

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1843.

VOL. CLVII. No. 26
Whole Number 4180

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1921

ONE YEAR \$1.00
FIVE YEARS \$5.00



After all is not the intangible gift of love, of unreserved confidence, of helpful service and of real companionship the most precious gift of all?



Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1921

The Lawrence Publishing Co.

Editors and Proprietors

1632 Lafayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan

TELEPHONE CHERRY 5384

NEW YORK OFFICE-95 Madison Ave.

CHICAGO OFFICE-111 W. Washington St.

CLEVELAND OFFICE-101 1-1013 Oregon Ave., N. E.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE-261-263 South Third St.

M. J. LAWRENCE President

PAUL LAWRENCE Vice-President

J. F. CUNNINGHAM Treasurer

F. H. NANCE Secretary

I. R. WATERBURY Associate Editor

BURT WERWUTH Associate Editor

ALTA LAWSON LITTLE Associate Editor

FRANK A. WILKEN Associate Editor

I. R. WATERBURY Business Manager

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One Year, 52 issues \$1.00

Three Years, 156 issues \$2.00

Five Years, 260 issues \$3.00

All sent postpaid

Canadian subscriptions 50c a year extra for postage

RATES OF ADVERTISING

55 cents per line (14 characters) per insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.00 each insertion. No objectionable advertisements inserted at any time.

Member Standard Farm Papers Association and Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at Detroit, Michigan Under the Act of March 3, 1879

VOLUME CLVII NUMBER TWENTY-SIX

DETROIT, DECEMBER 24, 1921

CURRENT COMMENT

THE MICHIGAN FARMER SAYS:

Merry Christmas to you all!

Well grown is half sold.

We would also favor a truth-in-morals campaign.

Our petitions are for normalcy in health as well as in business.

Selling hogs and buying pork is not a profitable practice for the man who grows the hogs.

Improper nutrition is the farmer's great problem in the fields, in the stables and in the home.

Trying to be gay to keep up with the fashions has very nearly destroyed our good sense and eaten up our religion.

The prudent dairyman applies the seventy dollars' worth of labor required to keep a cow a year on a profit returner, not on a parasitic bovine.

Don't be tempted to purchase the sugar-coated offering of stock from get-your-million-quick promoters who are finding farmers good prospects now that city laborers have no money.

And again we say, "Merry Christmas."

Adding to Farm Profits

INCREASING farm profits is a subject of vital interest to every farmer at the present time. How this desirable end can be accomplished is very properly a subject of careful consideration on the part of every thoughtful farmer. There are two practical ways of increasing farm profits under present conditions, viz., by collective effort and by individual effort on the part of farmers. Both are important and neither should be overlooked under present conditions.

Under the first head come cooperative selling enterprises, and in some cases cooperation in various phases of production, such as threshing and harvesting. Also the exercise of mass influence in the readjustment of transportation rates, which vitally affect the farmer's prosperity and in the advancement of other legislation which will be helpful to the public as well as to the basic industry of agriculture. These are matters of organized effort in which gratifying progress is being made. They will undoubtedly be helpful in making farming more profitable,

but it will be a mistake for any farmer to rely on them wholly to this end.

There is another way in which every farmer can help himself to the same end through his individual effort. And this is more true of Michigan farmers than of those of any other state, because of the great diversity of our production and the consequent possible variation in the production of every farm. In the deflation of values of farm products some products have suffered to a much greater extent than others. For example, eggs bring a better relative price than any other farm product at the present time, because production has not kept pace with demand. The Thanksgiving turkey and the Christmas goose are also still in the luxury class. This is an indication that more attention could be profitably given to poultry on the average farm, particularly with a view to the production of winter eggs. Some classes of live stock also afford a better market for farm-grown grains than is elsewhere available. Some staple products also offer better prospects than others so far as probable price is concerned. There is great possibility of varying the acreage of production of staple crops on the average farm to the profit of the farmer, and there is still greater opportunity to increase the side lines of production with assurance that these will add materially to the profits from next year's operations.

Therein lies a profitable field of thought for every Michigan farmer, who has a great advantage in that natural conditions favor a wide line of production, for much of which he has a readily available market in nearby centers of population. This is a natural advantage which should be turned to account in next year's operations as never before.

A Greater Potato Acreage

THE tendency is to increase the production of potatoes on soils too light for the production of small grains and in latitudes too cool for the economical production of corn.

But under favorable soil conditions yields due to the effect of changing weather influences, vary so that the demand for the crop is over-supplied some years and not fully satisfied other years. This brings about a wide range of prices which may result in loss to the grower or bring a good profit. If facilities could be made available for the manufacture annually of from fifty to three or four hundred million bushels of potatoes into flour, starch, dairy feed or fuel alcohol, as is now done in some countries where potato production is put on a more substantial basis, it would prove a great boon to this crop, to our agriculture and to the nation in general.

The Value of Disagreement

IN the days when the Farmers' Institutes were popular, one of the state speakers advocated the use of raw rock phosphate at one of the northern Michigan institutes. In the discussion that followed, a son of the soil got up and asked, "Why don't these institute fellows get together before going out and agree on what they are going to tell to us? Here's a fellow who says that rock phosphate is all right, and a month ago another fellow was around and said that we should use nothing but acid phosphate. How are we common folks going to know what to do when the doctors disagree?"

Then one who was at that time prominent in the agricultural affairs of the state arose and said: "It is a good thing that these fellows disagree and that there is disagreement on all subjects of more or less importance. If we all had agreed that the wooden

plow was all right, we would still be using it. Disagreement is often an important factor in progress."

Disagreement has its value in progress, for it is often the progress through which truth is made most evident to the public. Disagreements prevail because our experiences and viewpoints vary. They are valuable because they give an opportunity to consider both sides of a question before there is an agreement on the right course to pursue.

Do not break off diplomatic relations with your neighbor because he disagrees with you, for it may be that some time you may have to confess that he is right.

Keeping the Nation Strong

A CLOSE study of any particular rural locality would undoubtedly show a surprising set of influences flowing out to every phase of national life. The business, social and moral contribution made by the thousands of rural communities over the country to our nation has been such that under no consideration can we as a people afford to permit the source of supply to dry up.

This means that rural life must be watched with the greatest solicitude. The nation's human seed-bed ought not to be allowed in any degree to lose its richness, and the life of our farm youth should have the eye of every statesman, and of every public-spirited person upon it to the end that the full unfolding of the lives of the rising generation may be accomplished both for individual and national advantage.

Rural communities need a satisfying institutional life. There is required a something that will give the boys and girls of the farm a broad view of the interesting life in which they live. In hundreds of communities in Michigan the boys' and girls' club work is accomplishing this very thing in quite a satisfactory manner. We would that there was developed a sufficient leadership that every last farm boy and girl in the state might have brought into their lives such inspiration and information as comes from association in the most progressive of these local boys' and girls' organizations.

Stopping the Big Leak

OMEONE has questioned the ultimate economy in farming in northern latitudes because of the waste of labor during the winter months. In older countries the handicap has been overcome by farm manufacturing. In this country as time goes on we shall find in all probability that a larger and larger percentage of successful farmers will consist of those who have worked out some program whereby the labor required for carrying on the rush work of summer will be employed at some profitable work when field operations are at a standstill.

The man who is operating a diversified farm is more fortunate in this respect than the man who is confined to the growing of one or two crops. However, there are many opportunities for the good farmer whose attention is required on many crops to increase his net returns for the year through the profitable use of the idle time of both men and teams. In this matter the individual farmer must plan his own program of work. Only general suggestions can be given. Logically the turning of raw farm materials into marketable products offers the widest application to farms in Michigan. The conversion of grains and forages into animal products is an old task for the winter, but one that should be given more definite study with regards to its application to the particular conditions on each farm. Farm forestry is

another line which has excellent possibilities for keeping the men and teams at work in cold weather. Repair work, pruning the fruit trees and the removal of the brush, cleaning and testing seeds, marketing the grain and live stock, treating and sharpening fence posts, making crates or other containers, repairing and sharpening tools, building racks, cutting wood, lumbering, and many more tasks can all be jotted down as possible work for the farmer during the winter days.

The Winter Vacation

THIS is the season for the farmer's real vacation. It should be definitely planned. Opportunities for securing good help to look after the live stock are always greatest during the cold months and trips will not need to be made in such haste as is so often the case in summer. If no other arrangements can be made, we offer this suggestion, that you get ready and take in Farmers' Week at the Agricultural College, beginning January 30. This annual event gives farm folks a chance to get away from the home job for a week and to get home some very interesting and valuable information and inspiration on the great business of farming and on rural life.

Merry Christmas

THEY say you can tell by the way the squirrels is actin' that winter is comin'. Well, I ain't no nature student but I can tell by the way Sophie is actin' that Christmas is comin'. She's a-been poppin' and stringin' pink pop corn the last few days and she won't let me eat the best apples any more.

Then she's been makin' sneaky trips to town and been hidin' things in the closet. The other day I took a look and seed that she has the nicest sofie pillow marked a Merry Christmas for me. I think it's for the parlor sofie, not



for me. But bein' the case, as it is, I'm going to buy her a safety razor. The society columns say the ladies is usin' them and I always wanted one of them facial garden rakes to cultivate my hirsute likeness.

They dress Christmas trees different than they used to. It used to be apples, popcorn and cotton, now they go down to the five and ten cent emporium and buy a lot of glistenin' that makes the tree look like it was all dressed up and no place to go. From these decorations I've learned that all ain't gold that glitters.

Christmas is gettin' to be a day of financial importance. Some folks buys them at one dollar down and the rest like rent, and others do it the other way—as soon as one Christmas is over they start savin' for another. So, Christmas is the culmination, or the beginnin' of a year of financial endeavor.

This givin' what you think you ought and gettin' what you don't like ain't keepin' the spirit of the occasion. It would be a lot better if they'd take a lot of the muss out of Christmas and put a little more of the Christian spirit in it. Love and good fellowship is always thankfully received and there ain't many folks that's got to save up all year on their good nature to give some at this time of Good Cheer.

But Christmas is worth while for the happiness it brings the children and the poor and the sufferin'. Guess Christmas ain't all muss after all.

My greetins' to you with the spirit of the occasion.

HY SYCKLE.

\$1,380 From Three Acres of Sand

By L. G. Parker

WHEN the clover huller outfit pulled out of the Colclesser barnyard in October, 1921, it was immediately noised about that Reuben would clean up a nice little piece of money.

"Twenty-three and one-third bushels of Hubam annual sweet clover seed from three acres," they marveled, "Worth not less than one dollar per pound, or around \$1,480 and from that sand."

"Nothing but a streak of luck," said the wise ones.

For the natives poke fun at the Colclesser farm up here in the Cutover. Not at the buildings, the good-looking, big modern house and the big barn, and silo, and sheds, for they are among the best in the neighborhood. Nor of the neatness of the barnyard and fence corners, nor of the level fields fast becoming stumpleless as Indiana or Illinois at their best.

They make fun of the sand. Whenever the wind blows they look over south from the village and tell that old one—Reuben's farm's moving. For it does blow. And it does look pretty light and sandy.

Eight years ago, when the Colclessers, father and son, and the misses, came to Michigan from Indiana, and built the too-good-for-this-country buildings, the natives, in log and tar paper houses, wagged their heads in disapproval.

When the Colclessers pulled stumps they said right out in meeting that that land wasn't worth clearing.

When in 1915 they spread two tons of ground limestone to the acre on a small cleared field and seeded part of it to rye and vetch and the rest to alfalfa, and got rye and vetch thicker than hair on a dog's back, and eight good cuttings of alfalfa in three successive years, the natives admitted that they never would a thought it could be did.

In 1919 this field was plowed and planted to corn. The corn was followed by another planting of rye and vetch, fall sown, with a ton of ground limestone to the acre in 1920. That June the growth was all turned under, and more rye and vetch sown in July.

In March, 1921, the field was again plowed, another ton of ground limestone and three hundred pounds of acid phosphate to the acre was applied, and two and one-half pounds of Hubam annual sweet clover seed, bacteria treated and scarified, was drilled in with a common grain drill April 25.

Reuben found out how long these rows, one hundred and twenty-five of them, were when he went over them three times with a hand-hoe, twice with a one-horse weeder, and twice with a one-horse cultivator.

The summer was dry, dryest the oldest inhabitant could remember, and the crop came slow. Gardens dried up and some farmers quit hoeing early

potatoes, and the hay crop was short, and oats and rye in spots did not get tall enough to bind, but Reuben kept right on hoeing, and the sweet clover kept on growing. Then the rain commenced and could not stop. The fall was warm and wet, and the sweet clover was three feet tall and better, and loaded with seed by the middle of October, when it was cut. A grain binder was used and the bundles were made small and tied as loose as the binder would tie them. The clover had stoolled out so thick in the row that only one row could be cut at a time.

It was shocked up western grain style and left in the field about three weeks. It rained most of the time, which rotted down the straw somewhat, and perhaps made it easier to hull.

The seed was hulled out with an ordinary clover huller with canvases spread under, and it yielded almost eight bushels of seed to the acre, or twenty-three and one-third bushels by

weight of salable grain. Besides some seed and chaff which Mr. Colclesser will sow on another field next spring.

The State Farm Improvement Association has contracted to sell this seed for him, at the market price, which will not be less than one dollar per pound. So this is where the thirteen hundred and some odd dollars come in.

"Oh, yes," say the wise ones, "but another year's crop like Reuben's will knock the bottom out of the seed market, and then where will he be?"

Here is where he will be. He will have a lot of good clover hay, legume hay, that anything will eat, and he will have nitrogen-bearing nodules in his sandy soil, a better farm than he had before he took off this thirteen hundred dollars.

The state is introducing this annual sweet clover not eventually for a seed crop but for a hay crop. It makes a lot of hay the first year from seed. And a legume feed. And any kind of feed is mighty scarce in the cutover with the new settler. We have raised rye and vetch, oats and vetch, billion dollar grass, and soudan, with only indifferent success.

Besides his seed Reuben thought he was going to have a lot of straw. But he did not. From the three acres he got perhaps a good ton of rather chaffy stuff. But the stock like it better than marsh hay which they are sometimes wintered on up here.

A pound of seed drilled in as above will seed an acre. It must have lime, inoculation and care like alfalfa or biennial sweet clover, but results come quickly. There is no danger of winter-killing, and less chances of loss in other ways because it is all over in one year. And the nitrogen-gathering clover roots build the soil. Colclesser's field looks darker for it, and it does not blow so badly. It will eventually stop blowing. We will have to think up another joke.



The Colclesser Hubam Clover Field.

A Semi-Annual Invasion of Rural Fields

By One Who Has Been There

TWICE a year, once during the rush summer months, and again during the slack winter period, the countryside is harassed, entertained, somewhat enlightened and slightly misinformed by the invasion of a group of men as earnest in their purpose as a confident visiting football team. These semi-annual invasions are as regular and persistent as those of the fly, and in some cases about as welcome. But this is sufficient to introduce the target of our remarks—the fertilizer agent.

Shortly after prices adjust themselves, local "hustlers" from the cop, village, hardware, elevator, and even neighboring farms, with the assistance of oratorically-gifted representatives of companies whose goods they handle, engage in the friendly but intense competition to pile up orders for "Cracker Jack Wheat Stimulator," "Grand Champion Oat Producer," and the scores of fancy-named brands of commercial plant food licensed and sold in this state. If a conscientious investigator would account for the combined efforts of a season's campaign it would be surprising to note the great variety of jokes, stories, claims, and general information and misinformation imparted to prospective buyers and to patient but disinterested listeners, in the sale of a season's fertilizer. The farmer must surely enjoy many a secret laugh at some of the conflicting claims and advices of persistent agents after they have used their "very best" sales harangue to "land" his order.

But a man's a man, and there are

rogues and honest men in all walks of life. The aim of this article is simply to correct some very evident false impressions of the fertilizer consumer and to advise him how to avoid real difficulties commonly met with in purchasing commercial plant food. The difficulties of fertilizer trading center largely upon the following points:

1. The proper analysis to use.
2. Price per ton, terms of sale, etc.
3. Mechanical condition of fertilizer and condition of bags.

The Proper Analysis to Use.

There is no denying that a great deal of fertilizer is sold to the consumer with little regard for its adaptability to his soil and crop; and not sidestepping the issue, there is no denying that this is largely the farmer's fault. The outstanding observation of a day's fertilizer canvass among farmers is the little knowledge that the majority have of the material for which they pay anywhere from twenty to fifty or more dollars per ton. The dealer's business is to sell fertilizer—as a rule it is a sideline to another venture—and, as in other lines of business he will naturally sell the article which is most popular with the trade. No one is in a better position than the farmer himself to study his soil and to know its special needs, yet a large number purchase their fertilizer in a hit-and-miss manner, giving greatest consideration to price per ton, the brand name and the dealer's usually meager knowledge of commercial plant food. Many

simply figure that fertilizer is fertilizer and do not realize that the various analyses are as different as hard and soft coal or wheat and oats.

If the farmer would take a few moments of leisure time to learn how to read and interpret a fertilizer formula; to find out what the general effects upon his crop are of the three forms of plant food which make up a formula, and to acquire a general knowledge of the elements which the different classes of soil usually require, he will be able to purchase commercial plant food far more intelligently. The State Agricultural College at East Lansing, the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or the county agricultural agent will gladly supply him with such information in detail. Practical tests of different fertilizer materials upon his various crops and soils will supply the most certain information as to the kind and quantity of fertilizer to supply. All this procedure means merely a little study and observation, with very little extra effort.

When the above becomes the general practice, the analyses which dealers will carry will be determined by popular demand based upon the needs of the community and not merely upon the special brands with which the dealer has worked up a trade.

Are Fertilizer Costs Too High?

With the big drop in the price of farm produce and the lesser drop in fertilizer costs many agriculturists

have decided that it no longer pays to use fertilizer. A little simple figuring, after the following manner, is the surest and easiest way I know of for farmers to decide the wisdom of this decision.

At the rate of 200 pounds per acre it requires one-tenth of a ton of fertilizer. A \$35 analysis would therefore cost \$3.50 per acre application. With wheat selling at \$1.00 per bushel it would require a three and a half bushel increase to pay for fertilizer used, considering only the season's benefits derived by the wheat itself. Few fields in need of fertilizer will fail to respond with a larger increase. A ten bushel increase means a \$6.00 profit and a fifteen-bushel increase a \$11 profit. With this general method of calculation the individual farmer can quite easily satisfy himself as to the chance of profit in using it on other crops, under present conditions.

High Grade vs. Low Grade Formulas.

It is still difficult to convince many farmers that in purchasing low grade formulas, such as 1-7-1 and 1-8-1 they are paying the long price for their goods. Freight rates, bagging expense, grade as in high grade formulas—but the amount of valuable plant food is labor, sale's costs and the other overhead expenses are just as high in low less. Therefore, although the price per ton is less in the low grade formula, the cost of each pound of valuable material is greater. If the purchaser would buy the higher grade, higher priced analyses, such as 2-12-2, 2-12-0, 0-12-4, etc., and use less per acre he would surely be making a wise saving.

Most fertilizer is handled on a consignment basis. That is, the dealer carries and protects the goods, but must settle each season for only the goods that he has sold. For cash payments by July 1 and December 1 he receives five per cent discount. The goods carried over are sold at the new season's price. For cash soon after the car arrives he receives a seven per cent discount. These are the general terms of a fertilizer contract and they are valuable facts for a purchaser to keep in mind.

Unless his goods are sold and re-

moved at the car, the dealer can seldom afford to sell fertilizer at less than \$2.00 or \$3.00 a ton margin. Consequently, where the buyers make a practice of unloading from the car and paying cash they get the best price and usually stronger sacks to hold the fertilizer. Under recent and present strained conditions of credit it is not always possible to pay cash. Not a few dealers have run chances of no small loss in carrying dozens of orders on their books and extending fertilizer credit. Where possible, cash payment is the best purchase. Farmers' organ-

izations have been very fair in handling sales at very narrow margins.

Hard Goods and Bad Sacks.

"Tombstone" and lumpy fertilizer and torn and rotted sacks are about as welcome to a farmer or dealer as a heavy summer hail storm. No one realizes this better than the traveling salesman who must adjust such difficulties and complaints. There is a noticeable decrease with this sort of trouble since present keen competition has taken the place of the post-war boom. With the great demand for fertilizer taking the whole outputs of fac-

tories there is no denying that a certain amount of uncured goods, inferior sacks, and hard fertilizer came on the market. However, manufacturers and dealers who were fair compensated their customers for losses. In many cases the cars should never have been accepted until the fertilizer was examined and checked over. As a rule there are enough dealers in a place to insure a quantity of superior goods, and if the farmer exercises a little care in ordering and accepting his goods he will not be caught with a load of fertilizer to keep over.

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

CLOVERLAND CAN GROW HEMP.

DURING the summer I was shown some hemp fiber grown on muck soil near Seney. The fiber was very strong and fine. Wisconsin is a leading hemp-producer but upper Michigan may also have possibilities for this crop.—C.

CANNING CLUB AWARDS.

SEVERAL members of Michigan canning clubs have been awarded prizes by the Hazel-Atlas Glass Jar Company for the best individual jars of fruits, vegetables or meats, put up in glass top jars, it has been announced by Miss Barbara Van Heulen, of M. A. C., assistant state leader of girls' club work. Elvis Alford, of Detroit, won second prize on peppers and sixth prize on carrots. Jennett Mason, of Afton, won a special prize on Swiss chard. Wilhelmina Nichols, of Quincy, won a special prize on preserves. The United States was divided into four sections for this contest, Michigan being included in the northern section.

PROF. BIBBINS TO LEAVE M. A. C.

THE announcement has been made of the departure of A. L. Bibbins, assistant professor of farm crops at M. A. C., who will take up his duties with the Cooperative Grange League Federation Exchange of Syracuse, N. Y. Professor Bibbins has been secretary of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association for two years and has been greatly instrumental in strengthening that organization as well as promoting the use of better seed within the state. Before graduating with the class of 1915 he was prominent in student affairs, having been junior class president and captain of the baseball team.

