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There is no question about the humanitarian interest of the farmers of the state in this proposition, and no doubt at all about their meeting this quota, when the proposition is properly presented to them by the local committees. The Thanksgiving season is a good time to complete this worthy relief work.

The Disarmament Conference

AT the first session of the Disarmament Conference called at the invitation of President Harding, Secretary of State Hughes started the Old World diplomats by his brand of American diplomacy. He proceeded at once to the business of making a definite and concrete American proposal for the immediate reduction of naval armament on the part of the United States, Great Britain and Japan and the establishment of a ten-year holiday in the matter of naval construction on the part of those nations. And he gave the terms of this proposal to the people of all the world as well as to the representatives of the several nations present at the conference.

This definite assumption of leadership of the first great diplomatic conference on international relations ever held in this country, by the official spokesman for the United States, promises much in the way of possible results from the conference. It will make the American proposal the basis of discussion at the conference. The manifestly unselfish nature of the proposal will compel the delegates of other nations to meet it in similar spirit or meet undesirable public criticism in their own countries.

Under the terms of the American proposal the United States would scrap fifteen capital ships under construction on which \$332,000,000 has already been expended; also fifteen old battleships, making a total of thirty capital ships aggregating 845,740 tons.

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Cooperation versus Speculation

IN the consideration of cooperation the question which probably comes up more than any other is, "Will we farmers have to stand speculative losses when selling cooperatively?" This is a perfectly fair question to ask as it is well known that the speculator's business is not all gain but sometimes suffers great losses.

There is a considerable difference between speculative marketing and cooperative selling. Speculative business is based upon the faults of the present system of marketing. The speculator makes his purchases at a time when everybody wants to sell, and if he guesses right sells when everybody wants to buy and makes the buyer pay for the privilege.

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A TOOTH twelve inches long and 150,000 years old was unearthed at Buffalo.—New York starts a campaign to urge foreign residents to learn English.—Thousands of boy scouts in Iowa will gather corn for a famine in the Near East.—Canadian customs officials are investigating reports that more than 17,000 stolen automobiles are smuggled into that country for sale.

Emergency Agricultural Credit

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From this it will be seen that the farmer who is entitled to this service from his bank must be financially responsible for the loan or be able to give satisfactory collateral security. The loan must be for the financing of some current or emergency agricultural need. And he must have reserve credit which entitles him to consideration. In other words, he must not have already borrowed from his bank the limit which the law or its rules permit it to loan to any single customer.

But given these conditions, any farmer is entitled to this service from his bank. And if under these conditions he is refused the service he is entitled to know the reason why, and if it is not a good reason, to make a noise about it. And in every case where under these conditions any farmer who applies for a loan at his local bank is asked to pay a bonus above the legal interest rate of seven per cent it is his duty to make a big noise about it. We hope that with this source of money available to Michigan bankers to cover their good agricultural loans there will be no such cases. But if there are we would like to know about it.

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The first step toward making it function is for the reader, who can meet these requirements and is in need of emergency credit, to apply to his local banker for a loan, and if it is not forthcoming at seven per cent insist on learning the reason. This will have the effect of interesting the banker in the proposition more quickly than any other course.

Certified Seed Growing in Michigan

By J. V. Sheap

MICHIGAN will never become a state of abandoned farms, following in the wake of some of her eastern sisters, even though she has grown to rank with them in commercial importance. The reason that we are entirely safe in making this forecast, is that Michigan is looking to her agriculture through her Crop Improvement Association, Agricultural College, State Farm Bureau and allied agencies.

At this time when every farmer feels the burden of readjustment he is brought face to face with the fact that it is not the time to increase his acreage but it is time to make every acre more profitable. After he has adopted the rotation best meeting his requirements, and has used the best method of fitting and fertilizing his fields, the remaining factors to be dealt with are weather conditions and the seeds he uses. Since the farmer has no control over the former, the quality of the seed used becomes a determining factor in the profits and losses of his farm operations.

Farmers have long realized the importance of high-producing strains of farm seeds, but not until the Crop Improvement Associations and the experiment stations in several northern states, took up the work of inspecting crops to be used for seed purposes and certifying them, not only as to germination and purity but as to productivity has the farmer been able to procure such seeds at a reasonable cost. Prior to the taking up of this work by these agencies there have been some efforts put forth by individual growers more or less isolated, and in some cases by seed-men, to raise the standard of farm seeds and to improve certain varieties. However, in most cases such seed was not available to the average farmer, or the seeds produced adapted to only certain territories. In the meantime much worthless stuff was foisted upon the farmer at long prices by certain dealers who renamed old varieties, selling the so-called improved strains at profitable prices to themselves. Such methods have caused the farmers to demand some protection and in many states seed laws have been put into effect which have accomplished something. Another effect of the practices referred to, was to give the grower a feeling of caution and uncertainty when considering varieties of farm seeds put out as new or improved varieties.

When the Crop Improvement Associations and experiment stations took up their work of varying and certifying varieties of grain and seeds adapted to their various states, the work of improvement received a great stimulus and farmers and growers were eager to test out the new or improved strains, and in many instances farmers became competent certified seed growers.

"The formation of The Michigan Crop Improvement Association in 1910 made it possible to secure the rapid increase, on a state-wide scale of superior varieties developed at the Michigan Agricultural College."

The rapid distribution of Rosen Rye, Red Rock Wheat, Worthy Oats, and other varieties developed by Professor F. A. Spragg, plant breeder at the Michigan Agricultural College, are examples of the effectiveness of an organized method of distributing improved varieties.

"In addition to producing a great variety of cash crops, Michigan has become known for its high production of many farm crops. This has been the case with the rye crop for many years, during which time this state has held fourth or fifth place in the production

of this crop. She has gradually climbed toward the top until in 1919 the farmers of Michigan produced the second greatest total yield of this grain and last year Michigan stepped into first place with a total production totaling fourteen per cent of the country's rye crop."

This achievement was made possible through the wide use of Rosen Rye, a remarkably high-producing variety bred and developed at the Michigan Agricultural College and distributed to the farmers by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association during recent years. That this variety is high in quality as well as production is shown by the fact that Michigan entries at last year's International Hay and Grain Show, won twenty-nine of the thirty prizes offered in rye classes, with Rosen Rye.

Another outstanding variety of grain which has come into its own in Michigan and other states as well through the work of the Crop Improvement Association is Red Rock Wheat. This wheat produced by Frank A. Spragg, plant breeder, had plenty of good qualities which were soon recognized when put on the certified seed list by the association. Red Rock Wheat is a

very hard red wheat as its name implies. It is a bearded red wheat having a stiff straw, standing up when all varieties tested with it lodged more or less, standing the winter well. As to what is thought of Red Rock Wheat and Rosen Rye in other states than Michigan may be seen in the fact that at a meeting held early in the year by the Chicago Board of Trade to consider plans for the 1921 Grain and Hay Show, representatives of other states complained about having to compete with Michigan Rosen Rye and Red Rock Wheat. It was stated that these two Michigan varieties were of such superior quality that the varieties grown in other states could not win prizes when put up against Red Rock and Rosen. The idea of placing these varieties in special classes was considered, but the committee decided that if Michigan produced such superior grain, it made an excellent mark for other states to aim at.

Other seeds registered by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association are: Oats, barley, beans, corn, soybeans, vetch and sweet clover (biennial and annual), Professor Spragg is at present at work producing a hardy alfalfa which will produce seed in

Michigan. This will later be registered. He is continually testing strains and seeing to it that the varieties already put out are kept pure. Seed potatoes are now being inspected and certified by the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange.

After the formation of the Crop Improvement Association and the plan of registration of superior seed was inaugurated careful grain growers were quick to grasp the opportunity of producing certified seed for others. In this way specialized seed growers were developed, here and there over the state giving Michigan farmers seeds adapted to their needs at a reasonable cost.

A special system of inspection of fields of grain grown for seed purposes before harvest and a careful inspection of threshed grain samples has been adopted. The inspection is paid for by the growers and the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, but it is directed by the Crops Department of the Michigan Agricultural College.

Any farmer can become a member of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association on the payment of the annual dues of one dollar, but in order to sell his grain under the trade-mark of the association, he must submit to its inspection by its agents and pay all attendant costs. The requirements for any crop to pass inspection includes a clause as to the purity of variety, and freedom from obnoxious weed seeds, not exceeding one-half of one per cent of weed seed. Inspected seeds must be threshed in such a manner as to eliminate mixture in threshing and must be pure, thoroughly cleaned seeds. They must have been treated for disease and smut.

It is difficult to keep improved strains from becoming mixed with inferior varieties. Many times such mixing becomes so extensive that the quality and yield are impaired and the variety is said to have "run out." The itinerant thresher is largely responsible for this condition. By threshing wheat after oats, and rye after oats, but in no case threshing wheat after wheat, rye after rye or wheat after rye, unmixed seeds are secured.

Community cooperation in growing improved varieties of grain only will lessen the danger of mixing varieties. This is the thing that is now being accomplished through the Crop Improvement Association and the county agricultural agents in Michigan. As examples, Jackson county is probably the greatest producer of high-grade Rosen Rye in Michigan, again Allegan county probably produces and ships out more pure-bred Red Rock Wheat than any other county in the state. Other communities could be cited. Community growing of certified farm seeds is following the lines of community production of pure-bred live stock.

Lists of growers whose field seeds have passed field and bin inspection are available about August 1 and February 1 of each year. These lists are secured on request from the secretary of the Crop Improvement Association and are distributed by county agricultural agents. On receipt of the list the prospective buyer gets in touch with the producers or through the seed department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

While Michigan may not have been the first to inspect and certify farm seeds, the methods adopted and the thoroughness of those in charge of the work has resulted in such an unprecedented advancement in crop improvement in the state, that other states are copying Michigan methods, while buying her certified seeds by the carload.

Looking Over the Horses



Visitors at the M. A. C. Barns Never Fail to Comment on the Fine Type of Draft Horses Used on the College Farms.

Winter Work for Farmers

PROF. C. A. SAUER, of the Department of Geography of the University of Michigan, has raised the question whether or not the long northern winters do not impose on farmers a handicap in comparison with farmers farther south, and he suggests that some governmental agency undertake an investigation to determine just how far the seasonal forced idleness that occurs in winter really constitutes economic handicap.

Without awaiting the results of such an investigation, Professor Sauer asks whether or not it is not possible to develop household industries that will make money for northern farmers in the winter time, and calls attention to many such industries as practiced by the farmers of north Europe—chair-making, basketry, and the like. He suggests, for example, that there may be handicrafts which the Finnish farmers might pursue in the long winters of the north country, where they re-

side, and notes that there may be developed a market for hand-made, farmer-made goods that will materially add to the family income.

I have heard of one Finnish farmer who on the side makes skis, and of another who has produced more than fifty spinning-wheels, not because of their antiquarian interest but for their utility in the home-spinning of home-grown wool to be used in making home-knit mittens and socks. There has also been a considerable tendency to undertake toy manufacturing in northern Michigan cities, and this might lead to something of the sort in the country after the fashion of the Thuringian mountain folk of Germany. There is also the possibility of a department store market for home-made embroidery and other feminine productions. All in all, it may be worth the while of the new Bureau of Agricultural Development to look into this proposition to see if there is anything in it.—CHASE.



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DETROIT votes to remove the local street railway on Woodward avenue and west Fort street.—The millionaire, Vincent Astor's, yacht was raided by officials who found about seventy bottles of liquor.—The Northwestern University male fraternities are engaged in a dressmaking contest arranged by the college girls, to show their idea of what feminine wearing apparel ought to be.—Representatives from many nations join the United States in tribute to her "Unknown Soldier," who was buried in Arlington Cemetery near Washington, D. C., last Friday.

Monday, November 14.

A TOOTH twelve inches long and 150,000 years old was unearthed at Buffalo.—New York starts a campaign to urge foreign residents to learn English.—Thousands of boy scouts in Iowa will gather corn for a famine in the Near East.—Canadian customs officials are investigating reports that more than 17,000 stolen automobiles are smuggled into that country for sale.

Certified Seed Growing in Michigan

By J. V. Sheap

MICHIGAN will never become a state of abandoned farms, following in the wake of some of her eastern sisters, even though she has grown to rank with them in commercial importance. The reason that we are entirely safe in making this forecast, is that Michigan is looking to her agriculture through her Crop Improvement Association, Agricultural College, State Farm Bureau and allied agencies.

At this time when every farmer feels the burden of readjustment he is brought face to face with the fact that it is not the time to increase his acreage but it is time to make every acre more profitable. After he has adopted the rotation best meeting his requirements, and has used the best method of fitting and fertilizing his fields, the remaining factors to be dealt with are weather conditions and the seeds he uses. Since the farmer has no control over the former, the quality of the seed used becomes a determining factor in the profits and losses of his farm operations.

Farmers have long realized the importance of high-producing strains of farm seeds, but not until the Crop Improvement Associations and the experiment stations in several northern states, took up the work of inspecting crops to be used for seed purposes and certifying them, not only as to germination and purity but as to productivity has the farmer been able to procure such seeds at a reasonable cost. Prior to the taking up of this work by these agencies there have been some efforts put forth by individual growers more or less isolated, and in some cases by seed-men, to raise the standard of farm seeds and to improve certain varieties. However, in most cases such seed was not available to the average farmer, or the seeds produced adapted to only certain territories. In the meantime much worthless stuff was foisted upon the farmer at long prices by certain dealers who renamed old varieties, selling the so-called improved strains at profitable prices to themselves. Such methods have caused the farmers to demand some protection and in many states seed laws have been put into effect which have accomplished something. Another effect of the practices referred to, was to give the grower a feeling of caution and uncertainty when considering varieties of farm seeds put out as new or improved varieties.

When the Crop Improvement Associations and experiment stations took up their work of varying and certifying varieties of grain and seeds adapted to their various states, the work of improvement received a great stimulus and farmers and growers were eager to test out the new or improved strains, and in many instances farmers became competent certified seed growers.

"The formation of The Michigan Crop Improvement Association in 1910 made it possible to secure the rapid increase, on a state-wide scale of superior varieties developed at the Michigan Agricultural College."

The rapid distribution of Rosen Rye, Red Rock Wheat, Worthy Oats, and other varieties developed by Professor F. A. Spragg, plant breeder at the Michigan Agricultural College, are examples of the effectiveness of an organized method of distributing improved varieties.

"In addition to producing a great variety of cash crops, Michigan has become known for its high production of many farm crops. This has been the case with the rye crop for many years, during which time this state has held fourth or fifth place in the production

of this crop. She has gradually climbed toward the top until in 1919 the farmers of Michigan produced the second greatest total yield of this grain and last year Michigan stepped into first place with a total production totaling fourteen per cent of the country's rye crop."

This achievement was made possible through the wide use of Rosen Rye, a remarkably high-producing variety bred and developed at the Michigan Agricultural College and distributed to the farmers by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association during recent years. That this variety is high in quality as well as production is shown by the fact that Michigan entries at last year's International Hay and Grain Show, won twenty-nine of the thirty prizes offered in rye classes, with Rosen Rye.

