700 to 800 lbs \$5@5.50; medium feeders \$4.50@5; stockers good \$4.50@5; light common \$3.50@4; best milkers and springers \$80@100; mediums at \$40@60.

Hogs.

Receipts 10 cars. Strong; heavy at \$8.75@9; yorkers and pigs \$9.25@9.35.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 20 cars. Lower; top lambs \$8.50@8.75; yearlings \$5@6.50; wethers \$5@5.50; ewes \$4@5. Calves top at \$13.

BUTTER

Prices advanced again last week, especially on fancy butter, but other grades moved more freely and cold storage holdings were drawn upon to some extent. The south also has been buying in northern markets. At the close of the week a somewhat unsettled tone was manifest as the advance has continued for a long time and has reached a new high level for the season. Production is running higher than at this time last year. Somewhere along the line the market is likely to have a good setback and it may arrive soon. Prices for 92-score fresh butter were: Chicago 45c; New York 47½c. At Detroit fresh creamery in tubs is quoted at 36@38c.

APPLES

The apple crop report as of October 1 shows a slight gain during September but not enough to affect materially the shortage in the crop. Apple prices last week show little change. New York Baldwins A-2½ were quoted firm at shipping points at \$6.25@6.50 per barrel f. o. b. Prices in consuming markets were nearly steady at \$7@7.50 per barrel.

POTATOES

The potato crop forecast was increased nearly 23,000,000 bushels on October 1, the total being 345,844,000 bushels. This is still below normal consumptive requirements. Potato prices in eastern markets advanced last week in spite of the heaviest supply of the season and a moderate demand. New York round whites were quoted at \$2.10@2.45 per 100 pounds sacked in eastern consuming markets with northern round whites bringing \$2@2.25 at Chicago and \$1.75@1.95 per 100 pounds sacked f. o. b. shipping points.

GRAND RAPIDS

Jack Frost's visit to the potato belt of western and northern Michigan last week reflected in the increased receipts of potatoes on the local markets this week and the generally weaker tone of bidding. Consumers continue to buy scantily. Offerings are heavy with many farmers peddling from house to house when the wholesale and retail markets are not very active.

Vegetables.—Potatoes \$1@1.25 per bu; dry onions, firm to strong \$2.50@3.50 cwt; celery \$1@1.25 box; cabbage 75c@1 bu; beets, carrots, turnips, squash and pumpkins \$1 bu.

Fruit.—Apples, fancy and first \$1.50@2 bu; second \$1.25@1.50 bu; culls and windfalls 50c@1 bu. Seconds and culls seem to be finding a more ready sale than firsts. Pears, Kieffers \$1@1.25 bu. Some bulk shipments now being made.

Grain.—Wheat market irregular; No. 1 red \$1.10 bu; No. 1 white \$1.07 bu; rye 75c bu; barley 85c bu; oats 42c bu; corn 60c bu; buckwheat \$1.25 cwt; beans, white pea \$3.50@3.75 per cwt; red kidney \$7@7.25 cwt.

Greenville, Mich.—Potatoes lower; No. 1 white sacked \$1.30@1.60 cwt.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

The receipts of apples are rather large but potatoes are scarce enough to be firm. Tomatoes are in light supply because the season is near the end. Good fall and winter apples are bringing \$2.25@3.50 per bu; grapes, 9c per lb; crab apples \$2.50@2.75 bu; home-grown tomatoes \$1.75@2 a bu; cabbage 50@75c bu; onions \$4.75@5 bu; pears \$2@2.50 bushel for Kieffers; quinces \$3@3.50 bu. These prices are for shipped-in produce.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Poland-China.—Oct. 22, Livery Barn, Caledonia, Mich. Loughlin, Sherk & Adams. Wesley Hile, fieldman, Ionia, 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.

Poland-Chinas.—Nov. 3, Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie, Mich.

Holsteins.—Nov. 16, Saginaw Valley Holstein-Friesian Breeders' Association, Saginaw County Fair Grounds.

Consignment Sale.—Nov. 18, State Fair Grounds, Jackson, Mich.

ALLEGAN COUNTY PUTS ON CAMPAIGN.

THE very practical, level-headed and progressive county agent of Allegan county, Mr. Bentall, has quickly sensed the need of the hour. He is arranging to put on a dairy and alfalfa promotion campaign, beginning October 26 and continuing for ten days. Present plans are to hold a number of meetings each day of the ten. The purpose is to put the dairy business on the most economic basis possible under Allegan conditions and to promote the more generous planting of alfalfa. Under Mr. Bentall's able management there is every reason to believe that this campaign will mean much to the future of farming in this most progressive agricultural county.