A MINNEAPOLIS MILK PLANT.

AT a meeting of the "Farm Hands' Club," Mayor Samuel A. Carlson, of Jamestown, New York, spoke of the enterprise of that city in establishing a municipal milk plant and system of municipal milk distribution. The legislature of New York state has passed an enabling act, and Jamestown has issued \$150,000 bonds to erect a bottling and pasteurization plant. The city proposes to buy milk direct from producers, pasteurize and bottle it, and distribute it to consumers in the same way as mail is distributed. Mayor Carlson says they will save enough money to pay producers more than they are now receiving for their milk, and be able to cut down the consumer's milk bill.

FARM MANAGEMENT INFORMATION NEEDED.

MR. H. B. KILLOUGH, extension specialist in farm management at M. A. C., has the following to say with regard to increased total production

by Michigan farmers: "With agricultural production normal, industrial production below normal, the purchasing power of the consuming public decreased by reason of unemployment and business losses and the price level of agricultural products where it is, the farmer is not content to go on increasing production regardless of cost. The demand is now for definite farm cost accounting and farm management information."

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION RECOMMENDATIONS.

A SUMMARY of part one of the report of the Joint Commission of Agricultural Inquiry relative to the cause of the agricultural crisis, has been issued. The commission recommends, among other things, that the federal government affirmatively legalize the cooperative combination of farmers for the purpose of marketing, grading, sorting, processing, or distrib-

uting their products; that the farmer's requirements for credit be met by an adaptation of the present banking system, which will enable it to furnish credit of this character; that there should be a warehousing system which will provide a uniform liability on the part of the warehousemen and in which the moral and financial hazards are insured.

ANOTHER MILK AND ALFALFA CAMPAIGN.

TEAMS from M. A. C. began another "Milk and Alfalfa" campaign on December 15, this time in Van Buren county. The campaign was scheduled to last until December 23. As before, increased average production per cow is the aim of the campaign work. To attain this end, growing of alfalfa, the use of better sires, better feeding and elimination of low-producing cows are favored. Members of the M. A. C. dairy and farm crops department will make up the two teams.

ANNUAL MEETING OF MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

FOR nearly a half century in the history of Michigan as a state there has never been a busier and more interesting week spent by any organization than that of the Michigan State Grange in its forty-eighth annual convention held at Flint last week.

In spite of the hard times and the abnormal conditions on the farm which would naturally restrict the attendance this year of 1921, there was the largest delegation, representing every county in both peninsulas. Headquarters were in the big new Durant hotel and that hostelry was packed with farmers and their wives on every floor. The sessions were held in the large ball room on the second floor. Grange Steward T. E. Niles, who has held that responsible office for a quarter of a century, declared it was a problem to arrange chairs to seat all the delegates.

Few cities in Michigan have convention halls large enough to entertain Michigan State Grange. Besides the officers and delegates, there are several hundred farmers and their wives who attend as visitors. As the Grange is a secret order and there must be a court in the center of the convention hall to provide stations for each officer somewhat as in any regular lodge room, it was found before Tuesday morning that the Durant ball room was too small. During all the sessions the big hall was literally packed, and the court was reduced to the smallest possible space which rendered it difficult to properly work out the fifth and sixth degrees in all that the ritual implies. Kalamazoo won over Muskegon for the 1922 State Grange convention.

State Grange really lasts from early Monday forenoon to Saturday. The officers must be on hand to get everything ready and there is much work to do. And the officers must remain until Saturday to clear up the work and attend to all details. The delegates consist of a farmer and his wife, two or more couples from each county and Pomona Grange. There is not another organization in Michigan that holds a larger delegation for a whole week, with an equal number of each sex, and in which the women have for nearly half a century had an equal voice in the deliberation and final vote on every question and resolution presented in the convention.

There were about one thousand delegates and visitors present, some of whom came from the upper peninsula. Delegates from Dickinson, Iron and other counties, came down through Wisconsin by way of Chicago as the shortest and quickest route to the convention. The journey takes nearly two days, or about as long as to ride on a train from Michigan to Florida.

The annual address of the Master is the first thing looked for, after the first more or less social session. And the address of Master A. B. Cook, of Owosso, more than pleased the dele-

(Continued on page 611).



Wednesday, December 14.

FRITZ KREISLER, the famous violinist, may become the Austrian foreign minister to America.—England, Japan and the United States sign the "5-5-3" naval limitation agreement.—Floods and landslides in western part of state of Washington cause the death of thirteen people.—Pontiac, Michigan, will enforce the dance hall ordinance which bans corset checking.—Dr. A. L. Jacoby, psychiatrist of the Detroit Municipal Court, says we should treat the man, not the crime.

Thursday, December 15.

THE Irish Dail Eireann is still undecided as to accepting the British-Irish peace proposal.—Diplomatic relations between Italy and Turkey have been broken.—The Inter-allied Reparation Commission authorizes the one-billion-dollar loan to Germany.—Michigan now has 13,846 inmates in its state institution. Only eighty of these are kept under constant restraint.

Friday, December 16.

GASOLINE mixed in kerosene is claimed to have caused the death of one man and seven children in Royal Oak, Michigan.—Governor Groesbeck is to be one of the old Detroit newsboys who will sell newspapers on the streets for charity purposes.—Christmas trees are being sold in Cadillac at prices ranging from ten cents to fifty cents each.—Jackson prison has 1,536 inmates although built to accommodate only 900.

Saturday, December 16.

IN New York frankfurters or "hot dogs" were in demand at thirty

cents apiece until the police department found that they contained booze.—A twenty-nine-year-old woman in Boston was found masquerading as a man and as the legal husband of another woman during the past two years.—The flu hits Coblenz, Germany, where the American soldiers are stationed.

Sunday, December 18.

RUSSIA pays Poland fifty billion in Polish marks as first payment under the Polish-Russian treaty of peace.—A man arrested in Poland confesses to participating in the Wall street bomb explosion which occurred September 16, 1920.—The British Parliament O. K.'s the Irish peace treaty.—Secretary Hoover plans to help auto manufacturers to establish a big export business.

Monday, December 19.

THE house of representatives passes a bill authorizing the president to spend twenty million dollars out of the fund of the U. S. Grain Corporation for Russian relief.—Ex-Kaiser breaks a three-year silence when he makes public his letter to Marshall von Hindenburg, in which he says, "As God is my judge, I wanted peace."

Tuesday, December 20.

MOONSHINE, an old gray mare, seized by the government prohibition agents fifteen months ago, has cost the government \$672 in feed bills and was sold the other day for \$25.—A poultry breeder in England has produced a cross between a chicken and a turkey which he calls churkey. It makes an ideal table fowl.

Fall Freshening of Cows

IN the natural course of events cows by nature freshen in the spring of the year. This no doubt was due to the fact that cows, like other animals, were originally independent of man, and spring and summer were obviously the only right time for the raising of calves, the sole work of a cow at that time.

Today many dairymen, and especially many small farmers that keep no hired help and yet milk from six to eight cows, prefer having the most of their cows freshen in the late fall. The writer is one of the latter class and is confident that he can bring forward a few good reasons in favor of fall freshening in preference to spring freshening for farmers that mix dairying and farming.

During the spring season farmers are doing their best to get the crops in on time and yet have them in right. This means long hours in the field, with the loss of from one to one and a half hours on each end of the day if he has a half dozen fresh cows and a half dozen calves to care for. In the late fall and winter farmers have time to give their cows and calves proper

care, besides giving the farmer a winter's job.

Most people's cows are freshening in the spring. This means more milk for the condensaries, cheese factories etc., consequently a lower price for milk. Cows properly housed, fed and watered will give as much milk in the winter as those on pasture in the summer, and give it while the price of milk is at its best.

No matter whether a cow is giving a small amount of milk or a large amount, it takes just so much feed to keep that cow and all above that amount goes to make milk or is wasted. Even then if the fall cow does consume more feed the price of milk affects the extra cost and gives a nice profit, unless the cow is a boarder, and they never give a profit under any circumstances.

Two more facts in favor of the fall cow. When turned out to pasture in the spring the change in feed causes her to increase her milk flow. Then again, about the time the flies begin to get troublesome and the pasture poor, it is time to dry the fall cow up, giving her a well earned rest.—M. G.

Making Good with Pure-breds

By J. V. Sheap

IT has been said that "opportunity knocks once at every man's door," but some do not recognize opportunity when she knocks. Much has sometimes been made of apparently insignificant opportunities.

When a man well along life's road with \$50 in cash, a few grade cows and some farming experience, starts in to buy a farm and build up a pure-bred herd of cattle, he may not think he has been dealt a full-sized opportunity. However, he will recognize the fact that he has a full-sized man's job cut out for himself. Yet these are the accomplishments of F. L. Irish, of Shiawassee county, who bought a farm some sixteen years ago, with \$50 in cash and a few grade cows, borrowing an additional \$50 to complete the first payment on the farm. Since that time he has never missed a payment. They, Mr. and Mrs. Irish, now own the eighty acres, free and clear, which is worth much more than when they purchased it, also a fine herd of Guernseys which have been winners at Michigan's largest fairs.

Before purchasing the farm south of Owosso, Mr. Irish had made up his mind as to the kind of farming best meeting his needs and best adapted to his farm. A brook of fresh running water provides fine pasture and plenty of water at all times, so Mr. and Mrs. Irish decided that they would raise cattle, and pure-bred cattle at that.

After studying the different breeds carefully the Irishes decided upon Guernseys and a few years after moving on to the farm they purchased a registered Guernsey bull and later made the plunge by purchasing two pure-bred cows from a reputable breeder of New York state for \$450. Some of the neighbors shook their heads in doubt as to the outcome. One morning as Mr. Irish was working at the back end of his farm a neighbor called over the fence, "Vere you get dem new kind of cows?"

"Oh, I got them down east," was the reply.

"Vat dey cost you?" came the query. "Four hundred and fifty dollars for the two. What do you think of them?" replied Mr. Irish.

"Vat I dink of dem?" stormed the German, "I dink you are crazy and you vill soon be selling out."

"We'll see," came the laughing reply.

When Mr. Irish showed these same cows with some of their progeny and his herd bull at the Grand Rapids Fair in 1919 he won most of the prizes offered and sold every animal he dared let go. He finally accepted an offer of \$750 for the two original cows and sold a bull calf from one of them for a good price. His total sales and winnings at the State Fair at Detroit and at Grand Rapids amounted to \$1,850.

At the Michigan State Fair at Detroit in 1919 he won first on bull and get, first on exhibitor's herd, first calf herd, first two-year-old heifer, and grand champion Guernsey exhibited.

Some time after this he saw his German friend, who asked, "Vat you do mit the cows, get rid of dem?"

"Well, yes," replied Mr. Irish, "I did sell a few, I brought home \$1,850 from stock sold and premiums won at the fairs, and say, what do you think, I got \$750 for those two cows after they had given me some nice heifer calves and a number of bull calves, several of which I sold at the fair."

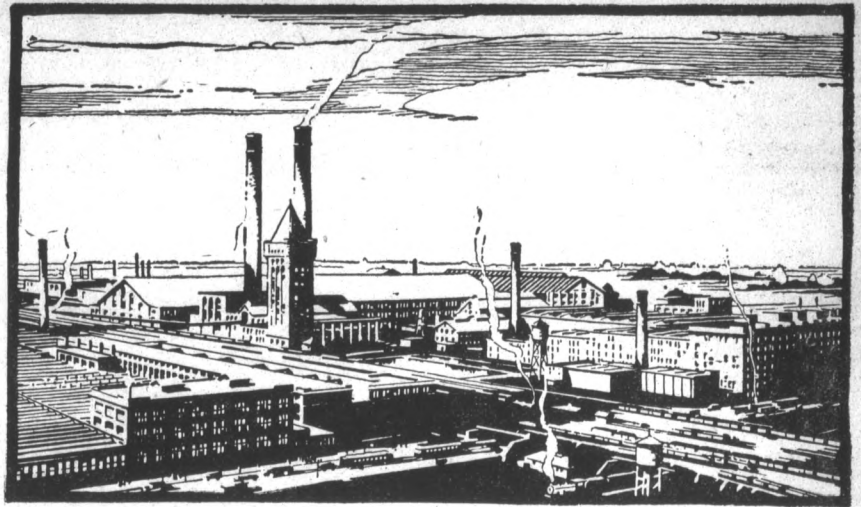
"Oh, gracious, dot's too much," muttered Fritz.

From these beginnings Mr. Irish has built up a choice herd of Guernseys and has always found ready sale for his surplus stock. At the same time he has been bringing up the fertility of his farm so that his yields compare favorably with the majority of the farms in the neighborhood. He has taken advantage of every agency which could help him. He passed one clean test for tuberculosis and soon expects to have his herd on the accredited list.

Mrs. Irish is as enthusiastic a farmer as her husband and delights to tell what the Guernseys have done for them. Mr. and Mrs. Irish have labored ceaselessly side by side and now are commencing to see their dreams come true.

They have recently remodeled their home, making it much more comfortable and convenient and they expect to remodel their barns somewhat later. Such is the reward of knowing a good thing and staying with it.

Pile on some branches before packing leaves over perennials for winter protection. Too tight packing starts fermentation and premature growth.



Works of the Western Electric Company; the manufacturing department of the Bell System

Economical Equipment

Forty years ago the management of the Bell Telephone System organized for a supply of the apparatus which it foresaw would be required in the development of its new industry—telephone service.

The telephone in some countries is the luxury of the rich, but in America it is used by practically all the people. This universal service is due in large measure to foresight in engineering and manufacture.

Switchboards with millions of parts, other apparatus of highest efficiency, and all necessarily of complex and intricate design, cables and wires and a multitude of technical devices enable our country to lead the world in telephone service.

All this telephone equipment is made in a factory which is recognized throughout the world as having the largest production and the highest standards of workmanship and efficiency.

This factory, controlled through stock ownership by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, has been for forty years the manufacturing department of the Bell System; with the result that the associated companies secure equipment of the highest development, made of the best materials, produced in accordance with the requirements of the public, and with the certainty of moderate costs.

Economy in the Bell System begins with the manufacture of equipment.

"BELL SYSTEM"

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

One Policy, One System, Universal Service, and all directed toward Better Service



SCOPE
HOT SPOT

Cheaper Gas for Fords

Guaranteed to save 20 to 30 cents on each dollar. More power, quicker warming up, sweeter running, no carbon. Accomplished through complete vaporization by the Scope Hot Spot. Price \$5.00 installed. Sold by any garage. Or send \$4.00 for sample with plain directions. Satisfaction or money back.

Local Agents, Write for Money-Making Proposition

Briscoe Devices Corporation

Dept. F

Pontiac, Michigan

30 DAY SALE
Prices Slashed

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

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

FREE 96-PAGE BOOK OF BIG BARGAINS
The greatest bargain book ever printed. Every page is like finding money. Buy now during this sale. Prices dropped to the bottom. Get your name on a postal and mail NOW. Jim Brown, Pres. Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 349, Cleveland, Ohio.

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

BOOK ON DOG DISEASES And How to Feed
Mailed free to any address by the Author
H. CLAY GLOVER CO., Inc., 118 West 31st Street, New York

"Best" Hand Lantern
A powerful portable lamp, giving a 300 candle power pure white light. Just what the farmer, dairyman, stockman, etc. needs. Safe—Reliable—Economical—Absolutely Rain, Storm and Bug proof. Burns either gasoline or kerosene. Light in weight. Agents wanted. Big Profits. Write for Catalog. THE BEST LIGHT CO. 280 E. 5th St., Canton, O.

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

Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today. Electric Wheel Co. 35 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

COAL "Blue Ribbon Lump" Highest grade. Direct from the mine. Get our prices, circular and agency proposition and make money. THEO. BURT & SONS. Melrose, Ohio.

Never-Klog Saw Dust Blower Guaranteed five years. Cash or easy terms. Write for circular. HILL-CURTIS CO., 1506 No. Pitcher St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing Advertisers

Our Service Department

WIREWORM INFESTED POTATOES FOR SEED.

Is it safe to use potatoes for seed which are infested with wireworm?—M. B.

There is no danger at all in using seed potatoes from a field infested by wireworms. The wireworms themselves come from eggs laid by snapping beetles and I would not hesitate to use healthy potatoes from such fields for seed.—R. H. P.

LINE FENCE DIVISION.

Are there any laws in which it is stated which end of a line fence a man should build? If my neighbor built the wrong end of the fence, could I force him to move it?—E. H. N.

The line fence can be divided only by agreement or by the fence viewers. When properly divided each party is bound to keep up his own end at the peril of having no remedy for trespassing stock from his neighbor and being liable for any trespasses by his own stock on the neighbor. Building the other end of the fence would be no excuse.—J. R. R.

WAGES FOR ROAD WORK.

If in the township election last spring the people voted for highway improvement and voted to pay \$7.00 a day to a man with team, and \$3.00 to a man along to work on road repairing, can the township change the wages to \$6.00 to man with team?—F. G.

Suppose, for the sake of argument, that the position assumed by the questioner is sound, who could complain? Certainly not a taxpayer, for he is not prejudiced. Nor could anyone who had made a contract to work for \$6.00, for his contract stops him. But suppose he had no contract at all, then certainly he could not complain. If he had a definite contract, for a definite number of days work at \$7.00 per day he could recover for work done under that contract even without any such vote at the town meeting. If he was merely hired by the day at \$7.00 per day and continued on without notice of change he would have a right of recover at the contract price till notified that the pay would be changed. But when ordered to quit or work at \$6.00 per day thereafter, he can do only the one or the other.—J. R. R.

FEEDING CULL BEANS.

What is the feeding value of cull beans? I had some ground and mixed it with other chop. My cows seem to relish this mixture. Which is the best to use, wheat bran or buckwheat bran? Please balance a ration for me. I have cull beans, light oats, barley, bran, lots of corn silage and mixed hay.—E. H. C.

Bean meal fed in moderate quantities makes a very good feed. If fed in too large quantities the cows produce a hard tallowy butter-fat. The butter is so hard and crumbly that it will hardly stay in a mass.

Your roughage ration of silage and mixed hay is deficient in protein. It would be proper to feed all the silage and mixed hay that the cows will eat up clean. Then a grain ration ought to be used that contains a goodly percentage of protein. Your bean meal is right in line as beans are rich in protein.

If you will make a combination of 200 pounds of oats, 200 pounds of barley, 200 pounds of bran and 100 pounds of bean meal, and feed in addition about one pound of cottonseed meal per day I think you will get good results. I would feed the cottonseed meal on the silage separate from the

other grain. Then feed a sufficient amount of the mixture so that the cows will receive one pound of grain per day for every four pounds of milk they produce.

SEEDING ALFALFA.

I would like some information in regards to growing alfalfa. Would it be all right to sow it in a cornfield the last time cultivating? I have a muck field, well-drained. I would like to sow to alfalfa if it would be all right. Also, what time should alfalfa be sown on a summer fallow?—F. P.

It is not considered a good practice to sow alfalfa in the last cultivating of corn. No plant has a good chance to grow in a good corn field during the latter part of the summer. The corn is the commanding plant, taking all of the moisture and shading the ground to the great detriment of other plants, even weeds. While a season might be so favorable that you might get a catch of alfalfa it would be extremely hazardous to attempt to get a seeding in this way.

It would be better to sow the field to oats and seed with the oats in the spring or, if the field is too wet to work early you could seed later, using the oats as a nurse crop to keep down the weeds and then cut them for hay. This would give the alfalfa the command of the field during the latter part of the season, which is the trying time for all young plants. If you sow alfalfa on a summer fallow the consensus of opinion is that about the first half of June is the best time to sow. Cultivate the land thoroughly up to that time, destroying all of the weeds so that the alfalfa can have the best chance.

Most land should be well limed and should be inoculated with the proper bacteria to insure a stand of alfalfa.

HUNTING ON ENCLOSED LANDS.

I would like your advice about hunters trespassing on my land. The land is enclosed with a fence and I put a notice near each corner on the highway. I caught two hunters in there hunting with a dog. They claimed they did not see the notices, and that if they had they would not have gone in. I also forbid them hunting on the other side of the road where I also had a notice. I did not like the way they talked, so instead of coming home, I stopped in the woods to watch them. They both went across the road to hunt, and after they got as far as the woods, one went on with the dog and the other circled around and came back in the woods where I had just driven them out. He told me he was just looking the trees over. Can I sue him for trespassing the first time, and also the second time? What is the fine on hunters in Michigan for trespassing on land where there are notices? Should I notify the game warden, or sue them myself?—H. M.

The statutes of 1917, No. 317, Sec. 3, provide: "No person shall hunt with firearms or dogs, or in any other manner on enclosed lands of another, or upon any farm lands or farm woodlots connected therewith when notices have been posted on such lands by the owner or lessee thereof forbidding hunting thereon."

The punishment provided for the first offense is a fine of not less than \$10 nor more than \$100, imprisonment in the county jail or house of correction not more than ninety days, or both in the discretion of the court.

Complaints for such offenses must be made to the prosecuting attorney of the county.

The owner may also sue in his own name for damages, the measure of which is for the jury.—J. R. R.



We've stood together in rain and shine,
And now at this good old Christmas time
I'm glad that you're a friend of mine.

MULE-HIDE

THE LEHON COMPANY

44th to 45th St. on Oakley Ave., Chicago

USE THIS COUPON
THE LEHON COMPANY, 44th to 45th St. on Oakley Ave., Chicago Dept. M.
I am interested in ☐ Roll ☐ Shingle Asphalt Roofing. Please send me descriptive literature, samples and name of dealer in my locality.
Name _____
Address _____

say

Aspirin

Then It's Genuine

Unless you see the name "Bayer" on tablets, you are not getting genuine Aspirin prescribed by physicians for 21 years and proved safe by millions. Always say "Bayer".