Another outstanding variety of grain which has come into its own in Michigan and other states as well through the work of the Crop Improvement Association is Red Rock Wheat. This wheat produced by Frank A. Spragg, plant breeder, had plenty of good qualities which were soon recognized when put on the certified seed list by the association. Red Rock Wheat is a

very hard red wheat as its name implies. It is a bearded red wheat having a stiff straw, standing up when all varieties tested with it lodged more or less, standing the winter well. As to what is thought of Red Rock Wheat and Rosen Rye in other states than Michigan may be seen in the fact that at a meeting held early in the year by the Chicago Board of Trade to consider plans for the 1921 Grain and Hay Show, representatives of other states complained about having to compete with Michigan Rosen Rye and Red Rock Wheat. It was stated that these two Michigan varieties were of such superior quality that the varieties grown in other states could not win prizes when put up against Red Rock and Rosen. The idea of placing these varieties in special classes was considered, but the committee decided that if Michigan produced such superior grain, it made an excellent mark for other states to aim at.

Other seeds registered by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association are: Oats, barley, beans, corn, soybeans, vetch and sweet clover (biennial and annual). Professor Spragg is at present at work producing a hardy alfalfa which will produce seed in

Michigan. This will later be registered. He is continually testing strains and seeing to it that the varieties already put out are kept pure. Seed potatoes are now being inspected and certified by the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange.

After the formation of the Crop Improvement Association and the plan of registration of superior seed was inaugurated careful grain growers were quick to grasp the opportunity of producing certified seed for others. In this way specialized seed growers were developed, here and there over the state giving Michigan farmers seeds adapted to their needs at a reasonable cost.

A special system of inspection of fields of grain grown for seed purposes before harvest and a careful inspection of threshed grain samples has been adopted. The inspection is paid for by the growers and the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, but it is directed by the Crops Department of the Michigan Agricultural College.

Any farmer can become a member of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association on the payment of the annual dues of one dollar, but in order to sell his grain under the trade-mark of the association, he must submit to its inspection by its agents and pay all attendant costs. The requirements for any crop to pass inspection includes a clause as to the purity of variety, and freedom from obnoxious weed seeds, not exceeding one-half of one per cent of weed seed. Inspected seeds must be threshed in such a manner as to eliminate mixture in threshing and must be pure, thoroughly cleaned seeds. They must have been treated for disease and smut.

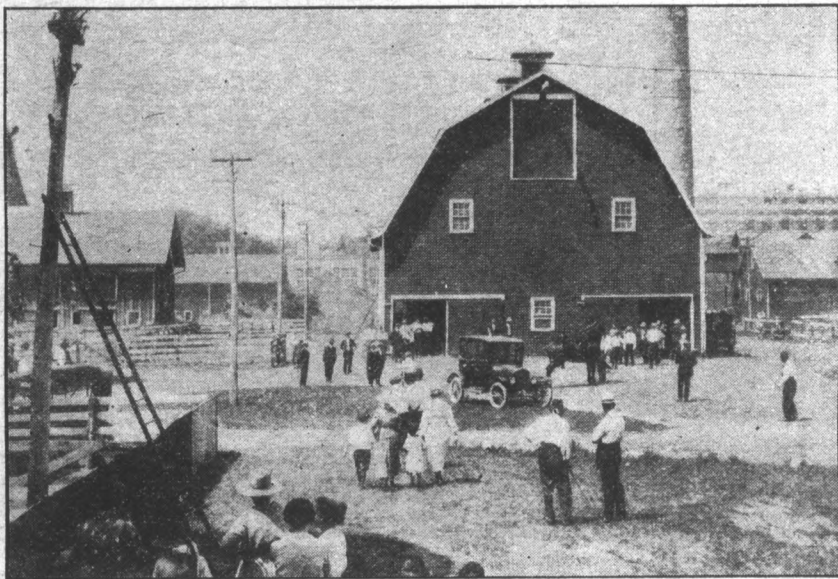
It is difficult to keep improved strains from becoming mixed with inferior varieties. Many times such mixing becomes so extensive that the quality and yield are impaired and the variety is said to have "run out." The itinerant thresher is largely responsible for this condition. By threshing wheat after oats, and rye after oats, but in no case threshing wheat after wheat, rye after rye or wheat after rye, unmixed seeds are secured.

Community cooperation in growing improved varieties of grain only will lessen the danger of mixing varieties. This is the thing that is now being accomplished through the Crop Improvement Association and the county agricultural agents in Michigan. As examples, Jackson county is probably the greatest producer of high-grade Rosen Rye in Michigan, again Allegan county probably produces and ships out more pure-bred Red Rock Wheat than any other county in the state. Other communities could be cited. Community growing of certified farm seeds is following the lines of community production of pure-bred live stock.

Lists of growers whose field seeds have passed field and bin inspection are available about August 1 and February 1 of each year. These lists are secured on request from the secretary of the Crop Improvement Association and are distributed by county agricultural agents. On receipt of the list the prospective buyer gets in touch with the producers or through the seed department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

While Michigan may not have been the first to inspect and certify farm seeds, the methods adopted and the thoroughness of those in charge of the work has resulted in such an unprecedented advancement in crop improvement in the state, that other states are copying Michigan methods, while buying her certified seeds by the carload.

Looking Over the Horses



Visitors at the M. A. C. Barns Never Fail to Comment on the Fine Type of Draft Horses Used on the College Farms.

Winter Work for Farmers

PROF. C. A. SAUER, of the Department of Geography of the University of Michigan, has raised the question whether or not the long northern winters do not impose on farmers a handicap in comparison with farmers farther south, and he suggests that some governmental agency undertake an investigation to determine just how far the seasonal forced idleness that occurs in winter really constitutes economic handicap.

Without awaiting the results of such an investigation, Professor Sauer asks whether or not it is not possible to develop household industries that will make money for northern farmers in the winter time, and calls attention to many such industries as practiced by the farmers of north Europe—chair-making, basketry, and the like. He suggests, for example, that there may be handicrafts which the Finnish farmers might pursue in the long winters of the north country, where they re-

side, and notes that there may be developed a market for hand-made, farmer-made goods that will materially add to the family income.

I have heard of one Finnish farmer who on the side makes skis, and of another who has produced more than fifty spinning-wheels, not because of their antiquarian interest but for their utility in the home-spinning of home-grown wool to be used in making home-knit mittens and socks. There has also been a considerable tendency to undertake toy manufacturing in northern Michigan cities, and this might lead to something of the sort in the country after the fashion of the Thuringian mountain folk of Germany. There is also the possibility of a department store market for home-made embroidery and other feminine productions. All in all, it may be worth the while of the new Bureau of Agricultural Development to look into this proposition to see if there is anything in it.—CHASE.

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

EXTENDS QUARANTINE ON CORN BORER.

FEDERAL authorities now include the new territory along the southern shore of Lake Erie in the district infested by the European corn borer. The quarantine as revised covers areas of infestation in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, eastern and western New York, Erie County, Penn., a lake strip in northern Ohio and three townships bordering on Lake Erie in Monroe county, Michigan.

BARRY CNTY TO HAVE SHORT COURSES.

DATES for the short courses in agriculture in Barry county have been announced by County Agriculturist F. W. Bennett as December 12 to 17, and January 1 to 21. All the sessions will be held in the evening in the Hastings High School and each course will be followed by a big Farmers' Day, with some of the ablest speakers in agriculture in attendance. The first course will be devoted to a study of plant diseases and insects, while the second one will discuss fruit diseases and make a study of soils. The courses are to be given under the auspices of the Barry County Farm Bureau, extension department of the M. A. C., and agricultural department of Hastings High School.—R.

A MORE BALANCED PROGRAM.

EXTENSION work is going through a process of evolution. Thus far the work has been new and the men in charge have had to feel their way. But with pioneer efforts largely done it is now possible to shape up a more balanced line of work. The department of agriculture is endeavoring to

heal the line of cleavage developed through each type of work being under an independent set of officials. The new program is planned for the entire family. It will take care of home economics work, Boys' and Girls' Club activities, as well as stable and field demonstrations.

NEW COUNTY AGENT FOR KENT.

THE executive committee of the Kent County Farm Bureau has elected K. K. Vining, of Petoskey, for four years Emmet county agriculturist, to succeed R. G. Carr, who has resigned to become assistant leader of county agents in the state. Mr. Vining has made a splendid record in Emmet county, and his achievements there attracted the attention of Kent farmers.—R.

EASTERN MICHIGAN FRUIT GROWERS GET TOGETHER.

DESPITE the stormy weather there was a fair-sized crowd of fruit growers at the Almont meeting of the Huron Fruit Belt and Oakland County Horticultural Societies, Tuesday, November 8.

After a few appropriate opening remarks by A. M. Bullock, president of the Huron Fruit Belt Horticultural Society, who acted as chairman, Mr. E. J. Ver Duyn, of Oakland county, told of the many good things learned on the horticultural tour held during the past summer through Oceana and Mason counties.

Mr. W. C. Dutton, associate professor at the experiment station, who has been doing some thorough experimental work in the use of dust in place of spray for insect and disease control gave some interesting facts regarding this work. He found that dusting in-

creased the keeping qualities, especially of such perishable fruits as plums and peaches. In insect control, however, spraying in most cases showed the best results.

The chief essentials of vineyard management were given by J. Pomeroy Munson, who has been very successful with gauges and small fruit near Grand Rapids. His favorite varieties are Worden, Concord, Delaware and Niagara. The Worden is his favorite as it produces more fruit than the Concord and is more profitable for nearby markets.

Mr. Harry Rackham, member of the horticultural committee of the state society, explained the relations between the Horticultural Society and the experiment station in the planning of the horticultural experiments carried on at the Graham Experiment Station at Grand Rapids.

In speaking of the possibilities of fruit-growing in eastern Michigan, Mr. C. B. Cook, county agent of Oakland county, said that this section contained greater possibilities for successful fruit growing than most any part of the country. Climate and soil conditions were ideal and there is not enough of the right kind of fruit grown locally to supply the markets.

Prof. R. E. Marshall, of M. A. C., gave an interesting discussion on the essentials of good pruning. He advocated the moderate pruning of young trees to develop a good framework for future crops. On older trees an annual pruning was recommended so that the cutting of large limbs was not necessary.

NATIONAL GRANGE SESSION.

THE National Grange is holding its annual session in Portland, Oregon. The convention opens Wednesday,

November 16. Special trains are carrying delegates and visitors from the various strong grange centers of the country. Sessions will continue for ten days, closing Friday after Thanksgiving Day. A review of organization work which has been actively carried on during the past year as well as national legislation, constitutes a prominent feature of the program.

VEGETABLE GROWERS' NATIONAL CONVENTION.

THE thirteenth annual convention of the Vegetable Growers' Association of America was held at Albany, New York, during the week ending November 5, with one of the best programs ever given by the organization.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Louis F. Miller, of Toledo, Ohio; vice-president, H. A. Dooley, of Cleveland, Ohio; secretary, C. H. Nissley, of New Brunswick, N. J.; treasurer, H. J. Cheney, of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

A resolution was also adopted "earnestly requesting that the congress of the United States allocate to the relief of the starving people of Russia, for seed purposes, the seed supplies ordinarily distributed to the farmers of America through the congressional free seed distribution, and that such seeds be distributed through the agency of the American Relief for Starving Russia."

Extension Secretary C. W. Waid signified his inability to continue his present official capacity because his duties have so multiplied that the work of the organization had become a burden. He was extended sincere appreciation for his conscientious service.

ACTIVITIES OF FARM BUREAUS

Latest News From Local, State and National Organizations

DELEGATES TO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

FIVE members of the Michigan State Farm Bureau Executive Committee and Clark L. Brody, general manager of the organization, left November 18 for Atlanta, Georgia, where they will attend the third annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation to be held November 21-23, as the representatives of 97,000 Michigan Farm Bureau members.

Michigan delegates to the American Farm Bureau Federation, elected by the Michigan State Farm Bureau board of delegates at its third annual meeting at the Michigan Agricultural College, February 3-4, 1921, are as follows: James Nicol, of South Haven, president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau; A. J. Rogers, of Beulah, secretary; M. L. Noon, of Jackson, vice-president. W. E. Phillips, of Decatur, is the fourth delegate. Mrs. Edith M. Wagar, woman member of the state executive committee, is to represent Michigan farm women at the national meeting and will be Michigan's representative at the round-table conference of farm bureau women. The women are discussing a plan for affiliating farm women with the farm bureau movement in a more definite way than exists at present.

Mr. Brody is to present the Michigan report to the national delegate body and is to make a study of the points brought out in the convention.

Because of the important economic, legislative questions to come up before the meeting of the largest and what is perhaps the most powerful farmers' organization which the world has ever known, the eyes of the business, financial and political worlds have been focused upon the Atlanta meeting.

MICHIGAN RESOLUTIONS FOR AMERICAN FARM BUREAU.

MICHIGAN Farm Bureau members have presented an initial list of nine resolutions to the resolution committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation for the consideration of the delegates when they work out the 1922 program of the national organization at Atlanta, Ga., November 21-23. The Michigan resolutions were adopted by the State Farm Bureau executive committee at Lansing on November 8.

A resume of the Michigan State Farm Bureau statement and resolutions addressed to the American Farm Bureau Federation Resolutions Committee follow:

1. That in the interests of the wool growers and the consuming public of the United States, congress be asked to pass the Truth-in-Fabrics legislation now pending.
2. That congress protect the public and fruit growers of the nation by a Truth-in-Fruit Juices law which would prohibit the foisting of artificial fruit juices upon the public under the statement or inference that they are natural products.
3. That measures be taken to pre-

vent the filled condensed milk industry from wrecking the American dairy products market through manufacture and sale of a low-food-value artificial products.

4. That the American Farm Bureau Federation investigate the proposed transfer of bureaus from the Department of Agriculture to other departments of the national government, with the view of determining whether or not such transfers would result to the farmer's advantage and to take action accordingly.

5. That the American Farm Bureau Federation by resolution approve Attorney-General Daugherty's position in declaring for the free and unhampered distribution of all food products, especially canned goods, because of the economic importance of such free and unhampered distribution of food products to the farmers and to the consuming public of the nation.

That the American Farm Bureau Federation and all other agencies, including the Interstate Commerce Commission, continue their efforts to secure reductions in transportation rates which will be comparable to the liquidation the farmer has made in his business and which will enable the farmer to again use the railroads as an economical means of sending his products to market.

7. That the United States government be commended and given hearty support in its action in initiating the disarmament conference, both as a means of insuring future peace and as a means of reducing the heavy burden of taxes.

8. That the United States Senate Finance Committee and the House Finance Committee conferees be urged to adopt the amendment offered in the senate to the federal taxation bill, rais-

ing the highest brackets for the income tax to fifty per cent instead of thirty-two per cent, as recently provided by the house.

9. That the American Farm Bureau Federation lend its wholehearted support toward the abolishment of the medicinal beer ruling and other measures which under the cloak of relieving suffering people are really for no other purpose than to subvert and make ridiculous the national prohibition act.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS AT THE ATLANTA MEETING.

SPEAKERS at the National Farm Bureau convention include Secretary Wallace, of the United States Department of Agriculture, Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, and Senator William S. Kenyon, of Iowa, Hon. Bernard Baruch, Clifford Thorne, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, C. H. Gustafson, president of the U. S. Grain Growers, Inc., C. J. Fawcett, head of the American Farm Bureau Federation wool marketing department, and other notables.