QUALITY OF MICHIGAN'S POTATO CROP GOOD.

NO serious developments of late potato blight has occurred in Michigan this year. The quality of the crop as a result promises to be good. There is every reason for the potatoes handling well, according to H. C. Moore, potato crop specialist of the M. A. C. Some confusion has resulted from the indiscriminate use of the terms employed in describing potato diseases. There has been quite a little Tipburn or Early Blight, but this disease does not affect the keeping qualities of the tubers as everyone with experience knows. It simply causes the death of the vines in the field which, of course, stops growth of the potatoes. Late Blight, on the other hand, does affect the keeping qualities of the potatoes, but according to Mr. Moore, this disease is not common in Michigan this year.

FARMERS' DAIRY MARKETING COMMITTEE MEET.

WHILE the great dairy show was in progress the Farmers' Dairy Marketing Committee of Eleven met at St. Paul and mapped out its general program of work to study the various cooperative dairy marketing organizations and draft a general plan for the guidance of all dairy farmers in the marketing of their products.

The committee appointed by President Howard, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, mapped out their general program of work, appointing five sub-committees to begin investigation and report on five important phases of the problem.

The marketing of whole milk will be studied by Messrs. Milo D. Campbell, of Michigan; Larson, of Illinois; Pattee, of New England, and Hartke. Cooperative creamery and cheese factory investigation will be done by Messrs. Nickerson, of Minnesota; Krumrey, of Wisconsin, and Bechtelheimer, of Iowa. A report on the marketing of dairy products, such as milk powder, will be made by Messrs. Harvey, Larson and Nickerson. The relation of cooperative laws to distribution of dairy products will be studied by Messrs. Miller, of the Dairymen's League; Heaton, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, and Hawley, of Oregon. And a report on publicity and advertising of dairy products will be made by Messrs. Larson, Heaton and Bechtelheimer.

After discussing pending cooperative marketing legislation, the following resolution was unanimously passed: "Resolved, that we endorse the Capper-Volstead Cooperative Marketing Bill as it passed the house of representatives and ask the United States Senate to adopt it."

ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL YEAR'S BUSINESS.

THE Grand Rapids Growers' Association at Grand Rapids is closing another very successful year this month, despite the adverse business conditions under which it has been operating for the past twelve months. A new board of directors will be elected at the annual meeting to be held next Saturday, October 29, at which officials of the association will make detailed reports on the year's business. Additional returns of seven cents a bushel were made this week by the association on the 1920 Lombard plum crop shipped through the association. This brings the total receipts for the

bumper crop up to ninety-seven cents per bushel. Sale of the 1921 crop through the association brought much better returns and in most instances prices considerably higher than the current market in Grand Rapids.—R.

MORE CAREFUL INSPECTION OF MEAT FOR DETROIT.

BE more careful about the meat you ship to Detroit. The board of health of that city inaugurates a rigid inspection service to insure the consuming public that meats offered are wholesome. Farmers all over Michigan have in times past shipped dressed meat to the city. After November 1 all meat brought into the city will be carefully examined by inspectors of the health department. The following communication from the local health department should be carefully read by all persons who are interested in sending dressed meats to the city:

In accordance with the laws and ordinances governing and regulating meat inspection, slaughter houses, stock yards, railway stations, warehouses, meat wagons, meat, poultry and fish, and the condemnation thereof when necessary, the department of health of the city of Detroit desires to inform all parties concerned that on and after November 1, 1921, these ordinances will be rigidly enforced.

The following paragraphs point out the principal parts of our laws under which we will operate and if followed out, satisfactory inspection will result.

(a) All trucks, wagon beds, containers, receptacles, wagon covers and food products therein shall be kept clean, sanitary and well protected.

(b) Carcasses of cattle shall be accompanied by the hearts, livers, lungs and the tongues with their glands intact and so numbered or arranged that the parts can be identified with the carcass from which the parts have been removed. This pertains to carcasses brought into the city from the country, either by the farmer in person or through the railway express.

(c) Sheep carcasses shall be accompanied by the hearts, livers and lungs attached by their natural attachments. The entire pelt of sheep, including the skin (stockings) on the extremities shall be removed.