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

MONEY

Introducing Our SEEDS
Farmers, retired farmers, others, make easy money introducing our farm seed. You can do it! A Good Winter Business for FARMERS. No experience, no investment required. Norisk. You can make \$500 this winter. Our bargain, freight paid, prices help you. Samples, particulars, order books, free. Write today. Dept. E.
WORLD SEED COMPANY
123 W. Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

LAKELAND FUR EXCHANGE

Buyer wanted in every county to collect furs. Salary or commission. Specializing in shipments and local dealers' lots. Will call for lots of \$1000 or over. Write for list (four grade list). Highest prices. Fair sort. OLIVER DIX, Salem, Mich.

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Horse or Cow hide, Calf or other skins with hair or fur on, and make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered, or we can make your hides into Oak Tanned Harness Leather, making it into work harness when so ordered; or make Slaughter Sole Leather.
We can tan your calf skins into Shoe Leather, giving them an elegant grain finish in Gun Metal, Mahogany Russet or lighter shade.
Your goods will cost you less than to buy them and be worth more.
Our illustrated catalog gives a lot of information. It tells how to take off and care for hides; how and when we pay the freight both ways; about our safe dyeing process on cow and horse hide, calf and other skins; about the fur goods and game trophies we sell, taxidermy, etc.
Our Fashion Book, which heretofore has been a separate affair, has been incorporated in and made a part of our regular catalogue. It has Fashion plates of muffs, neckwear and other fine fur garments; also remodeling and repairing, together with prices and estimates. In ordering catalog, write name and address plain.
The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,
571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

TANNERS

of CATTLE, HORSE, CALF, COON, FOX, SKUNK, MINK, MUSKRAT, WOODCHUCK, DOG, CAT and RABBIT SKINS.
What kind of skins have you? We make up and line Men's & Ladies' Fur Coats, Scarfs, Muffs, Capes, Collars, Robes and Mittens from raw skins. Circulars Free. Use plenty of salt on green hides.
W. W. Weaver, Reading, Mich.
Custom Tanner, 30 yrs. Experience

YOU CAN'T AFFORD TO STAMMER

Opportunities are slipping away. Your progress and success are retarded. Learn to TALK NATURALLY in a few weeks. Offer for catalog and FREE TRIAL WEEK OFFER.
The REED SCHOOL, DETROIT, Mich.
1427 Hubbard Avenue.

For Sale 100 bu. extra quality for seed Ito San Soy Beans, price \$5.00 per bu.
H. D. BAKER, Vicksburg, Mich.

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer when writing to advertisers

The Pathfinders

Father Allen is Tempted

By Alta L. Littell

ATWOOD stopped on his way to town and made me an out and out offer on that forty of his this morning," Father Allen came into the barn where Bob was pitching hay.

"Bout time he came out with something," Bob replied as he jabbed the fork into the hay and stopped for a rest. "He's been beating about the bush for two months now."

"Says I can have it for twelve hundred dollars," Father Allen continued. "Five hundred now and the rest on a mortgage or a contract. His wife is bent on getting back to Ohio, and she won't give him no rest till he gets out. Twelve hundred is just what he gave for it ten years ago, and he's making us a present of all his improvements."

"Not us," Bob emphasized the word as he returned to his work. "We've got all the land we can take care of now, and if we hadn't, where's the five hundred dollars coming from?"

"I guess we could raise five hundred dollars if we had to," Father Allen's tone was assured. "We could mortgage the farm."

"A swell chance you've got to get ma to sign a mortgage," Bob snorted. "You know right well she isn't going to mortgage her home for the sake of saddling us all up with a lot more land. Ma's idea is to begin to take life easier."

"She'd sign if I said to," Father Allen boasted, "But I'd no idea of putting a mortgage on the place."

Bob grinned wickedly. "It's a good thing you haven't, because you can push ma just so far," he said.

"Ma's always ready to work with me, she knows our interests are the same," Father Allen insisted. "But there's lots of ways of getting money when you need it." He paused and chewed a straw as he watched Bob work. "I should think Milly'd have a neat little wad saved up, she's been making a thousand a year and living off the old man," he ventured finally.

Bob faced his father angrily. "What Milly did before she got married is her own business," he said, "and what she earned then is hers. Don't you go hinting around I might ask her for it."

"Who's hinting?" Father Allen's tone was aggrieved. "Can't a feller make a little remark without your blowing up? Even if I did hint, which I didn't, I don't see anything so awful in it. A wife ought to be willing to do anything she could to help her husband along." He strode out of the barn before Bob could reply.

"Just the same I'll bet she has got a good-sized roll," he muttered. "I wonder if ma knows anything about it. They were jabbering a long time that morning ma borrowed the quarter." He went on to the house and dropped down in a chair by the kitchen door.

Tom came in from the other house with two letters which Milly had asked him to mail.

"Give 'em to me," his father said. "I'm going to rest a bit and I'll watch for the mail man." He waited until ma went into the pantry before looking at the addresses, it didn't pay to be too curious when ma was around. One was to the bank in Milly's old home, and the other to the extension department of the agricultural college.

He felt the first one carefully. No bankbook inside, but then she wouldn't need to send her book to draw out money. He wondered if she was writing to have her account transferred, or to get money to spend. How much did she have?

"Milly must have a snug little bank account," he ventured at Mother Al-

len's back, as she vigorously kneaded her bread.

"If she takes my advice she'll keep it right in the bank," Mother Allen gave the bread an unnecessary thump. "I was a fool that I didn't leave mine there."

"I guess you got a good home with yours," he arose with an injured air. "But that's just like a woman. What's yours is ours, but what's mine is my own." No idea of being equal partners."

Mother Allen bit her lip, but made no reply.

Outside he wandered towards the road, the two letters in his hand. So they'd been talking, and ma had advised her to hang onto her money. No use trying to find out anything about it from ma or Bob; if they did know they'd never tell him how much Milly had. He studied the letter slyly. Who would know at the bank if he opened that letter, and then sent it on in another envelope? They'd just think she'd got someone else to address it for her. He dropped down on the grass under the big poplar and peered at the two houses. There was no one in sight. He tore off the end of the envelope clumsily, taking with it a bit of the enclosure, and drew out a draft for \$650. More than he could have off the farm in the time Milly had been teaching!

He replaced the draft in the envelope, not noticing the torn scrap in the grass, and pulling out a wallet put the letter inside. He would have to watch for a chance to re-address it.

ANOTHER WAY TO BUILD ROADS.

APARTY in my neighborhood is building an implement, to attach to a tractor which will pick out all the stones in the soil to a depth of ten or more inches. Now, as we farmers don't want to dump this refuse in some corner of our place to stay there indefinitely, isn't there some way for arrangement to have them hauled direct to the roads where they belong.

Even in most localities where the productive fields appear to be fairly free of stone, there are still enough in a square mile, and ten inches deep, to build a crushed stone road two miles long and two feet deep.

Now, when I pick these stones on my place, if the highway commissioner can arrange to use them I will be glad to haul them on the road free of charge. I think a more careful study of road building materials along the highways being constructed might result in a reduction of taxes and possibly in getting better roads.—W. L. D.

THE FARMER'S INCOME.

AGRICULTURE has produced from sixteen to twenty-three per cent of the national income of the United States, although approximately thirty per cent of the persons gainfully employed in the United States are engaged in agriculture. The average income received by a farmer for his labor, after deducting the return of five per cent on his property investment, is below the average earnings of employes in many other industries. The average reward per farmer for labor, risk and management, after allowing five per cent return on the value of his investment, in 1909 was \$311. In 1918 it was \$1,278, and in 1920 it was \$465. Measured in terms of purchasing power, the farmer's reward in 1909 was \$326; in 1918 it was \$826, and in 1920, \$219.

FertilEarth

Agricultural Gypsum
(LAND PLASTER)

"Makes Crops Grow"

TRADE MARK

immediate profits result from use of **FertilEarth**, but what a wonderful factor **FertilEarth** is in the fixing of nitrogen in the soil; for any increase in the yield of a leguminous crop means a corresponding increase in the amount of nitrogen fixed in the soil.

FertilEarth supplies sulphur, calcium and nitrogen food to plants—keeps soil neutral, does not burn crops or land—and increases crops immediately. Costs little and restores worn-out farms to full productivity. Try it on a small plot.

Write for booklet. **FertilEarth** is sold everywhere.

GRAND RAPIDS PLASTER COMPANY

1203 C. R. Savings Bank Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Established in 1856 Manufacturers of

FertilEarth
Agricultural Gypsum
"Makes Crops Grow"

Climax Wood Mortar
"For Plastering"
Fine Homes

Hercules Wall Plaster
"For Plastering Larger
Buildings"

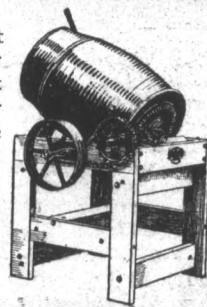
Good News for Farmers

Farmers can now buy **SHELDON CONCRETE MIXERS** and **MIXER PARTS OUTFITS** in **DETROIT**

LOOK!

This ad. costs us
\$46.20

It will not appear again. Be sure and save it till you write for our **FREE** Book and catalogue. **Do it right now.** Tell us your concreting problems. We will be glad to help you.



No need to send to the factory at **NEHAWKA, NEB.** and wait three or four weeks for your mixer. Get it right from **DETROIT** in three or four days. The price to you is the same. Complete catalogue and price list **FREE**, also, valuable information on **PLACING CONCRETE** in **COLD WEATHER**. Tells just **HOW TO DO IT**. Yours for the asking.

Abram Cement Tool Company,
3818 Grand River,
Detroit, Mich.

MEN WANTED

Mechanically Inclined
—to send for my big illustrated **72-PAGE Free!**
BOOK—
It tells how in a few weeks you can earn from \$150 to \$400 a month in the Auto and Tractor business.
IPAY Will rebate railroad fare from any point in the United States to Kansas City.
JOBS OPEN. Sweeney trained men in demand. See list of jobs.
EARN IN EIGHT WEEKS. No previous experience necessary. Use tools not books. Simply send name and address today, a post card will do, for **Free** book and 27 photographic reproductions of machine shop work, etc. in world's largest and finest trade school. **Let's Go—Write Now!**

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

Why Not PUT THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER
ALBION

Albion steel and wood mills are quiet and powerful. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only main Pitman bearing subject to wear. This is a **oilless**, and **noiseless** machine. Covers by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your chore hour now with a good **Windmill**? This is your chance—**F. O. B. Albion**. Erect it yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to:
Union Steel Products Co. Ltd.
No. 528 N. Benton Street,
ALBION, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

WE TAN
and make to your order from your Cattle, Horse and all kinds of Hides and Furs, Men's Fur Coats, Robes, Caps, Gloves and Mittens, Ladies' Fur Coats and Fur Sets. Remodeling and Repairing latest styles. Ship us your work and save one-half. New Galloway Coats, Robes, Gloves and Mittens for sale. We are the oldest Galloway Tanners. 34 years continuous business. Free style Catalogue, prices and samples. Don't ship your hides and furs elsewhere until you get our proposition.
HILLSDALE ROBE & TANNING CO.
Hillsdale, Mich.

P. O. 1131, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Write me how to buy a standard, high quality tractor, small payment down, balance on easy terms. Tell me about your exclusive agency contract.

Clip this coupon and mail today.

Name _____
Town _____ State _____



Frozen fancy, large, dressed Herring, 5c per pound. Remit with order or send for complete list before buying elsewhere.

CONSUMERS FISH CO., Green Bay, Wis.

Big Profit In custom lumber sawing with a **Howell**

up-to-date Saw Mill. Keep your engine earning money all the year. Now is the time to saw your standing timber and turn it into money. Big demand for lumber, lath and shingles. Write for Free Catalog B and Prices.
R. R. HOWELL & CO., Mfgs., Minneapolis, Minn.

WANTED

Salesmen, Agents, Dealers
with faith in their own ability
to sell **HIGH CLASS SILOS**
at a **LOW PRICE**

Quality Manufacturing Co., Hagerstown, Md.

WANTED: A representative in every county to handle exclusively **GAL-VET** Livestock Remedies. We have a remedy for every emergency put up in a handsome Blue Cross First Aid Kit. Territory allotted in order of application. Write us at once. **GAL-VET REMEDY COMPANY,** Galien, Mich.

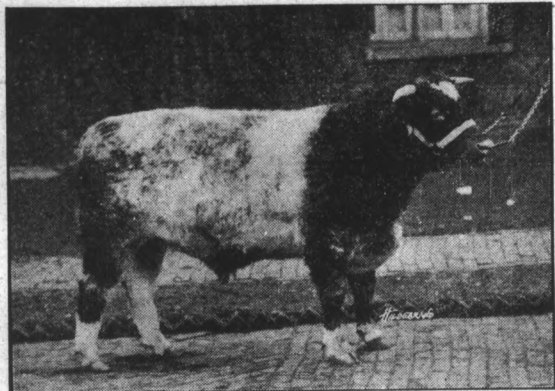
Men Wanted to sell dependable fruit trees and shrubbery. Big demand. Complete co-operation. Commission paid weekly. Write for terms.
Willems Sons' Nurseries, Rochester, N.Y.

Huber Tractor and Oliver three bottom plow. Used two years. In good condition. Price seven hundred dollars.
B. A. ANNIS, R. I. Leslie, Mich.

FOR SALE: 8 ft. Cedar Grape Posts, 15c. Picked up at our yard.
Barnes Wire Fence Company, Detroit, Michigan

International Prize Winners from Michigan

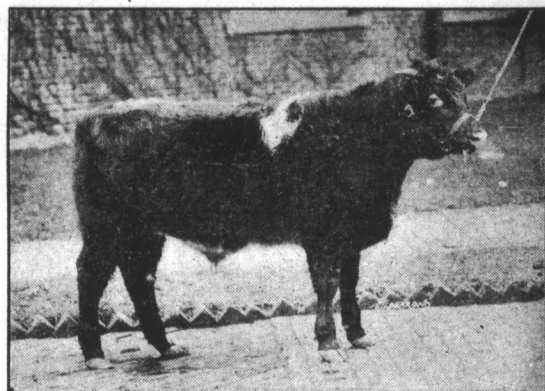
Some of the Animals Which Brought Honor to the State at this Year's Show.



Richland Augustus Gets First as Junior Yearling Shorthorn Bull. Exhibited by C. H. Prescott & Son, Tawas City.



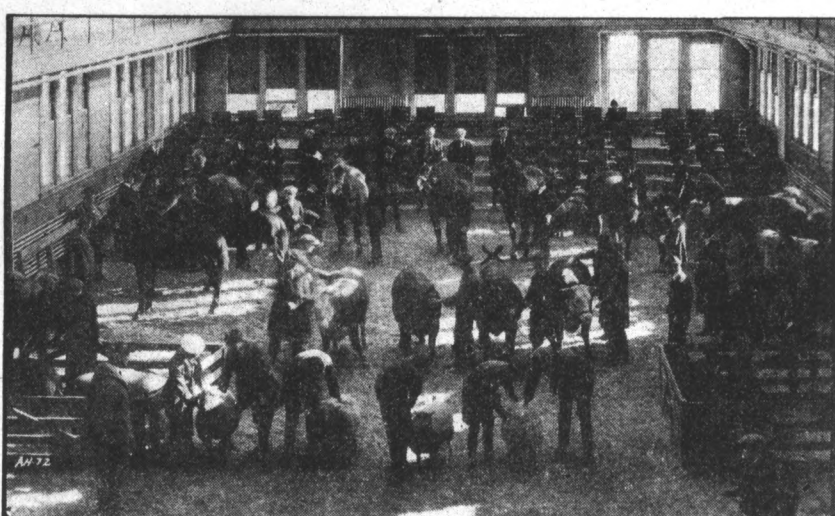
Bloomdale Leader Brings Down First as Senior Bull Calf and Junior Champion Shorthorn. Shown by Carr Bros., Bad Axe.



Richland Eclipse Awarded First as Junior Steer Shorthorn Calf. Also Shown by Prescott & Son.



Third Angus Senior Calf Steer Bred and Shown by M. A. C.



Little International Held at M. A. C. in November. Steer Marked (X) Produced the Grand Champion Carcass at this Year's International.

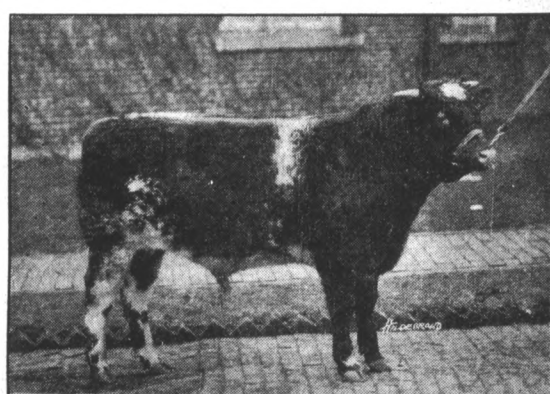


First Rambouillet Ewe Lamb. Exhibited by M. A. C.



Delilas Choice Wins Sixth in the Junior Calf Steer Class. Shown by M. A. C.

All the pictures on this page are of animals exhibited by Michigan breeders at the 1921 International in Chicago. These animals were awarded prizes mentioned under cuts. There are other animals not listed here, that brought honor to Michigan at this year's show. We are promised pictures of these and will publish them in a later issue of this journal.



Richland Aristocrat Gets 4th in Jr. Shorthorn Bull Class. Exhibited by Prescott & Son.



Flock of Rambouillet Sheep from the M. A. C. is Awarded Fourth Place for Flock of Five.



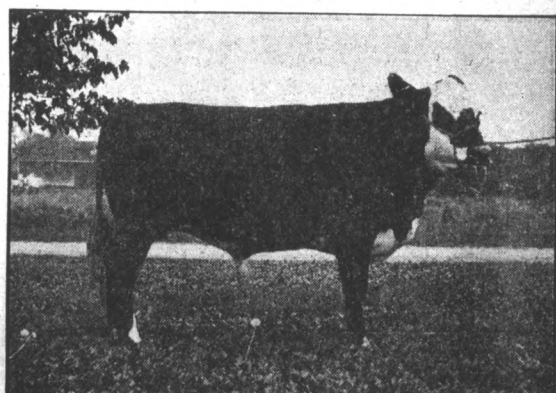
Richland Lassie Receives 4th as Jr. Yearling Shorthorn Heifer. Shown by Prescott & Son.



Senior Calf Steer Bred and Exhibited by M. A. C.



College Surprise Wins Eighth as Hereford Jr. Steer. Bred and Shown by M. A. C.



College Hope Takes Third in Senior Yr. Cross-bred Class and Fourth in Carcass Class.

THE BLIND MAN'S EYES

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Copyright by Little Brown & Company

"Anything else, sir?" The man, who had finished unpacking his clothes and laying them out, approached respectfully. "I've drawn your bath, tepid, sir; is that correct?"

"Quite," Eaton said. "There's nothing else."

"Very good. Good night, sir. If there's anything else, the second button beside the bed will bring me, sir."

When the man had withdrawn noiselessly and closed the door, Eaton stood staring about the rooms dazedly; then he went over and tried the door. It opened; it was not locked. He turned about and went into the dressing room and began taking off his clothes; he stepped into the bathroom and felt the tepid bath. In a moment he was in the bath; fifteen minutes later he was in bed with the window open beside him, letting in the crisp, cool breeze. But he had not the slightest idea of sleep; he had undressed, bathed, and gone to bed to convince himself that what he was doing was real, that he was not acting in a dream.

He got up and went to the window and looked out, but the night was cloudy and dark, and he could see nothing except some lighted windows. As he watched, the light was switched out. Eaton went back to bed, but amazement would not let him sleep.

He was in Santoine's house; he knew it could be no other than Santoine's house. It was to get into Santoine's house that he had come from Asia; he had thought and planned and schemed all through the long voyage on the steamer how it was to be done. He would have been willing to cross the continent on foot to accomplish it; no labor that he could imagine would have seemed too great to him if this had been its end; and here it had been done without effort on his part, naturally, inevitably! Chance and circumstance had done it! And as he realized this, his mind was full of what he had to do in Santoine's house. For many days he had not thought about that; it had seemed impossible that he could have any opportunity to act for himself. And the return to his thoughts of possibility of carrying out his original plan brought before him thoughts of his friends—those friends who, through his exile, had been faithful to him but whose identity or existence he had been obliged to deny, when questioned, to protect them as well as himself.

As he lay on his bed in the dark, he stared upward to the ceiling, wide awake, thinking of those friends whose devotion to him might be justified at last; and he went over again and tested and reviewed the plan he had formed. But it never had presumed a position for him—even if it was the position of a semi-prisoner—inside Santoine's house. And he required more

information of the structure of the house than he as yet had, to correct his plan further. But he could not, without too great risk of losing everything, discover more that night; he turned over and set himself to go to sleep.

CHAPTER XII.

The Ally in the House.

THE first gray of dawn roused Eaton, and drawing on trousers and coat over his pajamas, he seated himself by the open window to see the house by daylight. The glow, growing in the east, showed him first that the house stood on the shore of the lake; the light came to him across the water, and from the lake had come

back into bed. The motor driveway which stretches north from Chicago far into Wisconsin leaves between it and the lake a broad wooded strip for spacious grounds and dwellings; Santoine's house was one of these.

Eaton felt that its location was well suited for his plans; and he realized, too, that circumstances had given him time for anything he might wish to do; for the night's stop at Minneapolis and Santoine's unexpected taking him into his own charge must have made Eaton's disappearance complete; for the present he was lost to "them" who had been "following" him, and to his friends alike. His task, then, was to let his friends know where he was without letting "them" learn it; and

The Christmas Spirit
And none are left to grieve alone
For Love is Heaven and claims its own

the crisp, fresh-smelling breeze that had blown into his windows through the night. As it grew lighter he could see the house; it was an immense structure of smooth gray stone. Eaton was in its central part, his windows looking to the south. To the north of him was a wing he could not see—the wing which had contained the portecochere under which the motor-car had stopped the night before; and the upper part of this wing, he had been able to tell, contained the servants' quarters. To the south, in front of him, was another wing composed, apparently in part at least, of family bedrooms.