The problems of taxation, agricultural finance, transportation, cooperative marketing of grain, live stock, and wool marketing, will be discussed by the best men in those fields of organized agriculture. Secretary Wallace is to speak on the topic, "The Agricultural Outlook." Senator Kenyon will discuss "The Agricultural Bloc and Other Blocs."

The Choosing of a Farm Home

There are Certain Essentials to Look For When Selecting a Farm Home

By R. G. Kirby

MANY of the most discouraging mistakes in the farming business are the result of buying farms without due investigation of their merits. A man can always see certain things about his own farm which he will miss in another farm. Association with his business brings out its weak points. If a farmer becomes discouraged he will magnify all the bad points of his own farm and at the same time see only the good things in a farm several miles away. This condition of mind frequently leads to quick changes that neither benefit the mental condition of the business farmer or his pocketbook.

From experience we have learned several of the things that it pays to consider when buying a farm. Trace the fences clear around the farm and note the condition of the wire and the posts. If repairs are needed, jot down their approximate cost. It is very exasperating trying to manage a stock farm without adequate fencing. Farmers who try it are constantly on their mettle trying to keep cows and hogs out of crops and beside the nerve-racking experience there is usually a lot of destruction unless good fences are built soon after moving to the farm.

The water supply is very important to the health of the family and a steady supply is needed for the stock. If the farm has a shallow dug well that goes dry every summer it pays to know that fact before buying the land.

It costs a lot of money to drive a deep well at present prices and during the hot summer months the cattle need a lot of water and a good well is an important asset in the business.

Not the roofs on the buildings. Many old farms have buildings shingled fifty years ago with a grade of shingles which were very fine. But they are often in worse condition than they look and you cannot tell how many leaks are present unless you visit the buildings on a very rain day. And real estate men for the convenience of themselves and passengers are apt to make most of their trips on sunny days. The first week after buying our farm we had to buy seventeen thousand shingles for the house, as a long hard rain followed by a careful inspection of the roof proved that those shingles were needed right away instead of in a year or two as we had figured on a sunny day.

A good road is a business asset, especially during the winter and on rainy days when a farmer can leave his work occasionally. Of course, it is useful in marketing at all seasons. If you are on a main road it brings chances to sell produce at the door. The only disadvantage of a main road is the amount of traffic at night. This is sometimes a nuisance when you are tired and wish to sleep and have three

or four visits from travellers who wish to call up the garage or borrow a pump, tire patch, quart of gas, gallon of engine oil, etc. I know some farmers on main roads who sometimes wish their farms were a little more secluded, possibly on a good side road about a quarter of a mile from the main line of traffic. I write this to emphasize that a very nice farm home can be built up on the side road. It does not have to be on the main line as there are some disadvantages to such a location as well as the advantages.

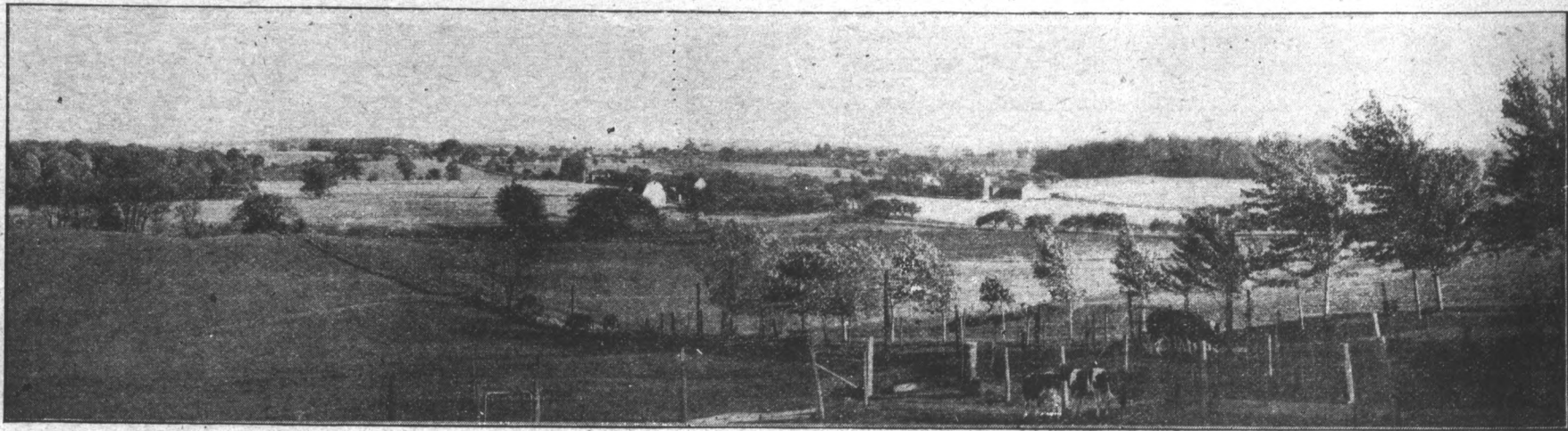
A farm near good churches and schools has an added value. The family with small children may buy a farm far from the school and then find that their location is quite a handicap when the children arrive at school age. In many sections the consolidated schools with their auto busses have helped solve the problem for farmers who do not live within easy walking distance of a school.

The distance to a good market city is of great importance. If you sell truck, small fruit and poultry products you will usually have better luck near a good city. If you are to be a live stock and grain farmer you can locate on land at a greater distance and still make money if you have good luck. The farms near a city usually cost much more money than more distant

farms. The amount of money tied up in your land is of great importance in determining whether it is a business success or not.

The basis of a farm is good soil. You cannot have a few bits analyzed and know much about the crop-producing ability of the farm. It pays to see the crops on the land you expect to buy. Then visit with the neighbors and find out whether they are doing well and if the land in question is considered good. In a few short visits with the neighbors you will also learn whether you like the section or not. It means a lot to like the neighbors. Your best and dearest friends may live one hundred miles away but the neighbors down the road will be closest to you nearly all the time and handiest to depend upon if you tumble off the hay wagon or the barn burns or the baby is sick or you need help at threshing time. And their friendly visits every few days will mean more than a couple of hours every other year spent with the good friend that you loved many years ago.

When looking at a farm give the buildings a thorough study. Picture yourself using them day after day for three hundred and sixty-five days per year. If the arrangement of the stables seems awkward you might as well know it first as last. If you have not the capital for extensive improvements on buildings you must realize that you are buying the farm that you will have to use.



In Choosing a Farm you Choose also to Become a Part and Parcel of the Community in which the Farm is Located.

IN the way of introduction we will begin these notes with a brief description of the farm from whence comes their inspiration. And for fear that inspiration may lead us, in our enthusiasm, to overdraw the picture, let us state that looking at it through our eyes, the dearest, most attractive, most interesting little spot on the surface of the big earth is that encompassed by the boundaries of Francisco. When I tell you some day the story of the place which we call home, Francisco Farm, and recount the thrills, the aspirations, the discouragements, the triumphs that she has witnessed, you at least who have been through some of the hard places in life will understand better why she means so much to me. Through the eyes of the casual observer Francisco Farm will appear a typical central Michigan quarter-section farm, with a gently rolling, pleasing surface. Reasonably productive, fairly prosperous, thoroughly practical.

Building Equipment.

Her building equipment is modest, too modest in some respects for comfort. The barns are commodious and comfortable, the tenant house is a model, the big garage with room for the car, the tractor and the truck—

Francisco Farm Notes

By P. P. Pope

well, it is comparatively new and if there is anything wrong with it we haven't found it out yet. The sunlit hog house, of masonry construction, like the rat-proof corn cribs and the big tool shed are dreams only as yet, and the main dwelling is doomed to destruction, at least it was doomed to destruction a year or so ago. The wrecking bar was ready, the plans for the new house well in hand, including the latest in household conveniences, heating, lighting and power, when, lo! the price of wheat was severed in twain, labor doubled, and our bubble burst. No, we think we will not destroy the old house yet. We trust it will hold out along with the old tools, the old clothes and the old shoes until the dawn of better times.

Cropping System.

Her general plan of farming has been built with an idea of permanence around a system of live stock husbandry; firstly, because we have felt

that if the land over which we were to have dominion during the years of our activity was to pass on to posterity in as good condition as we found it, the aid of good live stock was necessary; and secondly, coming from a generation of live stock men and born with an inherent love for all animal life it was but the natural thing to do.

Usually two cash crops are raised to preserve the proper balance and avoid the risks of too close specialization. The accompanying diagram will show at a glance the layout of the fields and the rotation followed. The regular rotation of corn, beans, wheat, and clover in the four main fields is adhered to as closely as possible. The weather conditions sometimes interfere and cause some shifting, which you will hear about from time to time in these columns. The two smaller fields lying along the road each way from the buildings are kept in alfalfa as long as the stand can be maintain-

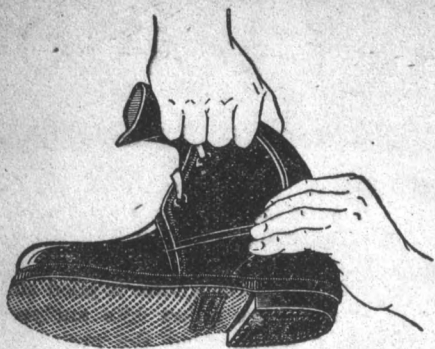
ed in good condition. When it fails they are plowed and planted to beets or beans or corn as the exigencies of the times may require, and these in turn followed by a spring grain crop and seeded again to alfalfa.

Soil Type.

The soil of Francisco Farm may be classed as clay loam somewhat variable, upon which originally grew mighty forests of hardwood. A few acres contain a rather liberal admixture of sand and still others run even into the muck. These acres are very few, however, and while they have been considered in the layout of the fields, they have had little influence in determining the plan of farming.

Live Stock.

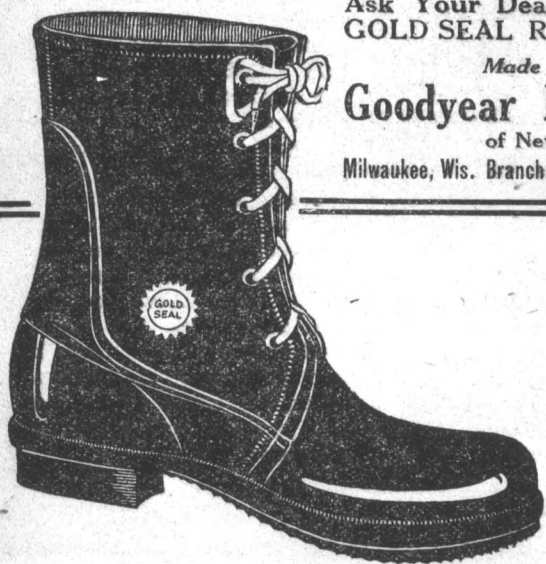
As stated above, the general plan of farming has been built around a system of live stock husbandry. The live stock of the farm has been the first consideration, and the live stock interests have centered largely around the growing and developing of beef cattle and hogs. Starting twenty years ago much attention was given to the grazing of yearling steers after roughing them through the winter. This proved a very remunerative practice, but our growing enthusiasm for greater quality, coupled with the increasing diffi-



You Can't Crack its Back!

NO amount of twisting or bending will crack the shaped back of a Goodyear RUSSIA Gummed-Duck shoe. Heavily reinforced, it is a regular stone wall against strains and abuse, yet wonderfully pliant and extremely easy on the feet as on y rubber can be. Made with tough, long-wearing double sole. Absolutely waterproof to its very top. Outwear three pair of ordinary rubber shoes.

Men who wear them say they are the greatest all-around farm shoes in the world. A member of the famous Goodyear GOLD-SEAL line—for years the largest selling rubber footwear in Michigan.



Ask Your Dealer For Genuine
GOLD SEAL Rubber Footwear

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Why guess about it— When you can know about it?

Suppose a guide said—

"This way there's a safe and pleasant road to your destination, with no risks or troubles on the way," and—

"That way there's a road that a good many have stalled on and turned back from, but you may get through."

Which would you take?

Postum is a thoroughly agreeable and satisfying meal-time drink, and you're sure that it's perfectly safe for health. Coffee contains drug qualities which disturb and harm the health of many.

Postum or coffee? Which road?

Why guess when you can know?

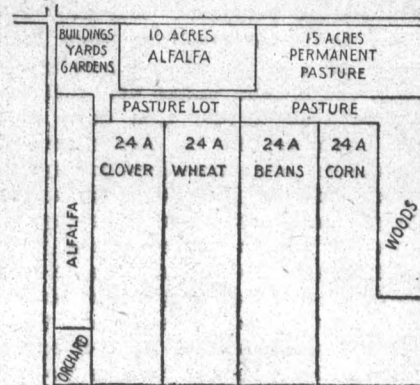
Postum comes in two forms: Instant Postum (in tins) made instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages of larger bulk, for those who prefer to make the drink while the meal is being prepared) made by boiling for 20 minutes. Sold by all grocers.

Postum for Health

"There's a Reason"

culty of securing it in native steers, has led gradually to their replacement by the present breeding herd of pure-bred Shorthorns.

It will be twenty years next spring since the first pure-bred Poland-China hog arrived on the farm. He was of the old-fashioned fancy type, with ears like a postage stamp, strictly in keeping with the show yard standards of those days and came from the well-known farm of the veteran breeder, L. W. Barnes, of Byron, Michigan. He did a lot of good to the hog population of the community and formed the beginning of an acquaintance that has led to friendly relations and business dealings that have continued up to the present day. His type has, of course,



Plan of Francisco Farm.

had to give way to the long, tall, extremely large, heavy-boned, big-litter kind in keeping with the popular conception of what a good hog ought to be. Such was the influence of the first pure-bred sire, that the female population of the swineherd rapidly lost caste and gave way entirely to the more efficient pure-bred producers. The farm is not an ideal hog farm, neither does our equipment or system of farming lend itself readily to the extensive production of hogs. We find that a fair-sized herd, around fifty or sixty head, usually works in conveniently, does not necessitate the purchase of a great amount of feed, and practically always proves profitable.

Eventually we hope to work out a plan that will enable us to handle a few sheep. We like them and feel that there is a niche on many Michigan farms that can be filled by sheep better than by any other class of farm animals. So far our little ventures in shepherding have been but temporary.

In a general way Francisco Farm must be considered successful. A self-made farm, so to speak. That is to say, funds from no other business have ever been used in her development, and her fields have steadily gained in productive power. She has each year made her full contribution to the support of civilization, and in addition sent the young folks to school and college. She has also paid in cash for practically all of the labor performed upon her. She is a plain, practical, commonsense farm, a demonstration of the practicability of business methods applied to farming.

It is from this source largely that these notes will be drawn, and if they may offer some inspiration, some hope, some encouragement from time to time, to the one who chances to read them, we shall feel that our efforts have been worth while.

ANNUAL FRUIT GROWERS' MEETING.

FOLLOWING announcement of the annual convention of the Michigan Horticultural Society at Grand Rapids on December 6-8, it is indicated that the number attending will this time be increased to nearly one thousand. T. A. Farrand, extension specialist at M. A. C., and secretary of the organization, has recently completed a swing about the chief fruit-growing sections of the state and he reports an unpre-

cedented interest in problems of fruit production and marketing. Many growers who have never before attended a meeting of the society have expressed their intentions of being on hand this year.