(d) Calf carcasses shall be accompanied by the hearts, livers and lungs attached by their natural attachments or in separate receptacles and so marked or labeled that they may be identified with the carcasses from which they have been removed. The entire intestinal tract shall be removed and the thoracic cavity well drained, with the umbilical cord intact and the skin shall be absolutely clean. This also pertains to carcasses shipped into the city from the country.

(e) Swine carcasses shall be accompanied by the hearts, livers, lungs and heads attached by their natural attachments, or if the carcasses are split the heads shall be so marked as to be identified with the carcass from which same has been removed, if the carcass is unsplit it shall be entirely opened from "hitch bone" to angle of jaws to facilitate inspection and this opening be so arranged as to be maintained after carcass is chilled. The skin shall be free from all hair and scruff.

This department requests the incision in the necks be spread at the time of slaughter in order to facilitate the inspection of heads of chilled and frozen carcasses at market points.

(f) The removal from any carcass or organ, tissue that may be diseased, such as abscesses, adhesions or other abnormal or diseased conditions for the purpose of deceiving an inspector will be regarded as a misdemeanor under these regulations and will necessitate the confiscation and condemnation of the entire carcass.

(g) The state law provides that all calves shall be at least four weeks of age before being slaughtered for food purposes.

(h) No retail market is permitted to have in their possession or offer for sale any unstamped or uninspected meats.

(i) Inspection will be at the Eastern Market from 6:00 a. m. to 10:00 a. m., and at the Western Market from 6:00 a. m. to 10:00 a. m., on all days except Sundays and holidays.

Meats may be received for inspection at any official establishment where there is an inspector, upon the conditions prescribed in the foregoing regulations. Poultry and fish are not included in these regulations but are, however, subject at all times to inspection. All sausage shall be made from inspected and passed meats.

To assure the public that all meat

offered for sale is free from disease, that it has been killed under clean conditions and handled properly, is the object of this work and the department solicits the cooperation of all well-meaning persons.

THE CONDENSED MILK MARKET.

THERE is little optimism among dealers in condensed milk and allied products as the market continues to be irregular and buying strength is lacking. There has been enough movement of case condensed milk to sustain the values of the past few weeks but in view of the fact that milk prices are advancing in producing sections that condition is anything but satisfactory from the standpoint of the manufacturer. While there has been some export inquiry, principally from English sources, no actual orders have been placed as the prices offered are lower than manufacturers feel that they can accept without meeting with financial losses. There has been a moderate movement in case goods for domestic demand.

Since the close of the ice cream season, evaporated milk has been in light demand. There is some tendency on the part of manufacturers to lower their prices but that attracts few buyers. Bulk sweetened condensed milk is in fair demand and prices have hardened somewhat during the past few days but there is no indication that there will be general revival of interest in that product. Other products such as bulk sweetened skimmed condensed and milk powders are accumulating and the price trend is slightly downward.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam

The Standard Remedy

Human and Veterinary

As a veterinary remedy its curative qualities have been acknowledged for many years in cases of Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors.

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For treatment of Rheumatism, Sprains, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sore Throat, Stiff Joints, Cuts and Bruises it is invaluable. \$1.50 per bottle at druggists, or sent by parcel post on receipt of price.

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Order Early

YOU MAY NEED THIS TONIGHT!

At half the regular price we are introducing the "Home Protector" Burglar Alarm. This new device can save you \$500 or more by giving you perfect protection on the doors or windows of your house, barns, or sheds. The most wonderful and simple ringing alarm yet produced. Mail \$1 now and protect yourself and all valuables from the increasing number of nightly prowlers. Approved by the police. Money back if not satisfied.

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I will condition a Horse or Cow in twelve days.

Put flesh on its bones. Give it life and vigor. Can add 50% to looks and value. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Send postal for free offer.

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ing, first grade, 3 lb. \$1; second grade, 5 lb. \$1; postpaid.

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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

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stretchy fellows. Grandsons of Gertsdale Timm

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Call or write. DORUS HOVER, Akron, Michigan

L. S. P. C.

1 yearling herd boar as good as you ever saw, spring

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Big Type P. C. some very choice boars double im-

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Big type Poland China boars and gilts of April farrow.

Also one yearling boar that is hard to beat. Prices

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FOR SALE:—A wonderful yearling boar

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ber 10th. YOUNG BROS., Niles, Mich.

Leonard's Big Type P. C. the kind that

make good Spring boars, fall pigs.