Between the house and the lake was a terrace, part flagged, part gravel, part lawn not yet green but with green shoots showing among the last year's grass. A stone parapet walled in this terrace along the top of the bluff which pitched precipitously down to the lake fifty feet below, and the narrow beach of sand and shingle. As Eaton watched, one of the two nurses who had been on the train came to a window of the farthest room on the second floor of the south wing and stood looking out; that, then, must be Santoine's room; and Eaton drew back from his window as he noted this.

The sun had risen, and its beams, reflected up from the lake, danced on his ceiling. Eaton, chilled by the sharp air off the water—and knowing now the locality where he must be—pulled off his coat and trousers and jumped

thinking of how this was to be done, he fell asleep again.

At nine he awoke with a start; then, recollecting everything, he jumped up and shut his windows. There was a respectful, apologetic knock at the door; evidently a servant had been waiting in the hall for some sound within the room.

"May I come in, sir?"

"Come in."

The man who had attended him the evening before entered.

"Your bath, sir; hot or cold in the morning, sir?"

"Hot," Eaton answered.

"Of course, sir; I'd forgotten you'd just come from the Orient, sir. Do you wish anything first, sir?"

"Anything?"

"Anything to drink, sir?"

"Oh, no."

The man again prepared the bath. When Eaton returned to his dressing-room, he found the servant awaiting him with shaving mug, razor and apron. The man shaved him and trimmed his hair.

"I shall tell them to bring breakfast up, sir; or will you go down?" the man asked then.

Eaton considered. The manners of servants are modeled on the feelings of their masters, and the man's deference told plainly that, although Eaton might be a prisoner, he was not to be treated openly as such.

"I think I can go down," Eaton re-

plied, when the man had finished dressing him. He found the hall and the rooms below bright and open but unoccupied; a servant showed him to a blue Delft breakfast room to the east, where a fire was burning in an old-fashioned Dutch fireplace. A cloth was spread on the table, but no places were set; a number of covered dishes, steaming above electric discs, were on the sideboard. The servant in attendance there took covers off these dishes as Eaton approached; he chose his breakfast and sat down, the man laying one place for him. This manner of serving gave Eaton no hint as to how many others were in the house or might be expected to breakfast. He had half finished his bacon and greens before any one else appeared.

This was a tall, carefully dressed man of more than fifty, with handsome, well-bred features—plainly a man of position and wealth but without experience in affairs, and without power. He was dark-haired and wore a mustache which, like his hair, was beginning to gray. As he appeared in the hall without hat or overcoat, Eaton understood that he lived in the house; he came directly into the breakfast room and evidently had not breakfasted. He observed Eaton and gave him the impersonal nod of a man meeting another whom he may have met but has forgotten.

"Good morning, Stiles," he greeted the servant.

"Good morning, sir," the man returned.

The newcomer sat down at the table opposite Eaton, and the servant, without inquiring his tastes, brought pineapple, rolls and coffee.

"I am Wallace Blachford," the stranger volunteered as Eaton looked up. He gave the name in a manner which seemed to assume that he now must be recalled; Eaton therefore feigned recognition as he gave him his name in return.

"Basil Santoine is better this morning," Blachford announced.

"I understood he was very comfortable last evening," Eaton said. "I have not seen either Miss Santoine or Mr. Avery this morning."

"I saw Basil Santoine the last thing last night," the other boasted. "He was very tired; but when he was home, of course he wished me to be beside him for a time."

"Of course," Eaton replied, as the other halted. There was a humility in the boast of this man's friendship for Santoine which stirred sympathy, almost pity.

"I believe with the doctors that Basil Santoine is to be spared," the tall man continued. "The nation is to be congratulated. He is certainly one of the most useful men in America. The President—much as he is to be

AL ACRES—Tommy Produces Results Because He Understands Human Nature.

By Frank R. Leet



admired for unusual qualities—cannot compare in service. Suppose the President were assassinated; instantly the vice-president would take his place; the visible government of the country would go on; there would be no chaos, scarcely any confusion. But suppose Basil Santoine had died—particularly at this juncture!"

Eaton finished his breakfast but remained at the table with Blatchford, who scarcely touched his food, continued to boast, in his queer humility, of the blind man and of the blind man's friendship for him. He checked himself only when Harriet Santoine appeared in the doorway. He and Eaton at once were on their feet.

"My dear! He wants to see me now?" the tall man almost pleaded. "He wants me to be with him this morning?"

"Of course, Cousin Wallace," the girl said gently, almost with compassion.

"You will excuse me then, sir," Blatchford said hastily to Eaton and hurried off. The girl gazed after him, and when she turned the next instant to Eaton her eyes were wet.

"Good morning!"

"Good morning, Miss Santoine. You are coming to breakfast?"

"Oh, no; I've had my breakfast; I was going out to see that things outside the house have been going on well since we have been away."

"May I go with you while you do that?" Eaton tried to ask casually. Important to him as was the plan of the house, it was scarcely less essen-

tial for him to know the grounds.

She hesitated.

"I understand it's my duty at present to stay wherever I may be put; but I'd hardly run away from you while inside your own grounds."

This did not seem to be the question troubling her. "Very well," she said at last. The renewed friendliness—or the reservation of judgment of him—which she had let him see again after the interview with her father in the car the morning before, was not absent; it seemed only covered over with responsibilities which came upon her now that she was at home. She was abstracted as they passed through the hall and a man brought Eaton's overcoat and hat and a maid her coat. Harriet led the way out to the terrace. The day was crisp, but the breeze had lost the chill it had had earlier in the morning; the lake was free from ice; only along the little projecting breakwaters which guarded the bluff against the washing of the waves, some ice still clung, and this was rapidly melting. A graveled path led them around the south end of the house.

"Your father is still better this morning?" Eaton asked.

"What did you say?" she asked.

He repeated his question. Was her constraint, he wondered, due to her feeling, somehow, that for the first time in their short acquaintance he was consciously "using" her, if only for the purpose of gaining an immediate view of the grounds? He felt that; but he told himself he was not

doing the sort of thing he had refused to do when, on the train, he had avoided her invitation to present him to her father. Circumstances now were entirely different. And as he shook off the reproach to himself, she also came from her abstraction.

"Yes; father's improving steadily and—Dr. Sinclair says—much more rapidly than it would have been right to expect. Dr. Sinclair is going to remain only today; then he is to turn father over to the village doctor, who is very good. We will keep the same nurses at present."

"Mr. Blatchford told me that might be the arrangement."

"Oh, you had a talk with Mr. Blatchford, then?"

"We introduced ourselves."

Harriet was silent for a moment, evidently expecting some comment from him; when he offered none, she said, "Father would not like you to accept the estimate of him which Mr. Blatchford must have given you."

"What do you mean?"

"Didn't Mr. Blatchford argue with you that father must be the greatest man living?"

"He certainly expressed great admiration for your father," Eaton said. "He is your cousin?"

"I call him that, he's father's cousin. They were very close friends when they were boys, though Cousin Wallace is a few years older. They entered preparatory school together and were together all through college and ever since. I suppose Cousin Wallace

told you that it was he— Those are the garages and stables over there to the north, Mr. Eaton. This road leads to them. And over there are the tool-houses and gardeners' quarters; you can only just see them through the trees."

She had interrupted herself suddenly, as though she realized that his attention had not been upon what she was saying but given to the plan of the grounds. He recalled himself quickly.

"Yes; what was it you were saying about Mr. Blatchford?"

She glanced at him keenly, then colored and went on. "I was saying that father and he went through college together. They both were looked upon as young men of very unusual promise—Mr. Blatchford especially; I suppose father, being younger, had not shown so plainly what he might become. Then father was blinded—he was just sixteen; and—and Cousin Wallace never fulfilled the promise he had given."

"I don't quite see the connection," Eaton offered.

"Oh, I thought Cousin Wallace must have told you—he tells almost every one as soon as he meets them. It was he who blinded father. It was a hunting accident, and father was made totally blind. Father always said it was not Cousin Wallace's fault; but Mr. Blatchford was almost beside himself because he believed he had ruined father's life. But father went on and (Continued on page 605).



THE statement was made within a month in one of the most widely circulated religious periodicals in the country, that a society had recently been formed in New York to spread atheism, free-love and anti-Americanism. The society has one hundred and sixty thousand dollars for purposes of propaganda. A young man belonging to its membership was found, teaching a class of children to steal. Presumably the members of this soci-



ety will not celebrate Christmas. It means nothing to them, and they should not be expected to observe it. There are other classes who cannot consistently keep this most wonderful of anniversaries.

The people who never look within the covers of the world's greatest Book will naturally not feel particularly religious on December twenty-fifth. The mystic meaning of God-coming-in-the-Flesh will mean nought to them. The choirs that sing "Joy to the World," the ministers who speak of the Babe, the press that refers to the "Spirit of Christmas"—all this has no particular message for thousands, we fear. A friend was telling me the other day of a boy of fifteen, born and reared in Michigan, who had never seen a railroad train, been in a hotel, or seen a pure-bred Holstein cow. The boy was taken on a trip where he saw some of these wonders. At times he would scarcely believe his eyes. He had been within a few counties of these things and yet had never seen them. There are many in America who are near the great realities of the Bethlehem Babe, yet they have never gotten at the meaning of that lowly stable and its manger.

The Universal Birthday

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

AND yet the greatest minds have been occupied with thoughts of Christ and his birth. Christmas means much to literature. John Milton writes one of his most beautiful poems on "The Morning of Christ's Nativity," which begins,

"It was the winter wild,
While the heaven-born child
All meanly wrapt in the rude manger
lies;
Nature, in awe to him,
Had doffed her gaudy trim,
With her great Master so to sympathize."

Longfellow, the favorite of America's verse-writers has a miracle-play entitled, "The Nativity," while his "Christmas Bells" takes hold of heart and imagination:

"I heard the bells on Christmas Day
Their old, familiar carols play,
And wild and sweet
The words repeat,
Of peace on earth, good-will to men!"

Joyce Kilmer was one of the rising poets of recent years. He was a deeply religious man. Ill at ease and dissatisfied with himself, he was accustomed to go, we read, to a certain church in New York, and pray each noon. The war coming on, he enlisted. One day he ventured too far in advance of his company, and a sniper's bullet got him. That was a costly bullet to America. One of the finest things Kilmer wrote was, "Gates and Doors, a Ballad of Christmas Eve." One verse runs:

His heart was full of laughter,
His soul was full of bliss
When Jesus, on His Mother's lap,
Gave him His hand to kiss.
"There was a joyous hostler
Who knelt on Christmas morn
Beside the radiant manger
Wherein his Lord was born."

AND so one might go on, mentioning the literary products to which

Christmas has given birth. Some of the greatest stories are woven around Christmas Day. O. Henry has one, entitled, "Gifts for the Magi." A happy couple, recently married, lived in a small New York flat. A few weeks before Christmas the young husband lost his job. As Christmas drew near, money got low. The day before Christmas, the bride went out to get her husband a present. She had beautiful hair, long and lustrous. She went to a hair-dresser's and sold it for twenty dollars. With the money she bought a gold watch fob. In the meantime her husband was buying her a present. He had a handsome watch, a wedding present. He pawned it and bought his wife two bejewelled side-combs, such as she had wanted. When Christmas morn arrived, they opened their presents, and lo! she had two side-combs but no hair, and he, a watch-fob but no watch. But after all, it wasn't a farce. Back of it was the Christmas spirit.

There is no Christ in the Old Testament, but there is the promise of the Christ. The words of the greatest of the prophets come ringing to our ears: "For unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given; and the government shall be upon his shoulder: and his name shall be called Wonderful, Counselor, The Mighty God, The Everlasting Father, The Prince of Peace." One who lives abreast of this description must indeed be a great God. He has been called the Prince of the Four Names.

WONDERFUL Counselor. He was that. Are we not told that He "spake as never man spake?" Do not His words burn into the marrow of the soul today, as they have ever

done? Truth is characteristic of all He says. It is not surprising that people were amazed at the words which came from His lips. To this day the New Testament is a mount of more wisdom than any other book. Well does Rousseau say: "How petty the books of philosophy compared to the gospels? Can it be, that these books, so simple and so sublime, are the works of mere man? That he whose life they tell is a mere man? If the death of Socrates is the death of a sage, the life and death of Christ is that of a God." But He is also the Mighty God. Along with wisdom there goes power. It is not enough that He should speak wisdom. We must know that with him is the might to do all that wisdom dictates. As another has said, "He touches tyranny and it crumbles, slavery and it vanishes, wrong and it falls."

Everlasting Father. Wisdom is sublime, might is majestic, but the heart hungers for love. The love of a father is a very beautiful love. Often father is away when the children are put to bed. But when father is at home, they like to have him tuck them in, with his big clumsy hands. The love of the eternal father never goes out. And added to all this, He is the Prince of Peace. It doesn't look like it. There have been four most terrible Christmases, not white, but red. People who want to scoff have the opportunity now. But the end is not yet. The day will come when he will prove that He is the Prince of Peace. "He shall not fail nor be discouraged till he have set justice in the earth." Many things have failed. Government has failed, politics have failed, armament as a method of maintaining universal peace has failed. But one has not failed. That is the Prince of Peace.

Says Sam: Communities, like cars, can't hit on all six unless you take out the knock.



This day shall change all griefs and quarrels into love.—Shakespeare.

Woman's Interests



Lessons in the Essentials of Citizenship

AN indiscriminate use of the words "citizen" and "voter" has led many of us to believe that since the nineteenth amendment the words are identical in meaning. As a matter of fact, many citizens of the United States are not qualified voters, while in some states, some persons not yet citizens are allowed to vote.

Citizenship is conferred by the federal government on persons not natural born citizens, and no state has the power to confer or to refuse citizenship. In addition, a foreign-born woman becomes an American citizen by marrying an American. The right to vote, however, is conferred by the states, and each state has different qualifications for voters. Colored persons, for instance, were long denied the privilege of voting in southern states, but the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the national constitution gave them that right. Various qualifications are required by the states, as, certain length of residence, while in sixteen states the law says that voters must be able to read and write and in six, voters must pay a poll tax.

That Michigan women may know their rights regarding voting, the following concise statements were compiled by Walter S. Foster:

A woman born in the United States is an American citizen whether or not her parents are citizens, but a United States woman citizen who marries an alien loses her citizenship, and can not vote. She can be naturalized by court proceedings. The naturalization of her husband alone will not restore her citizenship, but the death of her alien husband or a divorce from him, followed by continued residence in the United States, will restore her citizenship. If she was born outside the United States by alien parents, but her parents became citizens of the United States before she reached the age of twenty-one years, then she is a citizen.

"In order to vote in Michigan a woman must be:

"Twenty-one years of age on election day.

"A resident of Michigan for six months prior to election day.

"A resident of the township, village or ward for twenty days preceeding election.

"A citizen of the United States, the wife of a citizen of the United States or the wife of an inhabitant of foreign birth, who, having resided in the state two years and six months prior to November 8, 1894, declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States two years and six months prior to that date may vote."

A careful reading of the above will show that some women in Michigan who were born here of American parents may thus be deprived of the right to vote, while other women foreign-born and not yet citizens, are allowed to vote.

No woman, however, can vote unless she has registered. Registering is merely listing qualified voters, and is necessary to prevent fraudulent voting. Registering must be done in person, it can not be done by proxy, and

in some places a description of the person is written in the registration book. Occasionally a voter is required to sign his own name.

Enrolling is a distinct thing from registering, though the two words are sometimes confused. One registers his name in a book to show that he is a qualified voter. He "enrolls" in a political party to show whether he is a republican, democrat, prohibitionist, etc. In Michigan it is necessary to enroll at the primaries, the primaries being simply the time when you express your choice of candidates for the various offices. For instance, if three or four democrats wish to be governor of the state, the primaries give voters the opportunity to register their choice of these men. It does not make the man governor. It will be seen that it is necessary, therefore, to state your political party at the primary. You are then given a list of candidates who are running for office in your party, and have a chance to vote for the man whom you think best qualified for the office he seeks. The names of the men elected at the primaries are then put on the regular election ballot to be voted on at the time of general election.

At the primary you must vote a straight party ticket, you have no other choice. At the general election the candidates of all parties are printed on the slip and you may vote as you choose. If you vote for the entire list of candidates in one party you have what is called a "straight" ticket.

In addition to the primaries we have what is known as caucuses, when voters are given a chance to express a choice for candidates, and to decide

on the attitude of the party towards various questions. In Michigan all nominees for township offices are selected by caucus. In addition the secretary of state, state treasurer, auditor general and state highway commissioner are chosen in convention to which delegates are elected in caucuses.

Enrolling in a party does not make it necessary for one to vote the party ticket on election day. It does make it necessary to vote the one ticket at the primaries.

JAPAN'S WOMAN LEADER.

ONE of the most interesting visitors to the disarmament conference is Mme. Kaji Yajima, the "Grand Old Woman of Japan," who came to present a peace petition, bearing the signatures of ten thousand women, to President Harding. While not an official visitor, those who knew Mme. Yajima say that her influence will be felt.

Mme. Yajima is an inspiration to all women who feel that middle life is the time for giving up. She did not begin her life work until she was forty—she is now past ninety years old. Born of a respectable, but not noble family, she was unfortunately married by her parents while she was quite young, to a man of intemperate habits. For years she was forced to work long hours to support herself and him. When his death brought release, she determined to start a warfare on alcohol, but first she had to get an education. When she was forty years old she was finally ready to teach, and was the first woman in Japan to re-

ceive a teacher's certificate. With others she founded a girls' school in Tokio for girls of from fourteen to twenty years of age, where she has taught ever since.

She retired as head of the school last year, and the girls gave her a present of two thousand yen. This she has used to pay the expenses of her peace trip. Friends tried to dissuade her from making the trip at her advanced age, but she replied, "To die for the cause of humanity in America or Japan makes little difference to me."

Mme. Yajima attributes her long life and health to four things:

1. She was born of temperate parents who did not drink rice wine.
2. She led an active life as a girl, with plenty of out-door activities.
3. She had many responsibilities at a time when most women are thinking about their health, so she had no time to think of her health and worked all the time.
4. She has never worried nor allowed herself to be ruffled.

WOMAN BUREAU CHIEF LIVED IN MICHIGAN.

MICHIGAN hasn't yet given a president to the country, but she has given recently one of the two women bureau chiefs, Miss Mary Anderson, chief of the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor. A bureau chief, be it known, is a high-up official, next in importance to a cabinet member, and the appointment must be confirmed by the senate. Miss Anderson was appointed to her position by President Harding. There is but one other bureau headed by a woman, the children's bureau.

Perhaps Sweden would object to Michigan's claim to Miss Anderson, for she was born there, and came to Ludington an emigrant girl when she was fifteen years old. Arrived here without a word of English she took a position as pantry maid, and with an American newspaper as a primer and the family as instructors learned the mysteries of the English language. She has never attended a school in America; her education was obtained in the lower grades in Sweden, and added to by incessant reading. Yet this emigrant girl has won her way to one of the highest places in the country.

From Ludington Miss Anderson removed to a suburb of Chicago where she entered a shoe factory. Membership in a union was, of course, inevitable, and she became a member of the shop committee in which she worked, in this way coming in contact with both capital and labor. President of her local was the next step up, and from that to national organizer for the National Woman's Trade League. There followed eight busy years, and then the war. She found herself drafted by the government and made arbitrator between the government and the women workers in munitions factories. Finally, when the woman's bureau of the labor department was created last year she was made chief.



The Christmas Spirit Wins

"There's a song in the air,
There's a star in the sky,
There's a mother's deep prayer,
And a baby's low cry.
And the star rains its fire
While the beautiful sing
For the manger of Bethlehem
Cradles a King."

TWO thousand years since the song was first sung, and what has the Christmas spirit accomplished? There are those who say it has failed in its mission, prove it by the disastrous war, the continued disorganization, the greed, the breaking down of authority the falling off of attendance at church.

Others, forgetting war and disorganization, see only the groping of the whole world after peace and declare that the spirit of Christmas is winning out. Everywhere men are seeking for truth and right, they say, and if the churches are not filled it is simply a sign that the world is weary of forms and is seeking the spirit. They point out that Christ was the non-conformist of his day, he went into the syna-

gogue on the Sabbath day, but he went out of it to the fields of corn, much to the horror of the priests.

The world is seeking the Christmas spirit, the spirit of peace and good will. Its reign seems a long time off, but let those who weary for its coming take heart from Dickens' words,

"O blind man, blind man! not to know that ages of incessant labor by immortal creatures for this earth must pass into eternity before the good of which it is susceptible is all developed. Not to know that any Christian spirit working kindly in its little sphere, whatever it may be, will find its mortal life too short for its vast means of usefulness."

Man's life on earth runs into the hundred thousands of years; Christmas is but two thousand years old. Yet it has drawn all the nations of the world together in a search for universal peace. Are there still some to say it is a failure?—DEBORAH.

The Blind Man's Eyes

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer
Copyright by Little, Brown & Company

(Continued from page 603).

did all that he has done, while it stopped poor Cousin Wallace. It's queer how things work out! Cousin Wallace thought it was father's, but it was his own life that he destroyed. He's happy only when father wants him with him; and to himself—and to most people—he's only the man that blinded Basil Santoine."

"I think I shall understand him now," Eaton said quietly.

"I like the way you said that. Here Mr. Eaton, is the best place to see the grounds."

Their path had topped a little rise; they stopped; and Eaton, as she pointed out the different objects, watched carefully and printed the particulars and the general arrangement of the surroundings on his memory.