One of the most important matters to be brought before the meeting will be the report of the committee on experimental work recommending a few standard varieties for commercial planting in each section of the state. This committee was appointed nearly a year ago and has been cooperating with individual growers and the college in tests carried on at various orchards. Fruit men will be urged to limit their selection of varieties for future planting to lists presented by the committee.

Other vital problems to be discussed will be "Orchard and Small Fruit Fertilization," "The Possibilities in Pre-cooling and Cold Storage," "Spraying and Dusting," and "Insect and Disease Control."

There is some prospect that railroads will grant reduced fares for the benefit of persons traveling to the convention from any point in Michigan.

H.

RESULTS OF THE ALLEGAN COUNTY CAMPAIGN.

IMEDIATE benefits from the campaign were the forming of three cooperative cow-testing associations, securing of a long list of names of dairymen interested in the purchase of purebred sires or in forming community bull associations, and convincing the farmers of the necessity of testing their herds for tuberculosis. Professor Cox's lectures on alfalfa were driven home so forcefully with the aid of statistics that in all probability a larger acreage will be planted next spring and summer.

Eighty neighborhood meetings were held during the ten days on Allegan farms and approximately one thousand farmers attended these gatherings. The ten evening sessions drew out more than twelve hundred farmers. Both County Agriculturist Alfred Bepfall, of Allegan, and specialists from the Michigan Agricultural College who were on the tour, have expressed their entire satisfaction with the success of the campaign. In addition to meeting many farmers who seldom if ever attend the big farmer gatherings at the college each winter, the specialists greatly benefit through rubbing elbows with the rank and file of Michigan dairymen and seeing firsthand their problems and learning from them their views and experiences on dairy problems.

EGG PRODUCTION LOW THIS FALL.

PERHAPS the lightest fall egg production in the last decade is being gathered in Michigan this fall. Figures compiled by packers in western Michigan, where some of the leading poultry counties in the state are located indicate that the fresh egg receipts this fall have been forty per cent less than a year ago and fifty per cent less than last January. Production fell off sharply late in September and continued its downward course into November when many of the hens began recovering from the molting period and the young pullets commenced to lay. Quotations on fresh eggs in Grand Rapids advanced ten cents a dozen in one week. All through October, however, quotations this year were from fifteen to twenty cents a dozen under those a year ago, but during the first week in November, with receipts still low and the demand growing stronger, bids worked up three to five cents a day until the market reached a level that was two to three cents a dozen higher than Chicago.

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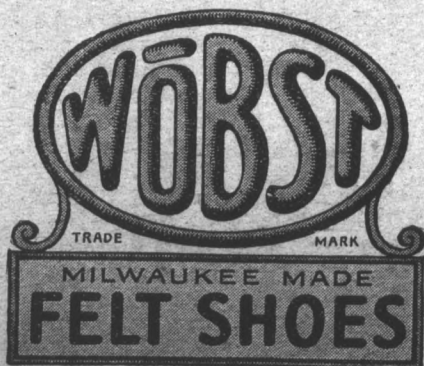


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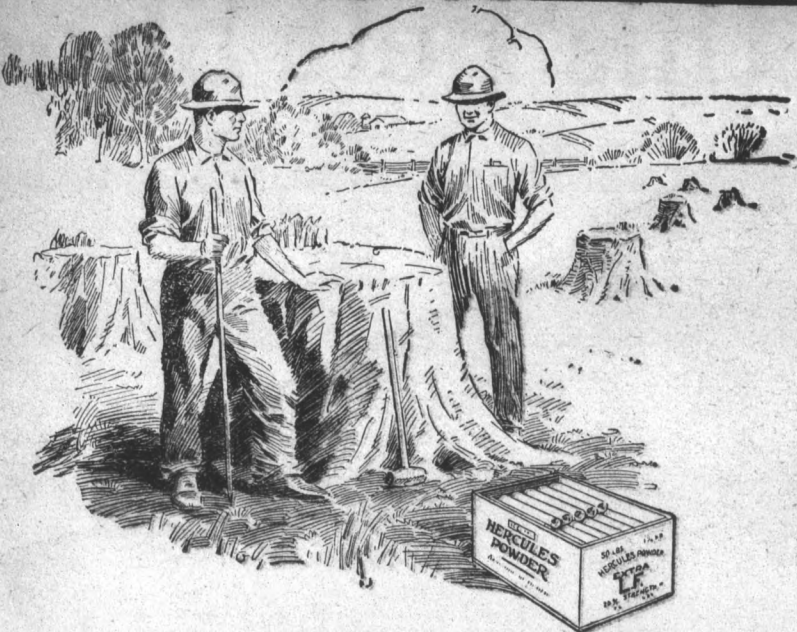


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ENTIRETY PROPERTY.

A neighbor of mine came here a few years ago and bought a farm under a land contract and in the meantime worked the land and paid for it. All legal transactions and business were done in his name. There was a joint deed or agreement between him and his wife. They did not get along very well. He left her and the farm all clear from any obligations, with the idea that the children would derive the benefits from it. The wife wants to sell the farm. Can she give any legal title without his consent? Could she sell half of the farm and give a legal title?—D. H. P.

This property is held by what is known in law as an estate by entirety. And one of the peculiar incidents of such a title is that neither party can make any contract binding on any interest in the property without the other joining in it.—J. R. R.

DEFENSE TO NOTE.

I bought a cow and separator at a public auction sale and after paying my note for same, I found that there is a chattel mortgage against them. Do I have to pay the note and besides give up the cow and separator? The property in question was advertised for six days previous to the day of sale and the one holding said mortgage knew it. Would you please advise me what steps to take?—J. C.

If the note is in the hands of the original payee, or is not negotiable, or if the holder knew when he took it of the proposed defense, it is a defense for so much to show the amount of the mortgage. If the note is in the hands of an indorsee in due course, such defenses are barred, and the maker must have recourse to action against the payee.—J. R. R.

MODEL COW STALL.

Would you tell me or send me instructions, how to make the model cow stalls?—B. M.

The philosophy of the model cow stall is to furnish the cow with a clean bed to lie on and compel her to lie on it. The grain and ensilage manger is on a level with the floor of the stall, twenty inches above that the hay or roughage manger begins, that is only six inches wide at the bottom, the side next to the alley being boarded up tight while the side next to the stable slants back at an angle of forty-five degrees and is made of four-inch cleats put on four inches apart. The bottom of this hay manger is a 2x4 or a 2x6 and the slats are nailed to this. The real important feature of the stall is a 2x4 placed edgewise across the stall just in front of the cow's hind feet, which forms the back part of the bed for the cow to lie on, the cement manger furnishing the front part. This is to be filled with sawdust or dry earth or straw. To determine where this 2x4 should be placed, watch the cow place her hind feet when she is eating grain out of the lower manger. The 2x4 should be placed just in front of her hind feet, therefore the cow cannot get her feet onto her bed. When she is eating hay, the slanting rack compels her to step back and the droppings are deposited far enough beyond so that she does not soil her feet. When she wants to lie down, she has to step up and lie on this bed or else she must lie right across this 2x4. Now and then there is a cow that you really have to educate to go to bed, but only a small percentage of them, as it is nothing for a cow to step slightly ahead when she goes to lie down.

The cow can be tied with a chain around her neck stapled to one side of the stall, or she can be tied with a

halter fastened to the manger. This makes little difference. You can give her liberty to back up and take as much exercise as the stall will permit, but when she lies down she must lie on this clean bed. Cows have been kept continually in the same stall the year around without having their udder or side or flanks soiled a particle by the filth of the stable.—C. C. L.

MEALY BUG ON HOUSE PLANTS.

What is affecting my house plants and what can I do for them? There is a sort of bug on them which looks like a carpet bug, only it is white, almost a mouldy color.—Mrs. G. Z.

A number of different house-plants are subject to the attack of a small white insect known as the mealy bug. They commonly congregate in the axils of the leaves and among the main veins on the under sides of the leaves. The adults are really of a cream-color, heavily dusted with a fine powdery substance.

When the female is ready to deposit her eggs she settles her long sucking mouthparts into the plant tissue, and becomes stationary, at least for a time. Here she secretes a white cottony mass or nest in which, on careful examination, a great number of small cream-colored eggs are to be found. There are a number of generations each year.

The following methods have proved to be satisfactory to a degree: Fill a washtub, two-thirds full of warm soapsuds (soft-water and ivory soap is best), and in this give the infested plants a thorough bath, being careful to loosen all egg-masses. The addition of nicotine at the rate of a teaspoonful to a pint of the suds, increases the effectiveness of this bath. After this the plant should be rinsed in clear warm water.—E. McD.

SWEET CLOVER FOR PASTURE.

I wish to sow about six acres of sweet clover for pasture next year. Knowing you have had good success I am writing you in regard to a few of the details. Is it near enough like alfalfa so that I can follow the same methods I have with alfalfa viz: Fall plow, work well into June and seed? This field is rough and of a light clay order. I expect to draw marl and cover at the rate of two yards per acre. Will the frost act on the marl drawn and piled on the field so that I can sow next spring with a lime sower? Is there any danger in pasturing sweet clover too short after the first year? If it gets a good top, should one pasture any the first year?

We believe you will get very good results if you seed sweet clover by the method described above. As a general rule, sweet clover is seeded with a nurse crop. Since sweet clover occupies the land only two years, farmers do not usually feel justified in spending as much time and money in losing the use of the land in preparing the seed-bed for sweet clover; however, if the land is rough and it is not advisable to seed oats or barley, the land may be prepared and seeded in June.

Sweet clover is proving a very valuable pasture crop under Michigan conditions. It should be pastured early enough in the season that a coarse, rank growth will not develop. However, if a few plants are allowed to mature seed toward the end of the season it will help in prolonging the stand. If a good top growth is secured the first season, judicious pasturing will not injure the stand.

To get a bushel of ear corn, divide the cubic feet in the bin by two and a half.

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Keeps Water at 70° Stock drink more, gain faster. Soon pays for itself in greater gains and bigger milk yields. Agents wanted.

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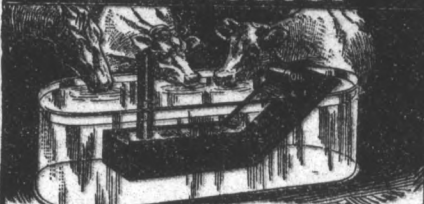
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EMPIRE NON-FREEZABLE HOG WATERER Heavy galvanized iron—70 gal. capacity. Oil burner directly under trough—guaranteed not to freeze. Keeps water warm at a small cost. Keeps hogs healthy—fatten faster on the home feed.

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with this wonderful new Libbey Automatic Water Bowl. Animal moves lever, opening water valve, when it starts to drink. Lever swings back, closing valve, when animal stops drinking.

15% More Milk Milk is 87% water, and cows cannot give their greatest yield unless they have plenty of water constantly within reach. Farmers who use Libbey Bowls report an increase of 15% to 20%, which soon pays for the bowls.

Libbey Automatic Water Bowls are the most sanitary and successful ever invented. Each bowl controls its own water supply, operated entirely by cow, and may be put at different heights, or in any stall or pen. No float tank required. Cannot overflow; cannot get out of order. Almost no water left in bowl to become stagnant. They save labor and feed and increase milk. Prevent spread of contagious diseases, as each cow has her own bowl and no water can pass from one to another, as with old-style bowls. Very simple and easy to install. Write for circular and prices, also FREE DAILY MILK AND FEED RECORD.

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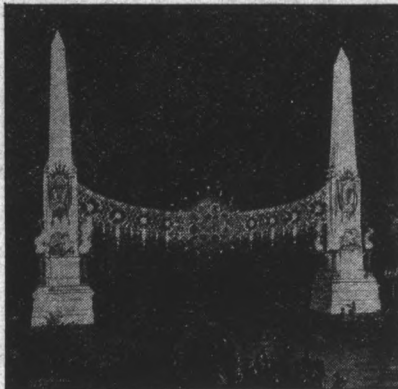
FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free. Electric Wheel Co., 35 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

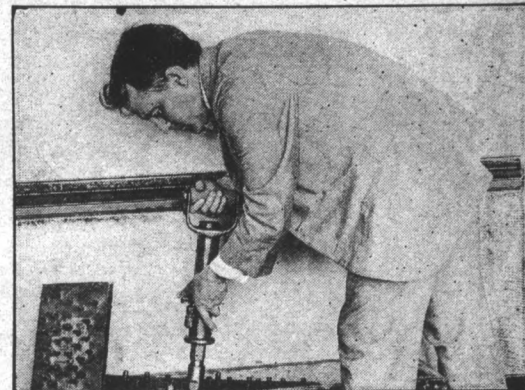
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



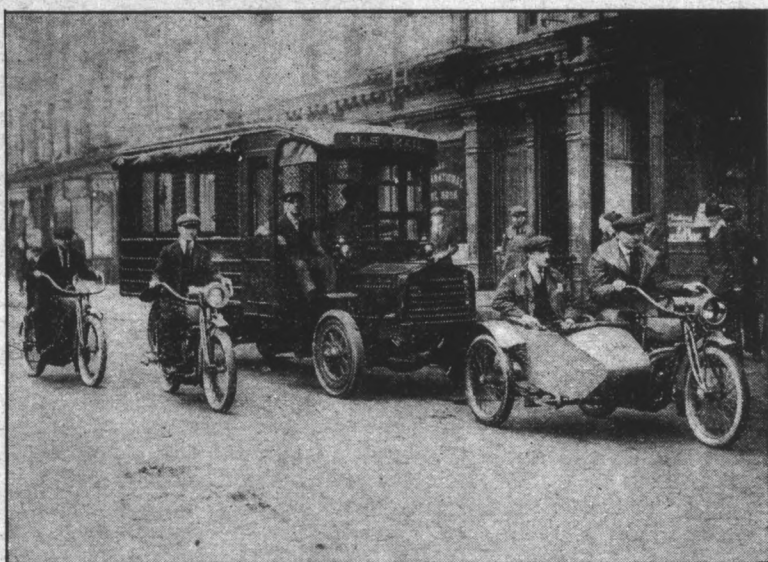
A "bobbing" barber employed on an Atlantic liner.



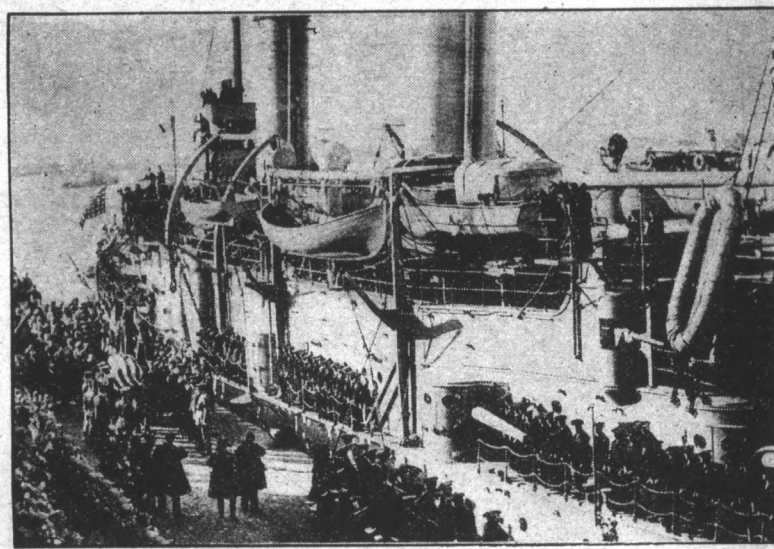
The Arms Conference portal at Washington, D. C.