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Big type P. O. Spring boars and choice fall pigs, either

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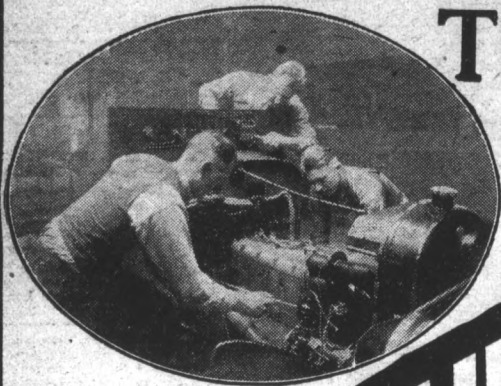
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BATTERIES

Learn Batteries

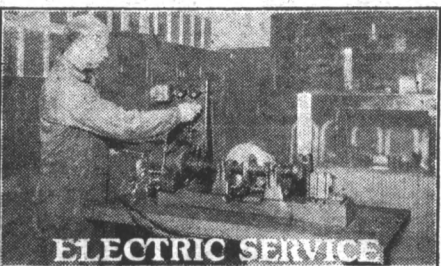
How many mechanics do you know who are good battery men?—and think of it—over 9,500,000 batteries in this country to repair and replace.



ELECTRIC SERVICE

Be an Expert Auto Electrician

Here is the great secret of success, for 9 out of 10 auto mechanics are weak on electrics. 75% of car troubles come from the electrical end. Our course teaches electricity thoroughly and practically in every detail.



ELECTRIC SERVICE

SEND THIS COUPON TODAY

Please send me, absolutely free, your 188 page illustrated catalog, "Auto School News" with full information about M. S. A. S. Quality Training.

Name

Street or R. F. D.

City

State

Double Your Earning Power By Knowing More

In farm work, factory or garage, trained men are worth more, and get more. Most men now 40 years old who had no training are still working as laborers. Most of those who trained when young are now independent. Whether you are 40 or 20, you can make yourself successful. Practical training makes practical, successful men.

BE A TRAINED FARM MECHANIC

Study trucks, tractors, farm lighting plants, gas engines, etc. Go back to the farm, trained to handle any kind of motor equipment. Our tractor training is completed by running and repairing all types of machines right in the field, under the direction of expert instructors.

SOME OF THE OPPORTUNITIES

Farm Mechanic: Modern farms must have engines, cars, trucks, tractors and trained men to run them and maintain them. Every farm needs a skilled mechanic. Farmers and farmers' sons should know how to increase production by the fullest use of machinery, or to make money on the side by repairing neighbors' machines.

A Better Job: In repair shops everywhere incompetent men are working because no better can be had. A good man can get a job at a raise anywhere. From garage service which you have experienced, you know what a successful position an expert auto mechanic can make for himself.

Electric Service: 75% of repair troubles are electrical. Not 10% of auto-mechanics are skilled in this branch. Mechanics who will take training in electrical work can double their earnings.

Business of Your Own: Start a garage, electric service station, tire repair shop, battery station, or welding shop. Or sell cars, trucks, tractors, farm lighting systems. M. S. A. S. training will qualify you to handle any or all of these lines of work. Small capital is needed, and men who know their business can get that. The opportunities are actually unlimited in every one of these lines.

WHAT WE TEACH

Autos, trucks, tractors, stationary engines, farm lighting systems, tire repairing, welding and brazing, battery repairing. Actual practice on the best equipment, thorough and systematic instruction. The tuition rate for these combined lines is so low that it will surprise you. Get our catalog showing over 100 views of M. S. A. S. training, classes and equipment. Ask for particulars of low tuition fees for the complete M. S. A. S. training—a quality course at a lower cost than is often charged for inferior training. M. S. A. S. training equips you for a position in any branch of the auto industry.

Learn By Factory and Dealer Endorsed Methods

International Harvester Company says, "We will gladly co-operate with the Michigan State Auto School through our ninety branches in the United States."

W. B. Deyo Company, Fordson Tractor Dealer, Detroit, says: "It is the class of fellows that are enrolled in your classes that make the best mechanics in the long run and it has been our experience in hiring several of these graduates that they are at all times energetic and working for the best interests of their employer."

Mr. Byron Matthews, Adrian, Mich., state distributor for the La Crosse tractor, writes us, "As soon as we have men who understand mechanics the sooner we will have the efficient modern farm. Machinery too, will help keep the young man on the farm. Your methods of training are certainly the best, and can but place your thousands of students at the head of their chosen vocation."