As he looked about, he could see that further ahead the path they were on paralleled a private drive which two hundred yards away entered what must be the public pike, for he could see motor-cars passing along it. He noted the direction of this and of the other paths, so that he could follow them in the dark, if necessary. The grounds were broken by ravines at right angles to the shore, which were crossed by little bridges; other bridges carried the public pike across them, for he could hear them rumble as the motor-cars crossed them; a man could travel along the bottom of one of those ravines for quite a distance without being seen. To north and south outside of the cared-for grounds there were clumps of rank, wild-growing thicket. To the east, the great house which the trees could not hide stood out against the lake, and beyond and below it, was the beach; but a man could not travel along the beach by daylight without being visible for miles from the top of the bluff, and even at night, one traveling along the beach would be easily intercepted.

Could Harriet Santoine divine these thoughts in his mind? He turned to her as he felt her watching him; but if she had been observing him as he looked about, she was not regarding him now. He followed her direction and saw at a little distance a powerful, strapping man, half concealed—though he did not seem to be hiding—behind some bushes. The man might have passed for an undergardener; but he was not working; and once before during their walk Eaton had seen another man, powerfully built as this one, who had looked keenly at him and then away quickly. Harriet flushed slightly as she saw that Eaton observed the man; Eaton understood then that the man was a guard, one of several, probably, who had been put about the house to keep watch of him.

Had Harriet Santoine understood his interest in the grounds as preparatory to a plan of escape, and had she therefore taken him out to show him the guards who would prevent him? He did not speak of the men, and neither did she; with her, he went on, silently, to the gardener's cottages, where she gave directions concerning the spring work being done on the grounds. Then they went back to the house, exchanging—for the first time between them—ordinary inanities.

She left him in the hall, saying she was going to visit her father; but part way up the stairs, she paused.

"You'll find books in the library of every conceivable sort, Mr. Eaton," she called down to him.

"Thank you," he answered; and he went into the library, but he did not

look for a book. Left alone, he stood listening.

As her footsteps on the stairs died away, no other sound came to him. The lower part of the house seemed deserted. He went out again into the hall and looked about quickly and waited and listened; then he stepped swiftly and silently to a closet where, earlier, he had noticed a telephone. He shut himself in and took up the receiver of the instrument. As he placed it to his ear, he heard the almost imperceptible sound of another receiver on the line being lifted; then the girl at the suburban central said, "Number, please."

(Continued next week).

ANOTHER VIEW ON THE RURAL SCHOOL.

AMONG the other good things in the November 26 issue of the Michigan Farmer, I was much interested in the "Two Views on Rural Schools," one by W. C. Kugler favoring the one-room school, and the other by L. B. Reber for the consolidated school. Both of these writers are farmers and seem to be well qualified to discuss the question, but each gentleman overlooks a vital point which I wish to bring out.

My experience is more in line with that of Mr. Reber, since I have had twelve years' experience as a teacher, beginning in the one-room rural school and ending as superintendent of schools. Two years as school examiner and four years as county commissioner of schools may also be added to my experience.

I am moved to answer the argument of Mr. Kugler, that the one-room rural school should be given the credit for producing the superior mental alertness of country school children, because it is an opinion so honestly held by a large number of people. It is also an argument used dishonestly by another class of people to obscure their real position as guardian of the old wallet.

That the country boy or girl has a condition of mind which fits him or her for rapid advancement when given the opportunity, I believe is very largely due to certain rural conditions and not to the one-room school, but rather in spite of it.

We are all largely the products of environment and in this respect the country child has the advantage of the town child.

The ever present, pleasurable farm duties afford a proper outlet for child activities and the working habit is soon formed. Work and pleasure are knit together. Well directed energies pushed to successful conclusions form the habit of being successful.

In the absence of dissipating influences the power of concentration becomes stronger and thus by natural growth the farm child reaches a point where he begins to feel his power and realizes that he is the equal of his town cousin who is generally following the line of least resistance.

Class consciousness and a spirit of rivalry are now added to the many other influences that tend to make the farm boy or girl mentally alert and successful.

The problem, then, is to retain rural conditions and influences and add to them the superior facilities of the city schools.

The only solution is in the form of consolidated schools.—F. D. NOGGLE.

Michigan Farmer Club List

THESE PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

EXPLANATION:—The figures in the first column represent the regular prices of other publications.

The figures in the second column give our prices for subscriptions to The Michigan Farmer and the other publication for one year.

The figures in the third column give the prices at which other publications can be added, if more than one is wanted in combination with The Michigan Farmer.

EXAMPLE:—We will send The Michigan Farmer and Detroit Free Press, each one year for only \$4.50. If the same party wishes the McCall's Magazine it will cost 60c extra or \$5.10 for this combination.

ABOUT DAILY PAPERS:—Our rates on daily papers are made for subscribers living on R. F. D. routes or in towns where the daily does not maintain regular newsboy or carrier service. If in doubt send us your order and we will have it filled if possible. Our rates on Michigan daily papers apply to the State of Michigan only.

DAILY (6 a week)	1	2	3
Detroit Free Press.....	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$3.75
Detroit Times.....	4.00	4.50	3.75
Detroit Journal.....	4.00	4.50	3.75
Grand Rapids Press.....	4.00	4.50	3.75
Grand Rapids Herald.....	4.00	4.50	3.75
Grand Rapids News.....	4.00	4.50	3.75
Saginaw News-Courier.....	4.00	4.50	3.75
Lansing State Journal.....	4.00	4.50	3.75
Port Huron Times-Herald.....	5.00	5.50	4.75
Kalamazoo Gazette.....	4.00	4.50	3.75
Battle Creek Enquirer-News.....	4.00	4.50	3.75
Battle Creek Moon-Journal.....	4.00	4.50	3.75
Jackson Citizens' Patriot.....	4.00	4.50	3.75
Jackson News.....	4.00	4.50	3.75
Flint Journal.....	4.00	4.50	3.75
South Bend Indiana Tribune.....	5.00	5.50	4.75
Monroe News.....	3.00	3.50	3.00
Big Rapids Pioneer.....	3.00	3.50	2.75
Traverse City Record-Eagle.....	4.00	4.50	3.75
Terra Haute Indiana Star.....	4.00	4.00	3.75
Toledo Daily Blade.....	4.00	4.50	3.75
Toledo News-Bee.....	4.00	4.50	3.75
Toledo Times.....	4.00	4.50	3.75
Chicago Herald-Examiner.....	5.00	5.25	4.50
Chicago Daily Drovers' Journal.....	5.00	6.00	5.00
Chicago Tribune.....	7.50	7.50	7.00

TRI-WEEKLY (3 a week)

New York, N. Y., World..... 1.00 1.65 75

SEMI-WEEKLY (2 a week)

Chelsea Tribune..... 2.00 2.50 2.00

Mason County Enterprise..... 2.00 2.50 2.00

St. Louis, Mo., Globe-Democrat..... 50 1.35 40

WEEKLY

Almont Herald..... 1.00 2.25 1.50

Bloomfield Advance..... 1.50 2.25 1.50

Cincinnati Enquirer..... 75 1.40 50

Courier-Tribune..... 1.00 2.00 1.00

Chesaning Argus..... 1.75 2.50 1.75

Charlotte Leader..... 1.50 2.25 1.50

Cedar Springs Liberal..... 1.50 2.25 1.50

Core City..... 1.50 2.25 1.50

Elk Rapids Progress..... 2.00 2.50 2.00

Galesburg Argus..... 1.50 2.25 1.50

Lenox Standard..... 1.50 2.00 1.50

Lowell Ledger and Alto Solo..... 2.00 2.75 2.00

Millington Herald..... 2.00 2.75 2.00

Missaukee Republican..... 2.00 2.75 2.00

Munising News..... 2.50 3.00 2.50

Manton Tribune-Record..... 2.00 2.50 2.00

Schoolcraft Express..... 2.00 2.50 1.75

Sanilac Republican..... 1.50 2.00 1.25

St. Louis Leader..... 2.00 2.75 2.00

Toledo Blade..... 75 1.40 50

Tbly Courier..... 1.00 2.25 1.50

Woodland News..... 1.50 2.25 1.50

CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY, ETC.

American Bee Journal..... \$1.50 \$2.00 \$1.25

American Fruit Grower..... 1.00 1.50 75

American Swineherd..... 1.00 1.50 65

American Sheep Breeder..... 1.50 1.75 85

American Thresherman & Farm Power..... 1.00 1.50 60

American Herford Journal..... 1.00 1.75 1.00

American Poultry Advocate..... 1.00 1.50 60

Bee Keeper's Review..... 1.00 1.75 85

Breeder's Gazette..... 1.50 2.00 1.10

Chester White Journal..... 1.00 1.60 70

Cloverland Magazine..... 1.00 1.50 75

Corn Belt Farmer..... 1.00 1.35 90

Everybody's Poultry Magazine..... 60 1.30 35

Farm Mechanics..... 1.00 1.50 75

Fruit Belt..... 50 1.25 30

Game Breeder..... 2.00 2.00 1.00

Garden Magazine..... 3.00 3.00 3.00

Gleanings in Bee Culture..... 1.00 1.85 90

Guernsey Breeder's Journal..... 1.00 2.00 1.75

Hoard's Dairyman..... 1.00 1.75 80

Holstein Friesian Register..... 1.00 1.85 90

Inland Poultry Journal..... 1.00 1.50 60

International Plymouth Rock..... 50 1.25 30

Jersey Bulletin & Jersey World..... 2.00 2.60 1.75

Market Grower's Journal..... 1.50 2.00 1.10

Swine Breeder's Guide..... 50 1.25 35

Pet Stock Jour. Hares & Rabbits..... 1.00 1.65 75

Potato Magazine..... 1.00 1.50 60

Poultry Guide..... 50 1.25 30

Poultry Breeder..... 50 1.25 30

Poultry Item..... 1.00 1.50 60

Poultry Keeper..... 1.00 1.50 60

Poultry Success..... 1.00 1.50 60

Poultry Tribune..... 1.00 1.50 60

Power Farming..... 1.00 1.50 60

Rabbit & Poultry Journal..... 60 1.30 30

Reliable Poultry Journal..... 1.00 1.60 70

Southern Fruit Grower..... 50 1.25 35

Swine Breeder's Guide..... 50 1.25 35

Swine World..... 1.00 1.50 60

Tractor & Gas Engine Review..... 1.00 1.50 60

HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINES, ETC.

Adventure..... \$6.00 \$6.15 \$6.00

Ainslee's Magazine..... 2.00 2.70 2.00

All Outdoors..... 2.50 3.00 2.25

Argosy All-Story Weekly..... 4.00 4.60 3.75

American Woman..... 50 1.25 35

American Boy..... 2.00 2.60 1.75

American Builder..... 2.00 2.00 1.50

American Cookery..... 1.50 2.00 1.10

American Magazine..... 2.50 3.00 2.25

Boy's Life..... 2.00 2.35 2.00

Boy's Magazine..... 1.50 1.75 1.00

Brain Power..... 3.00 2.65 1.75

Commonwealth..... 2.00 2.00 1.25

Century Magazine..... 4.00 4.25 3.50

Christian Standard..... 2.00 2.50 1.85

Christian Endeavor World..... 2.00 1.75 1.85

Christian Herald..... 2.00 2.25 1.35

Collier's Weekly..... 2.50 2.75 2.00

Commoner (Bryan's)..... 1.00 1.50 75

Cosmopolitan..... 3.00 3.00 2.50

Country Life..... 5.00 5.00 4.50

Current Opinion..... 4.00 4.00 3.50

Current Events..... 60 1.50 50

Delineator..... 2.50 3.00 2.25

Designer & Woman's Magazine..... 2.00 2.50 1.75

Detective Story Magazine Weekly..... 6.00 6.40 5.50

Educational Review..... 3.00 3.50 2.75

Etude..... 2.00 2.00 1.75

Everybody's..... 2.50 3.00 2.10

Every Child's Magazine..... 1.50 1.60 75

Film Fun..... 2.00 2.15 1.25

Film Story Magazine..... 3.00 3.70 3.00

Forest & Stream..... 3.00 3.00 3.00

Good Stories..... 25 1.15 30

Gentlewoman..... 2.00 2.00 1.25

Good Housekeeping..... 2.50 2.65 1.75

Harper's Bazaar..... 4.00 3.75 3.50

Hearth's Magazine..... 3.00 3.00 2.50

Household Journal..... 25 1.20 20

Hunter, Trader & Trapper..... 2.00 2.40 1.50

Illustrated World..... 3.00 3.25 2.50

Independent Weekly Review..... 4.00 4.25 3.50

Judge's Weekly..... 7.00 7.00 6.50

Junior Instructor..... 2.50 2.50 1.75

Leslie's Weekly..... 7.00 6.50 5.00

Love Story Magazine..... 3.00 3.70 2.75

Life..... 5.00 5.25 4.50

Literary Digest..... 4.00 4.00 3.50

Little Folk's Magazine..... 4.00 4.00 3.50

McCall's Magazine..... 1.00 1.50 60

McClure's Magazine..... 1.65 2.25 1.30

Metropolitan..... 3.00 3.00 2.75

Modern Priscilla..... 2.00 2.00 1.45

Mother's Magazine & Home Life..... 25 1.15 20

Motor Magazine..... 4.00 4.75 3.50

Motor Boating..... 3.00 3.00 2.50

Munsey's Magazine..... 3.00 3.70 2.80

National Sportsman..... 1.00 1.50 65

Oil Field Engineering..... 2.00 2.20 1.50

Outdoor Life..... 2.00 2.50 1.75

Outing..... 4.00 4.00 3.50

Outlook..... 5.00 5.25 4.50

Outer Recreation..... 2.50 2.50 1.85

Pathfinder..... 1.00 1.50 60

People's Favorite Magazine..... 4.00 4.50 3.75

People's Home Journal..... 1.25 1.75 95

Physical Culture Magazine..... 3.00 2.65 2.00

People's Popular Monthly..... 35 1.20 20

Pictorial Review..... 2.00 3.00 2.25

Picture Play Magazine..... 2.00 2.70 1.80

Popular Magazine..... 4.00 4.50 3.75

Popular Science Monthly..... 3.00 3.25 2.50

Presbyterian Banner..... 2.50 3.00 2.60

Review of Reviews..... 4.00 3.50 2.75

St. Nicholas..... 4.00 4.25 3.50

School World..... 50 1.35 40

Scientific American.....

Our Boys' and Girls' Department

History of My Bee Project

By John Hopkins

ONE of the important features of the high school agriculture course is the project work. The list of possible projects for the Michigan boys is almost unlimited. Whatever the character of the project might be there are always two main purposes in view, to gain practical experience along a particular line of agriculture and to acquaint oneself with farm accounts.

During my last year's work the third purpose developed. This being what I wish to explain in this article. The particular project was on bees and the purpose was to give a financial backing to a high school student who wished to attend college.

This project was carried on in Grand Traverse county of Michigan. I will give extracts from this student's report at the close of the season, this history of the project to show he received practical experience and also financial gain.—W. E. FOWLE.

Before beginning the history of my project, dating from April 1, I must give a little outline of the factors which contributed to the success of the project during this last summer.

When I packed the bees last fall I had three very strong colonies. These I wintered with one full depth super on each, in single-colony packing cases. Each super was full of honey, which was very fortunate as the winter was warm and the bees consumed more honey than usual. The first of April I unpacked the bees, and found that all of the colonies had wintered one hundred per cent.

The first of May I received a two-pound package of bees from Alabama. I put them in a hive with a comb of honey, and full sheets of foundation. This hive of bees had a select, tested queen which is now one of my best. At the same time I made two nucleus, and gave them untested queens, one of them was not accepted. I requeened that nucleus, but the time which elapsed in getting the new queen gave the bees an awful setback.

The first part of the summer was very hot and dry. During this time my best colonies made a little surplus honey, while my nucleus built up to full colonies. From the last part of July to the close of the honey flow we had a rain every week or two, which was ideal for nectar secretion, and the bees gathered honey very fast.

The first of September I had my first experience of the summer with swarming. The swarm came from a hive which I least expected would swarm, as they had plenty of room, and were not overcrowded with bees, the swarm was departing when I noticed them.

I had two colonies of hybrid bees that I bought queens for, one of these did not introduce, and I gave them a queen cell. When the virgin went out to mate the bees went with her, but I reunited them with the old swarm, and they worked good on some foundation I gave them.

The project has been a success considering that I am an amateur beekeeper. From all my colonies I got seven hundred and sixty pounds of honey, and from my two best swarms I got an average of two hundred and five pounds each. My two-pound package of bees made one hundred and fifty pounds of honey, besides drawing out thirty full depth combs, and have enough stores for winter. I shall always buy select tested queens, they are by far the best.

The account sheets accompanying this project may be summarized as follows: The total value of equipment at the beginning of the project was



John Hopkins' Bee Project is Helping Him Earn a College Education.

\$104.50. His actual hours of labor were eighty, valued at twenty cents per hour, or \$16. His total expenses including self-labor, were \$31.34. He received for 750 pounds of extracted honey\$152.00
Eight pounds of wax..... 3.20
Premiums 15.00

Total receipts\$170.20

His gain being \$138.86 for one season. Production cost of honey per pound was four cents. His labor returns were \$1.74.

The above history and accounts indicates the boy has gained the first purposes of the projects namely: practical experience and accounting. The net profit of \$138.86 indicates that he has received the third purpose from this particular project, that of giving him a financial start through an agricultural college.

HOW ABOUT A SKUNK CLUB?

IF more boys in Summit county, Ohio, were of the mind of Vernon Schovie, who lives on a farm near West Richfield and who is in his second year of pig club work, there would be skunk clubs as well as pig and calf and poultry clubs run for farm boys.

C. F. Tom, club leader of Summit county, has been to Vernon's farm and has seen the small pack of domesticated "polecats" which the lad is raising for their pelts. It began when he trapped a female, put splints on her broken leg, and kept her in a box-coop in the barn. She has seven little ones all of which, successfully raised, have now multiplied to fifteen.

Vernon has rigged up box-coops with

wire runs for the animals. He feeds them butchers' offal. They give no trouble, he declares, and the price of the pelts makes it well worth while to raise them.

MARYLAND BOYS IN EUROPEAN TRIP.

FARM boys and girls from fourteen states competed in the second annual international live stock club judging contest at Atlanta, October 17-22, under the auspices of the Southeastern Fair Association. The Maryland team, which won first place, will be given a free trip by the fair association to England to attend the annual Agricultural and Live Stock Show of the Royal Agricultural Society, and to visit the farms of noted live stock breeders abroad.

The winning Maryland team, which made a score of 3,001 points out of a possible 3,600 in judging representative classes of dairy and beef cattle, hogs and sheep, included the following club members: Warren Rice, Joseph Glackin and George Worrlow, all from Cecil county.

These three club members were the champions in a series of community, county and state contests in which fifteen thousand picked boys and girls competed.

Each of the teams in the competition at Atlanta, aided by natural judging ability and careful coaching by extension agents, had won first place successively at county and state fairs in their respective states. The thorough and all-around practical knowledge of live stock necessary to win in such competition is shown by the fact that

the Maryland team was first in judging Guernsey, Holstein and Shorthorn cattle and second in Duroc-Jersey hogs, two of its members, Warren Rice and Joseph Glackin, standing first and second respectively, in judging all classes at Atlanta.

CLUB PRIZES DISTRIBUTED.

PIG club prizes were awarded at the meeting of the North Huron Farmers' Club at Huron City as follows: First, a sixteen-week scholarship at Michigan Agricultural College, to Irwin Schabel, of Grindstone City; second, John Kilpatrick; third, Murdock McDonald; fourth, Feliz Goretski. A later meeting will be held at the home of S. J. Wallace, in Port Austin.—M.

CAMPS PROMINENT IN OHIO CLUB WORK.

SOMETHING over 250 country boys and girls have been camping, most of them for the first time in their young lives, during a series of four 4-H Club camps held in August in Montgomery, Washington, Summit and Medina counties.

Last year only Summit county camped out, and this year they held to their idea of separate encampments for boys and girls. At each camp, twenty-seven attended. A club picnic, held on the day the boys' camp broke up and the girls came in, attracted five hundred.

Montgomery had the largest camp, with one hundred boys and girls. Washington reports a total of fifty youngsters, only two of whom had ever slept outdoors over night before, although all were country-bred.

The camps were run on bugle-schedule, with mess and camp site sanitation handled along army lines. Classes generally took all morning, ranging in subject from live stock to hygiene to kodakery. Afternoons were given to swimming and field sports, and at night came the camp-fire sessions, with talks by the leaders and inter-tribal stunt competitions.

THE CURE.

When you're really interested
In the job you've got to do,
When your heart and soul are in it
And you've got an end in view,
Then the hours mean nothing to you
And the outside pleasures fade
And you have no time to envy
Any man the Lord has made.

When you're really very busy
And your heart is in your work,
You miss the trifling troubles
That so oft annoy the shirk,
You forget life's petty trials,
And sometimes your dinner, too,
When you're really interested
In the task you've got to do.

Time passes mighty quickly
For the busy man each day,
It is night before he knows it,
All the hours just slip away.
He isn't thinking mean things
Of his neighbors or the mob,
He is good to know and be with
When his mind is on the job.

If you think the world is dreary,
And you think that men are mean,
If you've time to see the vicious
And the vile and the unclean,
If you spot the faults of others,
Here's a certain cure for you:
Just get really interested
In the work you're hired to do.

—EDGAR A. GUEST.



Roy I. Gleason Likes Both Kinds of Kids.

Farm Poultry

DUCK RAISING FOR PROFIT.

THE Imperial Pekin is considered the best all-round duck for commercial purposes.

They are non-sitters and excellent layers, though they are seldom raised for egg-production alone, but I do not know why. A good strain will lay nearly one hundred and forty to one hundred and fifty eggs during one season, and they may always be sold for cooking purposes, for they are much preferred to hen eggs, by bakers.

Poultrymen disagree about whether they should be raised on water or not, but it is generally conceded that not more than fifty per cent of the eggs average fertile if raised away from the water, while if raised accessible to water, the fertility will run as high as eighty-five per cent—hence the water method. Being aquatic birds, they are awkward on land, and swimming is to them what litter in a scratching pen is to confined hens—it furnishes exercise.