A new gun that may be used for shooting or riveting purposes.



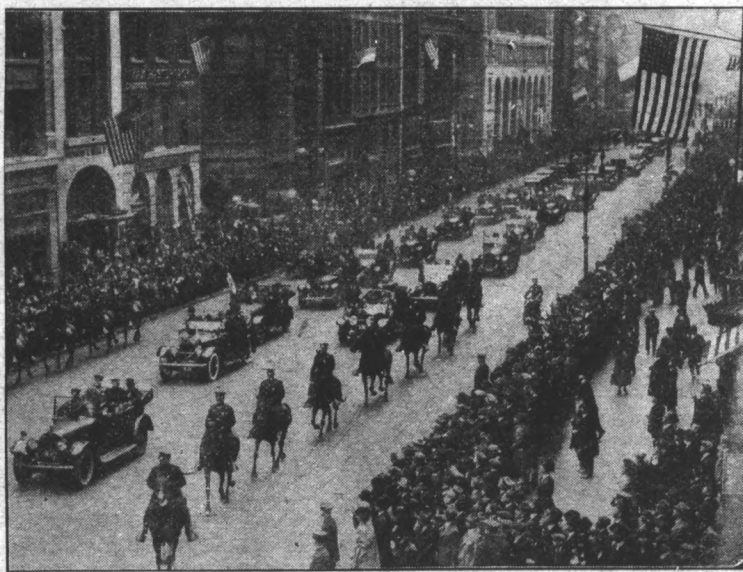
How Uncle Sam guards the mail in New York City after the million and a half dollar robbery in that city.



The body of America's "unknown soldier" being placed on cruiser Olympic for transport to the United States.



The first limit bag of the California duck season.



New York crowds welcome Marshall Foch, the famous French General, as he appears in the parade along Fifth Avenue.



The queen of cotton in her \$5,000 gown.



Lillian Tucker, known on the the stage as the "Greek Goddess," weds wealthy New York politician.



Mrs. Caruso, widow of the great tenor, and her daughter, return to America after his funeral in Italy.

THE BLIND MAN'S EYES

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

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CHAPTER X.

The Blind Man's Eyes.

HALF an hour later, Connery unlocked the door of Eaton's compartment, entered and closed the door behind him. He had brought in Eaton's traveling bag and put it down.

"You understand," said the conductor, "that when a train is stalled like this it is considered as if under way. So I have local police power, and I haven't exceeded my rights in putting you under arrest."

"I don't recall that I have questioned your right," Eaton answered rather shortly.

"I thought you might question it now. I'm going to search you. Are you going to make trouble or needn't I send for help?"

"I'll help you." Eaton took off his coat and vest and handed them over. The conductor put them on a seat while he felt over his prisoner for weapons or other concealed objects. Eaton handed him a pocket-knife, and the key to his traveling-bag—he had no other keys—from his trousers pockets. The conductor discovered nothing else. He found a pencil—but no papers or memorandum book—a plain gold watch, unengraved, and a bill-fold containing seven hundred dollars in United States bank-notes in the vest. Connery wrote out a receipt for the money and handed it to his prisoner. He returned the other articles. In the coat, the conductor found a handkerchief and in another pocket the torn scraps of the telegram delivered to Eaton in his berth.

"That's the one we had the fuss over in the dining car," Eaton volunteered, as the conductor began fitting the scraps together.

"You forgot to completely destroy it, eh?"

"What was the use?" Eaton took up the other's point of view. "You had a copy anyway."

"You might have wanted to get rid of it since the discovery of the murder."

"Murder?"

"I guess it's the same thing." The conductor dropped the scraps into an envelope and put it in his pocket. He examined the coat for a tailor's name.

"That coat was copied by a Chinaman in Amoy from the coat I had before. Before the new one was made, I took out the name of the other tailor so it wouldn't be copied too," Eaton remarked in explanation of the lack of any mark. Connery handed back the coat, went out and locked the door behind him.

Eaton opened his traveling bag and checked over the contents. He could tell that everything in it had been again carefully examined, but nothing more had been taken except the small Chinese-English dictionary; that was

now gone. There had been nothing in the bag to betray any other identity than the one he had given. Eaton put the bag away and went back to his seat by the window.

The clear, bright day was drawing toward its dusk; there had been no movement or attempt to move the train all day. About six o'clock, as people began passing forward to the diner, Connery appeared again with a waiter from the dining car bearing a tray with dinner.

"This is 'on' the Department of Justice, Conductor?" Eaton tried to ask lightly.

"The check is a dollar twenty. If you want this, I'll charge it against your money which I have."

"Make it a dollar, forty-five then," Eaton directed. "And remember the waiter."

The black boy grinned and spread the table.

"How is Mr. —" Eaton began.

"Dorne?" Connery put in sharply.

"Thanks," said Eaton. "I understand. How is he?"

Connery did not answer, and with the waiter left him, locking him in again. At ten, Connery came once more with the porter of the car, and the conductor stood by silently while the porter made up the berth. Eaton went to bed with the car absolutely still, with only the wall of snow outside his window and no evidence of any one about but a subdued step occasionally passing his door. Though he had had nothing to do all the long, lonely hours of the evening but to think, Eaton lay awake thinking. He understood definitely now that whatever action was to be taken following his admission of his presence at Warden's, a charge of murder or of assault to kill—dependent upon whether Santoine died or seemed likely to recover—would be made against him at the first city they reached after the train had started again. He would be turned over to the police; inquiry would be made; then—he shrank from going further with these thoughts.

The night again was very cold; it was clear, with stars shining; toward midnight wind came; but little snow drifted now; for the cold had frozen a crust. In the morning, from somewhere over the snow-covered country, a man and a boy appeared at the top of the shining bank beside the train, the dining car, where, apparently, they had walked beside the sleepers to disposed of whatever they had brought in the bags they carried; they came back along the cars and then disappeared.

As he watched them, Eaton felt the desperate impulse to escape through

the window and follow them; but he knew he surely would be seen; and even if he could get away unobserved, he would freeze; his overcoat and hat had been kept by Connery. The conductor came after a time and let in the porter, who unmade the berth and carried away the linen; and later, Connery came again with the waiter bringing breakfast. He had brought a magazine, which he dropped upon the seat beside Eaton; and he stood by until Eaton had breakfasted and the dishes were carried away.

"Want to talk yet?" he asked.

"No."

"Is there anything else you want?" he asked.

"I'd like to see Miss Santoine."

Connery turned away.

"You will tell Miss Santoine I have something I want to say to her?" Eaton asked more definitely.

Connery turned back. "If you've anything to say, tell it to me," he bade curtly.

"It will do no good to tell it to you. Will you tell her what I asked?"

"No," said Connery.

At noon, when they brought Eaton's luncheon, he repeated his request and was again refused; but less than an hour afterward Connery came to his door again, and behind Connery, Eaton saw Harriet Santoine and Avery. Eaton jumped up, and as he saw the girl's pale face, the color left his own.

"Miss Santoine has asked to speak to you," Connery announced; and he admitted Harriet Santoine and Avery, and himself remaining outside in the aisle, closed the door upon them.

"How is your father?" Eaton asked the girl.

"He seems just the same; at least, I can't see any change, Mr. Eaton." She said something to Avery, who nodded; then she sat down opposite Eaton, and Avery seated himself on the arm of the seat beside her.

"Can Dr. Sinclair see any difference?" Eaton asked.

"Dr. Sinclair will not commit himself except to say that so far as he can tell, the indications are favorable. He seems to think—" The girl choked; but when she went on, her blue eyes were very bright and her lips did not tremble. "Dr. Sinclair seems to think, Mr. Eaton, that father was found just in time, and that whatever chance he has for recovery came from you. Mr. Avery and I had passed by the berth; other people had gone by. Sometimes father had insomnia and wouldn't get to sleep till late in the morning; so I—and Mr. Avery too—would have left him undisturbed until noon. Dr. Sinclair says that if he had been left as

long as that, he would have had no chance at all for life."

"He has a chance, then, now?"

"Yes; but we don't know how much. The change Dr. Sinclair is expecting may be either for better or worse. I—I wanted you to know, Mr. Eaton, that I recognize—that the chance father may have come through you, and that I am trying to think of you as the one who gave him the chance."

The warm blood flooded Eaton's face and he bowed his head. She, then, was not wholly hostile to him; she had not been completely convinced by Avery.

"What was it you wanted to tell Miss Santoine?" Avery challenged.

"What did Miss Santoine want to tell me?"

"What she has just told you."

Eaton thought for a moment. The realization that had come to him just now that something had kept the girl from condemning him as Avery and Connery had condemned him, and that somehow, for some reason, she must have been fighting within herself to-day and last night against the proof of his guilt, flushed him with gratitude and changed the attitude he had thought it was going to be necessary for him to take in this talk with her. As he looked up, her eyes met his; then she looked quickly away. Avery moved impatiently and repeated his question:

"What was it you wanted to say?"

"Are they looking for any one, Miss Santoine—any one besides me in connection with the attack upon your father?"

She glanced at Avery and did not answer. Avery's eyes narrowed. "We are quite satisfied with what we have been doing," he answered.

"Then they are not looking, Miss Santoine?"

Her lips pressed together, and again it was Avery who answered. "We have not said so."

"I must assume it, then," Eaton said to the girl without regarding Avery. "I have been watching as well as I could since they shut me up here, and I have listened, but I haven't found any evidence that anything more is being done. So I'm obliged to assume that nothing is being done. The few people who know about the attack on your father are so convinced and satisfied that I am the one who did it that they aren't looking any further. Among the people moving about on the train, the—the man who made the attack is being allowed to move about; he could even leave the train, if he could do so without being seen and was willing to take his chance in the snow; and when the train goes on, he certainly will leave it!"

Harriet Santoine turned questioningly to Avery again.

(Continued next week).

AL ACRES—Slim Makes a Fool of Himself Trying to Fool the Cow.

—By Frank R. Leet



RURAL EDUCATION.

IN the Michigan Farmer of October 22, a correspondent calls attention to the high quality of those trained in rural schools, notwithstanding the manifest and disgraceful limitations of these schools. The school building is regularly the worst habitation in its neighborhood; the school grounds are the most cheerless landscape. Rural teachers are commonly believed not to hold enviable positions. Yet when a boy or a girl goes from a rural school to high school and college, the student seems to have more than an average chance of making a superior record.

Rural schools are frightfully in need of better support, financial and moral. Our neighborhood school should be a



worthy symbol of the best that is in us. Nevertheless, what the country does for its children is done outside the school more than inside; the best of rural education is farm life. Most adults in city or in country who had the advantages of rural childhood would testify that the education that inspires and guides their work and their life was given them more by the farm and the farm home than by the school. Froebel, one of the greatest of educators, said that the school is an imperfect substitute for the home. We need the school because of the limitations of our homes; but the school also has limitations, and rural education would be poor indeed if farm life itself were not helpful to children.

Cities make lavish expenditures for schools; but money does not buy what a country child gets from fields, gardens and woods, from the society of farm animals, from machines, from the many trades that farmers must practice more or less, from the reality of life in a farm home. Country schools can be much better than they are; but the best of country preparation for higher schooling or for living is education that even illiterate parents may give better than any teachers. The country has many educational advantages that cities can not buy. Many a city family would have done well to move to the country "for the education of the children."

In these times when farming is destroyed in parts of the world and elsewhere is struggling for life not very hopefully, it is well to realize that farming feeds the world's bodies and the world's souls also. It gave Washington and Lincoln to America; they were unschooled but not uneducated. Out of Nazareth a good thing comes, out of Galilee a prophet comes. The country needs better elementary schools and access to higher schools that lead toward farming rather than away from it, higher schools comparable to those of Denmark, built on farm life rather than on school credits. The country has urgent needs, but even now it does something; it may be educating another Washington or Lincoln.—W. M. FARMER.

SUNSHINE HOLLOW.

Flora Wacker has been taking a fat-reducing remedy and has increased to 250 pounds, according to the meat market scales. But Flora's husband says he don't let her bake biscuits yet as she is too light for heavy work.



"Coal" Cash or "Free Air"

Old King Coal is an expensive hand. Old Man Air works for nothing.

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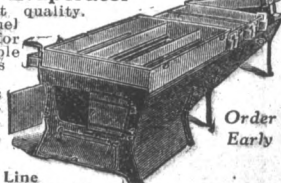
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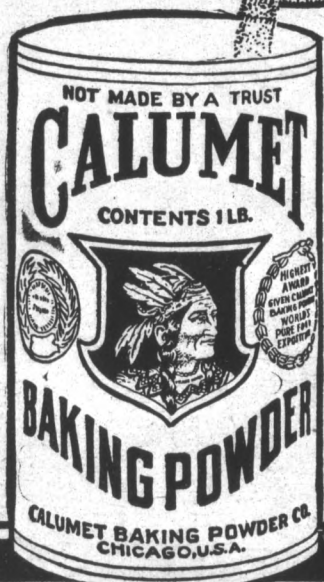


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Woman's Interests

How to Organize a Club

HOW can we start a woman's club?" asks a northern reader.

The first step would be to invite every woman in the neighborhood to attend an organization meeting in some central place, the schoolhouse, church, grange hall, or some home. The woman, or women, taking the lead in forming the club should have some idea in mind before extending the invitations, and if it is desired to have some formality, should be provided with a book on parliamentary law. Fox, is followed by most Michigan clubs, and has been adopted by the General Federation of Women's Clubs. A copy of the book may be obtained

If your county has a home agent, she will assist.

Among the bulletins which may be secured at Washington by writing the Superintendent of Documents, are Milk and its Value in the Home, No. 1207; How to Select Foods, No. 1, What the Body Needs, No. 2, Cereals, No. 3, Foods Rich in Proteins. The Michigan Agricultural College also sends helpful bulletins, among them being Rules for Planning the Family Dietary.

Household management might be studied by the aid of bulletins, such as Farm Home Conveniences, Home Laundering, a Well-planned Kitchen, Floors and Floor Coverings, etc. The college specialist on household management, who is also to be secured for lectures and organization meetings, is Miss Edna V. Smith.

Clothing and textiles interest many, and in this connection would come instruction in how to tell the various fabrics, linen, cotton, wool and silk, the removal of stains, care of clothes, and use of patterns, etc. Miss Helen Arms, clothing specialist of the college, would assist in this line of work. All these specialists may be secured without charge to the club, if a sufficient number of women are interested in the work.

Since the life is more than meat and the body than raiment, it is inadvisable to confine all the club programs to a study of household matters. Especially now that women are voting and being called on juries they must know something about the government of their country. The League of Women Voters will give help on forcing programs which take up the study of civic, state or national questions. The address is 628 Pingree Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

Ten minutes of each meeting might be profitably spent in practicing parliamentary law. Few people, either men or women, know how to put a motion properly or how to second one. It would be wise to spend a part of the club dues in purchasing four or five books on parliamentary law to be studied by the members, and then to spend a little time at each meeting in demonstrating the things you have been studying.