Electric Auto Lite Corporation (Toledo), manufacturers of Willys Farm Light and Power plants, writes us, "You are doing a splendid work in offering to those who desire it, an opportunity to secure mechanical education which will lead them into a profitable business."

Packard Motor Car Co., says, "We have no hesitancy in recommending M. S. A. S. in every particular."

Thomas J. Doyle, Dodge dealer, Detroit, says, "I keenly appreciate the great work you are doing for the industry by turning out trained men who can intelligently handle the difficult phases of motor car trouble."

Cadillac Motor Car Co., Detroit, says, "We believe you have the best and most complete school in the country."

M. S. A. S. Graduates Succeed

Charles Chambers, of Oakton, Ky., is farming 3000 acres of land; says it would be impossible to farm without tractors and other motor equipment and that his M. S. A. S. training saves him many hundreds of dollars each season. Mr. Chambers is only one of hundreds of M. S. A. S. graduates making good on the farm.

We will supply on request, names of our graduates in your vicinity, perhaps right in your town. Any M. S. A. S. graduate will gladly tell you what Quality training has meant to him.

Life Membership

Life membership with privilege of our service free at any time, is included with your enrollment here.

Our position in the center of the Auto Industry, and the co-operation of the leaders in this industry, enable us to offer quality training at a lower cost than less efficient training is given for. Ask about this.

Money Back Guarantee

We guarantee to qualify you for a position as repair man, demonstrator, auto electrician, garage man, automobile dealer, tractor mechanic and operator, chauffeur or farm lighting expert, or refund your money.

Ask For 188 Page Catalog

This book tells in detail about the M. S. A. S. training, methods and equipment. It includes letters from graduates telling what this training has enabled them to do, and letters from leaders in the auto and tractor industry endorsing our methods. There is no obligation in sending for this catalog. It will tell you more about the opportunities for trained men in the great automobile business, and what the M. S. A. S. can do for you.

We will gladly reply to personal letters and answer questions fully. Write today.

MICHIGAN STATE AUTO SCHOOL

A. G. Zeller, Pres. & Gen. Mgr. The Factory Endorsed School
1010 Auto Bldg., 3729 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.



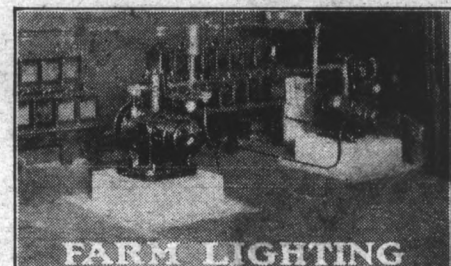
GARAGE



TRACTORS

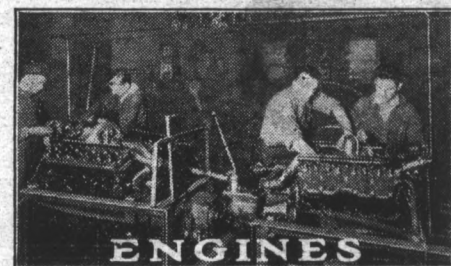
Many M. S. A. S. graduates go back to the farm and earn good money repairing and operating tractors.

The M. S. A. S. course includes actual tractor practice on our tractor farm. Tractor manufacturers co-operate with us.



FARM LIGHTING

Lighting plant experts are needed. This is a good business.



ENGINES

Learn every kind of engine, from a Ford to a Twin Six. We teach every phase of motor construction and repair, with plenty of actual practice.



IGNITION

Starting, Lighting and Ignition are the fine points that you will know thoroughly when you graduate from our school. Get our new catalog and see the extensive instruction that is given in this end of the business.



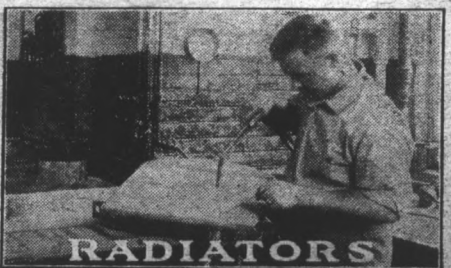
WELDING

Oxy-Acetylene welding, a valuable money-saver in repairing any kind of broken metal parts.



TIRES

Tire Repairing, a business that is making big money for many M.S.A.S. graduates.



RADIATORS

Radiator Repairing. M. S. A. S. graduates do dependable work and every car owner appreciates a GOOD WORKMAN.