Younger than two-year-old ducks do not hatch well, although the yearlings make the best layers.

If fed for early eggs, they should begin to lay early in January, and continue well into July.

Ducks for market are almost entirely hatched in incubators. They hatch much better than chickens, and at least ninety per cent live that are hatched. They require warmth like young chickens for only about two weeks, when they are put out to swim and paddle around.

Early ducks bring fancy prices. The eggs are managed in an incubator just like hen eggs, except that they require four weeks to hatch, and after the first four days the eggs have to be cooled for nearly ten minutes morning and night.

Ducks graze like cattle, and should be kept in grassy lots. Their digestive apparatus is not suited for digesting grain, though they enjoy some once in a while. They should be fed twice a day on a mash food the same as hens eat. Ducks will also require grit, oyster shell and charcoal, consuming nearly twice as much as the number of chickens would eat.

Duck raising requires small capital. Thirty ducks and six drakes will start a breeder on a large scale because they multiply rapidly, and their care will amount to almost nothing.

W. E. McMULLEN.

AN EXPERIENCE WITH GEESE.

I AM a reader of the Michigan Farmer and we enjoy it very much, especially the remedies. I have thought for some time I would write and thank Mr. Kirby for his remedy for geese. It was published just in time to save my flock.

Last year was my first experience in geese raising, and I had nearly a failure. I started with four geese and one gander. I had heard so much about setting the geese for good success, but that was where I failed. My geese laid sixty eggs and I set twenty-nine under two geese. They had so much nesting material they spoiled all their eggs. The rest hatched well but went down a big ditch to the creek and failed to return.

But this year I had my same flock. They commenced to lay on March 3 and laid 129 eggs. I had to keep my first till one month old so my first hatched three out of seven. The germ in the others partly developed and died.

But I set sixty eggs, hatching forty-seven in all. The rest I sold at twenty-five cents each.

The goslings grew fine till from two to three months old. Some weighed eight pounds when they began to die.

The paper came when I had lost fourteen nice ones. Someone was having the same luck and had asked for help. So I opened one of the geese and found about three inches from the entrance to the gizzard, worms as large as the head of a pin and one-eighth of an inch long. One had eaten clear through on the under side, but the last one had left just a thin tissue clear around the intestine. I began at once with the turpentine and then decided I would put one tablespoon in one gallon of water for the flock, and I didn't lose any more.

I raised thirty-one fine birds and they certainly are money-makers.

There is more money in geese than any other fowl raised.—Mrs. B. H. T.

DIPHTHERIC ROUP.

I have a bunch of hens that have some kind of disease. Heads get yellow and a frothy substance appears in their eyes and mouth. Then sores form on head and eyes, and swell the eyes shut. This substance in the throat seems to choke them and makes their breathing difficult. They eat and drink as long as they can, then drop over and die.—F. M.

The symptoms indicate diphtheric roup. The hens that are in advanced stages of the disease will be difficult to cure and had probably best be killed and burned. Treatment is very unsatisfactory in all types of roup. If you have a large flock you might kill the worst cases and try to treat the others. If the flock is small and all are more or less sick it might be best to kill them all and start with new stock after a thorough disinfecting of the house. Such diseases are largely prevented by having the house dry and well ventilated and feeding the flock a balanced ration to keep up the vitality.

Long distance advice on a flock in the condition you describe is rather difficult. It would pay you to have a practical poultryman in your vicinity look over the birds and give his advice after a personal inspection.

POULTRY HOUSE-BUILDING.

How large a house will one hundred Leghorn hens require? Also, would a hollow tile henhouse be damp? Which style of roof is best for the health of the hens?—F. W. H.

One hundred hens need about four hundred square feet of floor space and this will be furnished by a house twenty feet wide and twenty feet deep. If you prefer less depth to the house, it could be made wider to give the required floor space. But poultrymen find it pays to allow about four square feet per bird when building poultry houses.

Hollow tile hen houses are not usually considered damp if they are properly made and have a good dry floor. We like the shed-roof type of poultry houses as they are easy to build and all the water from the melting snow drains toward the back. However, the other styles of roofs are practically as good and some breeders like them better. If other conditions are all right and the roof is not too high, the style of roof does not have a great influence on the health of the hens. Of course, it must be high enough to permit plenty of light to enter the windows and must be leak-proof to insure a dry condition of the scratching litter.—K.

Be sure your chicken coop is dry and free from drafts. Damp cold and winds are more chilling than even severe dry cold.



Capitalize Your Spare Time

Spend your spare time this winter in your unproductive stump lot.

Take a crowbar, fuse, caps, perhaps a sledge, and a box of

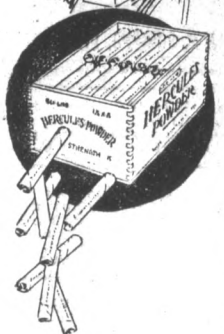
HERCULES DYNAMITE

That is all you need to make real farm land of this stump lot—and you get returns from your spare time.

“Progressive Cultivation”—a 68-page book—tells you everything you want to know about dynamite. It is simply chock full of dynamite-on-the-farm talk.

HERCULES POWDER CO.

910 Market Street
Wilmington Delaware



Send for this book

\$13.95 Buys 140-Egg Champion Belle City Incubator
Hot-Water, Copper Tank, Double Walls, Fibre Board, Self Regulated.
\$7.95 Buys 140-Chick Hot-Water Brooder, Or Both for only \$19.95
Freight Prepaid
East of Rockies and allowed on Express. Guaranteed. Order now. Share in my \$1,000,000 Prize, or write for Free Book "Hatching Facts." It tells everything. Jim Rohan, Pres.
Belle City Incubator Co., Box 14, Racine, Wis.

GET MORE EGGS

Make more money from your poultry. Let us prove to you that Lay or Bust Poultry Tonic will make them lay. Keep them free from disease and working overtime to fill the egg basket. Get eggs regardless of the weather. Satisfied users everywhere. Write today. Send 65c for package on our guarantee—money back if not satisfied.

THE CONN PRODUCTS CO., Dept. N, Waterloo, Iowa

Big Value Baby Chicks
Eleven popular, money-making breeds. Easy to buy—priced low. Easy to raise—husky, healthy, vigorous. And guaranteed! Write today for FREE catalog showing many breeds in full colors.
OHL'S POULTRY YARDS AND HATCHERY
Box 27, Marion, Ohio

DAY OLD CHICKS
and hatching eggs from select heavy producing stock. Delivery guaranteed. Wh. Leghorns, Bar. Rocks, W. Wyand., S.C. Reds, B. Orp. Cat. free.
GOSHEN POULTRY FARMS, R-19 Goshen, Ind.

POULTRY

Chicks Baby Chicks

Order your baby chicks now from Michigan's largest practical Single Comb White Leghorn egg farm. We are not running a hatchery buying our eggs all over the community, but we are running an egg, pullet and broiler farm; and supply all the eggs that go into the incubator from our own strain of bred-to-lay Single Comb White Leghorn hens, and have a few thousand surplus chicks to sell at certain periods of the season. We turned away orders for thousands of chicks last spring, as our supply is limited and we absolutely refuse to sell anything but our own stock. So order early and avoid disappointment.

We guarantee satisfaction in every way. Prices reasonable and on application.

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

DAY OLD CHICKS HOMESTEAD FARMS Leghorns

We are issuing a Bulletin that describes the kind of fowl the farmer now days wants. Send for this description of our Pure Breed Practical Poultry.
The highest class practical stock in Michigan; stock that each year is also now being shipped to poultry farmers of other states.

You will like particularly the White, Brown and Buff Leghorns of this breeding; they give the eggs. Also Barred and White Rocks; Reds; Wyandottes; Orpingtons; Anconas.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Desk 1, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Whittaker's R.I. Reds Both combs. Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Free, by blood test, from bacillary white diarrhea. If you are interested in Breeding Stock, Day Old Chicks or Hatching Eggs write for our Twelfth Annual Catalog. It is free.
INTERLAKES FARM, Box 39, Lawrence, Mich

BARRED ROCKS Surplus breeding stock all sold. More hatching eggs next spring. More cockerels next summer and fall. From stock from Parks best pedigreed pens.
R. G. KIRBY, Route 1, East Lansing, Mich.

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

Baby Chicks \$16.50 a 100 and up.

live arrival guaranteed. Postage PAID. 95% FREE feed with each order. 40 breeds chicks, 4 breeds ducklings. Select and Exhibition grades. A hatch every week all year. Catalogue free. Stamps appreciated.
NABOB HATCHERIES, Gambier, Ohio

CHICKS

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

ROYAL HATCHERY,
R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.

BOOKING—1922—ORDERS
B-A-B-Y C-H-I-X

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.

Valuable Booklet with first order for twenty-five or more
CRESCENT EGG COMPANY
Allegan Michigan

Additional Poultry Ads. on Page 611

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

THE HOME OF

Imp. Edgar of Dalmeny

Probably

The World's Greatest
Breeding Bull

Blue Bell, Supreme Champion at the Smith-
field Show 1919, and the Birmingham Show
1920, is a daughter of Edgar of Dalmeny.

The Junior Champion Bull, Junior Cham-
pion Female, Champion Calf Herd and First
Prize Junior Heifer Calf, Michigan State Fair,
1920, were also the get of Edgar of Dalmeny.

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

Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

WILDWOOD FARMS
ORION, MICHIGAN

W. E. SCRIPPS, Prop.

Sidney Smith, Supt.

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

Registered Guernsey Bulls for sale 2 sired by
Gay Boy of Halcyon, 1 sired by Avon-
dale's Choice. All one yr. old, ready for service. 1 born
July 25th 1921, sired by Avondale's Choice. All beau-
tifully marked fawn and white. Address Dr. W. R. Baker
4800 Fort St., West, Phone West 629, Detroit, Mich.

Registered Guernseys

We have a special proposition on your Bull for next
year that will interest you now.

J. M. WILLIAMS, North Adams, Mich.

Choice Guernsey Bulls, 14 and 18 months old. Priced
\$150 and \$250. Dams A R records 627 and 515
lbs. b. f. and on retest gave over 60 lbs. milk per day.
Federal accredited Herd. Satisfaction guaranteed.
G. W. and H. G. RAY, Albion, Mich.

Guernsey cow coming four, recently fresh. One due
in March. Fine large heifer calf also one
bull calf. These are the kind that make Guernsey history.
Free from tuberculosis and abortion. Pre-war
prices. G. A. WIGENT, Watervliet, Mich.

GUERNSEYS—REGISTERED BULL CALVES
Containing blood of world champions.
HICKS' GUERNSEY FARM, Saginaw, W.S. Mich.

Guernseys heifers and calves. A four
year old Langwater May Rose
herd bull also a couple of bull calves from A.R. stock.
E. C. FOWLER, Horton, Mich.

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

Guernsey bulls and bull calves from dams making
large A.R. records. Accredited herd. Write
for particulars. A. M. Smith, Lake City, Mich.

For Sale Reg Guernsey Cows or heifers,
prices right.
GEO. M. CRAWFORD, Holton, Mich.

**Grandsons of
King Of The Pontiacs
Ready for Service**

From 27 to 32-Lb. Dams

Sire:—King of the Pontiacs and Segis No. 169124 who is by
King of the Pontiacs and from Hillsdale Segis, a 33
lb. daughter of King Segis.

No. 1 Dam:—32 lbs. butter and 620 lbs. milk in 7 days.

No. 2 Dam:—28.8 lbs. butter and 30 day record of 118
lbs. as Junior four year old.

No. 3 Dam:—Granddaughter of Belle Korndyke, 2.77
lbs. butter and 640 lbs. milk in 7 days.

No. 4 Dam:—A great cow, 765 lbs. of milk and 28 lbs.
butter in 7 days.

Other bulls out of good A. R. O. dams, with records
from 18 to 20 lbs. butter as Junior 2 and 3 year old.
All nicely marked and good individuals. Herd under
Federal Supervision. CALL AND SEE THEM. For
pedigree and information write Percy Nye, Mgr.

Priced Right for Quick Sale

James B. Jones Farms,
Romeo, Mich.

HERE IS A GOOD ONE

BORN JUNE 2nd 1920 by MAPLECREST DEKOL
HENGVERD whose three sisters have each pro-
duced over 1200 lbs. of butter in a year. TWO of them
former WORLD CHAMPIONS. Calf's dam by an
own brother of a 1248 lb. cow. Write for pedigree.
F. B. LAY, Kalamazoo, Mich.

The Traverse Herd

We have what you want in BULL CALVES, the large,
fine growthy type, guaranteed right in every way.
They are from high producing A. R. O. ancestors.
Dam's records up to 30 lbs. Write for pedigrees and
quotations, stating about age desired.

TRAVERSE CITY STATE HOSPITAL
Traverse City, Mich.

"Top Notch" Holsteins

A Fine Purchase For Some Good Breeder.
Bull born Sept. 21, 1920, from a good A. R. O. daugh-
ter of a cow that produced 18,986 lbs. milk and 750.82
lbs. butter in one year, and is from a son of a 30 lb.
cow that produced a 31 lb. cow, who in turn produced
a 31 lb. cow.

His 6 nearest dams average 26 lbs. butter in 7 days.
Handsomely marked in solid colors—a little more
black than white. A good individual.
Price \$125.00 f. o. b. Howell.
McPHERSON FARMS CO., HOWELL, MICH.
All herds under U. S. Supervision.

A Good Note accepted in payment of finely bred reg-
istered Holstein bull calves. Quality
of the best, and at prices within reach of all. Write.
GEO. D. CLARKE, Vassar, Mich.

FOR Sale Cheap: My entire herd of Holsteins con-
sisting of 30 cows and heifers, grade and full
bloods. R. Hendricks, R. 1, Flint, Mich.

FERTILAND FARMS

DISPERSION SALE

48 High Class Registered Holsteins 48

At farm, 3 1-2 mi. east and 2 mi. south of Mt. Pleasant.

HEATED SALE ROOM

10 A. M. WED., JAN. 4, 1922

Sale consists of 15 daughters of Colantha Pietertje Penelope No.
129022, 13 daughters of Superba Rag Apple Johanna King No. 218339,
12 daughters of Prince Segis Mercedes Sadie Vale No. 260821, herd
sire and 4 young bulls, 4 other females by good sires.

Tuberculin Tested. Sold on 60 day retest.

Catalogues ready by Dec. 25.

Mt. Pleasant trains met on day of sale.

Auctioneer, S. C. TOMEY

In the Box, T. J. FISHBECK

W. T. Bandeen, Owner,

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

WINNWOOD HERD

Registered Holsteins

It was through the daughters of
Flint Maplecrest Boy that
Sir Ormsby Skylark Burke

Our Junior Herd Sire
produced the Junior Champion and Reserve Grand
Champion Heifer, at the Michigan State Fair this
year, in a class of 38.

His get won first in Calf Herd, also first in get of
sire, in a class of 13.

A son of either of these great bulls will help the in-
dividuality and production of your herd.

We have bulls at dairymen's prices, and we also
have bulls at the breeder's price, from dams with
records up to 38 lbs. of butter in seven days, and
1168 lbs of butter in one year.

Ask us about a real bull, a Maplecrest or an Ormsby.

JOHN H. WINN, Inc., Rochester, Mich.

A BLUE RIBBON WINNER

YOUNG BULL

On the 1921 Show Circuit For Sale at a low price.
Out of an A. R. O. granddaughter of Pontiac Kor-
ndyke. Sired by our SENIOR SHOW BULL, Model
King Segis Glista 32 37 lbs.

GRAND RIVER STOCK FARMS,
Corey J. Spencer, Owner
111 E. Main Street, Jackson, Michigan.
Herd Under State and Federal Supervision

Reg Holstein Friesian bulls sired by a grandson of King
of the Pontiac's, ages from six months to one year
old, nicely marked and good individuals priced to move
them to make room for winter calves. Herd under
Federal and State supervision, haven't had a reactor
in the herd. Henry S. Rohlf, R. 1, Akron, Mich.

Holstein-Friesian pure-bred bull calves, also good
grade heifers; tuberculin tested
herd. Prices are right. Larro Research Farm,
Box A, North End, Detroit, Mich.

Bull Bargain. \$100 gets a light colored bull ready for
service born Apr. 11, 1920, from 21.51 lb. dam, and
sire whose six nearest dams av. 33.34 lbs. butter 7 days.
Herd under state and Federal supervision. Oscar
Wallin, Wisconsin Farm, Unionville, Mich.

Holstein Friesian heifer and bull calves, purebred
registered and high-grade. Price \$20 up.
Splendid individuals and breeding. Write us your re-
quirements. Browncroft Farms, McGraw, N. Y.

Holstein Bulls ready for service sired by a 42 lb.
reg. bull. Priced to sell, also a few heifers and cal-
ves. B. B. REAVY, Akron, Mich.

WE WANT

Beef Cattle Breeders & Feeders

To Prosper and Make Money
In truth the World's Best Beef is
made at the lowest cost. If you
have a Hereford Bull or herd. If you would pro-
duce your own feeding cattle—far better than
you can buy. If we supply you cattle that are
right. If you would feed cattle profitably.

Sotham's Earlrripe Beef Plan
Insures Your Success. Our system is the satisfy-
ing substance of 90 years conscientious service to
the cattle industry of America by three genera-
tions of Sothams. Get the facts. Write, right
now, or wire, address

T. F. B. SOTHAM & SON,
(Cattle Business Established 1832)
Phone 250 Saint Clair, Michigan

Herefords

Repeaters, Beau Donalds, Fairfaxes, and Farmers
represented in our herd. Repeater 173rd, a son of
old Repeater, at head of herd. Both sexes and all
ages for sale.

ALLEN BROS.,
(Farm at Paw Paw, Mich.)
Office 616 So. West St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

HEREFORDS For Sale.

Bulls, cows
and heifers.
RALPH CALHOON, Bronson, Mich.

Jersey Thoroughbreds

Few cows and bull calves. Best breeding line. Guar-
anteed. Tuberculin tested twice a year. If you have
no money will take bankable note. E. W. Vassary,
411 Free Press Building, Detroit, Mich., Main 1267.

BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS

CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM,
Silver Creek, Allegan County, Michigan.

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

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

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

Francisco Farr's Shorthorns
and BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS
Now offering—Three bulls ready for service. Masto-
don, Olanman, Emancipator blood in gilts bred for
spring farrow. See them.
POPE BROS. CO., Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

BIDWELL SHORTHORNS

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

BIDWELL STOCK FARM,
Box D, Tecumseh, Michigan

Richland Shorthorns

The place for Bull Bargains. Two white year-
lings by Imp. Newton Champion and out of Imp.
Scotch cows. Also several other real Scotch
calves at low prices. Write for particulars.

C. H. PRESCOTT & SONS,
Office at Tawas City, Mich., Herd at Prescott, Mich.

The Maple's Shorthorns

Kirk Levington Lad, by imported Hartforth
Welfare, in service. Bulls and heifers for sale.

J. V. Wise, Gobleville, Mich

BUY SHORTHORNS

of Central Michi-
gan Shorthorn
Breeders' Association at farmers' prices. Write for
sale list to M. E. Miller, Sec'y, Greenville, Mich.

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

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

Reg. Shorthorns: we have a few select cows with
calves for sale or would trade
them for Holsteins or Reg. Percheron horses.
WHITNEY BROS., Onondaga, Mich.

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

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

HOGS

EVERY'S BIG BERKSHIRES
Choice boars. Sows bred or open. Satisfaction guar-
anteed. W. H. EVERY, Manchester, Mich.

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

Brookwater Duroc Jerseys

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

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

Duroc Service Boars \$20 to \$40. Bred sows
pigs \$10 to \$15. All registered or eligible. We have
one of the largest and best herds in state. Ample
opportunity for selection. MICHIGANA FARM,
Pavilion, Mich., Kalamazoo County.

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

INTERNATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP AWARDS.

(Concluded from last week).
Swine—Breeding Classes.

Berkshires.—Senior and grand cham-
pion boar, Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass.,
on Longfellow Double; junior champi-
on, G. M. Middleton, Shellyville, Ky.;
senior and grand champion sow, Ar-
cady Farms, Lake Forest, Ill., on Io-
wana Lanore 49th; junior champion,
Arcady Farms.

Poland-Chinas.—Senior and grand
champion boar, Colorado; junior cham-
pion, Colorado; senior and grand
champion sow, S. R. Youkey & Sons,
Thorntown, Ind.; junior champion Co-
lorado.

Duroc-Jersey.—Senior and grand
champion boar, W. J. Fitts, on Wil-
leta's King; junior champion, Cold-
stream and Jackson Farm, Lexington,
Ky.; senior and grand champion sow,
Coldstream and Jackson Farm on My
Lady Friend; junior champion, Thom-
as Johnson, Camp Chase, Ohio.

Chester-Whites.—All champions won
by Mosse & Mosse, Leavenworth, Kan-
sas.

Hampshires.—Junior, senior and
grand champion boar, Wickfield Farm,
Cantril, Iowa; senior and grand cham-
pion sow, W. W. Vaughn, Lyons, Wis.;
junior champion, B. P. Evans, Shelby-
ville, Tenn.

Yorkshires.—Senior and grand
champion boar, senior and grand
champion sow and junior champion
sow, B. F. Davidson, Menlo, Ia.; junior
champion boar, J. E. Brethour and
nephew, Burford, Ont.

Spotted Poland-Chinas.—Junior and
grand champion boar, Renner Stock
Farm, Hartford City, Ind.; senior and
grand champion sow, S. R. Youkey,
Thorntown, Ind.; junior champion sow,
R. K. Beam & Sons, Ansonia, O.

Tamworths.—Sr. and grand champi-
on boar, James E. Crum, Dallas City,
Ill.; junior champion, B. F. Harris
Farms, Seymour, Ill.; senior and grand
champion sow, Harris; junior champi-
on sow, G. Scheer, Bethany, Ill.