Clubs wishing concrete suggestions for programs may write this department at any time for help. Please state exactly what subject you wish outlined, how often the club meets, and what books you have available for study.

LONESOME TOWN.

Have you ever lived in Lonesome Town.

With nobody there but yourself,
And a lot of dusty memories,

Like library books on a shelf;
Where your spectral past will gibe at you,

As you shiver, and cringe, and quail,
And tell you all the mistakes you've made,

And boast that it knew you would fail?

A weary old town is Lonesome Town,
As lone as lone can be;

I hate the smell of the musty place,
For it never was meant for me.

I need the touch of a loving hand
And a sky that is always blue,

With Laughter and Love for company,
And a Pal—who is just like you.

John De Witt.



Mrs. Henry Curran Assists Husband in New York Mayoralty Campaign.

by writing Mrs. Emma A. Fox, care the Twentieth Century Club, Detroit, Michigan. Roberts' Rules of Order are also largely followed.

When the women gather, a leader should arise, call the gathering to order, and suggest that a temporary chairman and secretary be chosen. These will serve until permanent officers are elected. There should be a president, vice-president, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, and if dues are charged, a treasurer. There should be dues of some amount if only five cents, as there are always small incidental expenses in connection with every club.

After the election of permanent officers the president takes charge, committees should be appointed, and the nature of the work to be done decided upon. A committee on constitution and by-laws, a program committee and a social committee are necessary standing committees.

There is usually little else to be done at the first meeting, though other subjects pertaining to local conditions may come up for discussion. At the second meeting, the committees should report, and their reports be considered.

There are numerous subjects of study which farm women can take up and carry on alone with but little expense. Of these nutrition is first in importance. The department of agriculture furnishes many bulletins on the subject, and the Michigan Agricultural College has many more. If desired the extension department will send a food specialist to help the club get started, Miss Muriel Hopkins, who has recently taken charge of the work.

The Most Beautiful Book

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE gospel of Luke has been called the most beautiful book in the world. This is high praise, but when one reads Luke understandingly, he is very likely to join the chorus of those who praise him. The gospel of Mark has been called the gospel of Peter, because Mark was a friend of Peter, and got much of the material for his gospel from the lips of the hardy fisherman. In the same way, Luke's gospel has been called the gospel of Paul. Luke and Paul were friends of many years' standing. They traveled together, studied together, suffered together, witnessed together for their Lord. The great influence of Saint Paul shines out in the pages of Luke, every now and then. Some verses are very similar to some in the Epistles of Paul.

The beginning of the third gospel is most interesting and modern. The author of the "most beautiful book" tells us how he came to write the memoirs of Christ. He says that a number of other persons had written lives of Christ, or had started to write, and so he had made a careful study of all the facts from the very beginning. Having arranged his material, he writes his book.

MANY things are told by Luke we get nowhere else. Take the birth and childhood of Christ. Nowhere else do we learn that an aged priest, Zechariah, is the father of John the Baptist and that John the Baptist was a distant relative of Christ. It is an impressive scene where Zechariah enters the dimly lighted holy of holies, and there, alone in the silent sanctuary sees the form of an angelic presence, and hears a voice that tells him he is to be the father of a great prophet, a veritable Elijah, like unto the great prophets of old. In like manner, Mary is told that she is to be the mother of One, who will be called the Son of the Most High. All this material is found in Luke only. No other gospel records it. Songs follow. Indeed, Luke is the most musical of all the New Testament writers. Mary breaks out into a hymn of praise, known for centuries as the Magnificat, beginning with the sweet words, "My soul doth magnify the Lord, And my spirit hath rejoiced in God my Savior." And after her, Zechariah, the father of John the Baptist likewise breaks forth into song. And a little farther on appear the angels, singing to the shepherd, "Glory be to God in the highest heavens, and on earth peace among men who please Him!"

This has been called the gospel to the Gentiles. If Matthew wrote especially for the benefit of the Jews, Luke wrote for the Gentiles. His outlook has the universal sweep. It includes all mankind. For instance, that most wonderful parable, the parable of the good Samaritan, is found in Luke only. And the best known of all Christ's parables, the one called the parable of the prodigal son, is likewise peculiar to Luke. Think of that parable for a moment. It is usually called, the parable of the prodigal son, but a better title would be, the parable of the loving father, for the father is the greatest figure in it. Picture, if you can, the son as representing the Gentiles, who had, in all the nations, wandered far from the Father's house. They are invited back, and no matter how far they may have strayed, the Father awaits them. There is a place for them in the bosom of God. And think of the elder son, he who was so jealous and irritated that he would not join in the feast, as the Jews. Thus this strangely beautiful piece of teaching has a dou-

ble meaning, and it is not surprising that this has been called the gospel of the Gentiles.

THIS is the gospel of an educated man. Luke was a physician. He was probably the most thoroughly educated of the four authors of the gospels. Luke is thorough in his search for facts. His dates are accurate, he devotes time and patience in ascertaining the exact facts of which he writes. He loves to present truth by contrasts. Again and again two characters are set side by side, by way of antithesis. There are two annunciations, one to Zechariah, which he does not believe, and one to Mary, which she does believe. Two people greet the infant Christ, an old man first, then an old woman. When Christ is at a feast, two people stand out prominently, Simon, who is rude to his Guest, and Mary who shows her love for Him. There is the rich man over against Lazarus, the Pharisee over against the publican, the sleepy neighbor versus the gracious God. This is also the gospel of childhood, and the gospel of womanhood. Only Luke tells of the childhood of Christ. Matthew and Mark relate that little children were brought to Christ, but only Luke states that they were babes. It was of babies, helpless and innocent, of whom He said, "of such is the kingdom of God." Woman owes Christianity everything. Where there is no Christianity, woman still holds an inferior position. And in these latter days, when woman is stepping out more and more into prominence in business and professional life, when women are operating big farms, and now that the ballot is open to women as well as men, all over the United States, this book ought to have a particular appeal. The gospel tells more about women than the other three gospels combined.

It is also the gospel for the poor. "The poor ye have always with you," we are told, and in spite of all modern political systems and social theories, it seems to be so. In the very beginning, when Mary breaks out into her immortal song of thanksgiving, she says, "The hungry hath He filled with good things; and the rich he hath sent empty away." The only people who are told of the birth of the Messiah are shepherds, watching their flocks at night. When the days of purification were ended, and the parents made their sacrifice in the temple, according to the ancient law, they offered a pair of turtle doves, or two young pigeons, the sacrifice of the very poor. Luke says that at the first sermon preached by our Lord, He said, "He anointed me to preach good tidings to the poor." In the parable of Dives and Lazarus, the beggar has the advantage at last. Luke teaches very insistently that if a man be rich, he must use his wealth aright, otherwise it will be a snare to him. But not only is this the gospel of the poor, but of the outcasts. The ostracized, the down-and-out has a place, in the kingdom, if he will accept it. The prodigal son is welcomed home. Zaccheus the publican is honored by a visit of Christ, though many would not have passed under his roof. "This is the gospel in which the crucified criminal, a coarse bandit who was given up by the state as a hopeless case, and was paying the penalty of his many crimes, walked straight into paradise with the sinless Lord. In this gospel the harlot and the criminal, the prodigal and the pariah, of whatever class or condition, are freely offered the society and the service of the purest and the best."



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1 cup Lily White Flour. 2 level teaspoons baking powder. 1 tablespoon fat. 1 teaspoon salt. Sift dry material together. Mix fat into flour with fork or knife. Make into soft dough with sweet milk. Use hand to mould in shape: cut with biscuit cutter or knife and bake in quick oven.

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Our Boys' and Girls' Page

A Successful Duroc Breeder

By Johnny

IN the spring of 1919 the first pig clubs of Eaton county were started.

They were organized under the direction of former County Agent T. A. Farrand, and later were taken charge of by the present farm bureau force, R. E. Decker and R. W. Tenny.

Four clubs were started that year. Three selecting the Poland China breed and one the Duroc. Nothing was unusual about this or about the fact that a certain boy joined the Duroc club on the same basis as many others. There were no pure-bred hogs on the farm, at the time his pig was brought home. He gave his pig ordinary care that year and showed her along with the rest of the pigs from his club, at the county fair in the fall—but without success. He took her home, and the next spring she gave birth to a litter of pigs. It was a small litter but they grew and when fall came he decided to take his best gilt to the fair. She was shown to first place, and won for him a high-class Duroc gilt, offered by the Michigan Duroc Breeders' Association. In the meantime the original sow, with which he had started club work became so weak on her feet as to make it unwise to keep her for a breeder any longer, so she was sold to the butcher.

But the winning of the gilt prize at the fair gave the hero of our story a new enthusiasm. That year he was made leader of his local club. It was this same fall that he entered the judging contests, but was not able to win. But he did not become discouraged or give up, he was determined more than ever to win next year, and he did.

This fall he easily made the team which represented his county at the State Fair judging contest. He won the highest honors in all-round judging—a trip to the International, and highest in judging dairy cattle—a trip to the National Dairy Show in Minnesota. These are no small honors, but they are only the beginning.

When the local fair was held he was present with two gilts and two boars. Thirty-eight Duroc gilts were driven out in the club class. It was a very strong class, with pigs representing several of the larger breeders of the state. It was a gilt belonging to our hero that placed first, and won for him

the highest honors in any live stock contest at the fair. This gilt's dam was the first prize gilt a year ago in the same contest, and bred, raised, and shown by our friend.

This is only a part of the winning and honors which he has achieved. Yet he has attained no more than any farmer boy, by joining a live stock club, working hard, and knowing no such thing as defeat. The only investment he has made was the price paid for the original animal, as a pig. All the feed he has had a hand in growing on his father's farm.

His success he owes to an everlasting determination to succeed, hard work, backed up by lots of nerve and "pep," and to the people of his home county who see fit to employ a full time club leader, to his own helpers and workers.

The name of this young stock breeder is already a household word among club members. If you have not already guessed it for the benefit of those few, he is Sidney B. Phillips, leader of the Brookfield Pig Club in Eaton county.

DON'T TRAP TOO EARLY.

THERE is only one excuse—a poor one for all concerned—for trapping too early. The excuse is, of course, that some other trapper may get ahead of you.

But where the trapper hasn't any competition—on his own farm, for instance—or where an agreement can be reached to wait, the taking of furs at the right time will bring far larger returns.

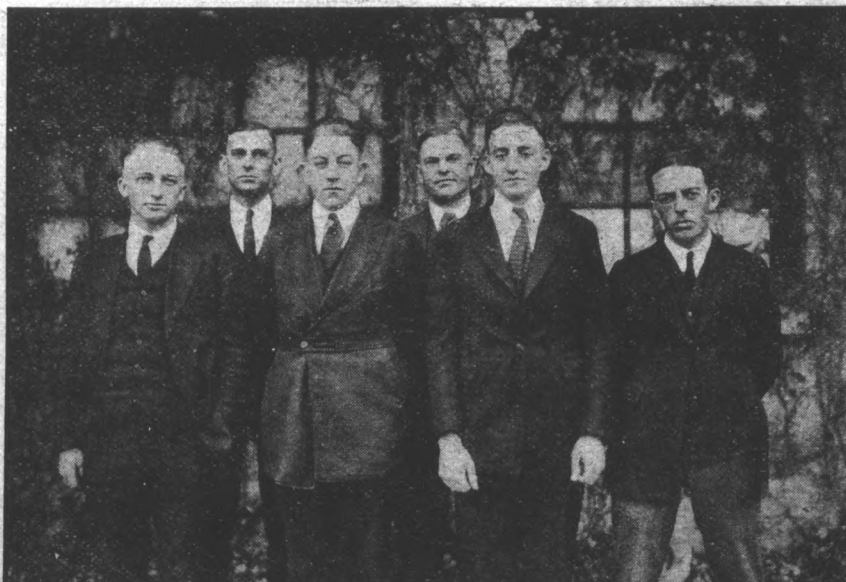
In a great many cases inexperienced trappers get out too early because they are not quite sure when the various furs are prime. Hence the following may enable no inconsiderable number of trappers to make more money out of their work this year.

Skunk is prime in the north toward the end of October; south, toward the end of November. They depreciate the middle of March.

Mink is best during November to the end of January in the north, and in December and January in the south. The fur depreciates during February.

Muskrat is fair in the fall, when
(Continued on page 487).

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WITTE ENGINE WORKS
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1000 Ferrets they hustle RATS and rabbits. Office list free.
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PULLETS PULLETS

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

Price on application.

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

Baby Chicks \$15.50 a 100 and up.

live arrival guaranteed. FREE feed with each order. 40 breeds chicks, 4 breeds ducklings. Select and Exhibition grades. A hatch every week all year. Catalogue free. Stamps appreciated.
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Yearling Hens and Pullets
This stock is all selected Pure Bred Practical Poultry, late moulters and good layers; 3000 Yearlings; limited number pullets. Guaranteed good practical quality. We will send you description of fowls and egg records. If you want first class paying Leghorns, write to us.

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Desk 1, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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

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Barred Rock Cockerels
Parks 20-egg strain. From stock direct from Parks best pedigree pens. \$3 each. R. G. KIRBY,
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WHITE LEGHORNS AND MOTTLED ANCONAS
Also Black Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, R. O. Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes. WE HATCH eggs from Hogenized flocks on free range on separate farms. Send for Price List.

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Allegan Michigan

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

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

LAMENESS.

I have a fine flock of pullets, apparently all in good health, but some of them have gone suddenly lame and appear to have no control of their legs. They continue to grow worse until we finally kill them. Have only had one recover. They have been fed corn and all the sour milk they could consume and are on open range. Could this be due to tubercular trouble? I have not noticed any spots on the livers of those killed for table use. Haven't examined the sick birds.—A. W.

If there are no nodules on the liver or intestines of the birds affected with lameness, the cause of the trouble is not tuberculosis. Aspergillosis and rheumatism and bumblefoot have lameness as part of their symptoms.

With aspergillosis the birds lose weight and have a fever, and in rheumatism the lameness is caused by inflammation of the connective tissues of the birds. Bumblefoot, as you undoubtedly know, is an abscess which forms on the bottom of the foot because of too high or too narrow roosts or by undiscovered wounds caused by stepping on nails, broken glass, etc.

SPROUTING OATS.

I have been wondering how to arrange for green feed for my flock of hens this winter but have none now. If sprouted oats is best, how shall I arrange to get them?—L. B. B.

Sprouted oats can be fed safely at the rate of a square inch per hen each day. This enables you to figure out the size sprouter you will need for your flock.

A home-made sprouter can be made of trays two feet square, placed in a rack large enough to hold as many trays as are needed. Metal oat sprouters can be obtained from poultry supply houses. Lamp-heated sprouters are used where there is no uniform supply of heat in the room where the sprouter can be used.

Take about six quarts of plump oats and place them in a galvanized pail of ten-quart capacity. Fill the pail with water that is not over one hundred degrees F. About ten drops of formalin can be added to keep the oats from developing mold. The oats are allowed to soak for two days in a fairly warm place. Then empty them on one of the trays forming a layer about an inch deep. Sprinkle the oats twice a day and keep the temperature above sixty degrees. In about a week the sprouts should be at least four inches long and ready for use. Sprouted oats are a succulent feed that the hens like and they encourage winter egg production. As it takes some time to prepare them, I believe they are not as cheap a source of green feed as mangels.

