

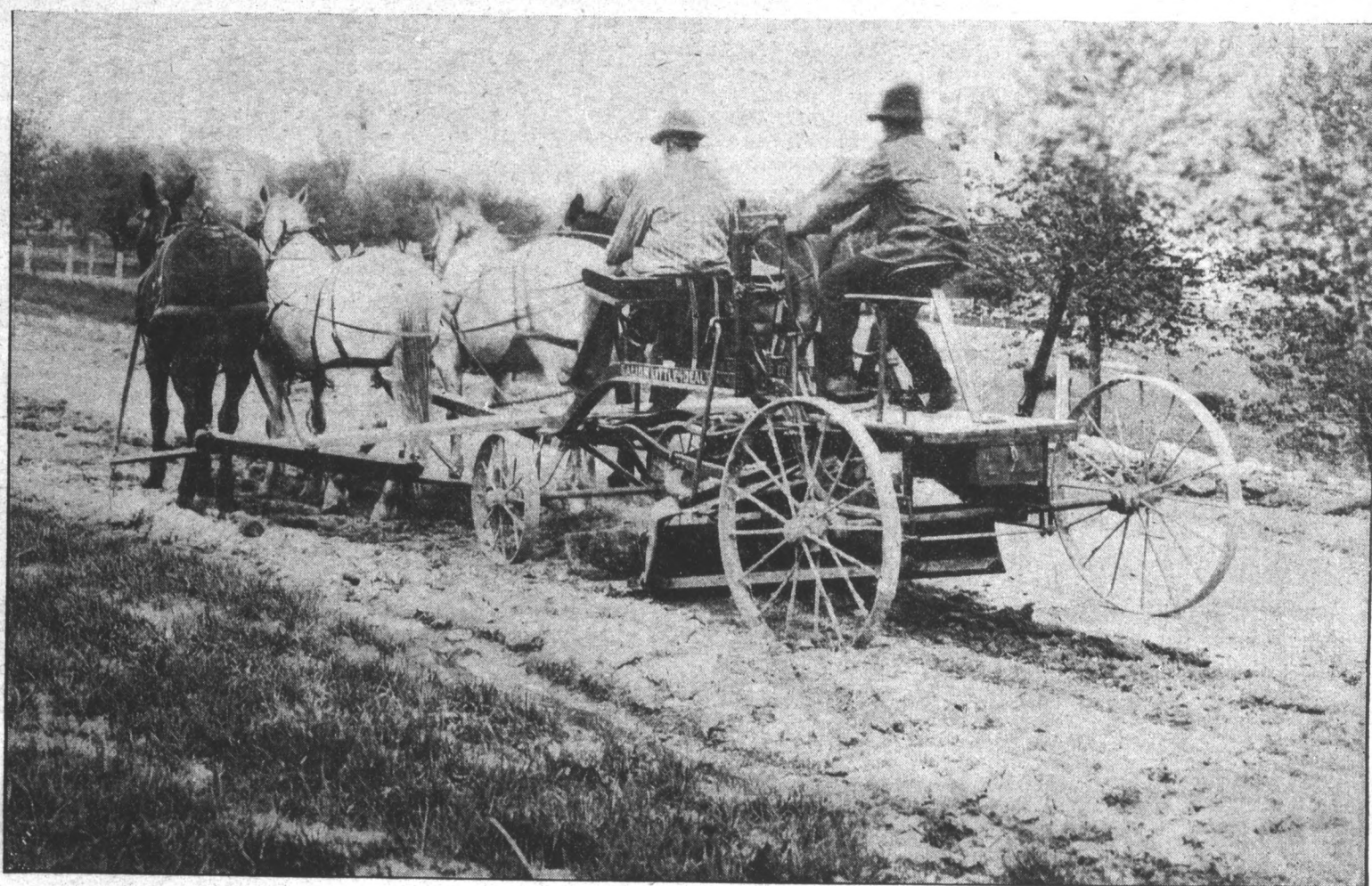
MICHIGAN FARMER

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FARMING started with a stick manipulated by hand to tickle the soil. Now we

ride while we cause great commotion in the soil to get better and bigger crops. The crops of yesterday and those of today are comparable to the tools used in making them—the stick and the riding gang-plow.

But before we could learn to ride we had to have roads. Even the biblical means of conveyance, the ass, had to have a path upon which to tread. Then came the wheel, man's first and most important invention because it took so many burdens from man's shoulders. Next came the ox cart period and later the horse-drawn vehicle when broader and better paths were necessary. Those were the days when traffic cops, speed limits and road regulations were unheard of. But now, with a gas engine, a little tin and four rubber-tired wheels, we speedily ride to Somewhere on air cushions, critically noticing the slight irregularities of the road.

It is well that we are critical about these slight irregularities, for it is the giving attention to details hitherto unthought of that makes for progress. The fact that we

The Roads to Realization

Roads are for the purpose of going Somewhere. Going Somewhere means progress. So, for rural progress let's have the country roads so that going Somewhere is easy and convenient.

want things better than we have had them before is a good sign that civilization is going the right way.

Roads are closely hooked up with the development of civilization, for they are one of the chief means through which we come in contact with other folks and through which the individual can broaden his scope of thought. They are a great means of enabling us to get out of thinking of ourselves as a unit, but, instead to consider ourselves as part of the community.

One of the first great indications of the progressiveness in a small town is the paving of Main Street. One of the signs of an up-to-date rural community is the good

conditions of its roads. If the community is not progressive, the good roads will tend to

make it so, for farmers are more likely to take pride in their farms when they know that the people of the world are passing by.

The building of roads is a community effort and roads are for community and public use. The good road in front of your house is not yours to use alone. The fact that it is for common use makes it valuable to you personally, and adds value to your farm.

Good roads are truly roads to the realization of a better and bigger rural life, for they are fundamental factors in the development of the country social life, in the betterment of educational facilities and in the hauling of your products to the markets of the world.

Michigan is fast developing a better farm life, for she is building these roads to realization. State Highway Commissioner, Frank E. Rogers, says we built a thousand miles of them during the past year, three hundred of which were paved.

Isn't it true that we can leave no greater heritage than good roads, well cared for?



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DETROIT, NOVEMBER 12, 1921

CURRENT COMMENT

The Disarmament Meeting

ON Armistice Day, November 11, the representatives of the leading nations of the world hold their initial meeting pursuant to the invitation of President Harding, to discuss the limitation of armament and the vexed problems growing out of international relations in the Far East. Whatever the immediate results from this discussion may be, it seems certain that the discussions must result in a better international understanding. Certainly if a desirable degree of publicity is given to the deliberations of the conference it must result in a better understanding of international problems by the peoples of the countries most concerned and to this extent at least, hasten the day when the stern court of last resort will be less often appealed to, if not entirely abolished, and when the race for preparedness may be subjected to ground rules which will in some measure relieve the peoples of the great nations from its ever-increasing burden of cost.

In military circles opinions of the possible outcome of this conference are varied. The German militant military author, Bernhardt, says it will fail of its object and that the court of last resort will remain supreme. But the great French military leader, Marshal Foch, made public declaration that war is criminal and voiced a plea for permanent peace during his visit to Detroit this week. Official opinion is thus varied everywhere and in every country. But the vast majority of people in every country have had their fill of war and hope for definite results from this conference. Whether or not there is occasion to be sanguine as to results, the mere fact that the conference is being held is a matter for congratulation. It is a practical start in the right direction from which beneficial results are sure to be realized in the future if not in the immediate present.

A Farm School

On another page of this issue appears a report of a single day's proceedings. The reading of this report might indicate to the average person that the work is similar to the old farmers' in-

stitute. There are, however, two differences:

The first of these is that here is a program with a definite purpose. It is no shotgun method. The men who are engaged in the instruction have a specific thing which they are endeavoring to get across. In this particular instance it is the improvement of the dairy business and the promotion of alfalfa growing. Because of the definiteness of this purpose the results are quite certain to be concrete and practical.

In the second place, the farmer has a better chance to present his case. In the open forum he usually is timid about defending his position against a trained speaker and too often his own practical knowledge is put to naught while the opinion of one who may have had but little field experience is given preference. But in this new school which is held under the farmer's own environment he feels quite free to speak out, and not only that, but usually he can take the speaker to the subject under discussion and show exactly what is meant. No smooth talk can cover up ignorance of a subject under these circumstances. Such schools as this will go far toward making the scientist more practical and the farmer more scientific. Should these campaigns be extended to other countries we believe the farmers will find it to their own advantage to cooperate as the farmers of Allegan have done so generously.

The Basis of Farm Profits

THE late Governor Hoard of Wisconsin, once defined a farmer as follows: "A farmer is a man who cultivates his land in such a manner that it will produce the greatest crops possible for the benefit of himself and fellowmen, and who leaves the soil in as good a condition for his children as when he received it." This definition of a real farmer so tersely expressed by this great pioneer leader of the movement for a better and more prosperous agriculture, should afford profitable food for thought for every farmer. While other factors enter into profitable farming, soil fertility is its basis, and the man who is a good enough farmer to conserve and improve the natural fertility of his soil, is in the great majority of cases a good enough business man to give due weight and attention to these other factors in successful farming.

When we look around us for examples of successful farmers, we will find in every case that they are operating on fertile land and produce good crops more uniformly than do the less successful farmers in their neighborhood.

Within recent years the cost of production problem has been carefully studied on many farms in various sections of the country. These studies have clearly demonstrated two things: First, that economic production is usually associated with high crop yields. Second, that it is usually associated with diversified production. It has so often been repeated in recent years that big crops mean low prices, that it has been easy to lose sight of the fact that profitable crops very seldom result from low per acre yields. It costs just as much to perform the necessary operations in the growing of a poor crop as in the growing of a good crop. Practically the only excess cost in the production of a good crop is in harvesting it, and even this operation is not relatively more expensive as the yield increases.

The lesson to be learned from these demonstrated facts is plain. If we are to be successful farmers within Governor Hoard's definition, and from the standpoint of the profitable operation of our farms, we must, as a basic premise, give proper attention to the maintenance and upbuilding of soil

fertility. In cases where over-production becomes a factor to be reckoned with the remedy is in the dropping of the less productive acres from cultivation rather than in the reduction of the acre yield.

That Michigan farmers have a natural advantage in their opportunity for the conservation and improvement of soil fertility, is proven by the fact brought out on production costs studies as above noted; that economic production is generally associated with diversity of farm production. If, then, we have failed to produce high average crop yields, we would do well to study this problem with a view of determining wherein we have failed in the maintenance of soil fertility and correct our mistakes in this regard. It is, of course, possible to go too far in undertaking to produce maximum yields. Extremely high yields produced at an increased cost of production out of proportion to the increased yields, are uneconomic, but few of us reach the optimum of economy in this regard.

Dairy Prices and Prospects

IN a recent conversation one of Livingston county's leading dairymen expressed the hope that prices for dairy products would not advance greatly beyond present values for some time to come. The basis of his opinion that this would be best for the dairy industry was that the average working man could not and would not pay much above fifty cents a pound for butter, and that far too many farmers even would use butter substitutes if higher prices were to prevail under present conditions, thus reducing consumption of this important food to the ultimate detriment of the whole people as well as of the dairy industry of the country. When the cost of production and the necessity of getting a price which would cover it and leave some margin for the producer was mentioned the remedy he suggested was to weed out the boarder cows and otherwise reduce the cost of production by more efficient and economic farming and dairying.

This dairyman is an active member of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association and a strong believer in efficient cooperative marketing methods, but he believes that it is both undesirable and impractical to maintain prices at a point which will stimulate overproduction by making uneconomic production profitable. Many, and probably a majority, of dairymen will not agree with his views. They are mentioned here as a means of emphasizing the fact that he intends to stay in the dairy business and make it a profitable business on his farm by following more efficient and economic methods than the average dairyman employs. He has a vision of the future as well as the present, and with the rigid application of economic methods to his business believes that it does not suffer in comparison with that of his neighbors who are engaged in other lines of production.

In this view he is using good judgment. The dairy business is undoubtedly as good as any other line of production at the present time. In one important respect it is better than most lines. It affords a regular income. Instead of getting discouraged with the outlook and going out of the business this is the time to cull the herd and to produce more and better home-grown feeds for the economic maintenance of the cows.

It is also a good time to start the building of a good pure-bred herd as a means of laying the foundation for future profits when the pendulum again swings back, as it always does. Wisconsin is now the recognized breeding ground of pure-bred dairy cattle of

quality for the reason that it is an old dairy state, into which early importations of pure-bred dairy cattle were made by many progressive dairymen. During the panic of the early nineties the bottom fell out of the price for these cattle. But the Wisconsin dairymen went right on breeding them and recording only the very best individuals, with the resulting average excellence of their pure-bred offerings in recent years, from which they have reaped a rich harvest. Michigan dairymen have an opportunity to emulate them with profit under present conditions.

News of the Week

Wednesday, November 2.

PREMIER LLOYD GEORGE wins great victory when the House of Commons gives him mandate to carry on new negotiations with Ireland.—Sergeant Encl Chambers, of Fort Sill, broke the parachute record when he descended nearly five miles.—The state labor employment commissioner says that industrial conditions in the state are improving.—Marshal Foch, of France, will strictly follow the United States prohibition law while in this country.—The Spanish foreign minister has been requested by the Spanish ambassador in Washington to take speedy measures for facilitating the repatriation of the numerous unemployed Spaniards in the United States.

Thursday, November 3.

FORMER State Senator James Murtha died at his mother home in Syracuse, New York.—Southern Pacific Railroad cuts freight tariffs as much as fifty per cent.—A. C. Townley, president of the National Non-partisan League, gets ninety-day jail sentence for conspiracy to encourage disloyalty during the war.—The prison industries at Marquette lost over \$192,000 up to July 1 of this year.—Under the new treasury regulations the government will get forty per cent tax on each case of beer sold.—New York City health department claims that city has a population of 6,000,000.

Friday, November 4.

THE strike of textile workers in France which involved 70,000 people has come to an end.—A bomb was exploded in the doorway of the American consulate at Lisbon. It is thought to be the work of communists who protested the conviction of Sacco and Vanzetti in Massachusetts.—Thirty-five thousand members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters of America voted to strike November 15.—Lord Northcliff, the famous English publisher, warns the United States to keep the Philippine Islands, otherwise chaos will prevail there.

Saturday, November 5.

A BRITISH firm is building a large monoplane which will accommodate 150 persons and will travel 130 miles per hour.—Prohibition Commissioner Haynes says that the dry enforcement will cost \$10,000,000 for the next fiscal year.—President Harding signed the resolution declaring November 11, Armistice Day, a legal holiday.—Soviet Russia does not favor the American Arms Conference.—King Alexander takes oath of office as ruler of Yugoslavia.—The house passed a bill classifying 600,000 acres at Inlet, Alaska, as farm land. The land is open to homesteaders.—London reports that the Greeks are invading Albania from the south.—Four earthquake shocks were felt at Lima, Peru.

Sunday, November 6.

THE Michigan State Telephone Company will buy the Valley Home Telephone Company's property for a million and a quarter dollars.—The Owosso Board of Education will curb the use of expensive dresses at graduation time.—Albert Schmidt, a Flint man, who has just returned from Europe says unemployment is a rare thing there.—Prohibition agents in Philadelphia confiscated sufficient liquor to kill 2,000 persons.—The census bureau reports that during 1920, 9,103 persons were killed by automobiles in this country.

Monday, November 7.

GENERAL PERSHING finds a war hero greater than Sergeant York, who is Sergeant Samuel Woodfill. His record reveals that he killed nineteen Germans single-handed in the Argonne district.—The United States navy is planning a submarine which will be able to stay at sea thirty days without returning to its base of supplies.—Secretary of Agriculture Wallace favors the use of corn as fuel.

Alfalfa in the Crop Rotation

By I. R. Waterbury

WHILE too much has not been said regarding the value of alfalfa as a forage crop for Michigan farms, not enough has been said regarding its adaptability and value for use in the regular crop rotation. From the perennial nature of the plant most of us first think of alfalfa in connection with a permanent meadow. At least that is the way I thought of it many years ago when I was experimenting with it and trying unsuccessfully to get a stand of alfalfa on my farm.

But two or three years after I got my first successful stand I discovered that the permanent meadow idea was impractical under our conditions. June grass grows better in this crop than anywhere else in the world, and after a few years is a strong, if not successful competitor for the occupancy of the land. And after I had plowed up a field or two of alfalfa and put the land to corn or potatoes I appreciated the value of the crop as a soil improver or renovator and came to the conclusion that if it could be seeded with a reasonable certainty of getting a stand it ought to be made a factor in the crop rotation in every field on the farm. The successful seeding of the crop is no longer a problem on my farm and for more than a decade since its practical solution I have made alfalfa a factor in the crop rotation in every field on the farm with notable improvement in the tilth and fertility of the soil.

At the start I mowed the alfalfa fields four years before breaking them up. I am now trying the plan of mowing three years and am not at all sure that further experience will not lead to a further shortening of the period of mowing, although under good methods of cultivation the June grass will not crowd a good seeding badly before the third or fourth year. But the longer the land is kept in alfalfa the longer it must be used for other crops in the rotation to have the acreage properly balanced and three years seems to be the practical limit in this regard.

I haven't yet advanced beyond the primary stage in this proposition of fitting alfalfa into the crop rotation.



A Good Crop of Corn After Alfalfa on the Editor's Farm.

At the start I made the mistake of trying to grow two cultivated crops in succession without adding any more vegetable matter to the soil, following these with a small grain crop. This was too much of a good thing, as it left the soil in nearly as poor physical condition at the end of the rotation as at the beginning. Then I tried sweet clover seeded in a spring grain crop after one cultivated crop had been grown, this being followed by another cultivated crop, which was satisfactory from the soil fertility standpoint, and where enough stock is carried through the summer to utilize this crop for pasture this is a good addition to the rotation. Now I am trying another plan which brings two cultivated crops in successive years on the same field, but provides for the addition of a green manure crop. A field which was in corn after alfalfa this year was sown to rye and this will be given a light coat of manure and the rye plowed down for potatoes next spring. This is not an ideal arrangement. The potatoes should have first place in the crop rotation. But the

trouble is that the cover crop could not be used as well, and this is an important factor in keeping up the soil. The less the land is allowed to lie fallow without something growing on it the better, and the more vegetable matter plowed down the better. So while I am not sanguine about the results as measured in the potato crop I am going to try this plan out next year and reseed the field to alfalfa in oats the following spring. This will give a maximum of utility of the field with a minimum of labor cost as a six-year rotation will be carried out with but two plowings, which is also an important factor in good farm management.

The problem of using alfalfa in the crop rotation is an individual one with every farmer, and its best solution will depend on his general scheme of farming. It is not an easy one to solve, but from my experience I believe its solution is well worth while. In every case in which I have planted corn or potatoes after alfalfa the result has been most gratifying. The corn grown after alfalfa this year is a splendid

crop, made under difficulties because it did not have the cultivation which should have been given it. After plowing the sod was rolled down with a cultipacker and given repeated harrowings with a spring-tooth to make a good seed-bed. The corn was planted in drills with a horse planter and made a very vigorous growth from the start. It was harrowed to kill the germinating weeds just after it came up. The first cultivation had to wait its turn in the rush of spring work, and in the midst of the second cultivation the late potatoes had to be replanted. Before it could be gotten to again it had outgrown cultivation and had to come through with this scant care. Due to the thorough preparation of the seed-bed and the early killing of germinating weeds and grass, the field was presentably clean and free from weeds, but the crop would undoubtedly have been better had it been better cared for. But under these conditions it is yielding one hundred and ten crates of fine ears per acre, which is a better testimonial for alfalfa as a soil improver than for the grower who did not give the crop the care which it should have had.

Every crop which I have ever grown after alfalfa has given just as convincing proof of its value in maintaining and improving soil fertility when rightly managed, which is a sound argument for its use in the regular crop rotation wherever and whenever possible. Unfortunately this is not an immediate problem for the great majority of farmers who have not yet introduced this great forage plant on their farms. But its possible usefulness in the crop rotation is an added reason why these farmers should introduce it at once and keep on sowing it instead of resting content with the feeling that their hay problem is solved when they get their first good stand of alfalfa. More of it will mean more corn, more potatoes, more crops of all kinds from the same acreage, as well as more and better hay for the live stock. Yes, and it will mean more live stock and more manure and better crops in an endless cycle if the farm is well managed.

Michigan Opportunities Overlooked

By I. J. Mathews

AS an agricultural state, Michigan has many wonderful opportunities. Some of these are being embraced, others are awaiting future developments. I have traveled the state from one end to the other for some years and there is much truth in the assertion that Michigan clover crops are very much smaller than they were eight or ten years ago. Traveling along a road, one seldom sees a good stand of clover although an occasional field of soy-beans is seen. The alfalfa acreage is on the increase, especially in the sections where the soil is light and sandy. In fact, the sandy sections have made more progress agriculturally the last few years than those naturally blessed with a more productive soil.

Taking everything into consideration—kind of roads, kind of farming and cropping systems, it is not far from correct to say that one out of every six or eight acres of tillable land ought to be in clover. However, a survey in several sections showed that it is nearer to being one out of every twenty-five acres in clover. Some localities will not run so high as this. The census shows that some counties have less than one out of every hundred acres into a legume.