Swine—Fat Classes.

Berkshires.—Champ. barrow, Minne-
sota; champion pen, Iowa.

Poland-Chinas.—Champion pen and
barrow, Illinois.

Duroc-Jerseys.—Championship pen
and barrow, Nebraska.

Hampshires.—Champion pen and
barrow, Willie Essig, Tipton, Ind.

Champion barrow of show, Minne-
sota.

Champion pen of show, Illinois.

Horses.

Percherons.—Champion American
bred stallion, senior champion stall-
ion, and grand champion stallion,
Laet, owed by Woodside Farms, San-
dusky, Ohio; champion American bred
mare, junior champion mare, and grand
champion mare, Maplegrove Carrie,
owned by J. O. Singmaster & Sons,
Keota, Iowa; reserve senior champion
stallion, Marquisat, Graham & Blanch-
field, Birch Hill, Sask.; junior cham-
pion stallion and reserve champion
stallion, Jerome, owned by Bell Bros.,
Wooster, Ohio; reserve junior champi-
on stallion, Double Carnot, owned by
W. S. Corsa, Whitehall, Ill.; grand
champion mare, Coquette, E. H. Pet-
ersmeyer, Regina, Sask.; senior cham-
pion mare, Glorianna, Ed. Nicodemus,
Waynesboro, Penn.; reserve senior
champion mare, Nacelle, owned by
Singmaster; reserve junior champion
mare and reserve champion mare, Gar-
nona V. Corsa.

Shires.—All championships awarded
to Truman's Pioneer Stud Farm, Bush-
nell, Ill.

Belgians.—Senior and grand champi-
on stallion, Bell Bros., Wooster, Ohio,
on George Henry; junior champion
stallion, Bell Bros., on St. Marc; sen-
ior champion mare, Harry Stamp,
Roachdale, Ind., on Rubie; junior and
grand champion mare, Erven Snider,
New Paris, Ind., on Dazey Bell.

Clydesdales.—Senior and grand
champion stallion; Weaver on Wee
Donald, Regina, Sask.; reserve senior
champion stallion, Manitoba Depart-
ment of Agriculture on First Princ-
pal; junior champion stallion, Conyng-
ham, Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Langwater
Fashion; reserve junior champion stal-
lion, Fairholme, New Market, N. J., on
Fairholme Revelation; senior champi-
on mare, Cluett, Williamston, Mass.,
on Langwater Jessica; reserve senior
champion mare, Iowa State College on
Peer's Lady; junior and grand champl-
on mare, Cluett on Green Meadow
Rosabel; reserve junior champion
mare, Cluett on Green Meadow Muriel.

Pupil—I don't think I should get
zero on this paper.

Teacher—Well, I don't either, but
that's the lowest I could give you.—
Boys' Life.

VALUABLE SHORTHORN SAVED FROM BUTCHER

Users and Dealers Swear By
"The Home Cow Doctor."

Here is a sample of the letters we receive every day from dairymen who would not think of getting along without Kow-Kare in the barn. Mrs. Harvey Ray, Homer, Ill., writes:

"I've thought for some time I'd write and tell you the happy results I secured from using Kow-Kare. Last winter I used it just as directed and the valuable Shorthorn cow, we would have been compelled to send to the butcher for what we could get is now safe in calf. I have also used the Bag-Balm with good results."

Barrenness, as well as most other cow diseases, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scouring, Bunches, Milk Fever and Loss of Appetite have their origin in sluggish genital and digestive organs. These are just the organs Kow-Kare acts upon most promptly, toning up and creating healthy, normal action. The milk yield improves at once through this effective aid to the milk-making functions.

Don't wait for actual disease; use Kow-Kare on your poor milkers. It will work wonders and return many times its cost.

If you are out of Kow-Kare, go to your feed dealer, general store or druggist. They will give you the new reduced price—65c and \$1.25.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.,
Lyndonville, Vt.

Write today
for this valuable
book on
diseases of
cows



FREE
BOOK

This Log Saw

\$99.50

A dependable fast cutting Log Saw at the right price. Powerful 4-cycle engine with two flywheels gives steady power, sawing logs or trees, or for belt work. Lever Control.

Quick Change To Tree Saw

For a short time only we will include the WITTE Tree Saw Equipment FREE with each Log Saw. Write for Catalog.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
2191 Oakland Ave., Kansas City, Mo.
2191 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS

that make a horse Wheeze, Roar, have Thick Wind or Choke-down, can be reduced with

ABSORBINE

also other Bunches or Swellings. Noblister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. Economical—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Book 3 for free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Cysts, Wens, Painful, Swollen Veins and Ulcers. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free.

W.F. YOUNG, INC., 288 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.

HOW TO BREAK AND TRAIN HORSES

FREE!

Write for this amazing book NOW! A postcard will do! Learn how you can master the most vicious and ferocious horse in a few hours time. See how his money is being made in training and re-selling vicious, temperamental, "ornery" horses. Book tells all about the famous Beery System of breaking and training horses—this system is guaranteed to break any horse of its kind habit forever. Learn right in your own home—no spare time. Book is fully illustrated and helpful of to any address. Mail postcard NOW!

BEERY SCHOOL OF HORSEMANSHIP
4612-A Main Street Pleasant Hill, Ohio

I will condition a Horse or Cow in twelve days. Put flesh on its bones. Give it life and vigor. Can add 50% to looks and value. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Send postal for free offer.

P. M. FAUST, BRYN MAWR, PA.

ICE PLOWS PLOWS \$18.70 UP.
LaGrangeville, N. Y.

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.

R. W. G., South Branch, Mich.—You had better consult your veterinarian regarding the ailment of your pigs.

Barrenness.—I bought a three-year-old cow which freshened last May, and since then she has not been in heat. How shall I treat her? E. K., Stephenson, Mich.—Give her one dram ground nux vomica, two drams ginger and one dram of ground capsicum at a dose in feed three times a day. Feed plenty of grain and keep her warm.

Bunch on Leg.—I have a cow with a bunch on one leg about the size of a large apple and I would like to know how it can be taken off. C. C. E., Decatur, Mich.—Either have it cut off, or paint bunch with tincture of iodine daily.

Tuberculosis — Shy Breeders.—Is there a quick and inexpensive method of finding out whether a family milk cow has tuberculosis? I also have three sows which are shy breeders. Is there any treatment that is practical? O. F. P., Pavilion, Mich.—Testing cattle with tuberculin is work for the qualified veterinarian, therefore I advise you to have the work done well, then you avoid mistakes and perhaps financial loss. If necessary your state veterinarian will do the work. If possible ascertain the cause of your sow's failure to breed, if an acid condition of genital tract, flush with a tepid salt solution, made by dissolving a teaspoonful of salt in one pint of clean water. Treat her daily for a few days before she comes in heat, and don't neglect to treat her three hours before she is served. A solution of bicarbonate of soda is a proper remedy for these cases.

Spasmodic Colic—Chronic Indigestion.—I have a mare that has been subject to what we termed colic. When the attack comes on, she will lay down, then roll, get up, look back at side; the ailment seems to be chronic. Late-ly she has had several attacks. I give her one ounce of turpentine, a tablespoonful of ginger in one quart of milk and the second dose caused her bowels to act, she then got relief. After the attack she is weak. How can these attacks be prevented? S. H. R., Linwood, Mich.—Feeding her a good quality of food, keeping the bowels open, and prevent her from overloading the stomach. Mix equal parts of ginger, gentian, air-slaked lime and salt together, give her a tablespoonful at a dose in feed two or three times a day. Unless she is fed the right kind of food and regularly, she will not recover.

Cow Gives Bloody Milk.—Will you tell me how to cure a cow that gives bloody milk? A. L., Decatur, Mich.—Doubtless her udder has been bruised, find out, if possible, the cause and remove the cause and she will cease giving blood with the milk. I might say that careful milking is one of the best remedies, plenty of bedding is another, prevent other cows from hooking her, or colt kicking her. Don't allow her to step over high doorsill, or fence rails.

Teat Obstruction.—I have a seven-year-old cow which freshened a little over a month ago. She has one teat that fails to fill up quickly, but there are no hard bunches in the teat. F. A. C., Hastings, Mich.—A partial closure of the milk duct by a membrane may be the cause and if so, your veterinarian can open through it, which will soon make milking easier.

Heifer Has Five Teats.—I have a heifer due to freshen in May that has three teats on one side of udder. The extra teat is in the way of the front teat. Can it be safely tied off with a silk cord? J. A. P., Milan, Mich.—If you intend to remove the small teat yourself, tie it off, use corded silk or linen thread, but dip it in tincture of iodine, also paint upper part of teat with iodine before you apply ligature. If your veterinarian treats the case he will cut off teat, then apply one part iodoform and five parts boric acid to wound daily until healed.

Garget.—Every two or three weeks one of my cows is troubled with caked bag. Have given her poke-root but it fails to help her. D. H., Lake Odessa, Mich.—Apply one part iodine and ten parts fresh lard to caked parts every day or two. Give her a tablespoonful of fluid extract of phytolacca in feed twice daily.

O. I. C. HOGS

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

CRANDELL'S PRIZE HOGS,

Cass City, Mich.

HOGS

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

DUROCS WITH QUALITY

Spring pigs by Walt's Orion, First Sr. Yearling Detroit, Jackson, Cd. Rapids and Saginaw 1919 Phillips Bros, Riga, Mich.

Durocs Herd headed by Great King Orion Col. assis. ted by a good son of King Orion Fancy Jr. HARRY FOWLER, Sturgis, Mich.

Duroc Jersey Swine

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

Thos. Underhill & Son, Salem, Mich.

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

DUROC SOWS and gilts bred to Jacks Cherry Orion King No. 169259 Son of the \$10,000 boar owned by Longview Farm, Le Summit, Mo. also young boars ready for service out of good sows. Apply THE JENNINGS FARM, Bailey, Mich.

For Sale Durocs of the big heavy boned type. Write your wants. CHAS. BRAY, Okemos, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS

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

WEST View Duroc Farm offers spring boars from Home Farm Tippy Orion and Pathfinder Prince, with big bone and type. Ready for service, sows, fall gilts and spring gilts with quality. Write or come and see them. ALBERT EBERSOLE, Plymouth, Mich.

DUROC-JERSEYS A few good Brood sows. E. D. HEYDENBERG, Wayland, Mich.

DUROCS from the Brookwater stock. Fall pigs \$15, registered. HAROLD WIDDIS, Baroda, Mich.

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

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

Raise Chester Whites?

Like This
the original big producers

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

G. B. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 10, Portland, Michigan

O. I. C. BOARS

shipped C. O. D. Mason, Mich.

O. I. C.'s.

April and May boars at reasonable prices. Weber Bros., 10 Mt. and Ridge Rds., 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.

O. I. C. Spring boars and gilts no akin. We breed and bred to a son of Mich. 1921 Grand Champion. State Fair. We ship C. O. D. and Reg. free. GEO. M. WELTON & SON, Alto, Mich.

O. I. C. & Chester White Swine STRICTLY BIG TYPE WITH QUALITY. Have a few good service boars left that I will sell CHEAP. Also a fine lot of Gilts, bred for Spring farrow. They are of our Prize winning blood lines and priced to sell. Newman's Stock Farm, R. 4, Marlette, Mich.

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

O. I. C's. Aug. and Sept. pigs and bred gilts for Mar. farrow. CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

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

O. I. C's. choice gilts bred for March and April farrow. A. J. BARKER & SON, Belmont, Mich.

O. I. C. gilts bred for spring farrow to a son of Prince Big Bone, Reg. and guaranteed satisfactory. J. A. WILK & SON, Alma, Mich.

For Sale. O. I. C. Gilts bred for March and April farrow (at a reasonable price). H. W. MANN, Danville, Mich.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS

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

LEONARD'S Big Type P. C. Herd headed by Leonards Liberator 458,256, the tallest, longest and heaviest boned pig for his age in Mich. Call or write, stock in season. Fall pigs at Bargain Prices. E. R. LEONARD, St. Louis, Mich.

Big Type Poland China

fall pigs either sex, sired by Clansman Buster and by Hovers Giant. Also gilts bred for spring farrow to Hovers Liberator. Priced to sell, satisfaction guaranteed. DORIS HOVER, Akron, Mich.

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

The Thumb Herd Big Type Poland China. 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 Tuncola 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.

Spotted Poland China

Have some good Fall pigs eight weeks old, both sexes, for sale. Also one extra good boar born April 1st ready for service. CHAS. BABCOCK or W. I. BEARCE, Ovid, 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.

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.

LARGE TYPE P. C.

Home of the largest herd of individuals in Michigan. Come and see. Compare and be convinced, expenses paid if not as represented; priced in keeping with the times. Young boars ready to ship, that grow into winners, also sows. W. E. Livingston, Parma, Mich.

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

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

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

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

Poland China gilts sired by a 900 lb. two years old, and bred to a son of Mich. 1921 Grand Champion. ROBERT MARTIN, R. 3, Woodland, Mich.

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

YORKSHIRE BOARS

ready for service. WATERMAN & WATERMAN, Packard Rd., Ann Arbor, Mich.

SHEEP

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

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.

600 Breeding Ewes

for sale, choice young ones, bred to Shropshire rams. Mostly black faces. ALMOND B. CHAPMAN, So. Rockwood, Mich.

Registered Shropshire Rams

Priced to sell. Dan Bocher, R. 4, Evart, Mich.

Reg. Shropshire Rams and ewes all ages. Quality and price are right. Will ship on approval. H. F. Mouser, R. 6, Ithaca, Mich.

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

Ten Aged Registered Delaine ewes and ten ewe lambs for sale. CALHOON BROS., Bronson, Mich.

When writing to advertisers please mention the Michigan Farmer.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, December 20.

Wheat.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 red \$1.19; No. 2 mixed and No. 2 white \$1.16.
Chicago.—Cash No. 2 red \$1.14; No. 2 hard \$1.11½; May \$1.14.
Toledo.—Cash No. 2 red \$1.19; May \$1.26.

Corn.

Detroit.—Old Cash No. 2 yellow at 56c; No. 3 yellow 55c; new yellow Cash No. 3, 52c; No. 4, 50c.
Chicago.—No. 2 mixed 47½@48¼c; No. 2 yellow 47¼@48¼c.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white 39c; No. 3 white 36@37c; No. 4, 31½@34½c.
Chicago.—No. 2 white 36½@37½c; No. 3 white 34@36c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.30 per cwt.
Chicago.—Choice to fancy hand-picked Michigan beans at \$4.75@5; red kidney beans \$6.75.
New York.—The market is steady. Choice pea at \$5.25; do medium at \$4.75@5; red kidney \$7.25.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 88c.
Chicago.—86.
Toledo.—Cash 86c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover, cash at \$13.30; alsike \$11; timothy \$3.15.
Toledo.—Prime red clover at \$13.45; alsike \$11; timothy \$3.12½.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy at \$19@20; standard and light mixed at \$18@19; No. 2 timothy \$17@18; No. 1 clover mixed \$16@17; rye straw \$13.50@14; wheat and oat straw \$12.50@13 per ton in carlots.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Bran \$30; standard middlings at \$30; fine middlings at \$30; cracked corn \$27.50; coarse cornmeal \$24.50; chop \$22.50 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

WHEAT

Slack demand for wheat both for export and from domestic mills has been the dominating influence in the wheat market during the last week and prices have maintained a slightly lower trend. The visible supply has been decreasing and is now smaller than at this time last year but this factor has not aided the market particularly as the Canadian visible supply is materially larger than a year ago. The marked disagreement among the estimates of various statisticians upon the world's wheat situation continues. The International Institute of Agriculture estimates the world's yields, including Russia and some of the smaller states in the southeastern Europe at about seven per cent greater than in 1920. A British authority connected with the International Institute recently estimated the total surplus in exporting countries at 200,000,000 bushels more than the world's import requirements. It is generally expected that the government report coming at the end of December will show an increase in the yield in this country of 25,000,000 to 35,000,000 bushels.

CORN

The movement of new corn has increased about three-fold in the last three weeks. Iowa is the principal shipper. With growers selling more rapidly than usual, the plan to loan money to farmers through the War Finance Corporation in order to withhold corn from the market has not been noticeably effective. Complaints are being made in certain sections that the banks through which these loans must be made are not trying to help farmers. The visible supply of corn is the largest at this season for over twenty years and at the present rate of arrivals is certain to increase still further. Although there is no reason for expecting that prices will go materially below the present level, it is equally improbable that there will be any substantial advance until the winter movement is out of the way.

OATS

The oats market is holding within a small range. Receipts are holding up

fairly well in spite of the small crop and only small inroads have been made upon the excessive visible supply. The International Institute of Agriculture reports that the 1921 yield of oats in countries upon which data are available is thirteen per cent less than in 1920.

SEEDS

Seed markets maintained a firm undertone as stocks are not excessive and the crop of red cloverseed in this country and abroad is known to be light. Active trade next spring is expected as seedsmen are not heavily supplied. Low prices for coarse grains and a possible campaign to reduce the corn acreage may enlarge the demand for clover seed.

FEEDS

Most of the recent advance in prices of feeds has been maintained. Lighter operation of flour mills has strengthened the market for wheat feeds by reducing the quantities offered for sale and the firmness in this division has aided other feeds. Actual buying is only moderate. If the demand for flour should broaden, increased operations at flour mills would tend to weaken the market for wheat feeds. The price of bran has already diverted some of the demand toward alfalfa hay and meal.

POTATOES

Potato prices are practically unchanged at shipping points, with the demand rather dull. Eastern wholesale markets weakened slightly. New York round whites are quoted at \$1.65@1.70 per 100 pounds sacked f. o. b. shipping points. Michigan round whites are \$1.45@1.50. In eastern cities the general range of wholesale prices is from \$2@2.20 per 100 pounds while in middlewestern cities round whites are quoted at \$1.60@1.80. Shipments for the entire country average about 400

cars per day, which is less than two weeks ago and below the average for this season of the year. Prices are at about the same level as this season last year.

HAY

Prices are lower in a number of hay markets due to an increase in receipts and a light holiday demand. The percentage of low grades arriving is high. The reduction in western grain and hay rates to go into effect on December 27 has been confirmed. This may mean larger shipments from surplus sections but no decrease in freight rates from distributing markets and demand may not enlarge.

BEANS

The market for Michigan beans holds at about the same level with \$4.40 per 100 pounds being paid for choice hand-picked stock f. o. b. shipping points. Farmers are receiving about \$4 for beans in the dirt. A good many beans are being held by dealers until after inventory time among the wholesale grocers when broader demand is anticipated. The California and Colorado bean markets are firm. The red kidney bean market is weak with Michigan prices about \$6.25 per 100 pounds f. o. b. It is making good on the prediction given here early in the season to the effect that it was in much less sound position than the market for white stock.

WOOL

Prices for wool in domestic markets were again slightly higher last week. Mills were the chief buyers although it is said that speculative buying has been responsible for much of the strength during preceding weeks. At the present rate of consumption by mills, wool must be brought in sooner or later no matter how high the tariff is. Some overtures have been made for the purchase of wool on the sheep's

back from western growers although no deals have been reported closed. Australian and New Zealand markets have been depressed slightly by offerings from the new clip but seem to be stronger again in the last week or two. The woolen goods situation in this country is still unsatisfactory, with the market weak and dull. Attention is centering on the opening for the next heavyweight season which is expected before long.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Receipts of eggs at the four leading cities are still running considerably ahead of the same period last year. Prices slumped rather sharply last week, especially at Chicago where it is claimed that prices had been artificially advanced. A reaction after the long continued rise is not at all surprising. Decreased consumption as a result of tariff quotations may have been a factor as egg prices at retail were somewhat out of line with other foods. Cold storage holdings of dressed poultry are still accumulating rather rapidly. The four leading cities now have 55,845,000 pounds, or about 10,000,000 pounds more than on the same date in 1920.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 45@52c. Poultry, springs 20@21c; large fat hens 20@22c; medium hens 19@20c; old roosters 13c; geese 21@23c; ducks 26c; turkeys 43@45c.

BUTTER

General opinion seems to be that big advances from current levels are not probable but that the market, on the other hand, might go considerably lower. Toward the close of last week a steadier tone was in evidence as consumptive buyers were attracted by the decline in prices. Eastern markets were affected by the arrival of foreign butter. The percentage of fancy butter has decreased due to defects common at this season of the year. Fluctuations on this grade were more violent than on butter of medium quality. Prices on 92-score fresh butter were: Chicago 43½c; New York 44½c. At Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 37½@38½c.

GRAND RAPIDS

Poultry prices for the Christmas and holiday trade opened the week in Grand Rapids at the Thanksgiving week level, with the demand largely for chickens, ducks and geese. Turkeys were in fair supply. Buying of pork, beef, veal and mutton was only moderate owing to the holiday demand for poultry. Potato market was quiet. Quotations as follows:

Poultry.—Live weight, heavy fowls 18@20c; light 14@16c; roosters and stags 9@10c; heavy springers 18@20c; light 14@16c; ducks 20@22c; geese 18@20c; turkeys 36c; dressed 40@42c.

Live Stock.—Live weight, cattle, prime steers \$6; heifers \$4@5.50; cows \$2.25@4; bulls \$2.50@3.50; veal, dressed \$7@11. Hogs, average \$6.50; heavy \$5.50; fat sows \$4.50@5; dressed hogs \$10@10.50. Sheep, ewes, live \$2@4; lambs \$7@7.50.

Fruit and Vegetables.—Apples AA-grade, Northern Spies \$3@3.50 per bu; Baldwins \$2@2.50 bu; potatoes 90c@1.10 bu; dry onions \$5 per cwt; cabbage \$1.50 bu; celery 20@50c bunch.

Grain.—Wheat, No. 1 red \$1.04; No. 1 white \$1.01; rye 65c; barley 85c; oats 42c; corn 60c; buckwheat \$1.35; beans, white \$3.50@3.75 per cwt; red kidney \$5 per cwt.