DON'T TRAP TOO EARLY.

(Continued from page 486).
trapping is, of course, easiest. But the prime fur is taken in the period from mid-winter to March. A good condition may be expected in the north up to about the middle of May, while the similar date in the south is about the first of April.

Opossum in the north becomes prime toward the first of November and remains good until March. In the south the prime fur comes about the middle of November. It depreciates somewhat earlier than in the north.

If you are after raccoon in northern territory, you will find the fur prime about November 1. The time is a little later for the south.

Fox, speaking generally, is prime in northern territory from the first of November until the middle of March. For the south the period is from the last of November to the beginning of March.

By having plenty of traps and making every possible preparation to work vigorously during the right season is the way to get the most out of trapping.

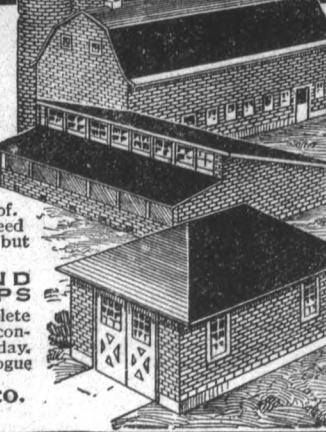
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If you have a FUR COAT—FUR ROBE—FUR LINED COAT or LADIES FURS that needs repairing or made over into the latest styles send them to
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20 years of experience at this class of work, insures you a square deal.

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

Trial Offer—10c brings midwest farmers' utility poultry paper, twice-a-month for 3 months. Poultry Guide, Box D, Montpelier, Indiana

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Barred Rocks egg contest winners, eggs from strain with records to 230 a year. \$2.00 per setting prepaid by P. P. Circular free.
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Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels, large birds from prize-winning heavy-laying strain \$5.00 each. J. A. Barnum, Union City, Mich.

Barred Rock Cockerels Bred from great layers. Bargain prices now.
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Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, pullets, and yearling hens. 200 egg laying strain. Prices reasonable. Mrs. H. F. Schulte, Laingsburg, Mich.

Cockerels and pullets for sale from M. A. C. Round-up champions, vigor fine, range raised. \$5.00. Chas. H. Wright, Jones, Mich.

Top Quality Cockerels Minorcas, Houdans, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Spanish. Tyron Poultry Farm, Fenton, Mich.

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Lay 265 to 301 eggs per year. Winners at 50 shows. Chicks, eggs, pullets, hens and males shipped C.O.D. at low prices. Write today for catalog and complete information to the World's Largest Leghorn Farms.
GEO. B. FERRIS, 934 UNION, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Northrup or Papes Strain. 100 S. C. Giant Black Minorcas cockerels 6 mo. old \$2.25 each. M. SCHAEFER, R. 1, Essexville, Mich.

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

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

Whittaker's R. I. Reds
Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg strain Both Combs. Write for free catalog and our new proposition in regard to good breeding cockerels.
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WHITE WYANDOTTES
207 egg average: cockerels \$5 each, 3 for \$14, 6 for \$25.
FRANK DeLONG, R. 3, Three Rivers, Mich.

Rhode Island Reds R. C. Large fancy cockerels at \$8 each.
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Single Comb Buff Leghorn cockerels, April and May hatched. Large lively fellows. Noted laying strain. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

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Mammoth Pekin Ducks Fine breeding stock.
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TURKEYS, Michigan's Best Splendid pure bred birds. Take advantage of early low prices.
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Narragansett Turkeys. Hens \$8, Toms \$10. Early buyers get the pick of the flock.
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Giant Bronze Turkeys Copper Bronze Strain. Write for fall prices.
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Turkeys Fine Giant Bronze young hens and toms \$5 to \$10. Also reg. Jersey calves.
Henrietta Ten Have, R. 2, Holland, 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.

Shy Breeder.—I have two Guernsey heifers which calved last spring. Since then they have come in heat regularly every twenty-one days, been served by our bull, but failed to get with calf. This bull gets other cows with calf. I have heard that they can be medicated for a few days before heat period, then they will stick. Can you tell me what to do for these cows? E. M., Newberry, Mich.—With a fountain syringe flush vagina with clean tepid water, follow this with a soda solution, made by dissolving one-quarter pound of bicarbonate of soda in two quarts of clean tepid water; this should be done two or three hours before she is served. It is considered good practice to apply this treatment three times a week for one week before she comes in heat.

Eczema—Bruised Hock.—Our mare, eleven years old, has been biting herself more or less for the past few months; slight breaking out below the knees and hocks, with itchy skin. Another horse was kicked some four weeks ago, causing hock to swell and leg to stock. I applied liniment which relieved him of lameness, but leg is somewhat swollen. N. W. W., Berrien Springs, Mich.—Apply one part sulphur, one-half part carbonate of potash and four parts lard to itchy parts three times a week. Give her a desertspoonful of Fowler's solution at a dose in feed or water three times a day until well. Give horse a teaspoonful of acetate of potash at a dose in feed or water two or three times a day. Bandage leg in cotton, also hand-rub upwards three times a day, twenty minutes each time.

Weakness.—My nine-year-old mare tires quickly if worked, but when rested she seems all right. Her teeth are sound, but she slavers some, and when drinking strangles. W. T., Eaton Rapids, Mich.—Place her in position facing a bright light, open mouth wide and you will perhaps notice a foreign body in back part of mouth; if so, remove it. Give her one dram of ground nux vomica and one-half ounce of powdered gentian in ground feed three times a day. She should have daily exercise, but don't use her for heavy work.

Chronic Stocking.—I have a mare nine years old which is troubled with stocked legs. I have always made an effort to give this horse plenty of exercise, but this is not a remedy. A. D., Pittsford, Mich.—Give her one dram of potassium iodide at a dose in feed or water three times a day. After a drive bandage legs in cotton, leaving bandages on for three hours, and don't forget to hand-rub legs.

Ticklish Mare—Thrush.—I have a mare that seems to be afraid to have harness put on. She acts very nervous when we buckle bellyband, and is inclined to kick. V. W. A., East Lansing, Mich.—Treat her kindly, firmly, harness and unharness her often, and if necessary apply gag, or switch, but take it off as soon as she is harnessed. Calomel is a remedy for thrush.

Garget—Barrenness.—I have a 12-year-old cow that is almost dry. She gives thick, clotted and bloody milk. This same cow fails to breed, but comes in heat every thirty days. W. B., Gladwin, Mich.—All things considered, her having chronic udder disease, giving only a small quantity, besides being barren, leads me to believe she should be tested with tuberculin to ascertain whether or not she is free from tuberculosis or not. If free, fatten her, but if in fair flesh and reacts, sell her to butcher, for her flesh may perhaps be fit for food.

Calf Has Lice.—We have a calf that is twelve months' old, troubled with lice. W. M., Baraga, Mich.—Apply one of the coal-tar preparations which are regularly advertised in this paper, or apply kerosene and lard, one-half pint to one pound of lard. Mercurial ointment is another lice killing remedy.

Hypertrophy of the Heart—Congestion of Lungs.—I lost one of my best cows and the following day a young bull calf died. I opened the cow and found the heart much enlarged, easily torn to pieces and full of blood. The bull calf discharged blood from nostrils, so did the cow. C. S., Rapid River, Mich.—Nothing could have been done to save cow or calf.

VISIT INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION

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Supreme Court of the Pure-Bred Live Stock Industry.
Round-Up of the Master Breeders and Feeders of the Continent.
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PROFIT by Investing in a Trip to

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For catalog write B. O. Gammon
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Wednesday, Nov. 30th, 1:00 P. M.
For particulars write Chas. Gray,
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BERKSHIRE SALE, Wednesday, Nov. 30th, 1:00 P. M.
CLYDESDALE SALE, Thursday, Dec. 1st, 10:00 A. M.

SHORTHORN SALE
Thursday, Dec. 1st, 1:00 P. M.
For catalog write F. W. Harding
Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

HEREFORD SALE
Friday, Dec. 2nd, 1:00 P. M.
For particulars write R. J. KINZER
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SEE THE INTERNATIONAL GRAIN AND HAY SHOW

For Chicago Board of Trade Premiums

About REDUCED FARES. See Local Agent

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Two Stock Necessities Combined

At last you can buy a Stock Tank and Heater all in one. Perkins Year Round Stock Tank with Built-in Heater is a brand new combined device and does away with the expense and bother of installing a heater in an ordinary tank and taking it out twice each year. Write for our special offer to the first buyer in each community.

A Big Money Saver! Buy the Perkins and you will never have to buy any extras. Heater is part of the tank. You can leave it in the year round. Always ready for the first cold morning. No danger of tank freezing.

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To introduce the Perkins Year Round Tank with Built-in Heater, we are making a special introductory offer to the first buyer in each community. Write today! A postcard will do. Find out the details of this special offer.

Write Quick



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HOT SPOT

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Dept. F

Pontiac, Michigan

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

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Raise Chester Whites

Like This
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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.

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O. I. C's. Special prices on spring pigs from prize winning stock. Must be sold to make room. WEBER BROS. Phone R. O. 5408, 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, 1/2 mile west of Depot, Citiz. Phone. OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.

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

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Guaranteed to save 20 to 30 cents on each dollar. More power, quicker warming up, sweeter running, no carbon. Accomplished

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O. I. C. Spring boars and gilts no akin. We breed and own the Grand Champion Boar at West Mich. State Fair. We ship O. O. D. and Reg. free.

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

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

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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. MILO H. PETERSON, R. 2, Ionia, Mich. "Elmhurst Farm".

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Could have sold many more, and have only five more boars left for sale. Order Early. Remember the Spotted Poland China is the coming farm breed for Michigan. Address W. I. BEARCE, or CHAS. BABCOCK, Ovid, Michigan.

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Spring pigs of either sex. Sired by F's Clansman Grand Champion Boar 1920 and by Smooth Buster 1st. Jr. yearling 1920. Priced to sell. Write or see 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, FULCHER and CLINE, address F. T. Hart, St. Louis, Mich.

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

Big Type Poland China Boars Ready for stretchy fellows. Grandsons of Gertsdale Timm, weighing better than 200 lbs., also spring pigs. Grandsons of Leonard Bib Bob. Satisfaction guaranteed. Call or write. DORUS HOVER, Akron, Michigan

Fire Sale is a place for bargains. We can under-sell 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.

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

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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.

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Big type P. C. Spring boars and choice fall pigs, either Dsex. Sired by Big Bob Mastodon. Priced low guaranteed. C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Hampshires place your order for bred gilts, and fall pigs at a bargain. 9th year. JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

Hampshires for sale. Two spring boars, some spring gilts, also fall pigs both sex. I. R. BAUSERMAN, R. 1, Three Rivers, Mich.

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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.

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

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

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Delaine BREEDING EWES, 300 HEAD, 200 Head of coarse wool breeding ewes. BOYD & BUTLER, Mt. Victory, Ohio.

REGISTERED Orforda. 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.

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Tuesday, November 15.

Wheat.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 red \$1.21; No. 2 mixed and No. 2 white \$1.18.
Chicago.—No sales reported.
Toledo.—Cash No. 2 red \$1.21; December \$1.19½.

Corn.

Detroit.—Old Cash No. 2 yellow 56c; No. 3 yellow 54c; No. 4, 51c. New Yellow, Cash No. 3, 51c; No. 4, 49c.
Chicago.—No. 2 mixed 47¼@48c; No. 2 yellow 48@48¼c.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white 38c; No. 3 white 35c; No. 4, 30@32c.
Chicago.—No. 2 white 35@36c; No. 3 white 31½@33½c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.45 per cwt.
Chicago.—Choice to fancy hand-picked Michigan beans at \$5@5.25; red kidney beans \$7.75.
New York.—The market is steady. Choice pea \$5.25@5.35; do medium at \$4.75; kidney \$8.25@8.50.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 80c.
Chicago.—Nominal.
Toledo.—Cash 80c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover, cash at \$12.35; alsike \$10.75; timothy \$2.95.
Toledo.—Prime red clover at \$12.45; alsike \$10.75; timothy \$2.92½.

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 \$21; standard middlings \$22; fine middlings \$24; cracked corn \$27; coarse corn meal \$22.50 @23.50; chop \$20 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

WHEAT

Wheat prices rallied rather sharply during the first half of last week due to improvement in the export situation, a lighter market supply and damage reports from the southwest. Receipts of wheat at primary markets in the United States have declined sharply and have fallen below one million bushels per day for the first time since the crop year started. At the height of the season they were up to 3,000,000 bushels daily. The visible supply is expected to begin decreasing very soon. With the improvement in the foreign wheat situation and lighter supplies on cash markets in this country, and the new crop getting a bad start in the southwest, it is probable that the market will display a stronger tone for a time. The large surplus in Canada and the on-coming crops in the southern hemisphere will still overhang the market and must be kept in mind in all calculations as to the outcome of prices during the remainder of the crop year.

CORN

Preliminary forecasts upon the supply of corn at the beginning of the new crop year on November 1 were confirmed by the government's estimates which showed a total available supply ignoring country elevators and mills, of about 3,453,000,000 bushels as compared with 3,381,000,000 bushels against 2,790,000,000 bushels during the previous year. Producers are selling new corn rather freely and the bulk of receipts, especially on middle-western markets, are from the new crop. Arrivals at primary markets are increasing, but demand has been sufficient to absorb them without further reductions in price. Export buying gives promise of improvement. The plans of the War Finance Corporation for financing the holding of corn have not been announced, but should be a strengthening factor later on.

OATS

The oats market shows but little change and fluctuates mostly in sympathy with wheat and corn. Terminal stocks are extremely burdensome but are believed to be near their maximum. Foreign demand is confined to Canadian oats which are of heavy weight. The average weight per meas-

ured bushel of the United States crop was 28.3 pounds compared with a ten-year average of 32.3 pounds.

SEEDS

It is believed that the season of heavy receipts of clover seed is drawing to a close. From the beginning of the new crop season up to November 5, Toledo, the leading market, has received 15,774 bags against 8,298 bags in the same period a year ago, and 9,443 bags two years ago. Shipments thus far aggregate only about 25 per cent more than the average of the two preceding years. Timothy seed receipts at Toledo for the season total 7,756 bags, against 5,077 bags in the same period a year ago, and 36,909 bags two years ago. Timothy seed prices are holding within a small range slightly below \$3 per bushel. Red clover seed is selling within the vicinity of \$12 per bushel. The trade is won-

FEEDS

Lighter production and a slight improvement in demand brought an upturn in some feed distributing markets although eastern points have not been materially affected. But little export demand for oilmeals is in evidence and prices are weak, especially for cottonseed meal.

HAY

No new factors are visible in the hay market situation. Some distributing points report firm prices due to light receipts but eastern markets are dull. Country loadings are light. Both producers and consumers appear to be waiting for freight rate reductions. It is possible that cold weather will increase the demand.

WOOL

Foreign primary markets have been active with prices higher. The last

auction at Antwerp showed a five per cent advance over the October sale. Prices at Perth in West Australia are said to be 20 to 50 per cent higher than in August. The United States government is expected to offer about 8,000,000 pounds of its remaining holdings of 26,000,000 pounds at a sale early in December. Woolen mills are still operating at a high per cent of capacity on unfinished orders, but new orders are not coming forward satisfactorily, it is said, due to a demand for lower retail prices. A threatened strike among garment workers may be a factor.

POULTRY AND EGGS

In spite of the fact that cold storage holdings of eggs on November 1 were somewhat larger than trade expectancy, prices maintained an upward trend. Receipts at the four leading cities have fallen off and liberal withdrawals from cold storage have been necessary so that the strength in prices for fresh eggs was reflected in refrigerator eggs. Receipts of dressed poultry continue much heavier than at this season a year ago and storage holdings are accumulating rather rapidly.

Latest quotations are as follows:

Chicago.—Eggs fresh firsts 53@55c; ordinary firsts 50@52c a dozen. Poultry, springs 18@21c; hens, general run 15c; hens, heavy 20c; roosters 15c; ducks 22@26c; geese 22c; turkeys 35c.
Detroit.—Fresh candled 45@50c per dozen. Poultry, hens 20@24c; roosters 15c; turkeys 30c; ducks 20@23c; geese 20@22c; spring chickens 22@24c per pound.

BUTTER

The effect of overstocking in anticipation of a railroad strike was noticeable in the butter market during the

early part of last week, but the decline in prices curtailed the volume of fresh receipts and offerings of cold storage butter were reduced. Demand finally increased as offerings became cheaper and as the amounts in dealers' hands became smaller. Cold weather promised to bring a shrinkage in production and stimulate consumption. These influences restored a healthy tone to the market and a moderate advance on the higher scores occurred at the close of the week. Quotations on 92-score fresh butter were:

Chicago 44c; New York 45c. At Detroit fresh creamery in tubs is selling at 37@38½c.

APPLES

The commercial apple crop forecast was reduced slightly in the November 1 return to 18,563,000 barrels. Compared with last year's final estimate of 37,239,000 barrels. The yield in New York is estimated at 2,622,000 barrels and in Michigan at 900,000 barrels. Prices have shown but little change, A-2½-inch Baldwins at the New York shipping points bringing \$6.50 per barrel. Shipments have fallen off decidedly especially from the barreled apple states. Consuming markets are quoted at \$7@8 for Baldwins in good condition, \$8.25@9 for Greenings and \$8.50 @9.25 for Jonathans.

POTATOES

The potato crop forecast was revised in the November 1 estimate to 356,000,000 bushels. This is an increase of 40,000,000 bushels over the August 1 forecast but compares with a five-year average yield of 371,000,000 bushels. Potato prices have been steady to firm during the past week, although demand has been rather dull. Shipments for the entire United States show a falling off of about 60 per cent from the high point of the season. Northern round whites, sacked, are quoted at \$1.70@1.90 per 100 lbs. in city markets and \$1.55@1.80 f. o. b. shipping points.

BEANS

The market is very quiet and price changes are of minor importance. Pea beans are dull and seem to be too high for ready sale. Red kidneys are dull but steady.

GRAND RAPIDS

Bidding was competitive this week in western Michigan for turkeys for the Thanksgiving trade and prices were slightly advanced over the opening figure of the season. A number of eastern buyers seeking stocks had a tendency to stimulate both prices and buying. There was little activity in the potato market, most farmers holding for higher prices. The few deals transacted indicated the tone was slightly higher. The market on wheat was irregular but otherwise the grain prices were steady. The live stock market was dull to lower with hog prices reacting as a result of a heavy run of both live and dressed offerings.

Poultry.—Live turkeys 26@28c lb; heavy fowls 17@18c lb; light fowls 14 @15c; heavy springers 18@20c; light springers 15@17c; ducks 20@22c; geese 18@20c.

Vegetables.—Potatoes \$1.10@1.15 a bu; cabbage 1.25 bu; dry onions \$3@4 cwt; carrots, turnips, rutabagas, parsnips 75c@1 bu; squash 1@2c lb; celery 75c@1 box, bunches 20@40c each.

Fruit.—Apples fancy \$2@2.50 bu; seconds \$1.25@1.75 bu.

Grain.—Wheat, No. 1 white \$1.04; No. 1 red \$1.07; rye 62c; barley 85c; oats 42c; corn 60c; buckwheat \$1.35 cwt; beans, white, \$3.55@3.85 cwt; red kidney \$5.50@6 cwt.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

The market has been easy and quiet in most all lines. Butter and eggs showed about the only firmness. Prices for farm produce remained about the same as last week. For shipped-in stuff apples were bringing \$2.50@3.50 per bu; Michigan potatoes \$3@3.25 per 150-lb. sack; onions \$5@5.25 per 100-lb. sack; cabbage \$1@1.25 per bu.

Plumbers are wife-savers. Get one to estimate on the cost of running water in your house before real cold weather comes.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, November 16.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 488. Good grades and canners steady; others very dull and 25@50c lower.
Best heavy steers\$ 6.00@ 6.75
Best handy wt bu steers 6.25@ 7.00
Mixed steers and heifers 5.25@ 5.50
Handy light butchers.... 4.50@ 5.00
Light butchers 4.00@ 4.25
Best cows 4.50@ 5.00
Butcher cows 3.25@ 4.50
Common cows 2.75@ 3.00
Canners 2.00@ 2.25
Best light weight bulls... 4.50@ 4.75
Bologna bulls 3.75@ 4.00
Stock bulls 3.00@ 3.50
Feeders 5.50@ 5.75
Stockers 4.00@ 4.50
Milkers and springers.... 40@ 80

Veal Calves.

Receipts 519. Market 50@75c lower.
Best\$10.00@11.00
Others 4.00@ 9.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 4,500. Lambs strong; sheep very dull.
Best lambs\$ 8.75@ 9.00
Fair lambs 7.50@ 8.00
Light to common 4.00@ 6.50
Fair to good sheep 3.00@ 3.50
Culls and common 1.00@ 1.50

Hogs.

Receipts 2,570. Market 15c higher.
Mixed hogs\$7.25
Pigs 7.50

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Estimated receipts today are 19,000; holdover 7,277. Mostly 10@15c higher. Bulk of sales \$6.75@7; tops at \$7.25; heavy 250 lbs up medium, good and choice \$6.75@7; medium 200 to 250 lbs medium, good and choice at \$6.80@7; light 150 to 200 lbs common, medium, good and choice \$6.75@7; light lights 130 to 150 lbs common, medium, good and choice \$6.90@7.40; heavy packing sows 250 lbs up smooth \$6.10@6.60; packing sows 200 lbs up rough \$5@6.25; pigs 130 lbs down medium, good and choice \$7.35@8.

Cattle.

Estimated receipts today are 12,000. Market is slow, mostly steady. Beef steers medium and heavy weight 1100 lbs up choice and prime \$8.25@11.25; do medium and good \$5.75@9.50; do common \$4.75@5.75; light weight 1100 lbs down good and choice at \$8.75@11.95; do common and medium \$4.75 @8.25; butcher cattle heifers common, medium, good and choice \$3.25@8.50; cows common, medium good and choice \$3@6; bulls bologna and beef \$3@5.75; canners and cutters cows and heifers \$2@3; do canner steers at \$2.50@3.50; veal calves light and handyweight medium, good and choice \$6@9; feeder steers common, medium, good and choice \$4.50@6.40; stocker steers common, medium, good and choice \$3.25@6.25; stocker cows and heifers common, medium, good and choice \$2.75@5.

Sheep and Lambs.

Estimated receipts today are 14,000. Market opened steady, working lower. Lambs 84 lbs down medium, good, choice and prime \$8.50@9.25; do culls and common \$5.75@8.25; spring lambs medium, good, choice and prime \$5.75 @7.75; ewes medium, good and choice \$2.75@4.75; ewes cull and common at \$1.50@2.50; yearling wethers medium, good and choice \$7.40@8.40.

BUFFALO

Cattle.

Receipts 20 cars; slow and 10@25c lower, no choice shipping steers offered; quoted at \$7.75@8.50; two loads selling at \$8.25; butchers at \$7@8.50; yearlings \$9@10.50; heifers \$4@7.25; cows \$1.75@5; few fancy \$5.50; bulls \$3@5.50; stockers and feeders at \$5@5.50; fresh cows and springers \$45@135. Calves steady at \$12.50.

Hogs.

Receipts 40 cars; lower heavy at \$7.25; mixed \$7.50@7.75; yorkers at \$7.25; light yorkers and pigs at \$7.75 @8; roughs \$6.25@6.50; stags \$4@5.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 20 cars; market is steady. Lambs \$9.75; yearlings \$6@7; wethers \$4.50@5; ewes \$3.50@4; mixed sheep \$4@4.50.

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Tobacco Natural Leaf. Sweet, mellow hand-picked chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.50. Smoking, 20 lbs., \$4.00. Furnish free receipt for preparing. Quality guaranteed. **Farmers' Tobacco Exchange, Sedalia, Ky.**

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6 H.P. Novo Engine just like new \$100. **Moran Ave., Cor. Carpenter, Detroit, Mich.**

ABOUT CROPS.

Potato harvest just ended. Petoskey Russets, finest seen, Rosen Rye, and Wheat, look splendid, And Alfalfa looking green. Three times we've sheared its topnot But still its on the job, And it always make a pasture lot For old Brindle and the Hogs.

While our corn crop is a dandy, And we like the Navy Bean, Yet Alfalfa Hay comes handy To sandwich in between. So we'll still raise Beans for Russia And corn to fat our Hogs, But Alfalfa's sure a hustler And it's always on the job.

—JONATHAN BERRY.

LIVE STOCK MARKETING.

CLARK L. BRODY, of Lansing, general manager of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, Mr. C. J. Miller, of Union City, president of the Michigan Live Stock Shippers' Exchange, and Mr. E. E. Compson, of Lansing, secretary of that organization, represented Michigan live stock men at the Ratification Conference of live stock producers at Chicago on November 10, to consider the report of the Farmers' Live Stock Marketing Committee of Fifteen.

"This meeting is fraught with more possibilities for nation-wide improvement in the meat producing business of America than any gathering ever held," said J. R. Howard, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, as he called to order the Ratification Conference. "The report of the Committee of Fifteen is made after nearly a year of investigation. It marks the second great step in the Farm Bureau's plans to secure for the producer of foods something to say about their distribution. It sets up farmer-owned and controlled live stock commission houses at the stockyards. It provides a plan of orderly marketing so as to prevent gluts on the market and the subsequent sharp declines in price. It represents the natural development of the cooperative live stock shipping association movement."

Every live stock producing section of the United States and every important live stock producers' organization was represented at the Ratification Conference. Each State Farm Bureau Federation had one delegate at large and one additional delegate to each twenty thousand members. In addition to the farm bureaus, forty-five great live stock associations and cooperative commission companies representing every state sent delegates.

BARNEY RAMSDALL'S SALE.

THE heavy downfall of snow on the evening of the eighth kept many from attending this sale, but notwithstanding so great a handicap the auction went off nicely with the prices averaging \$33 per head for the offering. The sale was topped by Lady Post, a real typey tried sow of Outpost breeding. She sold to Henry McGill, of Moscow, for \$73. Another tried sow, Miss Clan, of Clansman blood, went to H. A. Gowdy, of Quincy, for \$50. Frank C. Baker of the same place, took a good gilt of the identical line of breeding as the last animal for \$40. For the same figure a boar out of Clansman image and Lady Post found a new home with Laughlin, Sherk and Adams, of Caledonia. Other buyers were M. E. Kennedy, of Jonesville, Elmer Parks, of Hanover; C. Fisher, of Clarkston; John Butcher, of Jonesville; I. Maystead, of Hillsdale; W. A. Reed, Hanover; Charles Wetzel, Ithaca; Floyd Merriman, Moscow; J. M. Eddy, Horton; J. Post, Hillsdale; Geo. Church, Hudson; M. D. Duryea, Osseo; Clark A. Roberts, Bronson, and C. Rynex, Moscow. The sale was ably handled by Colonel Wm. Waffle, of Coldwater, J. I. Post, of Hillsdale, and John Hoffman, of Hudson.

ST. JOSEPH LIVE STOCK BREEDERS MEET.

ON Friday, December 9, is the annual meeting of the St. Joseph County Live Stock Breeders' Association. This is an association of all live

stock breeders in the county. The meeting is called for 1:30 p. m. In the forenoon of December 9 the several breed associations, such as the Holstein, Shorthorn and Jersey Cattle Associations and the Duroc, Jersey, Poland-China and Hampshire Associations meet in their separate association meetings.

REDUCED FARES TO INTERNATIONAL.

A RATE of a fare and one-half has been granted on railroads entering Chicago from the territory lying between the east line of the state of Ohio and the Missouri river on the west; also from all Ohio river and Missouri river points, to persons desiring to attend the International at Chicago. The selling dates are November 25 to 29 inclusive, tickets good returning until December 5. This year's entries exceed those of any former year by fully ten per cent.

FARMERS' CLUB MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs will be held in the Senate Chamber, Capitol Building, Lansing, December 6-7. The association extends to all Farmers' Clubs in the state an urgent invitation to attend this meeting and to join the association if they have not already done so.—MRS. I. R. JOHNSON, Secretary.

RYE NEEDS BIG FOREIGN OUTLET.

SINCE rye production was increased during the war to far beyond domestic consumptive requirements, the foreign outlet is highly important. The carryover of old crop on July 1, including the visible supply, was about 6,000,000 bushels. This year's crop was 64,000,000 bushels, making 70,000,000 bushels in all. Domestic requirements are about 30,000,000 bushels, leaving 4,000,000 for export and carryover. About 10,000,000 bushels have gone abroad in the last four months.

ANNUAL GRANGE MEETING.

The Michigan State Grange will hold its annual meeting for this year at Flint, December 13-16.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

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

Holsteins.—Dec. 16, Dispersal Sale, Lakeside Dairy, Lake Odessa, Mich.

Sour milk builds feather and bone in the flock, and makes more eggs.

Five ministers turned out for a single poultry culling demonstration this fall, and folks had a lot of fun about a preacher's undying interest in the main material of Sunday dinners. That interest is real, but a new interest of the rural ministry in all things that make for community progress ought also to be recognized.

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One Collie Dog

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Write for "Correct Lubrication," a booklet containing complete automobile and tractor Charts and other valuable data.



A grade for each type of motor

In buying Gargoyle Mobiloils from your dealer, it is safest to purchase in original packages. Look for the red Gargoyle on the container.

Domestic Branches:	New York (<i>Main Office</i>)	Boston	Chicago	Philadelphia	Detroit	Pittsburgh
	Indianapolis	Minneapolis	Buffalo	Des Moines	Dallas	Kansas City, Kan.

(Abbreviated Edition)

How to Read the Chart:

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloils for engine lubrication of both passenger and commercial cars are specified in the Chart below.

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"

B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"

E

(Abbreviated Edition)

How to Read the Chart:

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloids for engine lubrication of Tractors are specified in the Chart below:

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"

B means Gargoyle, Mobiloil "B"

BB means Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"

Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendations should be followed during the entire period when freezing temperatures may be experienced.

The recommendations for prominent makes of engines used in many Tractors are listed separately for convenience.

The Chart of Recommendations is compiled by the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers, and represents our professional advice on correct tractor lubrication.

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