Perhaps the one greatest funda-

mental need of Michigan soil is for limestone. Maintaining the fertility of the soil is the farmer's biggest problem; this done, and the lesser problems take care of themselves. Lime in some form is the need and then comes the phosphates and the like. To the person who is letting well enough alone with no view as to what the future may have in store, the many

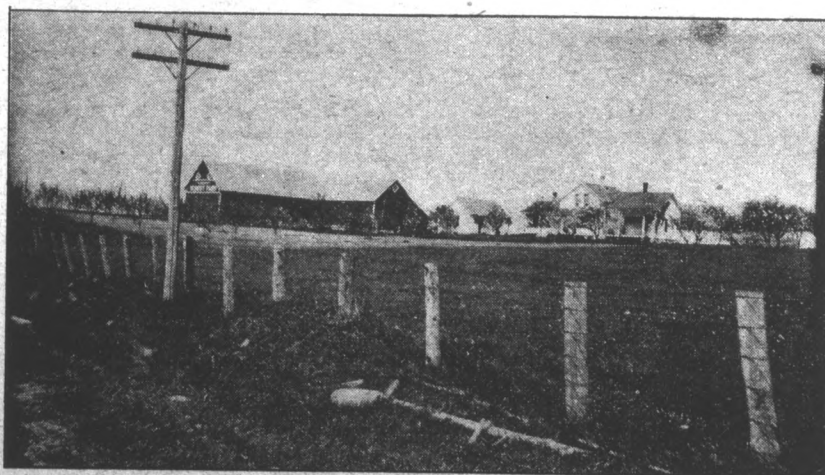
lakes that dot the mitten geography are just so much fishing possibility or places for summer resorts. There is no doubt but that at one time, all this land was well supplied with lime for the production of cultivated crops. Where has this gone? It has not evaporated nor gone to the ocean. The man who has investigated will conclude that it has drained into the lakes

and getting it out of them in such form that it can be put back onto the land is one problem. The fact that these lakes contain marl is a wonderful asset to Michigan agriculture, even though frequently not mentioned.

Now the fact that these lakes contain marl in some form is a great asset directly to farmers and indirectly to city people. The sufficiency of agriculture is reflected in the welfare of all groups and the last few months have served as a wonderful demonstration of the truth of this assertion. The marl in these lakes is in different forms. In some of them it is in the form of beds, in others it is in the form of large stones made by the lime collecting around a mussel shell. In some of the lakes where I took samples of marl, I found calcareous stones that would have such a shell in the center of them.

Unbeknown to many people, marl is by far the most valuable form of lime for the production of crops. There is undoubtedly much value in the fact that this has recently been in solution and therefore goes back into the soil solution much more readily than does limestone or the other forms of lime. The above statement must not be understood as discouraging the use of

(Continued on page 455).



The Farm Home of Charles Sawalski Near Menominee.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

CORN COBS AS MANURE.

What is the value of corn cobs on soil, and which is the best soil to put them on? They are partly rotted.—A. D. F.

Corn cobs have about the same manurial value as cornstalks, with this exception—they do not decay anywhere nearly as rapidly as cornstalks and, of course, their manurial value is of no benefit until they do decay. It would make no particular difference the kind of soil you used them on, provided the soil was in need of organic matter. Sandy soil needs organic matter, quite as much as clay soil. Organic matter loosens up, pries apart the fine particles of clay soil and puts it into better mechanical condition so your corn cobs would benefit either kind of soil that needed humus or organic matter and it is safe to say that there is very little soil that would not be benefited in this way.—C. C. L.

ALFALFA VS. CORN.

Do you think a good stand of alfalfa on a good field of twelve acres will produce as much milk as twelve acres of good corn, put in the silo? I am having good luck raising alfalfa, and am inclined to believe I can do away with the corn entirely for the alfalfa crop, and it is much easier to raise.—A. J. S.

There is no plant that we know of now that will furnish as much cow food per acre as Indian corn, and with a silo to preserve it in, it furnishes a succulency to the ration which is worth more even than the chemical analysis of the plant would indicate.

Alfalfa is a supplement crop for corn for a dairy ration. Corn is rich in carbohydrates, also there is a succulency

while the alfalfa is rich in protein. One helps to balance the other. Cows would not do well on the alfalfa plant alone, neither would they do well on the alfalfa alone for any considerable length of time. You want some variety. The alfalfa is very palatable and digestible but not as much so as the corn plant when properly preserved.

On good land you can get as high as four to six tons of cured alfalfa per acre, but the same sort of a crop of corn would furnish you fifteen or sixteen tons of ensilage and fed as a supplement food to the alfalfa I am quite sure would be equally as valuable to the alfalfa crop, if not more so. It perhaps costs more to grow a crop of corn than a crop of alfalfa, but we must have a rotation of crops. You could not grow alfalfa successfully on the same field for a great many years and to get the most out of it a field ought not to be in alfalfa more than two or three years, then it ought to be plowed for the benefit of the land and the soil will be so improved that it will grow maximum crops of corn. Yes, I believe in alfalfa, but I believe in corn also. The two ought to go together.

C. C. L.

RECORDING TITLES—FAMILY SETTLEMENTS.

1. Can and should a land contract be placed on record?
2. Can and should a life lease be placed on record?
3. If I deed a part of my farm to my son and keep a life lease, could I have a contract in connection for my support and let him have a chance to occupy the farm? If so, should he fail to keep the contract what would I have to do about it?
4. Also, some time ago I sold a farm

on contract and am receiving a certain amount plus the interest each year; now how can I arrange this so in case of my death it will go to the ones I wish it to go to? Being a widow I wish to arrange my property while I am still able to do so. I would like to arrange it so that I wouldn't have to make a will.—Mrs. J. J. S.

1 and 2. Land contracts and leases can be recorded if duly witnessed and acknowledged. In order to record land contracts it is necessary to pay a tax amounting to one-half of one per cent of the balance unpaid on the contract at the time it was executed. The only advantage of recording is to prevent a subsequent conveyance to an innocent purchaser without knowledge of the unrecorded contract, and who would therefore not be bound by it unless the person claiming under it was in possession of the land.

3. Support contracts are notorious sources of family difficulties, and are to be avoided. The best contract in that regard is one to pay such price in cash from time to time as the party getting the support can pay, or to pay an agreed price out of the estate left. If property is conveyed on condition to furnish support, and it is not furnished the answer is that it was tendered and the old party would not accept, or was unreasonable and quarrelsome, etc. Her only remedy is a suit in chancery.

4. Such a settlement can be made, but requires the services of a first-class lawyer. The method is to convey the land to a trustee to be held by him subject to such uses as the grantor shall from time to time by deed appoint, and subject to and till such appointment to hold to the use of A., B. & C., etc., the persons presently desired to be benefited. In this case the

settlor can change it at any time he pleases, and if he does not it stands as an immediate conveyance and settlement, and there is nothing to probate.—J. R. R.

DIVORCE.

Is not the prosecuting attorney put in by the people's votes with a regular salary, and in such a matter as starting a divorce suit, has he the right to demand \$100 for his services? A young man was married here recently and after getting married discovered that the woman he had married did not have a divorce from her former husband, said husband putting in an appearance and wanting to settle for \$1,000. Since then he has started divorce suit and wants the second young man as a witness. Said young man refuses to go, as he says it is a case of blackmail, for he has letters from the woman's husband wanting to settle after they went to living together again. What I cannot see is, why it is necessary for the second young man to get a divorce from the woman as her first husband had not secured a divorce. Will you please tell me if it is necessary, and what steps he will have to take to free himself?

The prosecuting attorney is under no obligation to assist in divorce cases by virtue of his office, nor in any way restricted as to the charges he shall make in such matters for his services. The statute makes it the duty of the prosecutor to appear in and defend against all suits for divorce where there are children, or the court deems it necessary; but in such cases he does not represent or act for any of the parties to the suit, but only for the public.

The second marriage is absolutely void and needs no divorce to avoid it. The second husband, if subpoenaed, must attend and testify.—J. R. R.

ACTIVITIES OF FARM BUREAUS

Latest News From Local, State and National Organizations

FARM BUREAU DELEGATES TO TOUR THE SOUTH.

A TWO or three-day tour to show the delegates to the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation the agricultural condition of the south is being arranged by the Georgia Association. Through President J. R. Howard an invitation has been extended to the delegates to make arrangements for prolonging their visit in Georgia for a period long enough to take this trip.

The trip as planned will be made entirely by automobile and the itinerary will include typical live stock farms as well as sections where sugar cane, sweet potatoes, corn and pecans are being profitably raised. At a point on the Georgia coast arrangements are being made for an oyster roast and at other points along the route old-fashioned Georgia barbecues will be provided with an occasional possum thrown in for good measure.

COOPERATIVE DAIRY INTERESTS.

THE Dairy Marketing Department, on July 9, 1921, sent out a request to the county agricultural agents of the United States for a list of the cooperative creameries, cooperative cheese factories and cooperative market milk organizations operating in the various countries. The county agents have responded in a splendid way and the tabulated results to date show 1,251 cooperative creameries lo-

cated in thirty-two states; 308 cooperative cheese factories from eighteen states, and 122 milk marketing organizations with twenty-seven states represented.

MEETS TRAFFIC LEAGUE.

THE Michigan State Farm Bureau is to assist the Michigan Traffic League in its efforts to secure an adjustment of freight rates in Michigan. With the farmers interested in this matter through the bureau, it would enable the shippers of the state to present a united front in seeking relief from what they term excessively high rates and situations which they claim work hardships on the shippers.

The traffic league, it is understood, was to file a complaint with both the Interstate Commerce Commission and with the Michigan Public Utilities Commission about November 1, charging that Michigan rates are out of line with those of other states.

Farmers have long argued that excessive freight rates have been a great contributing factor in reducing their business to its present state, and it is expected that they will be in a position to make some interesting exhibits and comparisons if called upon to do so.

MICHIGAN WOOL INTERESTS REPRESENTED.

JAMES N. MCBRIDE, Burton, Michigan, was in Washington November 1 in the interests of the middle west states' wool producers when the Sen-

ate Finance Committee opened its hearings on the proposed wool tariff.

Mr. McBride was sent to Washington as a result of a farm bureau states' wool growers' conference called at Chicago last August, when the ad valorem joker was discovered in the proposed wool tariff after it was sent to the senate by the house of representatives.

On behalf of the wool producers of some eighteen middle-west farm bureau states, Mr. McBride is asking that a straight duty of thirty cents per pound be levied on wool imports, scoured basis, and that the nullifying ad valorem feature of the present proposed wool tariff be eliminated.

It is said that the proposed wool tariff went into the house committee carrying provision for a straight duty of twenty-five cents per pound on wool imports, a matter that was satisfactory to the producers. The manufacturers were, and are now, amply protected in their field. When the tariff bill went to the senate an ad valorem rider had been tacked on which said that no wool duty should be levied that was in excess of thirty-five per cent of the market value of the wool which in face of existing conditions, cut the twenty-five cents a pound duty to an actual protection of three to five cents a pound, which is no protection at all as the differences in exchange and other conditions more than make up that difference, say the wool growers. The result was the Chicago meeting, a statement of the wool producers' views, and the dispatch of Mr. McBride to Washington press the producers' case.

AMERICAN FARM BUREAU POLITICS TO BE DISCUSSED.

AMERICAN Farm Bureau Federation policies—the working plans of 1,300,000 organized farmers for the year 1922—are to be determined at the annual meeting of the national organization at Atlanta, Ga., November 21-23.

Forty-seven states will be represented at the big meeting when the work of the past year is reviewed and plans are laid for the ensuing year. The visiting delegates will be shown how, within the past twelve months the national organization has grown into one of the most powerful bodies in the United States. The work of the national office in Chicago, and the legislative department in Washington will be demonstrated.

Farm bureau policies and actions, the organizations point out with pride, represent the individual farmer. According to officials, the work of the federation is guided entirely by the wishes of its 1,300,000 members.

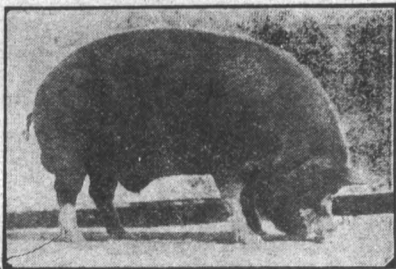
Policies of the organization are determined by state federation delegates. The number of delegates from each state is determined by the paid-up membership of that state federation. One voting delegate is allowed for the state at large and one for every 20,000 paid-up members. These delegates constitute the board of directors. In

Stock Farming

HILLSDALE COUNTY TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN.

HILLSDALE county, Michigan, has just completed a campaign for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis that has proven a noteworthy one aside from the fact that it is the first of its kind ever undertaken by any state.

Great credit is due the Hillsdale County Farm Bureau, (Dr. A. Z. Nichols, president), and the Hillsdale County Live Stock Breeders' Association, (John W. Sims, agent), for the preparations leading up to the campaign, actual work for this having been be-



Berkshire Boar, Laurel's Epochal 10th 291104, Grand Champion at National Swine Show.

gun last May, when the board of supervisors voted the salary for one full-time veterinarian, this being preceded and followed by a campaign of publicity, through township meetings held by these two organizations.

During the two weeks of the present drive, a force of thirty, including leading veterinarians of Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Indiana, Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, under the general direction of Dr. J. A. Kiernan, of Washington, and Dr. T. S. Rich, of Michigan, (both federal men) have examined approximately 2,500 herds, a probable total of 16,000 head, and representing fully ninety-five per cent of all cattle in the county.

The eradication of the disease here will mean not alone a clean bill of health for the county, with its consequent benefit to owners of breeding and dairy cattle (statistics recently compiled by the United States Bureau of Animal Census show that Michigan ranks fifth in dairy cattle, the Holstein-Friesians leading), and to the sheep, hog and poultry raising industries as well, but in addition it will attract buyers to a section where they can make purchases of absolutely healthy stock.

Most important of all, however, is the safeguarding of the milk supply, that best of all foods for children and adults. Dr. E. V. McCollum, of Johns Hopkins, makes the statement that milk ranks first in lime content, that it is one of the few "protective" foods, rich in the elements essential for strong bones and teeth, and that each member of every family should drink a (minimum) pint a day.

If, as authorities assert, it is true that thirty per cent of all cases in human beings are transmitted through infected milk, then the importance of the work can hardly be estimated.

The methods for making the tests will be of interest to many readers. The injections are made during the first visit to the farm. This takes but a few moments for the average herd. At the second visit, three days later, the "reactors" are separated from the healthy animals. If the disease is in its earliest stages, that is, where only a primary lesion is found, with no impairment of surrounding tissues, the animals are shipped to market.

When the disease is advanced, and

the cattle are killed at once, the owners are reimbursed to nearly the full value—the limit of the indemnity being \$100 for a pure-bred animal and \$35 for a grade cow, the expenses being met by the state and federal government, the federal indemnity being one-third of the difference between what the carcass sells for and the appraisal, provided it does not exceed the latter.

When one or several "reactors" are found in a herd, the rest being healthy, a second test is made with the latter, at the end of six months, because of the danger of infection.

Hillsdale county has only a two per cent rate of tubercular cattle.

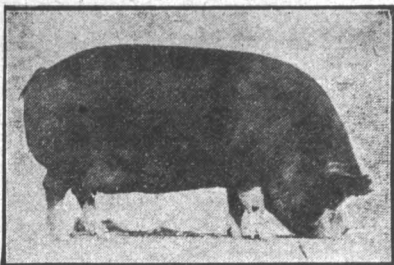
Prof. H. R. Smith, of the National Live Stock Exchange, a former Hillsdale county man, is chiefly responsible for the federal indemnity appropriation being put through and was an active participant in this campaign.—G.

WHY IT PAYS TO SHELTER ANIMALS.

I HAVE observed that the best protected animals thrive the best in winter, consume less feed and fatten in a shorter period. A fleshy animal will withstand the cold much better than a thin one, in fact, the fleshy animal seeks the outdoors a great deal in winter, but there are times when it seeks the shelter of a barn or windbreak.

An animal in poor flesh requires adequate cover during the cool months, such that it does not have to draw heavily on its food supply to keep warm. Given a warm place or a place fully protected it will recuperate quickly and fatten more rapidly than if exposed to the weather. Hogs having a choice between a straw stack and a comfortable hoghouse with a little fresh bedding in it lose little time in choosing the latter before dark of a cold night, even though they are well fattened. A fat steer likes to sun himself after he has filled up his stomach but he chooses the side of a barn or windbreak that protects him from the cold wind.

Drafts are objectionable, that is



Berkshire Sow, Progress Lady Lee 3rd 293498, Grand Champion at National Swine Show.

where cold winds may whistle through the building. They induce colds in the live stock as well as in humans. Doors can easily be arranged so that the barns are not closed up tight at night and still no drafts will be had. It is better to have a building partly open on one side than to have heavy drafts through it. Adequate protection has always paid dividends on our farm and should do the same on others.

J. L. JUSTICE.

Of American cattle, ninety-seven per cent are scrubs.

American Farm Bureau Federation plans on securing the names of 2,000,000 or more farm folks to sign a petition for disarmament and world peace.

If a ten-frame colony doesn't weigh at least seventy-five pounds this fall, there's not honey enough to last the bees all winter.

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Right on the farm there are jobs that pay big money to trained men. More than one-half of the country's 10 million autos, trucks and tractors are used on farms. They all need service. Thousands of lighting plants being installed. Gas engines by the million in use. In every section repair shops and garages are needed. Power farms employ men at big pay to operate tractors, autos and trucks and service them when occasion demands. It [all means a] great future at certain big pay to ambitious, go-getting men. You can do it.

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Make a start—that's the thing! In a few weeks under guaranteed training, you can become a first-class, all-round practical auto and tractor mechanic, capable of filling any garage-job. Or, become an auto electrician. Go into business for yourself—start a garage—electric service station—tire repair shop—battery station—or welding shop. You can sell cars, trucks, tractors, farm-lighting systems or engines. There are jobs open everywhere and Detroit trained men are preferred. *The International Harvester Company* says, "We will gladly co-operate with the Michigan State Auto School through our ninety branches in the United States".



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Wendell E. Thompson, in charge of 11 tractors on the Anna Dean farm, of 5,200 acres, at Barberton, Ohio, writes: "Before going to your school I had a very crude knowledge of farm tractors. From the time I received my diploma I have never been in want of a position. At present I have good offers to work at any of the following—driving, repairing autos, or selling the same, driving tractors, repairing or selling tractors."

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A. G. ZELLER,
President and Gen. Mgr.,
Michigan State Auto School

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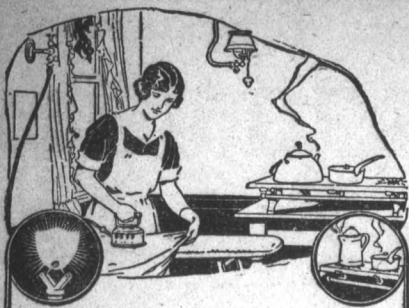
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Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing Advertisers

A Real "Dirt" School for Farmers

College Men Hold Classes in Stables. Editor's Dream Comes True

IT was between my second and third year of college work at the M. A. C. that I had a dream. We had been laboring hard all the forenoon and after the midday meal and the completion of the noon chores, I lay down on a bunch of hay in the barn. I fell asleep and while I slept I had this peculiar dream:

I dreamed that an agricultural school had been established on our old farm. The dairy department of this school was being held in the aisle right in front of the dairy cattle. Those who were studying swine had their lessons in the hog house. The professor of poultry was honorably seated in the chicken coop, while the farm crops and horticultural departments were respectively located in the field north of the barn and in the orchard west of the house.

I suddenly awoke and hurriedly went for my team only to learn that I had been sleeping but ten minutes. The dream—well, I thought nothing of it then, but the whole picture returned to my mind last week when I discovered that such a school had, in a very real sense, become a reality. Here is the story of what I saw and heard last Monday and Tuesday over in Allegan county.

I raced into the village of Pullman after a two-hundred-mile drive to meet two teams of college extension men just returning from their forenoon classes. They hurriedly ate their meals and were off for the four class sessions of the afternoon. The team I accompanied drove to the farm of John Marshall, about five miles west of Pullman. Nine of Mr. Marshall's neighbors had gathered for the classes in farm crops and dairying. Following introductions, Mr. A. C. Balzer, of the M. A. C., immediately opened the class in dairying. He fastened his chart to a stepladder while the members of the class seated themselves on crates in a semi-circle about the instructor. You will be interested in knowing the character of the work given during this lecture hour.

What Was Taught About Dairying.

The restriction of the purchasing power in our home and foreign markets was used as the basis for arguing that farm production should be curtailed. The plan whereby this reduction should be brought about is somewhat different, however, from the plans usually set forth. Mr. Balzer urged first, for the elimination of all low-producing cows. Efficiency should be the motto of not only the regular dairyman, but also of farmers who are keeping only three or four cows. The bulk of our milk is produced by farmers owning a half dozen cows or less, rather than by dairymen with large herds. In Allegan county there are forty thousand cows. Mr. Balzer estimated that perhaps one-third of these were producing less than one hundred and fifty pounds of butter-fat and four thousand pounds of milk per year. By eliminating this third, the average production of the remaining cows would be materially increased and the income of the owners greatly enhanced.

The method of determining the good and poor producing cows was emphasized in the class work. Cow-testing associations furnish an economic way for culling out the boarder cows. The cost varies with the number of animals, but it usually averages about one cent per day per cow. It requires the cooperation of from twenty to twenty-five dairymen to form such an association. During the class the farmers were asked to signify whether or not they would be interested in the formation of such organizations. At the time of our visit it appeared that

probably three or four such associations would be organized in Allegan county by Mr. Bentall, county agent, as a result of this campaign.

The second method of reducing the number of cows is to eliminate the tubercular animals. From two to five per cent of the cows in the country are reactors. A careful survey of all the cows in the county, like that just completed in Hillsdale county, would probably mean the elimination of nearly a thousand more cows from the herds of Allegan county. This would further reduce the bulk of milk and improve the market for the products of the healthy animals. The instructor explained how that the state pays one-half the assessed valuation of the animals condemned as reactors and the federal government pays one-quarter of this amount. The maximum amount, however, from the state and federal government is \$75 for grade cows and \$150 for pure-breds.

Another method of improving the market is to use the maximum of dairy products on the farm. All substitutes should be tabooed. The farmer, above all others, should be loyal in the use of the products which he grows. The instructor related how



Cows and Alfalfa a Promising Combination for Allegan County.

one farmer was complaining about the low prices being received for butter-fat and at the same time had in his market basket a package of oleo to be served on his home table.

The next point urged was a wider use of the pure-bred sire. While the production of milk in this country averages 3,500 pounds per cow, the production in Denmark averages nearly 6,000 pounds, in Switzerland nearly 6,500 pounds, and in the Netherlands 7,000 pounds. These countries have secured high records largely through the use of good bulls. In Denmark, the government has general supervision over the sires used. Tested sires are loaned to communities. The bull association idea originated in Denmark. While the organization of bull associations has started in this country, it is only in its infancy. However, enough has been done to show that it is worth while for every person owning cows to cooperate to the utmost in furthering the establishment of such organizations in every community.

The class in dairying was then urged to watch the feed question. Cows should be fed to the limit. Half-fed cows are not profitable producers. Furthermore, the ration should be properly balanced. Mr. Balzer pointed out that ten cows fed a balanced ration consisting of thirty pounds of corn silage, eight pounds of clover hay, three and a third pounds of corn meal and four and two-thirds pounds of gluten feed produced in nineteen weeks 39,393 pounds of milk which contain 1,257.3 pounds of butter-fat. Another group of equally as good cows was fed thirty pounds of corn silage, three pounds of clover hay, five pounds of timothy hay and eight pounds of corn

meal. These cows produced 26,839.8 pounds of milk which contained 897.7 pounds of butter-fat. There was a daily difference of 10.68 pounds of milk and .31 pounds of butter-fat per cow per day in favor of the animals fed a balanced ration. The rations are more easily balanced and costs are materially reduced through the liberal feeding of legumes.

Mr. Marshall's dairy herd was then inspected and good and weak points were pointed out to the men present. This demonstration proved an interesting feature of the lesson.

The Class on Farm Crops.

An inspection of Mr. Marshall's alfalfa field furnished the introduction to the lesson on alfalfa. Several of the farmers present had tried alfalfa, but none had had experience with sweet clover. H. C. Rather, of the M. A. C., then proceeded with his talk by showing that at least five farmers in the county had produced more than five tons of alfalfa per acre this past year when other hay crops were so light that it was almost impossible in some instances to gather the crop. Alfalfa is not only a paying crop to grow, but it builds up the land by pumping up plant food stored deep in the soil and making it available for other crops.

Alfalfa requires much lime. This crop removes more lime from the soil than several crops of wheat. Because of this large lime content, the hay is usually valuable for the growing of good bones in animals. Where the soil lacks lime, it may be supplied through addition of ground limestone or marl. No attempt should be made to grow this crop on an acid soil. Lime must first be added to overcome the acid condition.

Mr. Rather pointed out the necessity for proper inoculation. After a field has grown a successful crop of alfalfa, no attention needs to be given to the matter of inoculating the soil. But where the proper bacteria are lacking even a large application of barnyard manure will not supply conditions for producing good crops. Mr. Marshall showed a patch of alfalfa which had been successfully inoculated by sowing soil gathered from a field where alfalfa had been growing for several years. Inoculation can also be accomplished by using cultural methods supplied by the agricultural college.

The next factor in successful production of this crop is the use of good seed. Grimm alfalfa is highly recommended. The strain has been grown in Montana and the Dakotas and through natural selection has adapted itself to the rigorous winters of those states. While the seed costs more per pound, it requires less to seed an acre. In concluding his lesson, Mr. Rather believed it possible for the majority of farmers to succeed in the growing of this crop if they give proper attention to the preparation of a firm seed-bed, to liming their land, to inoculation and to the sowing of good seed.

The Generous Offer of Breeders.

Before leaving, an offer of Allegan county breeders of dairy cattle to trade a pure-bred bull for one thousand pounds of any kind of marketable meat on hoof, was explained. The probabilities are that a number of farmers will take advantage of this most generous offer. Certainly the breeders of the county are to be commended for their generosity. The development of high grade and pure-bred herds is bound to go far toward placing the dairy business on a more economic basis.

Data Secured.

The name and address of each of the farmers present at this meeting was secured. He was also asked to

(Continued on page 458)



Opportunities Overlooked

(Continued from page 451).

limestone or agricultural lime. These two forms of calcium have given wonderfully good results and must continue to be the profitable thing in regions where it is not possible to get marl.

However, experimental work seems to indicate that marl is the most profitable source of calcium for the correction of soil acidity. At the Indiana Experiment Field at Wanatah last year equal quantities of calcium carbonate were put onto a soil deficient in lime. Calcium carbonate was applied in the form of marl, slacked lime, burned lime, ground limestone and hydrated lime. Last fall, the results indicated that the field treated with marl had returned the greatest net profit. The marl was applied at the rate of four tons to the acre and the charge made for it was much greater than what most Michigan farmers have to pay for it.

I saw on the farm of L. J. Bradley in Kalamazoo county, one of the prettiest fields of alfalfa I had seen anywhere. His general practice is to use six loads of lime refuse per acre. Just below Mr. Bradley's farm to the west, and on level land is an old kiln where lime was burned sixty years ago. The marl was used as a source of limestone. This pile of lime refuse has been right here for fifty-five or sixty years; it can be had for fifty cents a load, yet the farms all about are yielding poorly, primarily through the deficiency of lime in the soil. On the top of Bradley's highest hill, you can look for miles and see farm after farm with no sign of alfalfa or other legume. The pity of it is that this old pile of lime refuse has been standing available for years. Which reminds us of the old adage about the prophet and his own country.

It is of more than passing interest to mention the marl pump that has been developed by J. F. Carnes of Calhoun county. Many attempts have been made to pump marl but with little success. The diaphragm pump would get a little of the soft stuff on top of the marl bed but it could not go deeper than the surface and was therefore not useful as a means of making the marl bed available; the intake pipe could not be moved fast enough to get the marl needed.

Joe Carnes and a local boy have been working on this pump for about six years and they have it far enough along now to show that it will be a success. It consists of a pump with a three-inch intake and a two and a half-inch delivery pipe. The pump is operated by a gas engine or tractor. The most important part of the outfit is that which a local young man perfected. This consists of an auger run by a gas engine mounted on a raft. The blade part of the auger runs inside of a housing which can be raised or lowered twelve feet into the bottom of the marl bed by means of a winch on the raft. The auger has adjustable blades and runs an inch to each side of the twelve-inch housing and cuts a marl cylinder fourteen inches in diameter. This breaks the marl into small pieces, allows the water to come in at the sides of the housing and at the same time carries the marl into the housing where it is delivered to the intake of the pump through two two-inch ports in the top of the housing. A windlass on the side of the raft makes it pos-

sible to move the auger over a few inches after each marl cylinder is removed. Preliminary tests indicate that this arrangement will deliver a cubic yard of marl onto solid ground every four minutes.

The marl is kept from washing back into the lake by means of a series of dykes made from the marl itself. These are formed in such a way that the water pumped out must take a winding route to get back to the lake. In the course of this route, much of the marl is deposited. The further development of this rig will be awaited with keen interest by those farmers who have access to a marl bed and appreciate what it would mean if they could have it available for their soil.

Many Michigan farms have a great opportunity for reforestation. During my early days on a farm in northern Michigan, there was apparent an almost insane desire to get the land cleared. Great piles of timber were burned to get the logs out of the way. The timber was really worth more than the land and now it is generally appreciated that a piece of woods on the farm is about as productive as any part of the farm. Michigan's virgin forest may now be found only on the pages of history and the overgrown sawmills that used to buzz up these virgin trees are largely a matter of memory. The trees that a few years ago were the land's greatest curse would be today its greatest blessing. Reforestation must come, not on a large scale but as a matter of an acre or two on each farm.

I cannot leave the subject without calling attention to a menace quite apparent to that scenery in which the state certainly did not see ahead to the developments of today. They seemed to regard a lake or a river as belonging to the abutting property owners. The vast fortunes of today were undreamed of at that time and the possibility of an individual cornering the scenery on a lake would have been scouted. Yet it has progressed to that point on some lakes and will make further progress unless prohibited by statute.

It is a cardinal principle that the beauty of Michigan's lakes and rivers is the possession of all the people, a thing to be enjoyed by all those who care for it. Yet ten years' development like the last ten will see the lakes accessible to few except those who had accumulated enough, by chicanery or otherwise, to buy up all the land abutting the lakes.

The man who doubts that the prettiest scenery is private will have his doubts dispelled if he starts out with a basket of eats thinking to picnic in some pretty spot along some lake or near a river. Near the bulk of the places where he feels that he can spend a delightful hour of relaxation he will find this notice: "Private grounds. Trespassers will be prosecuted."

It would have been much better had the original layout stipulated that no one could own within five rods of the water's edge on any lake or any river. This would have preserved the great wealth of scenery to the people whose heritage it is. However, inasmuch as no action was taken then it needs to be taken now if this is not to drift into the possession of a relatively few individuals.

Indoors and Out

There's comfort every minute when you're wearing Wright's Spring Needle Underwear. The soft, fine fabric feels good to your skin. It keeps you warm, without making you feel "heavily padded." Wright's does this because it is a scientifically woven underwear. It permits circulation of air, which promotes your good health, and it also keeps the heat of the body in.

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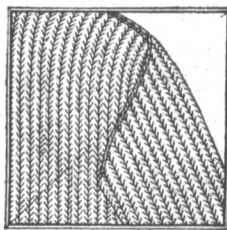
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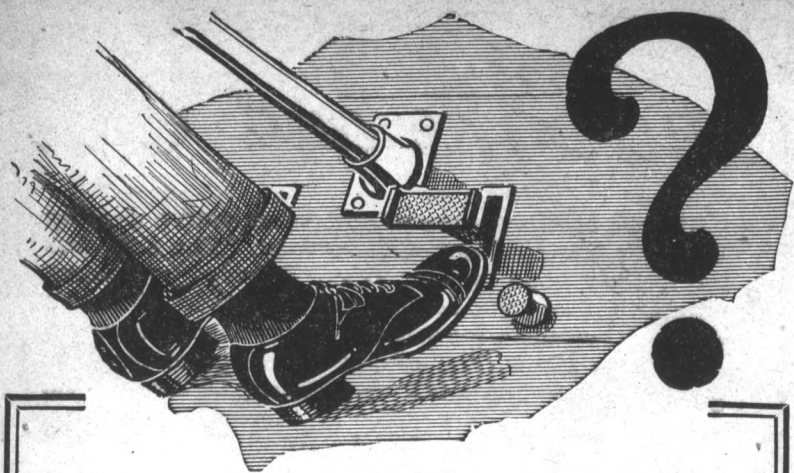
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Heavy, starchy foods often do slow down body and mind—often steal the energy that belongs to the day's work. Grape-Nuts is a go-ahead food. It contains the perfected nourishment of Nature's best grains. It includes all those elements needed to nourish body and brain. It is easy to digest. It gives energy without taking energy.

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Calves, 73 hogs, 125 poultry, gas engine, hay, oats from 23 acres; millet, corn, potatoes, implements, vehicles, tools included; near RR town, close Grand Rapids markets; 50 acres rich, loamy tillage; wire-fenced pasture; abundance wood, timber; sugar grove, lots fruit, berries, buildings valued over \$6500; 8-room house, furnace, piazza, 80-ft. cement-basement barn, silo, granary, hog and poultry houses. Owner retiring, \$7500 takes all, only \$2000 needed, easy terms. Immediate action necessary. Catalog free. L. H. Durkee, Lake Odessa, Mich.

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Young stock, cream separator, blacksmith outfit; full modern implements, feed for stock, vegetables for winter included; convenient RR station, stores, etc.; 60 acres rich loam tillage, spring-watered pasture, fruit; good 2-story 7-room house, 50-ft. barn, windmill. To close out, all \$5500 less than half cash, easy terms. Details page 76 illus. Catalog 1100 Bargains FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BC Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

Renter Wanted

for 140 A. farm; on interurban car line 1 1/2 miles from Michigan Agricultural College; 100 A. cleared; 11 room house; basement barn; concrete silo; must be good live stock man. Man under 45 yrs. and with more than common school training preferred. Possession March 1st, 1922. Write C. A. WILLSON, 1710 Yale Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.



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Big fur season here. Start early—ship to St. Joseph Hide & Fur Co. Prompt returns. All shipments held separate if requested. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for price list. J. D. Emery, Mgr. St. Joseph Hide & Fur Company 108 North 2nd St. St. Joseph, Mo.

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Montgomery, County, Alabama, offers the choicest Lime Lands of the South for Dairy and Livestock farming, and rich sandy loams for fruits and vegetables. Best Public School and Road System in the U. S. Convenient markets, long growing season, pure water, low tax rate, equitable climate. Farms can be bought with small payments and deferred payments at six per cent for long period. Write for information NOW! Division 31, FARM SECTION, CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 703 Bell Building, Montgomery, Ala.

WANTED

To hear from owner of land for sale. O. K. HAWLEY, Baldwin, Wis.

Wanted to Buy An improved lower Michigan farm Give description and lowest cash price. O. F. TURNER, Powers, Mich.

Late Agricultural News

INTEREST RATES REDUCED.

THE War Finance Corporation announces that it has reduced its interest rates on advances to banks for agricultural or live stock purposes from five and one-half per cent to five per cent on all advances maturing in six months or less, without the privilege of renewal and on all other advances to banks for agricultural or live stock purposes from six per cent to five and one-half per cent.

SOIL EXPERTS GATHER AT M. A. C.

A GALAXY of the most brilliant soil investigators in the country will be brought together at East Lansing on November 18-19, when the annual meeting of the American Association of Soil Workers is held. Announcement of the two-day gathering was made Saturday by Dr. M. M. McCool, head of the soils department at M. A. C.

Institutions from other states and various soil survey organizations will send official representatives, who will attempt to standardize the systems of soil classification used in various parts of the United States. One of the most notable visitors will be C. F. Marbut, chief of the Bureau of Soil Survey, Federal Department of Agriculture.

Some of the subjects to come before the attention of the conference will be: "How can the system of co-operation be improved?" by A. R. Whitson; "The soil survey and its relation to Canadian agriculture," A. H. Hawkins; "The federal system of soil classification," C. F. Marbut; "The problems of soil correlation and soil survey inspection," H. H. Bennett; "Some suggested changes in soil maps," W. J. Geis; "To what extent does the soil type indicate agricultural values and fertility requirements?" R. S. Smith; "Illinois" and "The soil survey report," C. E. Condra. Dr. McCool himself has a place on the program, being scheduled to discuss "Laboratory work which is of value to the soil survey."

The decision to hold the meeting at M. A. C. may be regarded as a recognition of the splendid research and survey work done by the Michigan department within the last few years. Both Dr. McCool and Dr. George Boyoucos have become nationally known as authorities on soil questions. For two years a survey has been pushed on a comparatively small scale in certain sections of Michigan through the cooperation of the United States Department of Agriculture with H. A. C. HENSHAW.

TARIFF HEARINGS.

AT a conference of the farm organizations representatives and the western agricultural bloc arrangements were made to have Senator Cappe and the farm bureau representatives look after the cereal schedules, asking for a tariff of twenty cents per bushel on barley, fifteen cents on corn, oats and rye; thirty cents on wheat, and thirty cents per hundred pounds on buckwheat.

Senator Gooding is looking after the live stock and wool schedules. The organizations are asking for one cent a pound on cattle less than two years old; two years and older, two cents a pound; fresh beef and veal three cents; sheep and goats \$2.00 each; fresh mutton two and a half cents a pound; fresh lamb four cents; swine three-fourths of a cent; fresh pork one cent; bacon and hams two cents.

The poultrymen want eight cents a dozen on eggs in shell; frozen, eight cents a pound; dried twenty-four cents

a pound; live poultry four cents a pound; dressed poultry five cents.

Four cents a pound will be asked for honey, an increase of one and a half cents a pound over the Fordney bill.

A. M. Loomis and Charles D. Holman have the dairy schedules in charge. They are asking three and a half cents per gallon on whole milk; cream having not over twenty per cent butter-fat fifteen cents per gallon, and for each additional five per cent, five cents a gallon additional; condensed milk one to one and a half cents per pound; whole milk powder four and a half cents; cream powder eight cents; malted milk and substitutes for milk or cream twenty-nine cents advalorem; butter ten cents a pound; butter substitutes ten cents; cheese valued at less than thirty cents per pound five cents; over thirty cents twenty-five per cent advalorem.

Changes in the fruits and vegetable schedules of the Fordney bill are asked for as follows: Grapes in barrels or other packages, packed in absorbent material, twenty-five cents per cubic foot of package; fresh grapes one cent per pound. Peaches and pears, dried, dessicated and evaporated, two cents per pound.

A tariff of three and a half cents per pound on dried beans is wanted; eighty-five cents per hundred pounds on onions; potatoes three-fourths of a cent per pound, and potato flour three cents a pound.

Senator Gooding, who is interested in the wool schedules, has prepared a complete schedule based on the rate of duty of eleven cents a pound in the grease, and worked out carefully and scientifically in practice based upon percentage of shrinkage in scouring.

The puzzling question now is the probable effect of the American valuation plan. The agricultural schedules are largely specific and not affected by valuation standards, while manufactured commodities are very largely given advalorem schedules. Some of the tariff experts claim that the American valuation will place an embargo on these commodities.

RATES ON SUGAR BEETS REDUCED.

THE public utility commissions of Michigan and Ohio have authorized the reduction of freight rates on sugar beets transported in intrastate commerce amounting to something over twenty per cent. This cut followed hearings recently given at Lansing and Columbus. The new schedule established in Michigan ranges from sixty cents a ton on hauls up to fifteen miles to \$1.60 a ton on hauls over one hundred and fifty miles. These rates are for single-line hauls. On two-line hauls there is a charge of fifteen cents additional and on three-line hauls a charge of twenty-five cents additional.

TO BROADEN MARKET FOR CANNED GOODS.

WITH a view to extending the foreign markets for American canned goods, Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover has appointed a canned goods division in the Department of Commerce, under the direction of E. G. Montgomery, chief of the food-stuffs division. It is proposed to accomplish this result by securing information as to the needs of the different countries for canned goods, by arranging a closer cooperation between the bankers and merchants of this country so that when foreign government loans are floated in this country effort may be made coincidentally to secure more favorable consideration for our exports. A compilation of canning statis-

Corn Borer in Michigan

Michigan Corn Growers Will Have the Borer to Contend With Says Prof. R. H. Pettit

ALL hope of eradicating the European corn borer—from North America must be given up, according to R. H. Pettit, head of the entomology department at M. A. C. This pest, which has ravaged crops in Canada and New England during the last few years, now is threatening Michigan and is certain to enter the state within a season or two.

Excessive losses may be prevented by restrictive measures, such as deep fall plowing. But even then five or ten per cent of the insects survive. "What will happen when the borer gets into the big waterways of the state is something of a question," said

plant, rejecting nothing from the roots to the tassel and boring cheerfully right through cob and kernels. After a time each larvae descends into the soil, makes a cell to pass to the pupal, or resting, stage, from which comes another adult moth.

"In certain parts of the United States thus far invaded, the insect produces one generation a year; in other parts, two generations. It may spread to new regions through corn cobs, roasting ears, cut flowers, celery, or any plant with a fibrous nature. Adult moths may fly many miles and may be carried by the wind to great distances. The larvae may be carried in water,



New Varieties Promise Larger Results from Wheat in Northern Counties.

Professor Pettit. "So far, injury to crops has been greater in the northern than in southern localities. We hope that the large corn areas in the lower tiers of counties will not be seriously affected. Possibly this may be so, since most insects have some geographical limits of distinctiveness."

Increased cost of corn production, due to the great amount of labor necessary to keep the pest under control is expected to be the chief result in Michigan. This in turn will mean an increase in the amount of labor expended on all live stock. One encouraging feature is the fact that corn infested, unless excessively so, does not seem to be injured for silage.

"The corn borer has been in Europe for some time," said Professor Pettit. "It works not only on corn, but on a long list of other plants as well. Among these are celery, many cut flowers such as asters, certain root crops and others with a fibrous stem similar to that of corn. The omission of corn from any district is not enough to starve it out."

"A few years ago the pest was introduced into Canada. It spread to Massachusetts and New York and is now in Ohio, with a very slight touch in Pennsylvania. It has been found in two little townships in the southeast corner of Michigan. Destruction of the corn crop in parts invaded during several years has been severe, being only nominal the first year, but becoming more serious with the passage of time."

"The borer is carried by water, even sea water sometimes, and now has reached the islands off the coast of Massachusetts. It has been carried in cornstalks floating along the south shore of Lake Erie until it has been found at a point across the bay from Toledo."

"Two insects working in corn in Michigan are often mistaken for the European borer. One is the 'corn-ear worm' and the other is the 'fall army worm.' Both have spread over the entire state, doing immense damage, though they are far less able to inflict damage than is the corn borer when once it gets established. These other pests will be reduced to normal numbers, possibly next year and in any case the year after, by parasites. The corn borer once established is not held in check by parasites and we can hope for little aid from this source."

"The borer is a moth in the adult condition. It lays eggs which hatch into little striped naked caterpillars. These burrow into all parts of the

floating in the cob or stalk and being washed to new shores.

"The problem is national and everyone should be urged to support state and federal authorities in maintaining quarantines. Restricted localities may suffer temporarily, but these same localities may suffer more from increased prices of farm products later."—H.

A NEW WHEAT VARIETY FOR THE UPPER PENINSULA.

THOSE who are interested in the introduction of varieties of grain of demonstrated value in Michigan agriculture, may be interested in the variety known as Russian Kharkov which I recently became acquainted with in Chippewa county. For a half dozen years it has been grown by the farmers in the vicinity of Pickford, but because Pickford is many miles off the railroad and much of the local crop is milled and consumed locally, knowledge of the success of the Russian wheat may not be widespread. From information gathered locally on a recent visit to Pickford, it appears that Mr. Fred J. Smith, who operates a flour-mill at Pickford introduced the Russian Kharkov wheat from Kansas about six years ago. It seems to be a south Russian wheat, and was developed by the Kansas Agricultural College. Mr. Smith informed me it had yielded as high as fifty bushels per acre, one farmer last season having gathered in some five hundred bushels from nine acres. It is preferred as to yield and quality to Red Rock, which has also been tried out in the same territory. It has been tried out along with the old Clawson wheat and has been found to weigh up four or five pounds better to the bushel. It is a fall wheat and, to obtain good results in this latitude, seeding should be completed between August 20 and the first of September, which tallies with other approved opinions in this territory.

One reason for the introduction of this Russian wheat was its suitability for the making of bread flour, the local requirements for pastry flour being very limited.—CHASE.

WILL RAISE HOGS IN U. P.

ONE hundred and twenty acres of land have been cleared on the Robindales Farm in Baraga county, says the L'Anse Sentinel. Hog raising will chiefly feature this enterprise at first. It is planned to maintain one hundred brood sows the year round, it is stated.—CHASE.



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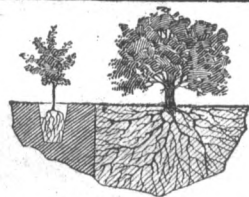


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1000 Ferrets they hustle RATS and rabbits, price list free. N. A. KNAPP & SON, R. 2, New London, Ohio

A REAL "DIRT" SCHOOL FOR FARMERS.

(Continued from page 454).

state how many cows he kept, whether they were pure-bred or grade, whether a pure-bred sire was used and, if so, what breed; if not, he was asked whether he was interested in getting a pure-bred sire and the breed preferred. He was also asked whether he grew alfalfa and, if so, the number of acres. The size of his farm was also recorded. Any farmer interested in cow-testing or bull associations was listed so that the county agent could easily begin an intensive campaign looking toward the development of these efficient institutions after the present campaign is concluded.

It must not be thought that the above program was a formal one, even though its telling would seem to give one that impression. The farmers took

The development of the child should start before it is born. Mothers should drink plenty of milk. Milk furnishes lime. If a sufficient amount of this element is not available in the mother's diet, then the supply required for the development of the child is secured by nature from her body. Mrs. Campbell also emphasized the fact that mothers need to supply iron sufficient for the child during its first nine months. This iron is supplied through spinach, celery, cabbage, Swiss chard, and other vegetables. Proper care in eating the right foods will go far toward giving the child a proper start in the world.

A survey of Iowa shows that every third child is under weight. Milk is the great food for overcoming this handicap to a third of our population. Milk, rest and the right environment are important matters in which every parent should be not only interested



advantage of the suggestion that they ask questions or give experiences during any portion of the program. We have many times sat around on the barn floor when rain had suddenly halted a job of threshing and told stories in about the same informal manner that these classes were held. The only difference is that this new farm school has direction given to the program and the stories are related because of their practical bearing on some practical subject.

The next meeting was held at Mr. George Marshall's, some three miles distant from the first meeting. Here ten farmers were awaiting the arrival of the faculty. School was called in the horse stable, or rather, in this instance, the mule stable. The animals brayed commendation to several points made during the course of the discussion. The trend of the lessons was along the same general lines as was followed in the first session of the afternoon. The other team, consisting of James Waldron, of the M. A. C., and Mr. Bentall and D. F. Rainey, had in the meantime held schools at the farms of Nels Peterson and J. K. Barden. They reported a somewhat larger attendance. In all, eight of these local meetings were held that day in the district around the little village of Pullman. At each of these meetings the farmers were invited to attend a central meeting at Pullman that night.

The latter affair was pulled off in the town hall. At the appointed hour autos began arriving from every direction and before the program had started the seats were filled and a number were obliged to stand. Mr. Bentall had general charge of the meeting. The points made in the day meetings were re-emphasized by Mr. Waldron for the dairy work and by Mr. Rather on alfalfa growing.

Lessons Extended to the Home.

In addition, Mrs. Louise H. Campbell, state home demonstration leader, paid her highest respects to the dairy cow for the folks she nurtures and the babies she saves. She believed, however, that the score card should be applied to our children with the same devotion and interest as to the dairy cow. The pinched chest, infected tonsils, clean throat, bent shoulders should attract the same careful scrutiny from parents that the various points in the dairy cow gets from the wise dairyman. However, this is not always the case. Some men are so interested in their dairy cattle that they will rob the babies in order to develop the best calves. The child becomes strong only when proper foods are provided. Better bodies mean stronger minds and higher morals.

THE bulk of the Michigan apple crop has been sold. While the crop was the shortest grown in years, only a very small part of it is going into the winter in the hands of the growers. Farmers who usually store part of their crop this fall have sold out completely or have placed less than one thousand bushels in storage,

but anxious. We cannot enumerate all the splendid things which Mrs. Campbell told these folks, but in her final appeal she urged that the fullest cooperation of parents, teachers and all other agencies should be brought into play in order that our children may be started in life with all their talents free for natural development.

This address was followed by a moving picture showing the result of the consumption of milk from tubercular cattle. So impressive was the program that after the closing number the parents sat in reverent meditation for two or three minutes as a silent testimony of their appreciation of the messages which had been brought to them.

This is a description of a single day's work in the milk and alfalfa campaign put on in Allegan county. The program lasted ten days. Each day just such meetings were held in a township or community with a round-up at some central point for the evening. Eighty farm meetings brought together fully one thousand farmers. Many of these farmers attended the night meetings. However, it is estimated that another thousand farmers, not reached by the day meetings, heard the evening programs. In all, fully a quarter of the farmers of the county will come in touch with these men. This intensive campaign is bound to mean big things to Allegan county. For it the farmers are indebted to their county agent, Mr. Alfred Bentall. He has worked hard and long hours to put this work across. The dairy and farm crops department of the M. A. C. have also cooperated with Mr. Bentall in the splendid work. Those who have taken part are Prof. J. F. Cox and his associates, C. R. Megee, H. C. Rather, D. F. Rainey, of the farm crops department, and Prof. O. E. Reed and his associates, James Waldron and A. C. Balzer, of the dairy department. J. W. Nicholson, of the seed department of the farm bureau, and Mrs. Louise Campbell were also members of the faculty of this farm school about which we dreamed a number of years ago. The success of undertaking will undoubtedly warrant the extension of the campaign to other counties.—B. WERMUTH.

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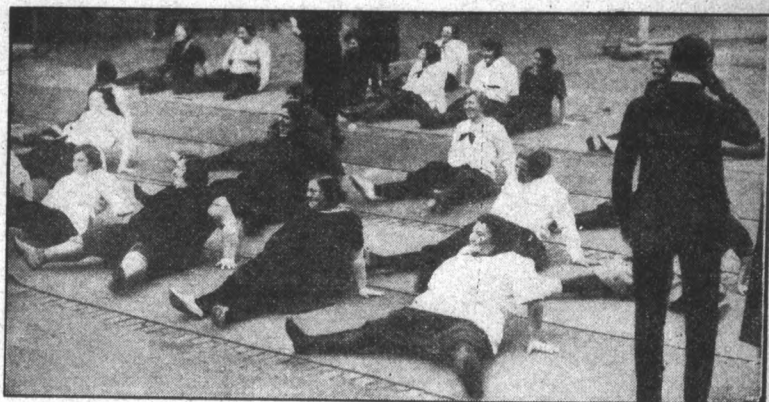
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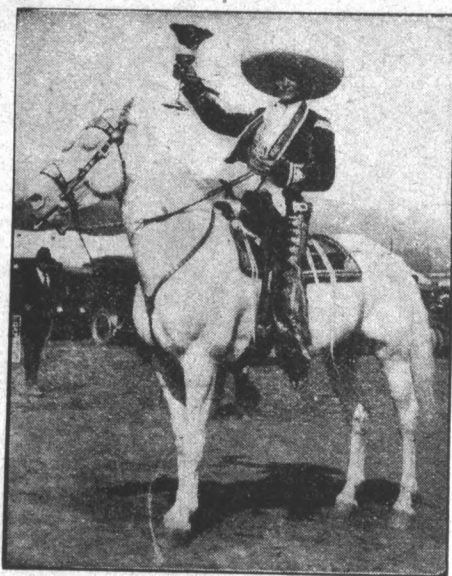
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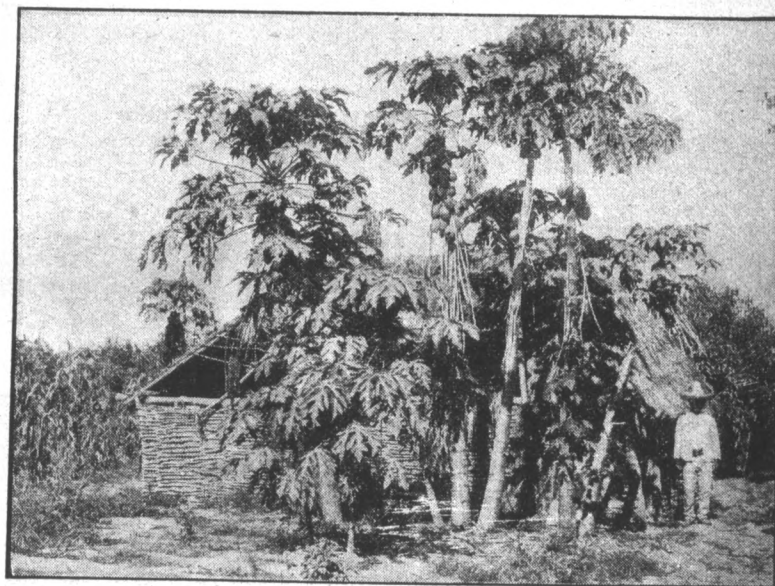
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Irish sympathizers in front of Lloyd George's home. In insert—Arthur Griffith, Sein Fein foreign minister.



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Prize winner at the Asbury Park, New Jersey, baby parade.



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THE BLIND MAN'S EYES

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

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"Here, Mr. Eaton," he said, "is the printed passenger-list of the people aboard the Tamba Maru prepared after leaving Yokohama for distribution among the passengers. It's unquestionably correct. Will you point out your name on it?"

Eaton made no move to take the paper; and after holding it long enough to give him full opportunity, Connery handed it back to the Englishman.

"That's all, Mr. Standish," he said. Eaton sat silent as the Englishman, after staring curiously around at them with his bulging, interested eyes, left the washroom.

"Now, Mr. Eaton," Connery said, as the sound of Standish's steps became inaudible, "either you were not on the Tamba Maru or you were on it under some other name than Eaton. Which was it?"

"I never said it was on the Tamba Maru," Eaton returned steadily. "I said I came from Asia by steamer. You yourself supplied the name Tamba Maru."

"In case of questioning like that, Mr. Eaton, it makes no difference whether you said it or I supplied it in your hearing. If you didn't correct me, it was because you wanted me to get a wrong impression about you. You can take notice that the only definite fact about you put down on this paper has proved to be incorrect. You weren't on the Tamba Maru, were you?"

"No, I was not."

"Why didn't you say so while Mr. Standish was here?"

"I didn't know how far you had taken him into your confidence in this matter."

"You did come from Asia, though, as your railroad ticket seemed to show."

"Yes."

"From where?"

Eaton did not answer.

"From Yokohama?"

"The last port we stopped at before sailing for Seattle was Yokohama—yes."

Connery reflected. "You had been in Seattle, then, at least five days; for the last steamer you could have come on docked five days before the Tamba Maru."

"You assume that; I do not tell you so."

"I assume it because it must be so. You'd been in Seattle—or at least you had been in America—for not less than five days. In fact, Mr. Eaton, you had been on this side of the water for as many as eleven days; had you not?"

"Eleven days?" Eaton repeated.

"Yes; for it was just eleven days before this train left Seattle that you came to the house of Mr. Gabriel Warden and waited there for him till he was brought home dead!"

Eaton, sitting forward a little, looked up at the conductor; his glance

caught Avery's an instant; he gazed then to Harriet Santoine. At the charge, she had started; but Avery had not. The identification, therefore, was Connery's, or had been agreed upon by Connery and Avery between them; suggestion of it had not come from the Santoines. And Connery had made the charge without being certain of it; he was watching the effect, Eaton now realized, to see if what he had accused was correct.

"What do you mean by that?" Eaton returned.

"What I said. You came to see Gabriel Warden in Seattle eleven days ago," Connery reassured. "You are the man who waited in his house that night and whom every one has been looking for since!"

"Well?" inquired Eaton.

"Isn't that so?" Connery demanded. "Or do you want to deny that too and have it proved on you later?"

Again for a moment Eaton sat silent. "No," he decided, "I do not deny that."

"Then you are the man who was at Warden's the night he was murdered?"

"Yes," said Eaton, "I was there that evening. I was the one who came there by appointment and waited till after Mr. Warden was brought home dead."

"So you admit that," Connery gloated; but he could not keep from Eaton a sense that, by Eaton's admission of the fact, Connery had been disappointed. Avery too plainly had expected Eaton to deny it; the identification of Eaton with the man who had waited at Warden's was less a triumph to Avery, now that it was confessed. Indeed, Eaton's heart leaped with quick gratitude as he now met Harriet Santoine's eyes and as he heard her turning it into a fact in his favor.

"All you have brought against Mr. Eaton is that he has been indefinite in his replies to your questions or has refused answers; isn't that all, Don?" she said. "So if Mr. Eaton is the one who had the appointment with Mr. Warden that night, does not that explain his silence?"

"Explain it?" Avery demanded. "How?"

"We have Mr. Warden's word that Mr. Eaton came that night because he was in trouble—he had been outrageously wronged, Don. He was in danger. Because of that danger, undoubtedly, he has not made himself known since. May not that be the only reason he had avoided answering your questions now?"

"No!" Avery jerked out shortly.

Eaton's heart, from pulsating fast with Harriet Santoine's attempt at his defense, now constricted with a sud-

den increase of his terror and anxiety.

"All right, Mr. Eaton," Connery now returned to his charge. "You are that man. So besides whatever else that means, you'd been in Seattle for eleven days and yet you were the last person to get aboard this train, which left a full hour after its usual starting time. Who were you waiting to see get on the train before you yourself took it?"

Eaton wet his lips. To what was Connery working up? The probability, now rapidly becoming certainty, that in addition to the recognition of him as the man who had waited at Warden's—which fact any one at any time might have charged—Connery knew something else which the conductor could not have been expected to know—this dismayed Eaton the more by its indefiniteness. And he saw, as his gaze shifted to Avery, that Avery knew this thing also. All that had gone before had been only preliminary, then; they had been leading up step by step to the circumstance which had finally condemned him in their eyes and was to condemn him in the eyes of Harriet Santoine.

She, he saw, had also sensed the feeling that something else more definite and conclusive was coming. She had paled after the flush in which she had spoken in Eaton's defense, and her hands in her lap were clenched so tightly that the knuckles showed only as spots of white.

Eaton controlled himself to keep his voice steady.

"What do you mean by that question?" he asked.

"I mean that—however innocent or guilty may be the chance of your being at Mr. Warden's the night he was killed—you'll have a hard time proving that you did not wait and watch and take this train because Basil Santoine had taken it; and that you were not following him. Do you deny it?"

Eaton was silent.

"You asked the Pullman conductor for a Section Three after hearing him assign Mr. Santoine to Section Three in this car. Do you deny that you did this so as not to be put in the same car with him?"

Eaton, in his uncertainty, still said nothing. Connery, bringing the paper in his hand nearer to the window again, glanced down once more at the statement Eaton had made. "I asked you who you knew in Chicago," he said, "and you answered 'No one. That was your reply, was it not?'"

"Yes."

"You still make the same statement?"

"Yes."

"You know no one in Chicago?"

"No one," Eaton repeated.

"And certainly no one there knows you well enough to follow your movements in relation to Mr. Santoine. That's a necessary assumption from the fact that you know no one at all there."

The conductor pulled a telegram from his pocket and handed it to Avery, who, evidently having already seen it, passed it on to Harriet Santoine. She took it, staring at it mechanically and vacantly; then suddenly she shivered, and the yellow paper which she had read slipped from her hand and fluttered to the floor. Connery stooped and picked it up and handed it toward Eaton.

"This is yours," he said.

Eaton had sensed already what the nature of the message must be, though as the conductor held it out to him he could only read his name at the top of the sheet and did not know yet what the actual wording was below. Acceptance of it must mean arrest, indictment for the crime against Basil Santoine; and that, whether or not he later was acquitted, must destroy him; but denial of the message now would be hopeless.

"It is yours, isn't it?" Connery urged.

"Yes; it's mine," Eaton admitted; and to make his acceptance definite, he took the paper from Connery. As he looked dully down at it, he read:

"He is on your train under the name of Dorne."

The message was not signed.

Connery touched him on the shoulder. "Come with me, Mr. Eaton."

Eaton got up slowly and mechanically and followed the conductor. At the door he halted and looked back; Harriet Santoine was not looking; her face was covered with her hands; Eaton hesitated; then he went on. Connery threw open the door of the compartment next to the washroom and corresponding to the drawing-room at the other end of the car, but smaller.

"You'll do well enough in here," he looked over Eaton deliberately. "Judging from your manner, I suppose there is not much use expecting you to answer anything more about yourself—either in relation to the Warden murder or this?"

"No," said Eaton, "there is not."

"You prefer to make us find out anything more?"

Eaton made no answer.

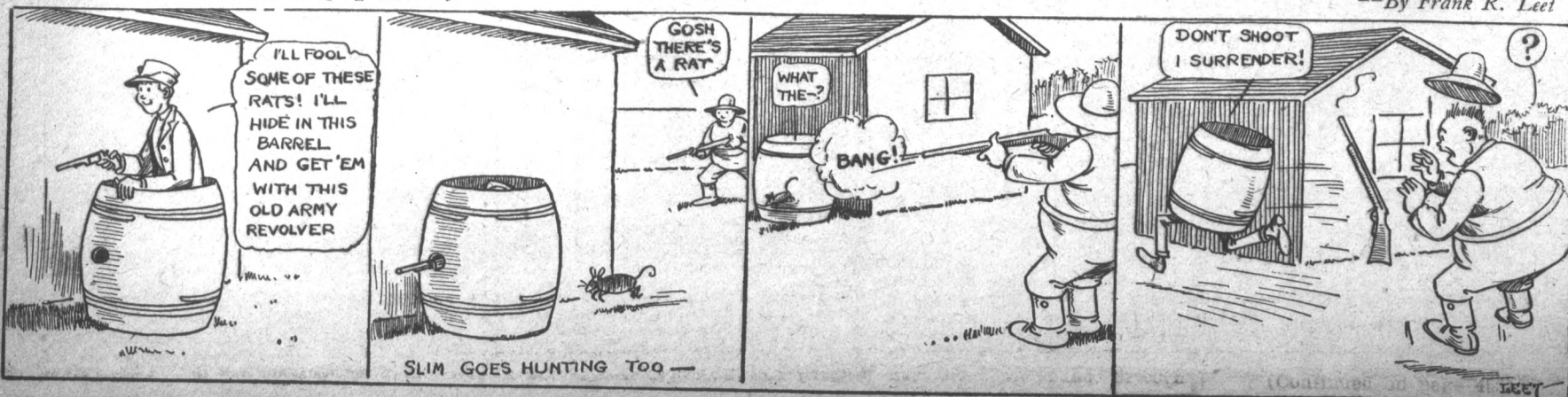
"All right," Connery concluded. "But if you change your mind for the better, or if you want anything bad enough to send for me, ring for the porter and he'll get me."

He closed the door upon Eaton and locked it. As Eaton stood staring at the floor, he could hear through the metal partition of the washroom the nervous, almost hysterical weeping of

(Continued on page 467).

AL ACRES—A's Rat Campaign is Ratified.

—By Frank R. Leet



A Good God or a Bad One

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

SHALL we start with a big, gripping text? Here it is: "For this God is our God for ever and ever; he will be our guide even unto death," Psalm 48:14. A friend returning from Europe states that religion does not have the same hold on the people that it formerly had. Acquainted as he is with conditions in Scotland, a native of that land, he found to his surprise that church-going is not the prevalent custom it once was. Turning to America, we find a general slump in moral and religious conditions. People seem to attend church as much as they ever did, and in some localities, church attendance is increased. Yet there is a decided shrinking of moral standards and of the difference between right and wrong. If one asks for proof of that, let him watch the daily papers. They are not inspirational reading. Added to this, is the widespread suffering of the present time. Russia is in the throes of famine. Central Europe still feels the clutch of hunger, while the war countries are crushed with debt. At this juncture, many declare that God is not a good God. The belief in an over-ruling Providence, in a God who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb, has been rudely shaken in the hearts of many. They put it in the ancient form: either God is good and not all-powerful, or he is powerful and not wholly good. In short, there is a cult of pessimism in the world, such as has not held sway for a long time.

But let us note a few facts. Our inmost natures, our intuitions tell us that there is a good and powerful God, who operates this world. We instinctively feel that way. We cannot help it. It is part of our nature. If it is not so, then a large portion of the instincts with which we are endowed are false. For sound, there is the ear, and for light there is the eye. The ear fits sound perfectly, and the eye responds to light. But for this great, hungry universal longing for a true and good God, there is only mockery. Does that sound reasonable? The soul looks out into blank space, and is deceived.

STILL further, God is either good or bad. He cannot be both, and he cannot be good at one time and bad at another. Let us suppose that he is a bad God—that he hates, but does not love, is not righteous nor just, and that he is a master deceiver. That being so, we find ourselves facing a peculiar fact. This bad God is the creator of creatures of greater goodness than He himself possesses. And that would appear to be an unheard-of condition. We do not know of anything rising higher than its source. The drinking fountain that bubbles all day on the city street is fed from a reservoir high up in the hills, miles away. The river that flows past your door, has its head waters somewhere in the distant highlands. There is goodness in the world, lots of it. Where does it come from? There are generous folk, earnest, self-sacrificing, self-forgetful people, who love righteousness more than they love themselves. How came they by these qualities? To say that goodness is natural to them is no answer, for primitive man as the explorer finds him, does not exhibit these traits.

This goodness comes from a source higher than itself, and that source must be God. Could it come from a bad God? Moreover, if God is bad, we must reverse all our ideas of what is right. Right becomes wrong, and wrong is right. Your old mother, who taught you your childish prayers, and stood in the doorway to welcome you home from school, do you revere and love her? Do not do it. You are mis-

taken in your estimate of her. All she did was done in hate. When she taught you to pray she knew it was all a lie.

Our national heroes, who are they? Washington and Paul Revere, and Nathan Hale and Grant and Roosevelt? Not at all. Aaron Burr is our greatest hero, for he it was who killed Alexander Hamilton, and then there are Charles J. Guiteau, the slayer of Garfield, Booth the murderer of Lincoln. The Pilgrim Fathers were a set of self-deluded fools to make the sacrifices they did, and Luther a servant of the evil one for attempting to reform the church. In short, when one starts out with the notion that all is wrong, and that God has lost his control of the world, as soon as he follows this line of thought to its conclusion, he finds his whole plan of life overturned.

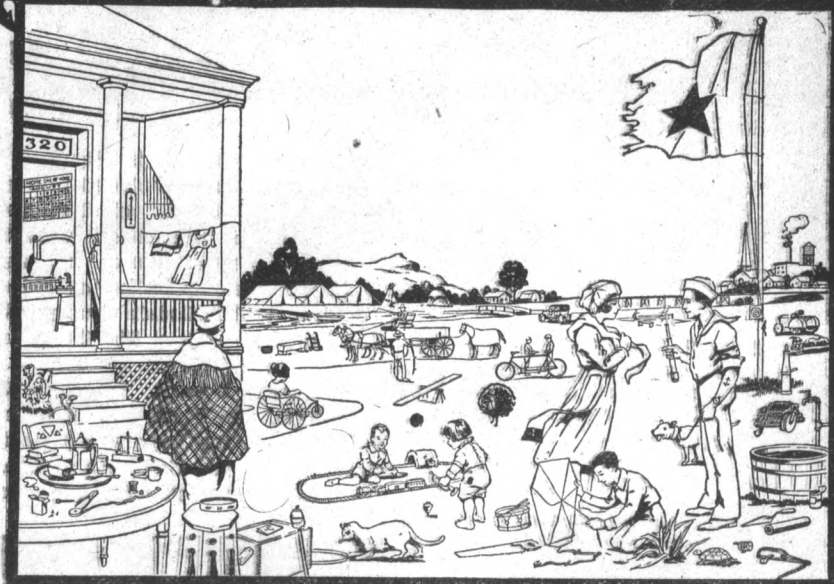
GOD is either bad or good, and if we conclude that He is bad, we come into a blind road that leads only to despair, death and darkness. God is good. He is all good and all powerful, and the author of all good. There is absolutely no other conclusion that one can reach. The men to whom the world owes the most have been men who believed with all the force of their puissant souls in a good God. The other day I was re-reading Lincoln's Second Inaugural. It is, I believe, the shortest inaugural address ever given by a president, and it is perhaps the greatest in all the long list. It closes with these words: "Fondly do we hope, fervently do we pray, that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away. Yet if God wills that it continue until all the wealth piled up by the bondman's two hundred and fifty years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and every drop of blood drawn by the lash shall be paid with another drawn by the sword, as was said three thousand years ago, still must it be said, 'The judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.'" Where would the United States government have been, where would it be today, if, during those fateful years of '61 to '65 there had not been a man in the land who believed in an all good and an all-powerful God? When the inspired writer said that "This God is our God for ever and ever," he meant that this God was good enough and great enough to rule forever.

HOW are we to know this God? By experience. Men may know God, the commonest men, or the most educated, by experience, and that is the only way in which they will ever know Him. What we learn of Him in the Bible must be interpreted by each person for himself. Our God is a knowable God. But suppose a man says, "I am not a church member, and I do not know God," how is he to know him? He may at least do so by looking at people whose lives have been touched by God. In other words, Christianity has samples of godly people to show the world, and it is not ashamed of its samples. Do you refer to business? There are Christian business men, large employers of labor, who are the bright spots on the dark sky of the industrial world. Education? I have known men who devoted their lives to Christian education, who could have had double or treble the amount of income received, if they had entered some other form of educational work.

SUNSHINE HOLLOW.

Thomas Hooper says he admits it's more fun to crab and blow than it is to work. But he says it pays to do some work every once in a while just for the fun of setting in the hammock afterwards and patting yourself on the back.

Answer THIS PUZZLE Win \$1000



How Many Objects in This Picture Start With the Letter "T"

Here's a Picture Puzzle which contains a number of objects beginning with the letter "T". Just take a good look at the picture—there are all sorts of things that begin with the letter "T"—like train, trap, top, etc., and all the other objects are equally clear. See how many you can find. This is not a trick puzzle; nothing is hidden and you don't have to turn the picture upside-down or sideways. Twenty cash prizes will be given for the 20 best lists of words submitted in answer to this Puzzle. The answer having the largest and nearest correct list of visible objects shown in the picture that start with the letter "T" will be awarded first prize; second best, second prize, etc.

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All can participate in this great Fun-Game from the tiniest child to Grandpa and Grandma. Right after the dishes are done this evening gather all the members of your family together; give each one of them a pencil and sheet of paper and see who can find the most "T-words." You'll be surprised to find how large a list of words you can get after a few minutes' study. Sit down and try it—then send in your list and try for the big prizes.

This is not a subscription contest. You don't need to send in a subscription to win a prize unless you want to, but our Bonus Rewards make the Prizes bigger where subscriptions are sent in. For instance, if your Puzzle answer is awarded First Prize, you will win \$35, but if you would like to win more than \$35, we are making the following Special Offer, whereby you can win bigger Cash Prizes by sending in \$3 or \$5 worth of subscriptions for Gentlewoman Magazine.

You Can Win \$1000

HERE'S THE PLAN: If your answer wins First Prize, and you have sent in \$3 worth of subscriptions, you will win \$500.00 instead of \$35.00; 2nd Prize, \$375.00; 3rd Prize, \$250.00, etc. (See 3rd column in Prize List).

Or, if your answer is awarded First Prize by the judges and you have sent in \$5 worth of subscriptions to the Gentlewoman Magazine, you will receive \$1,000 as your prize, (or a new 1922 model Buick automobile, freight to your home and war tax paid), instead of \$35; Second Prize, \$750; Third Prize, \$500, etc. (See 3rd column in Prize List).

Isn't this a dandy offer? But look, extra amounts will be given on all prizes in the same manner. It takes but \$5 worth of subscriptions to qualify your answer for the big \$1,000 reward. Absolutely, \$5 worth is all.

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3rd Prize....	25.00	250.00	500.00
4th Prize....	20.00	150.00	300.00
5th Prize....	15.00	100.00	200.00
6th Prize....	7.50	50.00	100.00
7th Prize....	5.00	35.00	75.00
8th Prize....	3.00	25.00	50.00
9th Prize....	3.00	15.00	30.00
10th to 15th	2.00	10.00	20.00
16th to 20th	1.00	5.00	10.00

In event of a tie, duplicate prizes will be given.

AUTOMOBILE FREE: As a special prize for the best effort shown in answering the puzzle we will allow the participant winning first prize (if fully qualified with subscriptions) the choice of \$1,000 cash, or a new 1922 Buick Touring Car, value \$1,095, freight to your home and war tax paid.

RULES

1. Any man, woman, boy or girl living in the U. S. but residing outside of New York City, who is not an employee of the Gentlewoman Magazine, or a member of the employee's family, may submit an answer. It costs nothing to try.
2. All answers must be mailed by December 10, 1921.
3. Answers should be written on one side of the paper only and words numbered consecutively, 1, 2, 3, etc. Write your full name and address on each page in the upper right-hand corner. Do not write subscribers' names or anything else on same paper with list of words; use separate sheet.
4. Only words found in the English dictionary will be counted. Do not use compound, hyphenated or obsolete words. Use either the singular or plural, but where the plural is used the singular cannot be counted, and vice versa.
5. Words of the same spelling can be used only once, even though used to designate different objects. The same objects can be named only once, however, any part of the object may also be named.
6. The answer having the largest and nearest correct list of words of visible objects shown in the picture that begin with the letter "T" will be awarded First Prize, etc. Neatness, style or handwriting have no bearing upon deciding the winners.
7. Candidates may co-operate in answering the Puzzle, but only one prize will be awarded to any one household; nor will prizes be awarded to more than one of any group outside of the family where two or more have been working together.
8. All answers will receive the same consideration regardless of whether or not subscriptions for the Gentlewoman Magazine are sent in.
9. Three New York business men, having no connection with the Gentlewoman Magazine, will be selected to act as judges and decide the winners, and participants agree to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusive.
10. The judges will meet directly following close of the contest and announcement of winners and correct list of words will be published in the Gentlewoman Magazine just as quickly thereafter as possible.

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Our Boys' and Girls' Page

Hillsdale County Pig Club

By Albert Dimmers, Jr.

THE Boys' and Girls' Pig Club of Hillsdale has concluded in every way its season of first year work. The year was closed with the capture of a goodly number of prizes both in the open and pig club classes at the state and Hillsdale county fairs.

The Boys' and Girls' Pig Club came into existence through the efforts of the local farm bureau. Through this organization, the First National Bank agreed to lend the boys and girls the money to pay for their pigs, with a fixed rate of interest. The pigs were

were discussed with suggestions by the leader and afterwards some sort of a social good time. These meetings helped in many ways to keep the boys and girls interested in their work.

One of the big events of the season was the picnic held at the fair grounds on August 27. Although the day was not the most desirable, yet there was a good attendance. In the morning the club members played games under the direction of one of Hillsdale's playground directors. In the afternoon



Hillsdale County Pig Club Members.

secured from local breeders who sold their stock at considerable loss to themselves in most cases. The animals purchased by the future breeders were one hundred and six in number and were of the following breeds: O. I. C., Chester Whites, Poland Chinas, Spotted Polands, Berkshires, Tamworths, Hampshires and Duroc Jerseys.

Taken all in all, it was a goodly lot of pigs which the boys and girls took home with them the day of the farmers' gathering at Hillsdale, May 28, 1921. This was a picnic planned by the local farm bureau and county Y. M. C. A. It was a gathering for everybody in the county and also the day on which the county track meet was held. State Club Leader R. A. Turner was present and gave the Pig Club boys and girls a talk on the care of their pigs. The day was closed with remarks from some of the breeders present.

Through the summer the supervision of this work has been in the hands of Mr. H. B. Dimmers, a local young man who had had some experience in club work. The county board of supervisors appropriated a sufficient sum to cover this expense.

The pig club members in different communities organized and formed different clubs. These clubs were under the leadership of interested breeders. At these meetings different problems and characteristics of their pigs

they were lead in singing by County Supervisor of Music, Miss Eleanor Kelley. Talks were given by three prominent local breeders, Forest Haynes, Andy Adams and Barney Ramsdall. These talks were made more effective by demonstrations on pigs which were secured for the purpose.

The next event of the club year was taking the pigs to the State Fair. This meant a great deal of work, for the pigs must all be inoculated first. Twelve good pigs were shipped in the same car in which F. E. Haynes' stock was taken. Two pig club boys accompanied Club Agent Dimmers on the trip. The members expected to pay most of their profits for freight, but with great generosity, Mr. Haynes paid the entire bill. The winners at the State Fair in the different classes were as follows:

Duroc Jersey.—First, Wallace Godfrey, Moscow; 2nd, Paul Tucker, Ransom.

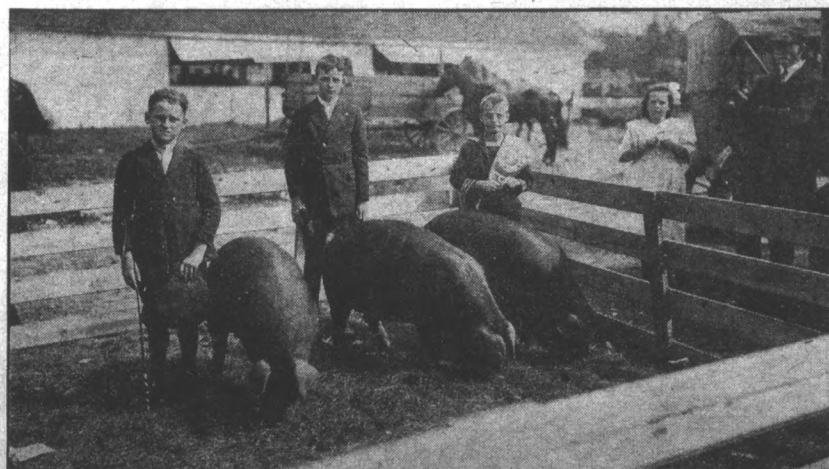
Poland Chinas.—First, Richard Caskey, also first in open class and reserve junior champion.

O. I. C.—First, Horace Adams, Litchfield, also fourth in open class.

Hampshires.—F. Pope, Scipio, first. Berkshires.—Ethel McDowell, Jefferson, fourth.

All of the above were gilts. In the boar pig class, the winners were:

Poland Chinas.—George Little, Mos-



Duroc Prize Winners: Lyle Tanner, Wallace Godfrey and Paul Tucker, and their respective Pigs.

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Our Fashion Book, which heretofore has been a separate affair, has been incorporated in and made a part of our regular catalogue. It has Fashion plates of muffs, neckwear and other fine fur garments; also remodeling and repairing, together with prices and estimates. In ordering catalog, write name and address plain.

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THE OLD SQUARE DEAL HOUSE

cow first. O. I. C.—Curtis Adams, of Litchfield, first.

At the Hillsdale County Fair, eighty pigs were exhibited in the Pig Club Class. The pig club members won numerous prizes at the fair in their own class and also won several premiums in open classes in which they could compete.

In addition to the fair premiums, the boys and girls won the following special prizes:

Donald Espie, of Jonesville, gave a Hampshire gilt to the winner of first prize in the Hampshire class.

Frank Smith, of Jonesville, gave a Duroc gilt to the winner of first in Durocs.

Andy Adams gave a Chester White gilt to the winner of first in Chester Whites.

Slaybaugh and Brown, of Pittsford, gave one O. I. C. gilt to the winner of the first in O. I. C.

John Hoffman, of Hillsdale, gave a Poland China gilt to the winner of first in Poland China.

Mr. Coffman, of Coldwater, was the

only competitor of boys and girls in Spotted Poland Chinas in the open class and he waived his premiums, first, second and third in that class, and gave them to the boys and girls who showed.

In the live stock judging contest, State Club Leader, R. A. Turner, selected the following boys as winner of the free trip to Chicago: First, Fred Halleck, Osseo; second, Dayton Lyons, Hillsdale; third, Clifton Lyon, Pittsford; alternate, Percy Hastings, Allen.

The wonderful success of the Boys' and Girls' Pig Clubs of Hillsdale county in their first year of work was due to three things: Its organization by the farm bureau; its financial backing by the First National Bank, and more than all, to the cooperation of the county hog breeders. Any county with these three factors present is bound to have success in a project of this kind. The boys and girls will do their share if the rest of the people will show an interest and back them up in their endeavors.

Outwitting the Fox

By Leo W. E. Palmer

OF all the fur-bearing animals the fox is probably the most difficult to catch. He is very cunning and shy and only the most deceiving sets will catch him.

First be sure that foxes are staying or travel through the locality where you make your sets, for it is of no use to make sets where there are no foxes.

The following water set is a good one before freezing weather sets in: Find a small pond and place some bait in the water about a foot from the shore. A wild duck is ideal. It can be laid on a stone or other support which should be about two inches below the surface of the water. This will hold the bait partly above water and make it look like it is floating. Now set a trap midway between the bait and the shore. Have the trap about a half-inch under water and place a tuft of moss on the pan. It should be thick enough so that it will come a little out of the water. A fox in attempting to get the bait will use the tuft of moss as a resting place for its foot, and thus will step right into the trap.

Another good set is made by taking a live rooster which should be put in a cage about three feet square. Hang it out in the woods about six feet from the ground. Now your traps should be set in a circle around the cage, from seventy-five to two hundred feet away. The traps should be set so that the cage can be seen from them. If possible set the traps on top of little knolls and also on stumps. The ground should be dug out, and notches should be cut in the stumps so that the traps will be flat with the surface. And cover them with dry material which matches the surroundings. The rooster being alone will do much crowing and this will attract foxes from a long distance. They will be suspicious of the cage and will not go up to it. But they will circle around it and try to find out what it is. In doing this they will get on the highest places they can so as to get a better view and will get caught in the traps which you have set there for them.

If you know of a dead horse or cow which has been dragged out in a woods, keep watch of it. If foxes are feeding on it set traps in the pathways which lead to it. Dig the ground out also for these sets and cover the traps with dry-grass or leaves.

The best time to make these sets is in the evening just before a light fall of snow. The snow will cover all material which may get disturbed by

making the sets and it will make the whole surroundings look natural. The traps should be smoked in a smudge made from green boughs. This will kill all human scent. Gloves should be worn when handling them so that they will not become tainted again, as a fox will stay away from a set which is scented with human odor.

WHEN DREAMS COME TRUE.

LAST spring there was a meeting in an Ohio county and they appointed local leaders for Boys' and Girls' Club work. When dad came home and told us about it, I sure was glad. I said to him, now there's no getting out of it, I'm going to have a pig, not a runt or a scrub, but the best pure-bred I can find. Then I wish you could have heard dad squeal (and he didn't squeal like a pure-bred, either)! Here's what he said:

"Now, look here, David; I'm not going to invest money in a pure-bred pig for you to neglect and starve, and that settles it." And every time I mentioned pig or pig clubs he just told me to keep quiet. I s'pose he meant for me to get down to work, but I didn't have anything to work for as there wasn't a single thing on the whole farm to call my own except my old hat and I was willing to do without a hat if I could only own a pig.

When Dreams Almost Come True.

I just couldn't think of anything but that pig. I even dreamed about it. I've heard old folks talk about dreams coming true, but mine didn't come exactly true, for the pig I dreamed about was black and mine is white.

Well, I had almost given up ever owning that pig, but one evening, May 16, a truck comes rolling up to our place, and out of it comes the finest pure-bred Chester White sow on my uncle's farm. She cost me \$15, or rather that's what she cost dad. I called her Bonny Best.

Mother said to me, David, you don't know that she will be the best. But I said she was the best I'd ever owned, and that I was going to do my best to make her the best club pig at the county fair.

David put 112 pounds on his pig in eighty-five days, at a cost of \$4.79. He figures his summer profits, exclusive of labor, at \$30.20.

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Land Scout—It's too deep for me.
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Do that which is assigned you and you cannot hope too much or dare too much.
—Emerson.

Woman's Interests

Odds and Ends in Time Savers

By Mrs. Merton J. Hurley

ALMOST every day one learns little helps in the daily routine of work. One Sunday not long ago, my family made an unexpected visit to my sister on the farm. My brother went out and dressed two chickens so quickly as to excite my wonder. At home we never have hot water ready for immediate use. I asked my sister about it and she said, "I keep the tea kettle full of water in a place where it will always be hot." Since that Sunday I have always had my tea kettle full of water, and hot, too.

How many of us in doing our Monday's washing finish the washing before we hang out any clothes. I always thought this was the only way to do. But I have learned differently. Lately, I have been scrubbing out the first two boilers and flannels and getting them all ready for the line; then with the last boiler on the stove, and the machine going I hang the clothes that are ready on the line. By the time I am through washing those clothes, unless the weather is rainy, are dry and I bring them in and sprinkle them. In the afternoon while my two little girls are taking their naps, I iron the white clothes. On Tuesday I have only the colored clothes to iron and I can do some mending in the afternoon. I find I do not get as tired this way as I do when I wash one day and do all the ironing the next.

My mother told me a fine thing in doing housework. Have certain things to do every day and your work will be twice as easy. I tried letting my work go one week in order to get some dressmaking done and when Saturday came the house was in general disorder. I found playthings, dust and dirt in the most unheard of places. It took all day to go through and get the house in order once more. Since then I have followed mother's advice and have done the housework, dishes, bed-making, picking up, sweeping and dusting, and then taken time to do the other little things that are sure to come up. One feels much better and more satisfied if the house is in order, ready for any emergencies that should arise.

Another time-saver which I find to be a great help is always to keep some kind of cold canned meat on hand for the unexpected visitor or workmen. Salmon is good, but I find that a two-pound can of roast beef goes farther and also provides gravy which may be thickened or not, just as one cares to do. I also have marshmallow cream and confectioners' sugar on my shelves ready to fix up a cake or disguise cookies and make them appear more appetizing. Sauce is ready in the cellar, and also vegetables. This leaves no cause to worry in regard to the hurried meal and one has no reason to feel that the meal was a failure with these or similar things on hand.

If there is an especially busy day ahead peel the potatoes the day before and cover with water. Cook the meat the day before and also get the dessert ready. By preparing things the day

before one gets time for the little odd jobs that are sure to arise on a busy day when everything is hustle and bustle.

One more help. Baby is just beginning to creep and takes up all the dust and dirt. Take the tops of old stockings and cut them down a short way. Then sew these up and place a rubber cord at the top and at the bottom of the legs and let her wear them around. The stockings take up the dirt instead of baby's clothes and the cost is nothing.

(It is not a good thing to make a rule of allowing peeled potatoes to stand long in water, as they lose part of their nutritive value.—Ed.)

NEW IDEAS IN CURTAINS.

NO one thing adds more to the appearance of the home than appropriate window hangings. The effect of handsome rugs, good furniture, pictures and ornaments may be completely spoiled by cheap, cracked shades, or curtains and drapes of inferior quality or jangling colors. It is of the utmost importance, then, that the woman who wishes her home to look well uses care in selecting and making her curtains.

If your roller shades have given out and you need curtains, too, why not make roller curtains of some fabric which will suit your pocketbook and

your room? You have perhaps been longing for the handsome lace roller shades, but have been kept from buying them by the prohibitive cost. Utilize your old rollers and make shades of linen or cretonne. These, with draperies which harmonize, will prove as satisfying to your artistic eye as the commercially made lace ones, provided you do your work carefully and well.

In cutting your material cut the curtains two inches wider than the required width when finished, and as much longer as you need to allow for an inch to be turned under at the top and the bottom finish, which may be either a deep hem, lace trimmed, or scallops. The sides should be turned under one inch for a hem and run on the machine with a loose tension. The bottom may be finished with a hem, through which is run the curtain stick, or it may be scalloped and bound with the same material or with ribbon. If scallops are used as a finish, a casing for the curtain stick must be stitched on just above the scallops.

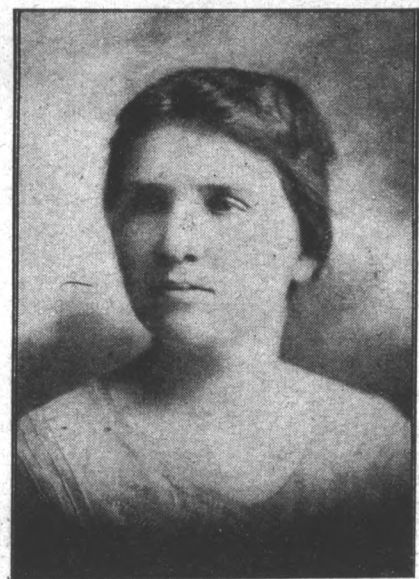
Linen shades, with drapes of a color to harmonize with the room, or of cretonne or chintz would be best for the ordinary living-room. Shades of cretonne or chintz require a large room or a sun room. They call for drapes of plain material.

If you do not want to make roller shades for every window, and would like to try your skill at making a lace shade for the door, rollers may be bought in any house furnishing store for thirty-five cents. The work does not call for any especial skill, but does demand infinite patience. To prevent sagging at the edges, make the top hem deeper at the outer corners.

In making the linen shades and drapes there are many color schemes which could be appropriately worked out, but perhaps one of the most unusual ones is a combination of mustard color and olive green. Other suggestive color developments are gray, and rose, gray and old blue, Chinese blue and yellow.

WHEN YOU HANG PICTURES.

A FEW go a long way is the general rule—that is, don't hang too many pictures in one room. The living-room should contain pictures which guests would enjoy, while the bedroom may be hung with the family portraits and photographs of a more personal nature. The shape of wall space should be considered and pictures or prints of similar shape or ones which to belong to that space should be chosen. Unless a picture is hung with screws directly on the wall, see that the wires up to the moulding are parallel with the sides of the picture rather than forming an angle at the moulding. Hang them as nearly as possible opposite the level of the eye when you are standing. Whenever possible, hang them so that they are under a side light. A plain side wall is better than a figured for setting off pictures.



MISS MURIEL HOPKINS, the new nutrition specialist of the extension department of the Michigan Agricultural College, comes to Michigan from the west with a train of achievements behind her. For two years she was supervisor of home economics in the schools of Oklahoma City, and previous to that was for two and one-half years with the extension department of the Iowa State Agricultural College. Miss Hopkins has spent some time in the University of Chicago doing advanced work. She may be reached by addressing her at East Lansing, and will be glad to hear from anyone having nutritional problems, or from clubs that wish help with study outlines or lectures.

Attractive Collar and Cuff Set

By Frances W. Foulks

COLLARS and cuffs are very expressive. They are usually made of organdie, in a deeper shade where the dress is light, and of white when the gown is of a deep shade. They are finished on the edges in various ways, hem-stitched hems, picotting, buttonholing, hems, rolled and crossed with a color, tiny hems held down with the running stitch—a long stitch on top and a short one underneath.

The collar, cuffs and vest here described were made of white organdie and were used on an Alice blue voile which had flowers of a deeper shade of blue, touched with white, yellow and black. They were shaped like the diagram here given. The collar was about

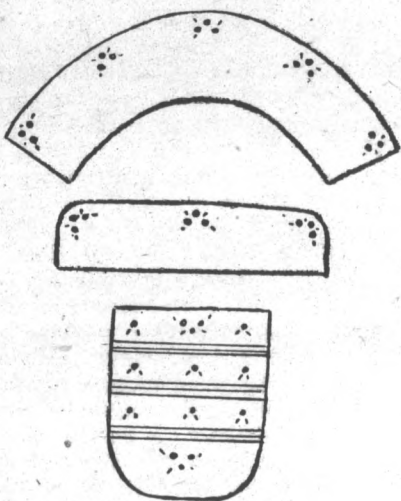


Diagram 1

three and a half inches and the cuffs about three inches wide when finished. It is a good idea to cut them from a piece of old cloth first and see that they fit the waist, before cutting them from the organdie. The pattern of tiny roses also given, was used in the places indicated on the first diagram. The roses were worked in the satis stitch (over and over), the centers were a large French knot, and the leaves were made of the lazy daisy stitch. The work was done with two threads of the six thread embroidery floss. The edge of the collar and cuffs and the top of the vest were rolled in a tiny hem and crossed with the black—the same finish that has been used so much on the edge of handkerchiefs. Lay the pieces of cloth after you have cut them out, over the rose design and mark it on the cloth with a lead pencil, in places indicated in first design.

The top row of flowers on the vest is made of the three roses in the center and one rose with its tiny leaves at each side. The second and third rows are of just a rose and its leaves in each place indicated, while the last row has only the three roses in the center.

The colors used in this set to go with the dress described above, were Alice blue, yellow and black, the black being used on the edges; in the center of the flowers and for the leaves. The roses were made of Alice blue and yellow, one group of flowers having the center one of yellow and the two on the sides of blue, the next group having the blue one in the center and the yellow on either side. Of course, the colors used will need to blend with the gown on which they are to be used. This same set was made to use on a navy satin. The pieces were made of white organdie, edged with Alice blue, the center of the flowers and the leaves of a dull yellow, the flowers of the same blue used on the edge and a rich deep henna shade.

There are many rich colors to be found in handkerchief linen these days and they make very beautiful collars and cuffs, the handkerchief being made of the same linen. The edge is

rolled and crossed and the same tiny design used on the collar and cuffs, worked in one or all of the corners.

THE FARM LAUNDRY.

BY AGNES MILLER.

DOING the family washing is one branch of domestic life that is often drudgery, but since it is just as necessary to our living as eating and sleeping, it must be removed as far from drudgery as modern conveniences and the housewife's intelligence can get it.

Since machinery is cheaper than labor, a good washing machine is a good investment. Such machines are very helpful for heavy clothes, and for large washings. The wear it saves on the clothes will soon pay for it, to say nothing of the backache it prevents.

The machine must be kept clean, free from dust and rust, and out of the weather. Use a wringer. Twisting clothes is destructive, besides the wringer presses out much dirty water that the hands cannot remove. Keep the wringer oiled and cleaned. The rubber rollers will last much longer if the thumbscrews are loosened when wringer is not being used.

The boiler should be largely of copper. Not only because of greater durability and immunity from rust, but also because copper transmits heat more readily than any other metal which is used to make boilers. The clothesstick may be made of an old broomstick.

Most women agree that soaking all the white articles the night before makes it easier to remove the dirt. Rather than spend part of Sunday sorting over clothes, many women have changed washday to Tuesday. Another very good reason for breaking away from the customs of our ancestors in regard to "blue Monday" is that as far as possible it is desirable to mend the clothing before it is washed. A two-inch tear may very easily extend to ten inches in washing, hanking out and ironing.

The garments should be looked over for stains and the stain treated according to the best means of removing each particular stain, for soap sets practically every kind of stain except plain, ordinary dirt. If there is plenty of soft water, a little melted soap may be added to the soaking water, but if one must use hard water, do not use



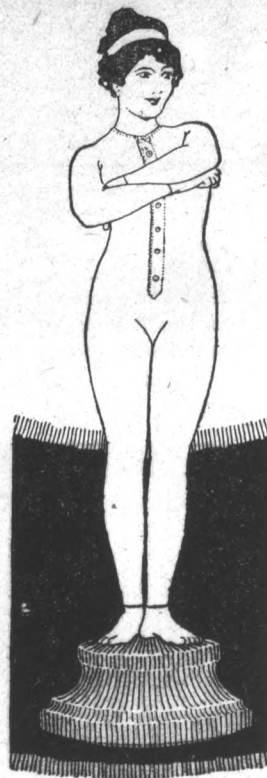
Diagram 2

soap, but only a small amount of some mild softener such as washing soda, ammonia or whatever acts best on the water you use. Use only "a small amount," for all those softeners are chemicals, and too liberally used, they injure the fabrics and cause them to wear out rapidly.

In the whole process of laundering there is nothing as important as thorough rinsing. No matter what care has been taken with the work, if the clothes are not thoroughly rinsed they will never have a good color.

Always wash colored fabrics in warm soapsuds—never apply the soap direct. Rinse in two or three waters to remove every particle of soap.

Serve a tablespoonful of marshmallow cream with hot cocoa for a change. The children will like the foamy appearance.—Mrs. G. S.



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Choosing Turkey Breeders

By N. E. Ramsdell

THIS is the season of the year when the turkey flock looks best to us. There were times, perhaps, of sickness and losses in their young lives and we felt we would never raise turkeys again, but now, when they come striding home clamoring for their supper, big, sturdy toms and sprightly pullets, we are tempted to reconsider. And after all, turkeys are no more difficult to raise than other poultry if we are willing to give them equally intelligent care and attention.

We have a flock that has weathered the storms, escaped the hawks and

If the tom has grown too heavy and clumsy to be a good breeder, which often happens when more than two or three years of age, select the best of his sons.

In choosing this cockerel the first essential is vigor and vitality. He should be one of those always in the lead of the flock and ever ready to display his plumage. A sturdy fellow, "well up" on straight strong legs, with broad deep body and a full breast. The head should be large and broad with

before sundown. The hen should also be given some green stuff such as cabbage, mangels, rutabagas, silage or sprouted oats. Grit, gravel, oyster shells or charcoal should be accessible. For drink, water, skim-milk or buttermilk should be supplied. Meat scraps may be cut down one-half if sour milk or buttermilk is accessible."

SLACKER HENS LOSE OUT.

SLACKER hens have had their inning so far as the Holland Poultry Association is concerned, as the members of this organization have been busy during the past few weeks culling out the "star boarders" from their flocks. Approximately 70,000 were culled in one month. In one flock of 600 hens, 148 slackers were separated and these laid two eggs in five days.

Officers of this association are as follows: President, James DePree; vice-president, A. H. Landwehr; secretary, Willis Diekma; treasurer, Niel Vander Meulen; directors, Frank Whelan, Richard Boonstra, Raymond Visscher, T. N. Robinson and G. J. Diekma.

A CHICK HATCHERS' ASSOCIATION FORMED.

FOR the protection of the "baby chicks" industry and to improve the stock handled, dealers in day-old chicks in Michigan have formed an association to be known as the Michigan Chick Hatchers' Association. There were thirty-seven dealers present at the meeting held in Grand Rapids.

The following have been elected as officers: President, P. M. Hansen, of Muskegon; vice-president, Louis Van Appledorn, Holland; secretary-treasurer, C. J. DeKoster, Zeeland; directors, George Huntington, Ann Arbor; Burdette Sutton, Hastings; Alex McVittie, Caro, and Robert Christophel, Holland.

"We will attempt to put what may be termed certified stock," said President Hansen. "The day-old chick industry is rapidly expanding. It is no exaggeration to state that the members of this organization will sell in the neighborhood of a million chicks a week next season."

Formation of such an organization had been under consideration ever since the industry had reached such large proportions and it had become imperative that certain standards must be maintained for the best interests of those whose money was largely invested in the business.—R.

PUMPKINS FOR HENS.

Will you please tell me whether pumpkins will make a good green food for chickens, also how anyone can tell how often a hen has been broody during the season? I have heard there is a way.—H. F.

We have found pumpkins to be a good succulent feed for hens. The pumpkins are split in two and the hens eat the seeds and pulp to the outer rind. Then the rinds can be thrown out of the litter. Pumpkins are probably not as good as mangels or sprouted oats but can be used in moderation with good results. Boiled pumpkin mixed with bran is sometimes given to pullets as it is appetizing and seems to help in developing large capacity crops capable of holding the large bulk of feed needed by heavy layers.

I do not know how to tell how often a hen has been broody during a season except by banding the hen and keeping a record of the number of times she must be confined to break up the broodiness. When a continued effort is made to feed and breed for egg production it seems to have a tendency to reduce the number of times that a hen will be broody during a season.—R. K.



Well-bred, Vigorous Turkeys Are Always Ready for Meal Time.

resisted disease and before they go to market let us look them over and make our plans for next season.

Our aim should be to breed a flock of strong, vigorous, large and early maturing birds and to insure success the first and most important factor is to select the best possible parent stock.

In order to combat disease we must constantly cull from the flock every individual that has not proved a breeder of strong stock and add only the specimens of best vitality.

If you have some good sturdy hens that have produced strong poults and have proven good mothers, do not be in a hurry to discard them. Turkey hens are at their best at two and three years of age and are valuable for several years more.

We usually breed for size from the female and for color from the male, but it is also possible to breed a line of large birds from a medium-sized hen. I have in my flock an old turkey hen that has never weighed over thirteen pounds. Her useful days are over but in the flock today are her great grandsons, weighing over twenty pounds on the fifteenth day of October.

When wishing to improve the flock in the quickest and least expensive way, it is a good plan to keep the best of their hens, select the best of your pullets and procure from new blood the best possible type of male to head the flock.

In selecting the pullets be sure that you choose the very best in your flock. Select the well developed and rounded body with good strong legs and feet, a well-shaped, healthy red head with bright intelligent eye. She should be quick and alert in actions but not nervous and wild.

There is some risk in choosing the very large pullet. Unless she has been carefully bred she may prove freakish, laying soft-shelled and infertile eggs.

In case you have a very good tom, a tried breeder whose qualities you wish to keep in the flock, a very good way to improve with new blood is to add to the flock one or two good yearling hens or pullets of the above type and if they prove good, mark and keep the offspring.

a full bright eye. Avoid the bird with the extreme large awkward frame that is maturing slowly.

If you are just taking up the work and must purchase all new stock, I would advise to make the start in a small way. One tom and two or three hens are sufficient for the first year. This will give more time to observe and become accustomed to their requirements. In making the purchase, whatever may be their other qualities, insist that they are strong and vigorous and have a good clean bill of health.

Carefully selecting better birds each year will soon give you a flock of disease-resisting birds that will materially reduce the labor and increase the profits.

FEEDING FOR WINTER EGGS.

PROPERLY balanced rations fed to the farm flock of mature pullets should spur production to an average of a dozen eggs for each pullet for each of the four winter months, November, December, January and February, according to N. E. Chapman, poultry specialist with the agricultural extension division of the University of Minnesota. Requiring about four ounces of feed daily, the laying hen should be given an ounce of scratch feed for breakfast and one for supper with two ounces of egg mash during the day.

Successful combinations of scratch feed and egg mash recommended by Mr. Chapman are two parts cracked corn, one part wheat and one part oats, or one part cracked corn, one part barley, one part wheat and one part oats for the scratch feed; and six parts cornmeal, four parts ground oats, four parts middlings, two parts bran, two parts alfalfa and seven parts meat scraps or equal parts by weight of cornmeal, bran, shorts, ground oats and meat scraps for the egg or dry mash.

"The egg mash is fed both dry in open hopper, or wet, being mixed with buttermilk or skim-milk and fed at noon," he says. "The scratch feed is fed in deep litter as early in the morning as possible and at night, an hour

WILL TWO-YEAR HENS LAY?

I sent a year ago last spring for Brown Leghorn chickens. Now, what I want to know is, will they lay good next year? I have culled them out and have lost some, but I will have about forty next summer. They will then be over two years old. They get the best of care and all the feed they want. Is a hen that is laying now, a good hen? I have quite a number that are moulting now. Are they the best kind to keep?—Mrs. M. H.

It is difficult to tell whether a two-year-old hen will be a good layer or not, as so much depends upon the care of the hen and its breeding. Hens that moult late are undoubtedly the ones that are the best producers. It might be wise for you to keep the late moulters of your hens and dispose of the others.

TUBERCULAR INDICATIONS.

A young pullet was accidentally killed. I immediately dressed it, but we did not eat it, as I discovered that its liver was full of grayish yellow bunches, and there were numerous bunches among the intestines, one as large as an egg and one as large as a walnut. I believe it to be tuberculosis. Would there be such large tumorous growths in tuberculosis? My chickens are all seemingly healthy, having had none die in several months. I would appreciate your opinion as to what is the matter with the pullet.—Mrs. H. W.

The fact that the liver and the intestines of your chickens both have the bunches you refer to leads us to feel quite sure that the trouble is tuberculosis.

Occasionally one will find tumorous growths on the intestines which are not tubercular, but when the liver has the raising nodules, it is quite a certain indication of tuberculosis. Perhaps the disease is not far enough advanced to show any indications of lameness or loss of flesh, which are both characteristic of this disease.

It might be well for you to kill a few more of your fowls for a post mortem examination and, if you find anything abnormal, take it to your local veterinary or diagnosis.

If the trouble should be tuberculosis the most advisable thing to do would be to start with a new flock.

SEX OF GEES.

I would like to know how you can tell the difference between a goose and a gander.—C. B.

Many breeders wait until geese are nearly mature before attempting to classify the sexes. Then the actions of the different birds are of assistance in separating them.

One breeder reports success in dividing young geese near maturity by bringing a strange dog into the yard near the geese. The ganders at once show fight while the geese retire in a more timid manner, leaving their protection to the ganders. Sometimes they can be separated by placing a boss gander with two geese and observing the actions. This may determine whether the two are male or female. The dividing up of the flock in twos and threes can be continued until all have been banded or the ganders banded and the geese left without bands to distinguish them.—R. G. K.

PIP.

Will you please let me know what causes the "pip" on a chicken's tongue and what to do for it?—Mrs. E. L.

Pip is the result of mouth breathing due to the closure of the nostrils by cold or catarrh. The mucus membranes of the mouth and the tongue become hard and dry and the mucus discharge of the mouth often forms a scab at the tip of the tongue. This scab may crack partly away from the tongue, exposing the raw surface.

The essential treatment for this disease is to remove the primary cause,

the cold. This can be done by keeping the chickens in sanitary quarters which are dry and free from drafts. Care should also be used in giving the hens clean food and water, as contamination from this source weakens the vitality of the fowls and makes them more susceptible to colds.

In removing the scale at the end of the tongue, gentle measures should be used. It is a good thing to keep the scab wet with a mixture of equal parts of water and glycerine. After the scab comes off and leaves the raw surface, this surface should be treated with some good disinfectant and then with glycerine.

TRAVELING BEES.

HONEY bees owned by J. Cowing, of Jenison, compete with the summer resorters for long distance travel. Nearly all of his four hundred colonies spend their winters in "balmy" Jenison and their summers in the cloverland of northern Michigan. Each spring the bees are loaded into two box cars and shipped north. They have just made their southward trip and instead of two cars, the homeward journey required three cars, the third being filled with honey.—R.

THE BLIND MAN'S EYES.

(Continued from page 460).

an overstrained girl. The thing was done; in so far as the authorities on the train were concerned it was known that he was the man who had had the appointment with Gabriel Warden and had disappeared; and in so far as the train officials could act, he was accused and confined for the attack upon Basil Saintoine. But besides being overwhelmed with the horror of this position, the manner in which he had been accused had aroused him to helpless anger; to rage at his accusers which still increased as he heard the sounds on the other side of the partition where Avery was now trying to silence Harriet Saintoine and lead her away.

Why had Avery gone at his accusation of him in that way? Connery had had the telegram in his pocket from the start of the questioning in the washroom; Avery had seen and read it; they could have condemned him with whomever they wished, merely by showing it. Why, then, had Avery chosen to drag this girl—strained and upset already by the attack upon her father and with long hours of nursing ahead of her before expert help could be got—step by step through their accusation of him? Eaton saw that—whatever Harriet Saintoine's casual interest in himself might be—this showed at least that Avery's relation to her was not so completely accepted by her and so definite as appeared on the surface, since Avery thought it necessary to convince her rather than merely tell her. And what sent the blood hot and throbbing into Eaton's temples was the cruelty of Avery's action.

So Avery was that kind of a man? The kind that, when an end is to be attained, is ready to ignore as though unimportant the human side of things. Concurrently with these thoughts—as always with all his thoughts—was running the memory of his own experience—that experience of which Eaton had not spoken and of which he had avoided speaking at any cost; and as he questioned now whether Avery might be one of those men who to gain an end they deem necessary are ready to disregard humanity—to inflict suffering, wrong, injustice—he realized that he was beginning to hate Avery for himself, for what he was, aside from the accusation he brought.

Paint the roosts with crude oil to chase away chicken mites. Oil taken from the crank case of a car will serve.

This little bit of advice may help you regain your Health, Strength and Vitality

Thousands of people suffer from nervousness. They are run down and miserable without knowing the reason why.

They do not stop to think that much of their trouble may be caused by drinking tea and coffee which contain the drugs, thein and caffeine. When you over-stimulate the system for any period of time, the result may be nervousness with its many accompanying ills. You may fail to sleep properly and your sleep does not refresh you as it should.

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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.

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

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

BUY THE KIND

that are improving the breed. We won grand champion bull, junior and reserve champion bull, first in calf herd and first in get of sire at the Michigan State Fair. Some promising young bulls for sale. Get our prices.

CARR BROS. & CO., Bad Axe, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns, accredited herds, males and females, low prices. Davidson and Hall, Beland and Beland, Tecumseh, Mich.

For Sale Scotch and Scotch Topped males and females, any age, prices right. Address Northwestern Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Ass'n, Roy F. Zimmerman, Sec'y, Traverse City, Mich.

Shorthorns at bargains. Cows and young bulls ready for use. Spring calves, either sex; also Poland China pigs. Robert Neve, Pierson, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns of best Bates breeding, bulls, cows and heifers for sale.
E. H. KURTZ, Mason, Mich.

Reg. Red Polled Cattle, our herd headed by Famous Charmer, Grand Champion Michigan State Fair, Under State and Federal supervision, no cattle for sale at present. Westbrook Bros., Ionia, Mich.

HOGS

EVERY'S BERKSHIRES. Winners at International 1920, State Fair 1920-21. Choice large type spring pigs, either sex. Satisfaction 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 & BERNES, 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 bred gilts for sale. CAREY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, Mich.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

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

Sore Teats.—I would like to know why my cows are troubled with sore teats. Five of the nine cows have had sore teats for the past two months. Brown spots or blotches come all over them and they must be painful for I have to strap their legs while milking. One of them is being sucked by her calf; her teats are sore. Boils appear on some of them, mostly on the lower portion of udder. W. K., Saranac, Mich.—Dissolve half an ounce of hyposulphite of soda in a pint of water and wet sores three times a day, after sores heal and hard scab forms, apply one part oxide of zinc and five parts petrolatum twice a day. Gentle milking and the use of milking tube is a good practice. Your cows may have cowpox; if so, this treatment will cure them.

Loss of Appetite.—Our pigs seem to have lost their appetite for both food and water. What shall I give them? J. F. T., Halfway, Mich.—If their bowels are costive give either castor oil or epsom salts; follow this by giving powdered gentian in feed two or three times a day.

Rheumatism—Film on Eye—Stocking.—I have a black mare eight years old that went lame on hind leg, no swelling, but at end of two weeks she traveled sound; however, she soon showed lameness on opposite leg, but limb is not swollen. She also has film on one eye, but the other eye is all right. The hind legs of another horse stocks, especially when he stands in the stable and is not exercised. He is dull, stands with head low, and shivers. L. N., Metropolitan, Mich.—Give her one dram doses of sodium salicylate in feed four times a day. Blow one part calomel and three parts boric acid into eye twice a day. Give last mentioned horse a teaspoonful of acetate of potash in water three times a day, keep his bowels open and he should have daily exercise.

Sprained Leg.—Last fall my draft mare went lame in hind leg; the leg stocks, but with exercise it leaves, only to return if she is allowed to stand in barn. D. P., Cadillac, Mich.—Enough hand-rubbing and bandaging would do her leg a whole lot of good. Apply one part turpentine and four parts olive oil to leg three times a week. Try to locate the tender spot and apply the liniment.

Stretching Habit.—Ever since haying time my nine-year-old horse is inclined to stretch out, placing his fore and hind feet as far apart as possible, especially after drinking cold water. We have given him kidney medicine, but it seemingly made no impression on him. L. M., Bannister, Mich.—Mix one part of ground raw yomica, three parts ginger and four parts powdered gentian and give him a tablespoonful at a dose in ground feed twice a day. Don't allow him to drink too much cold water at a time.

Ropy Milk.—About two months ago I bought a cow; ever since I have owned her, we find a quantity of slimy stuff in the separator bowl. She has been milking since May 1 and is with calf; is making nine pounds of butter each week now. Is the butter whole-some? What is the remedy? There don't seem to be anything wrong with her udder. I. M., Charlevoix, Mich.—Stringy or ropy milk is due to the action of bacteria which find their way into the milk from various sources and are often difficult to eradicate. The germ is sometimes carried into the milk through improper sterilization of the milking utensils. When it comes in this way, it is comparatively easy to get rid of, as all of the milk pails, strainer cloths, and milk cans, in fact everything used in the handling of the milk, can be placed in boiling water for a period of fifteen minutes, and this will destroy the germs or bacteria, but if you have steam, use it. Do not overlook your separator for the cause may be in it; use the hot water or steam and keep it very clean. I believe your cow's udder is in good condition. You can safely use the butter. If you cool milk in water tank, don't forget to clean it thoroughly and frequently for this may be the cause.

MORE POLAND CHINA SALES.

THREE more sales of Poland China hogs selected from outstanding herds of the state were held last week. The various animals were bid off by their new owners at an average price of \$40 for the three sales. A glance through the records of auctions held throughout the corn belt shows that the breeders and farmers of this state are fully as appreciative of the good stock which our breeders are offering as are the buyers of the big hog states, since the price average at these three sales is as high, and in many instances higher, than in sales held to the south and west of us. The greatly increased value of the dollar has naturally brought down bids to correspond, but with all things considered the outcome is tolerably satisfactory and the breeders should not in any way be depressed by the results of the 1921 sales.

Certainly there are few institutions where the desirable type of animals are better taught to the average person, as well as the aspiring breeder, than at the pure-bred live stock sales. Here animals usually sell on their merit. The observer can closely associate quality and price. If for no other reason the progressive farmer should count it a privilege to attend these auctions to better acquaint himself with the points that characterize superior animals. The sales this past week have without doubt been unusually successful from an educational standpoint.

Hillcrest Farm Sale.

The choice tried sows, fall yearlings, spring gilts and spring boars offered by F. D. Lay and Den Bleyker Bros., at their farm north of Allegan, sold for an average of about \$35 per head. This sale was topped by Bobs Wonder Belle, a tried sow sired by Hillcrest Bob and out of Wonders Belle. She was sold to J. Schrotenbun, of Holland, for \$85. Eighteen other animals sold at \$35 and above. Four boars averaged \$40 each. A number of farmers took advantage of this sale to establish pure-bred herds or to increase the number of pure-breds by adding animals from this outstanding offering.

Wesley Hill's Sale.

This sale shows one of the best averaged of any of the Michigan Poland China sales held thus far this fall. Forty-four head sold for \$1,958.88, or an average of \$44.52 per head. Two animals brought better than \$100. One of these was a smooth, strong-backed sow built straight on all fours and possessing splendid individuality. She was farrowed by Princess T. and World Beater, and was sold to Wm. I. Wood, of Birmingham, for \$130. The other was a yearling gilt out of a mating of The Clansman to Miss Columbia. She went to E. C. Clark, of St. Louis, Michigan, for \$115. Jacob Gless, Alto, Michigan, bid off a most desirable gilt, out of Clansboy and Quality Miss, for \$92.50. W. I. Wood also secured a much admired spring gilt of Emancipator and Yankee breeding for \$75. A boar of this same litter was sold to Harry Wardlow, of Montrose, Iowa, for \$55. Another gilt from Orange Wonder and Lady Belle was sold for \$70 to A. G. Krum, of Lowell.

The Sale of W. Brewbaker & Sons.

On Thursday afternoon the choice offering of this firm was sold at their farm west of Elsie for an average of better than \$40 per head. The highest price paid was for a spring boar, the son of Extra Long Jumbo, probably the largest sow in the state, and Gertsdale Tim. Archie Ward, of Breckenridge, was the lucky bidder, taking this prize for \$100. Five fall gilts from this same cross were sold for \$231. H. Peters, of Elsie, took his choice for \$66. Another spring litter from the same sire, mated to Dame Fashion and consisting of four boars and three gilts out of a litter of ten, sold for a total of \$240. A spring boar from Noble Ruler and Bell Gladiator went to H. Arnold, of St. Louis, for \$35. A. Gregory, of Ionia, came into possession of a spring gilt from Brewbaker's Giant and Gerstdale Lady 4th for \$51.

These three sales were most ably conducted by Auctioneer Col. Harry A. Eckhardt, of Dallas City, Illinois. He was assisted in the Wesley Hill sale by Col. E. E. Slye, of Ionia, and in the Brewbaker sale by Howard Ridenour, of St. Johns. The firms declared themselves as highly pleased with the work of Colonel Eckhardt and his assistants. There was a good attendance at all three of the auctions.



Off Summer Pastures

Your animals are coming off summer pastures and going on dry feed. It's a big change. Out in the succulent pastures, Nature supplies the tonics and laxatives to keep animals in condition.

—But unless you supply these tonics and laxatives to your stock on dry feed, you are not going to get full returns from your hay, grain and fodder. Besides, your animals are apt to get "off feed" and out of fix.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Supplies the Tonics—Laxatives—Diuretics

It keeps animals free from worms.

It keeps their bowels open and regular.

It keeps the appetite and digestion good.

It conditions cows for calving.

It helps to keep up the milk flow.

It keeps feeding cattle right up on their appetite.

It keeps hogs healthy, thrifty, free from worms.

It means health and thrift for all animals.

Always buy Dr. Hess Stock Tonic according to the size of your herd. Tell your dealer how many animals you have. He has a package to suit. Good results guaranteed.

PRICES REDUCED—25 lb. Pail now \$2.25. 100 lb. Drum now \$8.00. 60c. Package now 50c. \$1.25 Package now \$1.00.

Except in the Far West, South, and Canada.

WHY PAY THE PEDDLER TWICE MY PRICE?

DR. HESS & CLARK Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

Dr. David Roberts Animal Medicines Sold by Our Druggists, Our Dealers Or Direct—44 Prescriptions
A prescription for every animal ailment, whether it be cow, horse, pig, sheep or poultry. Send for FREE copy of "THE CATTLE SPECIALIST," describes our medicines; tells all about ABORTION in cows; how to treat your own herd at small expense. Advice free.
Dr. David Roberts "Practical Home Veterinarian"
A veterinary doctor book which tells you just how to treat your own livestock—Retained Afterbirth, Calf Scurvy, Caked Udder, Loss of Appetite, Stoppage of the Bowels, Barrenness, and all other animal ailments. Half a million copies now in use. Ask how to get this book FREE. Write tonight. Professional calls by appointment. DR. DAVID ROBERTS VETERINARY CO., Inc., 124 Grand Ave., WAUKESHA, WIS.

50--Registered Holsteins--50

Fourth Annual Public Sale

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15

12:30 P. M. Eastern Standard Time at

SCOTNEY BROS. FARM, Ypsilanti, Mich.

One Mile North Peninsular Paper Mill

These 50 Head of Registered and A. R. O. Selected Animals, will be tuberculin tested with privilege of 60 day retest. Most of the animals will be from herds already under Government Supervision.

There will be a number of heifers from our best sires, bred and unbred, a larger number of cows fresh and soon to freshen with strong A. R. O. backing and several choice young sires ready for service in select herds.

This is a fine opportunity to buy exceptionally well bred animals on your own terms.

Catalogs Ready Nov. 10

Washtenaw County Holtsein Friesian Cattle Breeders' Club
Ypsilanti, Mich.

R. Austin Backus, Sales Mgr.,
Mexico, New York

Chas. Thompson,
Auctioneer

Auction Sale

Monday, Nov. 14th

At St. Johns, Mich.

Owing to the death of August Miller all property and live stock will be sold. This stock includes:
7 Head registered Holstein Females
Span registered Belgian Mares and Four months old colt

35 registered Duroc Hogs.

These animals are of the most approved type and breeding.

Sale to be held at Farm.

Autos will meet all trains and interurbans

Mrs. August Miller,
St. Johns, Michigan

Shorthorns

and honest milch cows at

AUCTION

Wed. Nov. 16th 12 o'clock noon

E. S. T. at Robert W. Baker Farm on River Road (Trunk Line 27) between Marine City and St. Clair (St. Clair Co.) D. U. R. Rapid Line, River Road Stop.

BULLS:

Belles of Monarch 901373 (red, 20 mos. old).

Prints of Riverview 1014818 (red, 10 mos. old).

HEIFERS:

Monarch's Belle 751852 (red, 3 yrs. old).

Bess 76804 (roan, 3 yrs. old).

White Princess 697471 (white, 3 yrs. old).

American Shorthorn Herdbook certified pedigree with each animal. Scotch topped Young Mayr's.

Young Phyllis, Galatea and Victoria families carrying the blood close up, of such record breaking champions as Harding's Whitehall Sultan, Carpenter and Ross' Avondale, Forbes' Cock Robin. There is no better.

12 really good milch cows and heifers—grade Shorthorns or Holsteins, also heifer and steer calves.

A grand registered Berkshire boar. Brood sow and their spring and fall pigs.

All stock of the right sort. Come and get real merit, money making bargains.

Robert W. Baker, R. 1, Marine City, Michigan

HOGS



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

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

DUROC JERSEYS

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

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.

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

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

Duroc Boar Pigs. Choice stock, also Ancona cockerels. Jacob R. Freed, Elwell, Mich.

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

CHESTER Whites—Fall pigs only, for sale. A combination of Wildwood Prince and Big Sensation blood lines. G. D. Springer, R. 6, Grand Rapids, Mich.

CHESTER WHITES. Service boars from \$25 to \$35 shipped C. O. D. Albert Dorr, Clinton, Mich.

Additional Stock Ads, on Page 471

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, November 8.

Wheat.
Detroit.—Cash No. 2 red \$1.20; No. 2 mixed and No. 2 white \$1.17.
Chicago.—No. 2 hard \$1.04½; December \$1.04½.
Toledo.—Cash No. 2 red \$1.21½; December \$1.20¼.

Corn.
Detroit.—Cash No. 2 yellow at 55c; No. 3 yellow 53c; No. 4, 50c.
Chicago.—No. 2 mixed 43@43½c; No. 2 yellow 46@47c.

Oats.
Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white 38c; No. 3 white 34½c; No. 4, 30@32c.
Chicago.—No. 2 white 35c; No. 3 white 30¾@34c.

Beans.
Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.25 per cwt.
Chicago.—Choice, to fancy hand-picked Michigan beans at \$5.15@5.50; red kidney beans \$8.

New York.—The market is steady. Choice pea at \$5.35; do-medium \$4.75 @5.25; kidney \$8.50@8.75.

Rye.
Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 81c.
Chicago.—No. 2, 76¼c.
Toledo.—Cash 71c.

Seeds.
Detroit.—Prime red clover, cash at \$11.90; alsike \$10.75; timothy \$2.90.
Toledo.—Prime red clover at \$12; alsike \$10.25; timothy \$2.90.

Hay.
Detroit.—No. 1 timothy at \$19@20; standard and light mixed at \$18@19; No. 2 timothy \$17@18; No. 1 clover mixed \$15@16; No. 1 clover \$14@15; rye straw \$12.50@13; wheat and oat straw \$12@12.50 per ton in carlots at Detroit.

Feeds.
Detroit.—Bran \$20.50; standard middlings \$22; fine middlings \$25; cracked corn \$27; coarse corn meal \$24; chop \$21 per ton in 100-lb sacks.

WHEAT

The wheat market decline has now passed through the eighth consecutive week. Prices are about 35 to 40 cents lower than the high point of the season but the market appears as weak as when the decline started. In spite of the big decline which has taken place, buying for export, including both the United States and Canadian wheat is not gratifying although moderate quantities are being taken. Primary receipts in the United States have fallen off sharply but shipments from the same markets have declined also. Canada is congested with wheat although it is believed that most of our surplus has been disposed of. Canada and the United States have enough wheat to supply the world's requirements for five months. By March, at least, Australia and Argentina wheat can reach European ports. After the long continued decline, an upturn in wheat would be only natural, but unless some change takes place in the character of the reports as to world's import requirements or export surpluses, wheat prices will not make much progress upward.

CORN

The War Finance Corporation has approved the appointment of a committee to work out plans for storing surplus corn on a large scale in order to relieve the market from the burden under which it is now laboring. It is anticipated that bonded warehouses will be established at numerous shipping points and advances made to growers of a major fraction of the market value of the corn stored. Such a plan undoubtedly would exert a favorable effect on the market but would not advance prices to an unreasonable level. To make the plan successful ultimately there must be a reduction in future yields brought about either through a crop failure or reduced acreage.

SEEDS

Timothy seed prices have been gradually advancing in the last few weeks. The bureau of markets reports that 80 per cent of the crop has left farmers' hands. Exports of timothy seed during August and September were the largest on record for those two months. The cloverseed market is passing through the season of heavy receipts and prices are lower but have held up fairly well when the lack of carrying power on the part of dealers

and seedmen is considered. But little improvement in prices on any of these seeds is probable until actual spring demand has started.

OATS

The oats market is following corn. A visible supply of about 70,000,000 bushels in the terminal markets is the feature as it is a complete offset at the present time to a prospective shortage as a result of a small crop. Improvement in prices must wait until consumption begins to overtake the available supply.

FEEDS

Demand for feedstuffs from dealers who were endeavoring to accumulate supplies in fear of a rail strike has subsided and export demand for linseed and cottonseed meal has declined so that the market is weak throughout the list. Offerings of wheat feeds in the southwest are lighter but are fairly heavy from the northwest. Weakness in the hog market has undermined the demand for middlings.

HAY

Large quantities of hay were loaded in the producing districts in order to beat the railroad strike to market so that supplies at present are in excess of requirements. Demand is inactive with eastern and southern markets doing little. New corn is available on farms in the corn surplus states at prices ranging from \$5@8 per ton. This compares with No. 1 timothy hay at \$23 in Philadelphia and \$22 in Chicago. No. 1 alfalfa is bringing \$19 in Kansas City.

BEANS

Prices for Michigan beans declined slightly last week. For prompt shipment the f. o. b. Michigan shipping point price is \$4.40 per 100 pounds for choice hand-picked white beans. Both demand and receipts are light. No difficulty in filling sales throughout November is anticipated. The Michigan

crop is about 2,550,000 bushels, or 1,000,000 bushels below that of last year. The pickage is heavy, still further reducing the supply. Red kidney beans are quoted at \$7.50 per 100 pounds f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. New York and California red kidneys are about \$1 cheaper so that few are moving from Michigan. The high premium paid for red beans when canned goods were in demand has resulted in an increased acreage and some trade observers think that prices of red and white stock will come much closer together in the next few months.

WOOL

Wool prices have been making a gradual ascent since last June. At the auction of government owned wools at Boston last week, a large offering was sold at advances of seven and a half to ten per cent above the October sale. Foreign primary markets reflect the upward trend, merino wools at the London sale closing about 15 per cent higher than in September, while crossbreds were five per cent higher. Consumption of wool by American mills during September was 54,648,000 lbs. including 8,986,000 pounds of scouring and pulled wool which would add materially to the grease equivalent. If the present rate is maintained, the wool surplus will be disposed of rapidly.

POULTRY AND EGGS

The preliminary report on cold storage holdings of eggs showed a larger total than was expected by the trade based on observance of changes at the four leading markets, due to the fact that stocks were moved from these central points to some of the lesser cities in order to be prepared in the event of a railroad strike. Prices of fresh eggs have advanced into still higher ground and storage eggs have been moving more freely as a result. Poultry prices are gradually dragging lower. Receipts of dressed poultry in

the four leading markets during October were nearly 25 per cent larger than in October, 1920.

Chicago.—Eggs fresh firsts 52@54c; ordinary firsts 43@47c per dozen. Poultry, springs 22c; hens, general run 23c; roosters 15c; ducks 24c; geese 22c; turkeys 30c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled 45@51c. Poultry, hens 24c; roosters 15c; turkeys 30c; ducks 24c; geese 21@23c.

BUTTER

With the cancelling of the railroad strike order, demand decreased sharply and some purchasers who had accumulated a reserve offered it for sale. Receipts have been running rather large; creamery reports indicate a heavy increase in the make over the corresponding period of 1920. The decline in the market has made it difficult to vend receipts of Danish and Canadian butter but imports continue and Australia and New Zealand are making offers to New York.

Prices for 92-score fresh butter are as follows: Chicago 44c; New York 46½c. Prices at Detroit for fresh creamery in tubs are 37@40c.

POTATOES

In spite of a reduction of about 20 per cent in the potato crop under that of 1920, shipments for the season up to October 29 totaled 119,599 cars as compared with 94,992 cars to the same date a year ago. Supplies have been heavy most of the time during the last month with demand none too aggressive. Prices, however, have not lost much ground. Northern round whites are quoted at \$1.35@1.65 per cwt. sacked f. o. b. shipping points. New York shipping point prices are around \$1.85. Prices in consuming markets range from as low as \$1.55 per 100 pounds on middlewestern markets to \$2.15 per hundred pounds in eastern cities.

GRAND RAPIDS

Cooler weather has increased the flow of hogs to market. Most of the farmers are dressing their hogs at home, only a few of them being sold on the live weight basis. The movement of potatoes and apples has slowed up. Buyers for the past week have been waiting for the federal crop report and this has inclined to give the potato market a sluggish trend. Good apples are scarce and the market is stronger. Prices are as follows:

Vegetables.—Potatoes 90c@1 bu; dry onions \$2@3.50 cwt; cabbage \$30 @40 ton; turnips, rutabagas, beets, squash and carrots 50@75c bu; celery 15@50c bunch; fancy celery \$1 box; head lettuce 75c@1 box.

Fruit.—Apples, fancy white at \$2.50 bu; seconds \$1.75@2 bu; culls and windfalls 75c@1.50 bu.

Grain.—Wheat No. 1 red \$1.03 bu; No. 1 white \$1 bu; rye 60c bu; barley 85c bu; oats 42c bu; corn at 60c bu; bucwheat \$1.35 cwt; beans, white pea \$3.50@3.75 cwt; red kidney, dark \$5.50 cwt; light \$6 cwt.

Greenville.—Potatoes are steady; receipts light; No. 1 white \$1.25@1.50 per cwt.

APPLES

Although the apple crop shows a heavy decrease below that of last year, shipments of apples to October 29 totaled 48,734 cars compared with 54,044 cars at the same date a year ago. Prices on A-2½ Baldwins art still holding around \$6.25@6.50 per barrel f. o. b. New York shipping points.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

The trade on Monday had a quiet time in all lines of farm stuff; but few changes are made in quotations. Dressed calves are bringing 14@15c for choice and 5@13c for medium and lower grades. Small to medium dressed hogs are quoted at 11@13c and heavy at 9@10c. The market for dairy products is unchanged with supplies sufficient to take care of the demand.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.—Nov. 15, Washtenaw county Holstein-Friesian Club, Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Shorthorns.—Nov. 16, R. W. Baker, Marine City, Mich.

Holsteins.—Nov. 18, Fair Grounds, Jackson, Mich.

Draft Horse Sale.—Jan. 13, Michigan Agricultural College, R. S. Hudson, Secretary, Michigan Horse Breeders' Association.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, November 9.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Market very dull; trains all late, due to storm.
Best heavy steers\$ 6.50
Best handy wt bu steers 6.25@ 6.75
Mixed steers and heifers 5.50
Handy light butchers.... 4.50@ 5.00
Light butchers 4.00@ 4.25
Best cows 4.50@ 5.00
Butcher cows 3.00@ 3.75
Cutters 2.50@ 2.75
Canners 2.00@ 2.25
Choice bulls 4.50@ 5.00
Bologna bulls 4.00@ 4.25
Stock bulls 3.00@ 3.75
Feeders 5.25@ 6.00
Stockers 4.00@ 5.25
Milkers and springers....\$ 45@ 100

Veal Calves.

Market slow and 50c lower.
Best\$11.00@11.50
Others 4.00@10.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Market steady.
Best lambs\$ 8.50@ 8.75
Fair lambs 7.00@ 8.00
Light to common lambs.. 5.00@ 6.00
Fair to good sheep..... 3.00@ 3.75
Culls and common 1.00@ 2.00

Hogs.

Prospects steady.
Mixed\$ 7.40@ 7.50
Pigs and lights..... 8.00

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Estimated receipts today are 18,000; holdover 9,503. Market fairly active and 10@15c higher. Bulk of sales at \$7@7.30; tops \$7.40; heavy 250 lbs up medium, good and choice \$7.10@7.35; medium 200 to 250 lbs medium, good and choice \$7.15@7.35; light 150 to 200 lbs common, medium, good and choice \$7.10@7.40; light lights 130 to 150 lbs common, medium, good and choice at \$7.15@7.65; heavy packing sows 250 lbs up smooth at \$6.35@6.90; packing sows 200 lbs up rough at \$6.15@6.50; pigs 130 lbs down medium, good and choice \$7.25@7.75.

Cattle.

Estimated receipts today are 12,000. Steers medium and heavy steady; others dull. Beef steers medium, and heavy weight 1100 lbs up choice and prime \$8.65@12; do medium and good \$6@10; do common at \$4.85@6; light weight 1100 lbs down good and choice \$7.50@12; do common and medium at \$4.75@9.50; butcher cattle heifers, common, medium, good and choice at \$3.50@9.25; cows common, medium, good and choice \$3.35@6.25; bulls bologna and beef \$3@6; canners and cutters cows and heifers at \$2.25@3.35; do canner steers at \$3@4; veal calves light and handyweight medium, good and choice \$6.75@9.75; feeder steers common, medium, good and choice at \$4.85@6.90; stocker steers common, medium, good and choice \$3.85@6.65; stocker cows and heifers common, medium, good and choice \$3@5.15.

Sheep and Lambs.

Estimated receipts today are 15,000. Lambs 15@25c higher; sheep steady. Lambs 84 lbs down medium, good, choice and prime \$8.25@9.25; do culls and common \$5.50@8; spring lambs, medium, good, choice and prime \$5.50@7.50; ewes medium, good and choice \$2.50@4.75; ewes cull and common at \$1.50@2.50; yearling wethers medium, good and choice \$7.25@8.25.

BUFFALO

Cattle.

Receipts five cars. The market is steady. Shipping steers at \$8@9; butchers \$7@8.75; yearlings \$9@10; few \$11@11.25; heifers \$4@7.50; cows \$1.85@5; bulls \$3@5; stockers and feeders at \$5@5.50; fresh cows and springers \$50@135. Calves \$5@13.

Hogs.

Receipts 20 cars. Lower. Heavy \$7.50@7.75; mixed \$8.30; yorkers \$8.25@8.50; light yorkers and pigs at \$6.50@8.75; roughs \$6.50@7; stags at \$4@5.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts five cars. Market strong; lambs \$9.50; yearlings at \$5.50@6.50; wethers \$4.50@5; ewes \$3.50@4.50; mixed sheep \$3.75@4.

Insure Your Automobile In The Large Mutual

Now finishing seventh season of successful business. Has efficient adjusters to give you service. Financial statement of November 1, 1921 as follows:

Cash in Bank	\$101,296.61
Office building and equipment	42,458.48
Total	143,755.09

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

\$7.50 After 30 Days Free Trial

The Belgian Melotte Separator with the wonderful Self-Balancing Bowl. No other like it.

30 days' free trial—then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few easy payments—AND—the wonderful Belgian Melotte Separator is YOURS.

No Money Down!

Catalog tells all—write. **Caution!** U.S. Bulletin 201 shows that vibration of the bowl causes cream waste! The Melotte bowl is self-balancing. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate. Can't remix cream with milk. The Melotte has won 284 Grand and International Prizes.

Catalog FREE

Write for new Melotte catalog containing full description of this wonderful cream separator and the story of M. Jules Melotte, its inventor. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all you can about the Melotte and details of our 16-year guarantee which is infinitely stronger than any other guarantee. Write TODAY.

The Melotte Separator, H. B. Babson, U.S. Mgr. Dept. 3108, 2843 W. 19th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Old Process Linseed Meal

We carry in stock here in Detroit for immediate shipment Old Process Linseed Meal. Phone or wire us for price.

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Michigan and Wabash Ave., Detroit.

HAY Ship To The Old Reliable House
GEO. E. ROGERS & CO.,
601 Wabash Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAY SHIPPERS, for highest prices
bill all cars to
The E. L. RICHMOND CO., Detroit.

HOGS

O. I. C. BOARS

J. CARL JEWETT, shipped C. O. D. Mason, 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, 1/4 mile west of Depot, Citiz Phone, OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.

O. I. C. Spring boars and gilts no akin. We breed and State Fair. We ship C. O. D. and Reg. Free.
GEO. M. WELTON & SON, Alto, Mich.

MICHIGAN POTATO PRIZE WINNERS.

MICHIGAN potato growers made a most remarkable showing at the International Potato Exposition at Duluth, Minn., where they captured the lion's share of the premiums offered on Petoskey Golden Russet potatoes. The twelve-peck exhibit shown by the Wolverine Cooperative Marketing Association of Cheboygan, won the international prize. In addition to this display they also took nine out of ten prizes offered for one-peck lots and also the sweepstake premium in this class. The first three prizes in the one-peck class were won by Lee E. Sneathen, of Charlevoix, first prize and sweepstake; J. Fred Brudy, second prize; E. Sutton, of Central Lake, third prize.

Several minor premiums offered also went to Michigan exhibitors who were competing against some of the finest samples grown in every potato state in the country.

The Michigan exhibit was in charge of County Agent D. B. Jewell, of Cheboygan, who had collected the potatoes through the county agents in Antrim, Charlevoix, Emmet, Presque Isle, Benzie and his own county.

Michigan's entry was made possible through the cooperation of the Michigan State Farm Bureau and the Michigan State Potato Growers' Exchange at Cadillac, which defrayed all the expenses.

D. L. Hagerman, agricultural agent for the Grand Rapids and Indiana division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, attended the show. He announced, following the awarding of the premiums, that he proposed to take the prize-winning Michigan potatoes on a tour of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Pennsylvania next winter to be exhibited in counties where certified seed potatoes were shipped last spring for experimental purposes.—R.

A NEW ALFALFA FOR MICHIGAN.

HARDIGAN alfalfa, the newest achievement of Prof. F. A. Spragg, plant breeder, may become the basis of an alfalfa seed industry for western and northern Michigan. After ten years of careful selection work and thorough field tests, he has announced that it shows much promise as a Michigan crop.

A successful method of handling Hardigan for seed in Michigan has been worked out within the last two years by Olaf Nelson, a farmer in Cheboygan county, in cooperation with the farm crops department at M. A. C. He planted on fall-plowed loam which was disked in the spring and leveled and packed with a heavy float. On April 26 he planted one pound of seed to the acre in rows twenty-eight inches apart. After being cultivated three times and hoed and weeded once, the second crop was taken for seed September 10.

One acre of Mr. Nelson's six-acre plot was a second-year crop and yielded between five and six bushels of clean seed. The other five acres, planted this spring, yielded twenty sacks of eighty-seven pounds each which, when cleaned, will make ten to twelve bushels of seed.—H.

30 DAY SALE
Prices Slashed

Here is the greatest money saving sale you ever heard of. Prices cut to the bone on Fences, Gates, Steel Posts, Roofing and Paint.

GET BROWN'S FACTORY PRICES
Don't spend a cent until you get my prices. You'll be surprised when you compare with others. Remember I pay freight and sell only direct from my factories to you.

FREE 96-PAGE BOOK OF BIG BARGAINS
The greatest bargain book ever printed. Every page is like finding money. Buy now during this sale. Prices dropped to the bottom.

Get your name on a postal and mail NOW. Jim Brown, Pres. Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 349, Cleveland, Ohio.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Caustic Balsam



Has Imitators But No Competitors

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Remedy for Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, Skin Diseases, Parasites and Thrush, and Lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other Bony Tumors. Removes Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

For Human Use Caustic Balsam has no equal as a Liniment and Counter-irritant for Inflammatory and Muscular Rheumatism, Sore Throat and Chest Colds, Growths and Stiff Joints.

A Perfect Antiseptic—Soothing and Healing if applied immediately to Burns, Bruises or Cuts.

Every bottle will give satisfaction. Sold by Druggists or sent by parcel post on receipt of price \$1.50 per bottle. Send for descriptive circulars and testimonials.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; heals Sores, Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c stamps. **W. F. YOUNG, INC.**, 268 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

BARREN COWS—are the results of **CONTAGIOUS ABORTION**. Prevent this by using **ABORNO**. Easily administered by hypodermic syringe. Kills abortion germs quickly without harming cow. Write for booklet with letters from users and full details of Money-Back Guarantee. **ABORNO LABORATORY**, 44 Jeff St., Lancaster, Wis.

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**

For Sale O. I. C. Serviceable Boars
H. W. MANN, Dansville, Mich.

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

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

DR. H. W. NOBLES,
Sales Mgr. Coral, Mich.

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.

O. I. C's, Boars and Gilts from April and May farrow. Size and quality guaranteed. Ship C. O. D. Elm Front Stock Farm. **WILL THORMAN, Dryden, Mich.**

O. I. C's. 20 choice young boars, also fall pigs. **CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.**

O. I. C's Choice April boar from a grand daughter of Wildwood Prince and from a son of Petroleum Giant. **A. J. Barker & Son, Belmont, Mich.**

O. I. C's. One yearling boar left. April boars all sold, one April gilt left and Aug. pigs. **MILLO H. PETERSON, R. 2, Ionia, Mich. "Elmhurst Farm"**

FOR SALE:

Registered Spotted Poland China Boar and Gilts ready for service. From Spotted Lucile the First, No. 48945, first prize winner at Detroit in 1920, sired by one of Michigan's greatest boars, Michigan Giant, No. 16165, owned by Greuber of Frankmunth, Michigan, prices reasonable. Address **W. I. BEARCE** or **CHAS. BABCOCK, Ovid, Michigan.**

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

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

Big Type Poland Chinas

Size Quality Type Ancestry

The best the breed affords

Write or see

Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.

The Thumb Herd Big Type Poland Chinas. For 30 days I am offering bargains in Poland Chinas. My herd boar which won five firsts grand champion at Bay City, 2nd at State Fair in 1920. Spring boars, gilts and pigs, all ages by him. Peace and Plenty and Tuscola Lad. Out of Miss Smooth Jumbo, Model Magnet, Orange Maid and others. Largest herd of prizewinners in the thumb, sold on approval. Write your wants. **E. M. ORDWAY, Millington, Mich.**

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, PULCHER and CLINE, address F. T. Hart, St. Louis, Mich.**

Francisco Farm Poland Chinas

The last word in Big Types, most popular families. **MASTODONS, OLANSMANS, GERSTDALES, JUMBOS.** Public Sale, 50 head, Oct. 28th. **POPE BROS. CO., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.**

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

Fire Sale is a place for bargains. We can undersell any fire sale on earth. We are making a special price on Big Type Poland China Boars Sired in the purple. We can furnish just what you want. Over 100 head on hand. **Bell Phone. JNO. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.**

L. S. P. C.

1 yearling herd boar as good as you ever saw, spring boars by Nov. 1st. You can't beat the price nor the breeding. **H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.**

Pig Type P. C. some very choice boars double imbrune, out 1100 lb. sire and mammoth sows from Iowa's greatest herds. **E. J. Mathewson, Burr Oak, Mich.**

Big type Poland China boars and gilts of April farrow. Also one yearling boar that is hard to beat. Prices right. **CLYDE FISHER, R. 3, St. Louis, Mich.**

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

BIG TYPE Poland Chinas, leading strains at lowest prices. Both sex, all ages, and bred sows and gilts. **G. A. BAUMGARDNER, R. 2, Middleville, Mich.**

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

L. T. P. C. Model spring boars and gilts now ready to ship. Something good at a right price. **W. J. HAGELSHAW, Augusta, Mich.**

Pig Type P. C. Spring boars and choice fall pigs, either sex. Sired by Big Bob Mastodon. Priced low guaranteed. **C. E. Garnant, Eaton Rapids, Mich.**

Hampshire hogs should be on your farm, only a few spring boar pigs left, open gilts and fall pigs for sale. **JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.**

SHEEP

A Real Bargain at Kope Kon Farms

We offer 40 big healthy yearling Shropshire and Hampshire Rams all registered at \$25.00 each. Come or write while the picking is good. **S. L. WING, Coldwater, Mich.**

The Maples Shropshires

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

C. R. LELAND,
R. 5, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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

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

Wool-Mutton Shrop. Rams, good big robust, one and two year old's \$15.00 at farm, or \$17.50 crated and delivered on cars. Also some good breeding ewes, bred to high class rams. **A. H. FOSTER, Allegan, Mich.**

Shropshires 7 yearling rams also ram and ewe lambs. Buttar and Senator Bib by breeding. **C. J. Thompson, Rockford, Mich.**

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

Registered Shropshire Rams

Priced to sell. **Dan Booher, R. 4, Evart, Mich.**

Reg. Shropshire Rams and ewes all ages. Quality and price are right. Will ship on approval. **H. F. Mouser, R. 4, Ithaca, Mich.**

Straight Brook Hampshire Downs

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

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

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

REGISTERED Oxfords. Some good ewes bred for R Dec. delivery. Few good rams left. Write your wants. **G. T. Abbott, Palms, Mich. Deckerville phone**

HORSES

FOR SALE Registered Percheron Stallions and Mares. **CHAS. BRAY, Okemos, Mich.**

DOWN ON THE FARM.

Yep! I greased the plow last time I put it away and it scoured fine when I took it out for exercise today. Beats an old brick and elbow grease all holler.

I've learned better than to tell a politician that I can't vote for him. He got elected and since then my feed box at the public manger has contained nothing but chaff.

Unemployment isn't bothering us farmers any. Soon be time for spare-ribs, sassingers and buckwheats. Go 'way city! Ain't no whistle ever going to blow for me.

The whistle slave is worse off than the farmer's dog. When the farmer whistles the dog comes, but when the city whistle blows the worker must be already there.

November is the month wife and I fish for a dinner invitation and wind up by having half our relations for Thanksgiving dinner. I always buy goose as it is so appropriate.

November is the month for the township highway commissioner to "Fix" the roads so that they will be all but impassable during the winter. It's done by grading a lot of loose dirt to the center.

Our school board turned down a proposition to put in a new floor and new seats. They said "that floor and them seats were good enough for us when we went to school and they are good enough for children today." That argument was first used by Adam when Eve asked for a patent apple peeler.

Corn worms are good for something. I hauled my corn to the barn and husked it there. The chickens gobbled the worms as fast as I shelled them out.

Ever taste any pear cider? We make it down our way. It's great stuff when new and great guns when old. Jed Perkins drank a couple of glasses of old stuff just before chore time and tried to milk two cows in the same stall. He only owns one so it didn't work very well.

Our schoolma'am held a mothers' meetin' last Friday. Three old maids and a grass widder were the only ones to come. They discussed child raisin'. We older ones were raised on strap oil and beech rods and we turned out purty well even if we didn't get to be president.

Remember 'way-back when we used to yoke up Buck and Bright and go to protracted meetin'? Up around Bel-laire they still tell the story about Ole Olson. When the evangelist asked him whether he didn't want to work for the Lord he replied: "No, no! I get sixteen dollars a month and eat myself."

When you live ten years in the city all you have is a bundle of rent receipts and a grocery bill. When you live ten years in the country you wonder how you are ever going to raise the taxes on all your property.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself has said,
Doggone the taxes.

Remember way back when you went to the raffle, spent money enough to buy three turkeys and won a measly chicken.

All the signs point to a hard winter;
even money is hard—to get.

L. B. REBER.

Goodrich

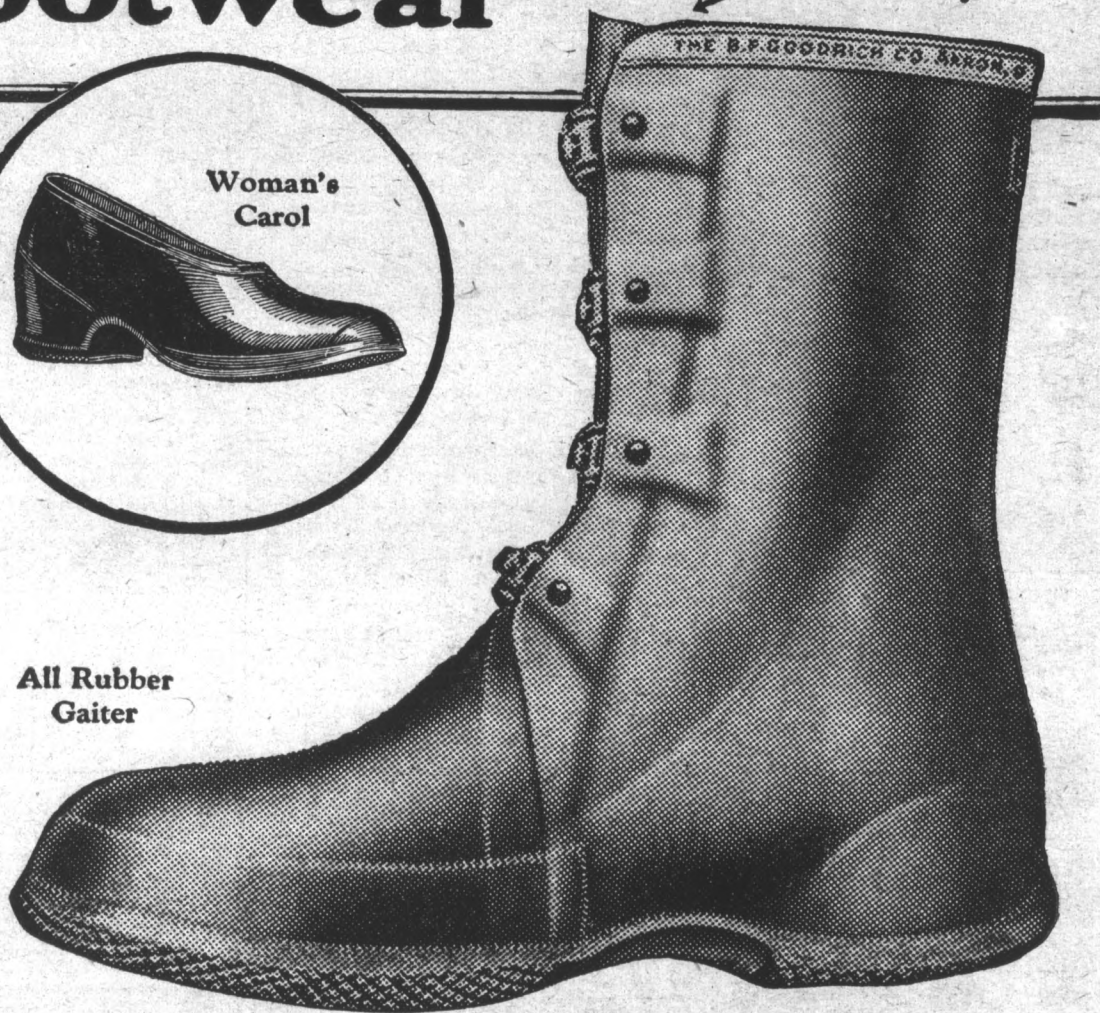
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It tells how in a few weeks you can earn from \$150 to \$400 a month in the Auto and Tractor business.

IPAY Will rebate railroad fare from any point in the United States to Kansas City.

JOBS OPEN. Sweeney trained men in demand. See list of jobs. Learn 7 good trades in 8 weeks. No previous experience necessary. Use tools not books. Simply send name and address today, a post card will do, for Free book and 27 photographic reproductions of machine shop work, etc. In world's largest and finest trade school. Let's Go—Write Now!

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Broadcast Fertilizer

by ton or carload lots. Will quote price as per order. Tankage Hog Feed, 15% protein. In ton or carload lots. Mr. Kenney, Ratkowsky & Witus, Public Lab., Scotten & M. O. R. R., 4070 Demming St., Detroit, Mich.

\$45.00 PUTS THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER

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Albion steel and wood mills are quiet and powerful. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only main Pitman bearing subject to wear. This is oilless, and easily replaceable. Covers by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your chore hours now with a good Windmill? This is your chance—F. O. B. Albion. Erect it yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to:

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Easily operated. Never chokes. 7 sizes. Fully guaranteed. Any power. Especially adapted for gasoline engines.

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PRICES AGAIN REDUCED. We pay the Freight and save you money. Direct from Factory to Farm. Laura Strubbin, Holden, Mo. writes: "The fence ordered of you arrived O. K. I saved \$14.00 on a \$34.00 order. You can't afford to buy fence until you get our Big Free Catalog showing 100 styles and heights of farm and lawn fence, gates, etc. Write today, KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 278 Muncie, Indiana."

Men Wanted to sell dependable fruit trees and shrubbery. Big demand. Complete co-operation. Commission paid weekly. Write for terms. Williams Sons' Nurseries, Rochester, N.Y.

Never-Klog Saw Dust Blower Guaranteed five years. Write for circular. HILL-OWENS CO., 1506 No. Pitcher St., Kalamazoo, Mich.