Greenville.—Potatoes, market dull; No. 1 white \$1.10@1.25 per cwt.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

The produce market is steady with demand fairly active. Apples are firm but the poultry market is slow, though dealers are expecting a good holiday trade. Fresh eggs are in greater supply, but the market is firm. Butter and dairy products are active. Apples sell for \$2.50@3.50; cabbage \$1.50@1.60 per bushel; potatoes \$2.90@3 per 150-lb. sack; onions \$5.75@6.25 per 100-lb. sack.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

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

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, December 21.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 281. Active and steady.
Best heavy steers \$ 6.25@ 7.00
Best handy wt bu steers 6.25@ 7.25
Mixed steers and heifers 5.25@ 5.75
Handy light butchers.... 4.75@ 5.00
Light butchers 4.25@ 4.50
Best cows 4.50@ 5.25
Butcher cows 3.25@ 3.75
Common cows 2.50@ 3.00
Canners 2.00@ 2.50
Best light weight bulls.. 4.25@ 4.50
Bologna bulls 3.50@ 4.50
Stock bulls 3.00@ 3.50
Feeders 5.25@ 5.75
Stockers 4.75@ 5.00
Milkers and springers.... 40@ 80

Hogs.

Receipts 2,091. Pigs steady, mixed hogs 25c higher.
Mixed hogs \$ 7.35@ 7.40
Heavies 6.75
Roughs 5.50@ 5.75

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,118. Market steady.
Best lambs \$ 9.50@10.00
Fair lambs 8.00@ 9.25
Light to common 6.00@ 7.50
Fair to good sheep..... 3.50@ 4.00
Culls and common 1.00@ 2.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 681. Market steady.
Best \$10.00@10.50
Others 3.00@ 8.00

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Estimated receipts today are 20,000; holdover 6,658. Market active, mostly 25c higher on butcher grades. Bulk of sales \$6.75@7.05; tops at \$7.15; heavy 250 lbs up medium, good and choice \$6.75@6.90; medium 200 to 250 lbs, medium, good and choice \$6.85@6.90; light 150 to 200 lbs common, medium, good and choice at \$6.95@7.15; light lights 130 to 150 lbs common, medium, good and choice at \$7.05@7.25; heavy packing sows 250 lbs up smooth \$5.65@6.10; packing sows 200 lbs up rough \$5.35@5.85; pigs 130 lbs down medium, good and choice \$7@7.25.

Cattle.

Estimated receipts today are 5,000. Market slow and steady. Beef steers medium and heavy weight 1100 lbs up choice and prime \$8.25@10.25; do medium and good \$6@8.75; do common \$5.25@6; light weight 1100 lbs down good and choice \$7.35@7.50; do common and medium \$5@8; butcher cattle heifers common, medium, good and choice \$3.50@8; cows, common, medium, good and choice \$3.25@6; bulls, bologna and beef \$3.15@5.75; canners and cutters cows and heifers \$2@3.25; do canner steers at \$2.75@3.75; veal calves light and handyweight medium, good and choice at \$6.75@8.50; feeder steers common, medium, good and choice \$5@6.50; stocker steers common, medium, good and choice \$4.25@6.50; stocker cows and heifers common, medium, good and choice at \$2.75@4.75.

Sheep and Lambs.

Estimated receipts today are 7,000. Killing classes strong to 25c higher; sheep steady. Lambs 84 lbs down medium, good, choice and prime \$5.75@10.75; do culls and common \$7.50@9.50; spring lambs medium, good, and choice and prime \$7@9.25; ewes, medium, good and choice \$3@5.25; ewes, cull and common \$1.50@2.75; yearling wethers medium, good and choice at \$8.75@10.

BUFFALO

Cattle.

Receipts 20 cars; slow; 50@75c lower on shipping steers-butchers; shipping steers \$7.25@8.50; tops generally \$8; butchers \$7.50@8; yearlings \$9@11; heifers \$4@7; cows \$2.25@5.75; bulls \$3.25@5.25; stockers and feeders \$5.6. Calves \$12.

Hogs.

Receipts 50 cars; steady to 25c lower; heavy at \$7; mixed \$7; yorkers \$7.50@7.75; light yorkers \$8@8.25; pigs \$8.25@8.50; roughs at \$5.75@6; stags \$4@4.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 15 cars; strong; lambs at \$10.75; yearlings \$8@9; wethers \$5.50@6; ewes \$4@5; mixed sheep \$5@5.50.

ANNUAL MEETING OF MICHIGAN STATE GRANGE.

(Continued from page 596).

gates. He showed himself qualified in every respect and has more than made good. As a business executive he has surprised and delighted the officers and members of the order.

In brief, Master Cook's first annual address was a plea for a square deal in business for farmers, for a balancing of prices on farm products with those on other commodities to help put the farmers back on their feet and restore the world to normal conditions. The address was punctuated here and there with a program of economy in the conduct of Grange affairs, pointed out the limited amount of funds available to carry on extension work and continue the battle for the rights and best interests of the farmers of the state.

"We all know conditions are bad, business is demoralized, discontent general and crime rampant. This condition is unavoidable following the war. War has the same effect on nations that a terrible spree has on the individual, and this is the day after the night before.

"The farmer cannot and will not do business except on the very smallest scale necessary to the bare basic functions while present conditions exist. His prices are down, others are not, and 'business as usual' is for him entirely unthinkable until an equitable equilibrium of prices is established.

"Compensation in every line must be reasonable and equalized before a condition approaching normalcy can be arrived at; and the sooner this fact is recognized by governmental agencies, merchants, manufacturers, laborers, hotel keepers, doctors, dentists and others, and action taken to correct the glaring discrepancies, the better for all concerned.

"Action to arouse public sentiment along these lines is very much in order just now. A thoroughly aroused public sentiment would do more than anything else to remind the ones who seem glued to the rafters that the war is over and to make them come down.

Master Cook advocated the taxing of truck and bus utilities to help maintain the public highways they use, which highways are costing the taxpayers tens of millions of dollars to build. Railroads seem to be suffering from unfair taxation in that they are obliged to furnish their own right of way and pay taxes on it, while motor trucks and busses have their right of way furnished by the state.

Other recommendations were fire, storm and life insurance business in the Grange be combined; that farmers organize casualty companies to cover any jeopardy arising under workingmen's compensation laws. Conservation of bird life; decency in moving picture shows; stricter enforcement of prohibition laws; higher tribunals controlling wage and labor controversies; the sale of the Muscle Shoals air nitrate plant, providing for its use by the government when needed; a state income tax law to relieve the burden on real estate, and increased appropriations for tuberculosis eradication.

Reports of other officers show that the Grange progressed better in 1921 than for several years previous, despite abnormal conditions. There are 630 subordinate Granges in the state, with a total membership of 41,669. At the beginning of the year the state was divided into seven districts, with a deputy in each district, whose duties are along the line of extension work. Grange activities have been materially strengthened in this manner.

Overseer C. H. Bramble, in his address on taxation, finance and transportation was accorded the closest attention during its rendition, and given an ovation at its close. "Taxation, finance and transportation are the

three greatest economic problems before the people today. The need for a state income tax to swell its revenue and not add additional burdens to already heavily taxed property is imperative." He urged that the Grange through its officers require every candidate for the next legislature to go on record regarding his attitude toward this law.

Full responsibility for the present economic and industrial crisis in America was laid right at the door of the federal reserve board by Mr. Bramble in his discussion of finances and credits. "A year ago at Grand Rapids we thought we were at normalcy as an agricultural class; but if we were, then we are now forty per cent below normalcy, as our purchasing power has decreased forty per cent in the last year." He pointed out that the agricultural deflation as in direct proportion to the increase of the gold reserve in this country.

Branding the Esch-Cummins law as the rankest piece of class legislation ever enacted by congress because it guaranteed to private capital a fixed minimum income but did not fix a maximum limit, Mr. Bramble demanded the immediate repeal of the law.

The address of H. H. Halliday, director of agriculture, was a feature of the week's program and will be included next week. Also the various resolutions that were finally adopted.

—J. H. B. (Concluded next week).

9 CORDS IN 10 HOURS



BY ONE MAN. It's KING OF THE WOODS. Saves money and backache. Send for FREE catalog No. B44 showing low price and latest improvements. First order gets agency. Folding Sawing Machine Co., 161 West Harrison St., Chicago, Ill.

\$1.00 CASH PAYS IN FULL NEW STUMP PULLER

This new Stump Puller costs you only \$1 cash. You build it alone easily. Pulls biggest stumps. Complete plans, blue prints, etc., for \$1.00. Send today to Home Made Stump Puller, Box 312, Gladstone, Mich.

HAY SHIPPERS

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

Tobacco Natural Leaf, Sweet, mellow hand-picked, 25 lbs. \$1.50; 10 lbs. \$2.50. Smoking, 20 lbs. \$4.00. Furnish free receipt for preparing. Quality, delivery. Farmers' Tobacco Exchange, Sedalia, Ky.

Homespun Tobacco collect on delivery, 10 lb. \$2.50; 20 lb., \$4. Free receipt for preparing. Ford Tobacco Co., Mayfield, Ky.

Farms and Farm Lands

160-Acre Michigan Farm With 4 Horses, Implements, 10 Cows

Vehicles, feed for winter, etc. included; amidst prosperous farmers, excellent markets short walk RR, stores, church, etc., 100 acres rich loamy tillage, part muck, balance brook-watered pasture and woodland; lots fruit, good 6-room house overlooking lake 30-ft. basement barn, poultry house. Retired owner sacrifices all \$5500, less than half cash, easy terms. Details page 74 illus. Catalog 1100 Bargains. FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BC Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

80 Acres Convenient Detroit \$6000 Buildings; 4 Horses, 5 Cows

100 Poultry, 12 hogs, binder, machinery, vehicles, wheat and rye from 35 acres, 800 bu. corn, hay, fodder, oats, 4 tons mash included; near RR town, easy drive city; 70-acre loamy tillage cutting 2 tons hay acre; wire-fenced pasture, woodland; 250 apple trees, 100 blk. crop, lots other fruit; comfortable 5-room house, piazza; fine basement barn, hog and poultry houses. Owner unable operate, sacrifices \$8800, part cash, easy terms. Don't delay. Investigate now. Catalog free. FRED W. HAMLIN, Chelsea, Mich.

Your Attention Please

Bargain, 80 acre farm near Gladwin, clay loam, small private lake, 7 room house, fine location, must sell in 20 days. \$2,000 cash buys this \$4,000 farm, come and see at once, full description on application. U. G. REYNOLDS, Gladwin, Mich.

Michigan Dairy Farm

300 acres in Gladwin Co. Flowing well spring stream, no waste land, two dwellings, plenty of buildings, farm implements included for quick sale. \$15,000 long time to pay, 5% int. send for description. U. G. REYNOLDS, owner, Gladwin, Mich.

How Would You Like a nice poultry and fruit farm right by a nice city? 57 A. stock tools and Ford car, all for \$100 per acre. R. C. CROSSMAN, Belding, Mich.

\$14,000 Guaranteed Mortgage to trade for a farm. 171 S. Mitten St., Sarnia, Ont.

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

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

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

U.S. MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY

The Farmer's Own Company

A COMPANY that furnishes you full protection at actual cost.

A COMPANY that has paid losses amounting to over \$200,000.00.

A COMPANY that has come to stay because it supplies a great need.

A COMPANY that will pay every honest claim and pay it promptly.

A COMPANY that gives liberal adjustments for its duty is to protect its own members.

A COMPANY that is backed by men who will see that you get justice.

A COMPANY whose record speaks for itself.

Write Col. A. H. Gansser for full particulars.

U. S. Mutual Automobile Insurance Company

Colon C. Lillie, Pres.

Col. A. H. Gansser, Gen. Mgr., Bay City and Grand Rapids.

H. J. Wells, Vice Pres.

F. F. McGinnis, Sec'y-Treas.

FERRETS

Ferrets For Sale.

Price list free. Wellington, Ohio. GLENDALE FERRET CO.

500 Ferrets For Sale

C. J. DIMICK, Rochester, Ohio.

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

FERRETS for killing rats also hunting rabbits. Instruction book and price list free. LEVI FARNSWORTH, New London, Ohio.

AVOID ROUP

Learn how to prevent this disease. Get winter eggs. New treatment. Send for our free circular. Ohio Vaccine Co., Sta. B., Columbus, O.

POULTRY

ANCONAS The egg producers of today. For fine cockerels write SMITH BROS., R. 3, Augusta, Mich.

Barred Rocks egg contest winners, eggs from strain with records to 200 a year. \$2.00 per setting prepaid by P. P. Circular free. FRED ASTLING, Constantine, Mich.

Barred Rocks Exclusively. Cockerels farm raised. Bred from M. A. C. championship show. Describe color, size, laying ability wanted. \$3.00 and up. ROSEMARY FARM, Williamston, Mich.

Barred Rocks That Lay

Cockerels, Pullets. Look up my records at laying contests. Write for prices. G. Caball, Hudsonville, Mich.

Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels, large birds from strain \$5.00 each. J. A. Barnum, Union City, Mich.

Barred Rock Cockerels Bred from great layers Bargain prices now. W. C. COFFMAN, R. 3, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, pullets, and yearling hens. 200 egg laying strain. Prices reasonable. Mrs. H. F. Schulze, Laingsburg, Mich.

Barred Rock Cockerels, Hill's heavy laying strain. Deep, narrow barring. Large birds \$4 and \$5 each. Lucian HIR, R. 3, Tekonsha, Mich.

Barred Rocks Vigorous cockerels of splendid type and barring. \$3.00 to \$5.00. CHAS. H. WRIGHT, Jones, Mich.

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

Northrup or Papes Strain. 100 S. C. Giant Black Minorca 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.

Original Dr. Heasley S. C. Buff Leghorn flock, Egg Basket Strain. Officially Certified Egg bred. Winners at Chicago, Cincinnati, etc. Cockerels breeding hens and chicks at bargain prices. Also bred to lay English Strain S. C. White Leghorn chicks for 1922. Discount on Early Orders. Hillside Hatchery Farm, R. 5, Holland, Mich. Successors to Henry DeFree

Pullets and Breeding Stock

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

Ringlet Barred Rock Cockerels—bred from birds that lay, weigh and win. Robert Martin, R. 3, Woodland, Michigan

Rhode Island Reds R. C. Large fancy cockerels at \$3 each. BURT Sisson, Inlay City, Mich.

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

Silver Wyandottes that win, lay and pay. 75 cockerels \$2 to \$5 each. C. W. Browning, Portland, Mich.

S. C. B. Minorca A few choice Minorca Cockerels, great big fellows, sired by R. W. MILLS, Salline, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTES 207 egg average. Cockerels \$5.00. Pens \$15.00 to \$25.00. Eggs \$2.00 per 15. FRANK DE LONG, R. 3, Three Rivers, Mich.

White Wyandotte Cockerels \$5. Bred from established heavy laying strain. 80% average egg yield last winter. W. A. Blanding, R. 1, Greenville, Mich.

White Orpington cockerels. Large, well bred, heavy laying strain. \$5.00 each, satisfaction guaranteed. D. A. Seeley, E. Lansing, Mich.

White Holland Turkeys, White African Guineas, Toulouse Geese. Stamped addressed envelope brings prompt reply. Alden Whitcomb, Byron Center, Mich.

Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

Foundation stock from Bird Bros. Have hens weighing 20 1/2 lbs. Flock headed by \$50.00 Bird Bros. Tom. Not related to other Mich. flocks. Selling cockerels and hens from this flock, for a short time, at \$15.00 and \$10.00 respectively. Come over, or write us.

Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.

TURKEYS, Michigan's Best Giant Bronze. Splendid pure bred birds. Great in size, fine in color. N. EVALYN RAMSDELL, Ionia, Mich.

Turkeys Thoroughbred Bourbon Reds, young hens and toms. Order now. Don't wait till last minute. Willow Crest Poultry Farm, MRS. T. O. MYERS, R. 3, Plainwell, Mich.

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

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

Bourbon Red Turkeys Now is the time to select your birds for next season's matings with best blood lines. For eggs write SMITH BROS., R. 3, Augusta, Mich.

Bourbon Red Turkeys vigorous young hens and toms not skinned. A. D. IVES, R. R. 3, Rockford, Mich.

Giant Bronze Turkeys. Young toms 23 to 27 lbs. Pullets 16-20, top notch individuals, choice breeding. Mrs. Milan L. Cook, Ithaca, Mich.

Bourbon Red Turkeys Splendid pure bred birds. Stock not skinned. MAURICE A. RECTOR, R. 3, Rockford Mich.

- - - HELLO 1922 - - -

Signs of the Times Point to a Better Year

Father Time will soon usher us out of the old into the new. In making plans for the coming year, important decisions must be made. A subject of great importance and one demanding your most careful consideration is the selection of

Your Family Reading for the Coming Year

You are choosing for the home, and of course, you will want the reading tastes of each member of the family satisfied.

The Michigan Farmer supplies your wants because it deals thoroughly with your especial interests, local activities and peculiar farming problems.

Special attention will be given our Magazine Section. It will carry timely helps for the home maker. Our boys and girls will find in it the possibilities that farming holds as a life work.

Great questions are up for decision in which you are deeply interested and upon which you will want to keep well informed. There is no better way to do this than by reading

YOUR OWN HOME FARM PAPER

If you wish other papers in combination with Michigan Farmer, we offer below a series of real bargains with other well-known publications. If you do not find just

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

1 year \$1.00 2 years \$1.50
3 years 2.00 5 years 3.00
Note the big saving to be made in subscribing for two, three and five years.

what you want, send us your list and we will give you our rock-bottom prices. All clubs must be ordered as listed. No substitutions can be made.

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	Both for
McCall's Magazine, one year... 1.00	
Total value	\$1.50

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	All for
Woman's World, one year... .50	
Today's Housewife, one year... 1.00	
Total value	\$1.80

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	All for
Modern Priscilla, one year... 2.00	
American Woman, one year... .50	
Total value	\$2.25

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	All for
Boy's Life, one year... 2.00	
McCall's Magazine, one year... 1.00	
Total value	\$2.85

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	All for
Wom. Home Companion, 1 yr. 2.00	
Christian Herald, one year... 2.00	
Total value	\$3.65

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	All for
People's Home Journal, 1 yr. 1.00	
Good Housekeeping, one year 2.50	
Total value	\$3.40

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	All for
Pictorial Review, one year... 2.50	
American Woman, one year... .50	
Total value	\$3.25

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	All for
American Magazine, one year... 2.50	
National Sportsman, one year... 1.00	
Total value	\$3.50

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	Both for
Youth's Companion, one year... 2.50	
Total value	\$3.00

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	All for
Mother's Magazine, one year... .25	
Little Folks' Magazine, 0 year 2.00	
Total value	\$2.15

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	All for
People's Popular Monthly, 1 yr. .35	
American Woman, one year... .50	
Woman's World, one year... .50	
Gentlewoman, one year... .20	
Total value	\$1.90

DAILY NEWSPAPER CLUBS

Note—Daily papers are mailed only to R. F. D. residents or to points where the daily does not employ newsboy or carrier service. Our rates for Michigan newspapers apply for Michigan only.

Prices quoted include MICHIGAN FARMER and DAILY PAPER specified, each for 1 year.

Big Rapids, Mich.	Pioneer.....\$3.50
Port Huron, Mich.	Times-Herald.....5.50
Detroit, Mich.	Free Press.....4.50
	Journal.....4.50
	Times.....4.50
Flint, Mich.	Journal.....4.50
	Herald.....4.50
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Press.....4.50
	News.....4.50
Jackson, Mich.	News.....4.50
	Citizen's Patriot.....4.50
Kalamazoo, Mich.	Gazette.....4.50
Lansing, Mich.	State Journal.....4.50
	Capital News.....4.50
Saginaw, Mich.	Courier.....4.50
Traverse City, Mich.	Record-Eagle.....4.50
Toledo, Ohio	Blade.....4.50
	News-Bee.....4.50
	Times.....4.50
Battle Creek, Mich.	Moon-Journal.....4.50
	Enquirer-News.....4.50

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	Both for
Hoard's Dairyman, one year... 1.00	
Total value	\$1.75

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	Both for
Toledo Weekly Blade, one year 1.00	
Total value	\$1.40

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	Both for
N. Y. Tri-Weekly World, 1 yr. 1.00	
Total value	\$1.65

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	Both for
Literary Digest, one year... 4.00	
Total value	\$4.85

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	Both for
American Boy, one year... 2.00	
Total value	\$2.60

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	All for
Pathfinder, one year... 1.00	
Christian Herald, one year... 2.00	
Total value	\$2.65

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	All for
Good Stories, one year..... .25	
Gentlewoman, one year..... .20	
Mother's Magazine, one year... .25	
Total value	\$1.45

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	All for
Pathfinder, one year..... 1.00	
Household Journal, one year... .25	
Total value	\$1.70

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	All for
Swine World, one year..... 1.00	
Poultry Success, one year.... 1.00	
Total value	\$2.00

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	All for
Gleanings in Bee Culture, 1 yr. 1.00	
American Fruit Grower, 1 year 1.00	
Total value	\$2.35

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	Both for
Breeder's Gazette, one year... 1.50	
Total value	\$2.00

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	All for
Farm Mechanics, one year... 1.00	
Potato Magazine, one year... 1.00	
Total value	\$2.00

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	All for
McCall's Magazine, one year... 1.00	
Every Child's Magazine, 1 yr. 1.50	
Total value	\$2.25

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	All for
Market Grower's Journal, 1 yr. 1.50	
Garden Magazine, one year... 3.00	
Total value	\$4.00

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	All for
Power Farmer, one year..... 1.00	
Cloverland Magazine, one year 1.00	
Total value	\$2.00

MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr...\$1.00	All for
McCall's Magazine, one year... 1.00	
Today's Housewife, one year... 1.00	
Total value	\$2.00

Write us for Prices on Special Combinations Not Listed. Send all Orders and Remittances to

THE MICHIGAN FARMER,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN