

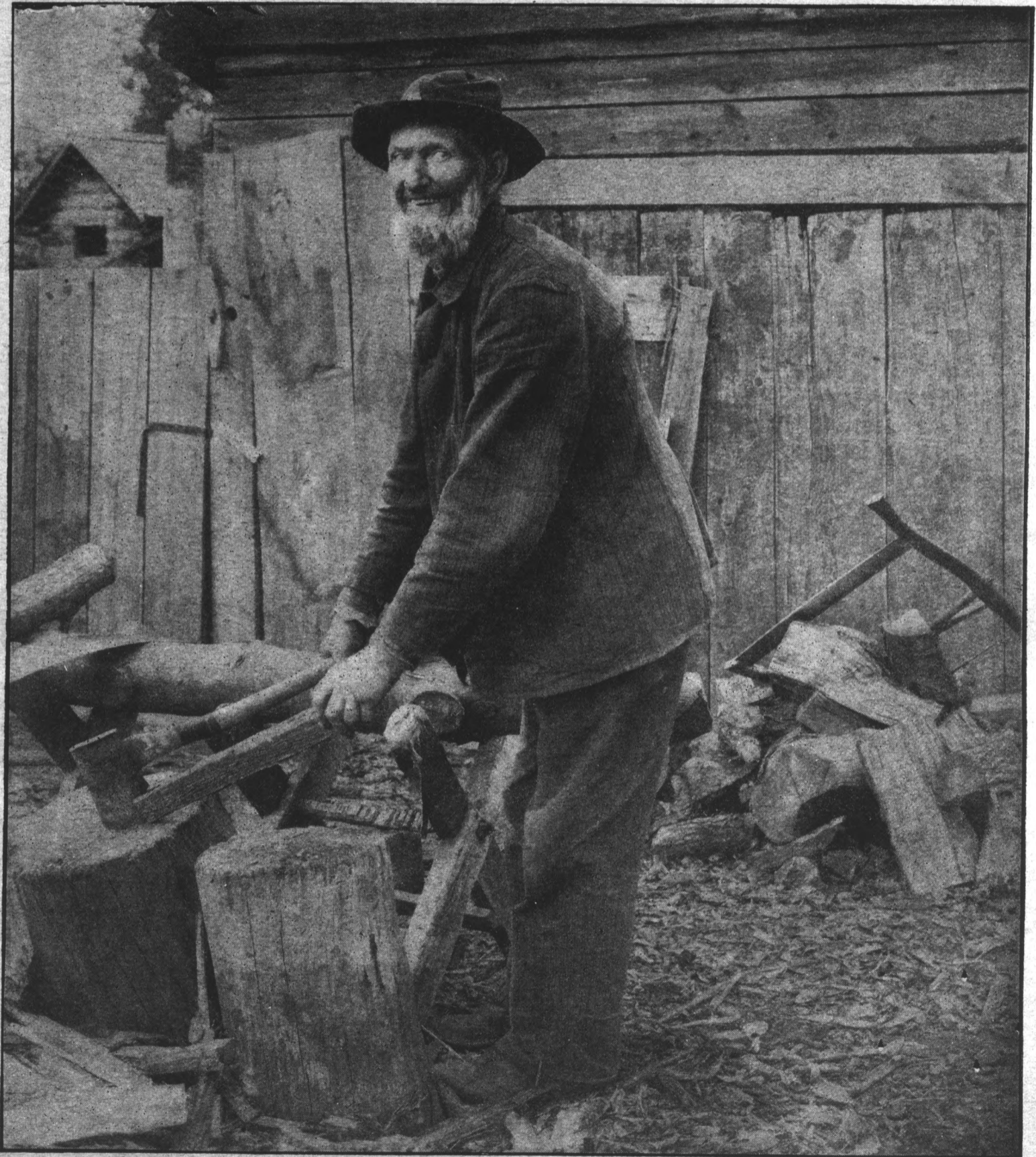
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DETROIT, NOVEMBER 4, 1922

CURRENT COMMENT

THE MICHIGAN FARMER SAYS:

None of us will get very far if we rely alone on our own experience.

Each of us adds an iota to the world's fund of knowledge but we can add more if we make more use of that which is already available.

Present prices for farm products would be all right if other things would "deflate" accordingly.

It is human nature to require much from others but to lay light responsibilities upon our own shoulders.

Lowering the cost of production is a present-day economic need. It can best be done by getting more eggs per hen, more milk per cow, and more grain per acre, and caring for less chickens, cows and acres.

The Home Market

MICHIGAN farmers have a distinct advantage over those of many of the better agricultural states from the fact that we have a great industrial population as compared with our agricultural production, and the further fact that our production is so varied in character as to be more largely absorbed by our home markets than is the case with most other great agricultural states. Michigan is justly known as a great fruit state. We have a good fruit crop this year. Many growers are finding it difficult to move their apples at anything like satisfactory prices, yet our official crop statistician has estimated that we have produced just about enough apples this year to "keep the doctor away." In other words, our crop would just about provide "an apple a day" for every man, woman and child in the state for the year.

Notwithstanding this fact a considerable volume of fancy western apples are finding a market in our state at fancy prices, while some of our own product is passing it on the railroad sidings enroute to points further west. When this state of affairs exists it is evident that we have not paid the attention to our home market for this fruit which its importance merits. And what is true in this case is also true in many other lines of special production.

We have made no small progress in working out the solution of the farmer's marketing problems in this state during recent years, but this good

work has only been well begun. A great opportunity exists for the development of the home market. The first important step in this direction should be the further standardization and grading of our products, to make them compare with the best available in the country. Then a campaign should be launched to increase the consumption of home-grown products by Michigan consumers.

With this great home market right at our door we have the advantage of all our competitors who must pay a high freight charge to reach it. If we do not cash in on this advantage it will be our own fault.

Please Pass The Meat

WE Americans do not call for beef at meal times as frequently as we did a decade or two ago. During the past fifteen years the amount of beef served has been gradually reduced, the quantity being cut about twenty per cent since 1907.

No doubt industrial conditions and the retail prices of beef have had much to do with this reduction. If unfavorable conditions should continue, it can hardly be expected that there will be any change toward a larger consumption. But if, on the other hand, the way is made easier and more economical for turning the fattened steer on the farm into palatable steaks on the consumer's table, then one may safely guess that the per capita consumption would be increased.

However, another influence of first importance in boosting or cutting consumption, is the quality of the beef which the consumer gets. The efforts of progressive beef breeders and feeders in Michigan to make it possible for consumers to secure a high grade of beef, if they so choose, are aiding materially in stimulating consumer demand for cuts from well-finished beeves. This movement, together with the fact that the greatest meat consuming markets of the world are at our very front door, is sufficient reason for attracting the attention of beef cattle men in other sections to the advantages of Michigan for supplying beef of quality to hungry millions and thereby stimulating consumption.

The Lowly Potato

IS the lowly potato getting lowlier? A peek into the homes of our city cousins causes us to wonder whether or not the use of potatoes is on the decline. The facts are that the consumption in our American homes is far and away below that of European homes.

There is some reason for thinking that this might be the case. Here is a situation that is too frequently enacted in the average city home of today. When the good housewife proceeds to cook potatoes she takes in her hands the tubers, dirt and all, washes and peels them—a task which is hard on delicate or well-kept hands—and then proceeds to cook and serve. That afternoon at the club she may protest that her hands are made unrepresentable by coming in contact with raw potato.

Then another member suggests that this situation is avoided by using substitutes like rice and macaroni. These come in neat, small packages and are served so easily—just pour what you wish into a little water, and heat. The convenience, cleanliness, lack of waste all appeal to these women of our cities, and this appeal is hard to overcome.

But potato growers should not be disheartened. Their present predicament is something like that of the dairymen a few years ago. About ten years back the writer was grieved to

find representatives of concerns manufacturing dairy substitutes, in our public schools placing before the boys and girls the merits of the goods put out by these companies. Now, however, this has been changed and one will find almost without exception a wholesome appreciation of the value of milk by our city school children. Thanks largely to the aggressive and constructive publicity work of our dairy organizations.

With the Anglo-Saxons of Europe consuming from ten to twenty bushels per capita, and we less than three, might there not come a real economic advantage to the potato industry by preaching the message of health and economy resulting from a more generous use by consumers?

A Rural Fire Department

FIRE under control is one of man's greatest assistants in his advancement in the civilized state. But when fire gets out of bounds it becomes one of man's most destructive enemies.

In rural communities especially has fire on a rampage been a formidable foe, one almost unconquerable after it gained foothold. This has been so because rural folks have been minus the means of defense against its ravages.

In Gratiot county an attempt is being made to organize against this common enemy. Some seventy-eight farmers around Emerson have organized a volunteer fire department. Each household has purchased a portable extinguisher and should a fire break out members of the volunteer company will respond to calls with their fire fighting equipment.

This plan has been successful in other rural communities and it seems a logical and practical one in these days of telephones and automobiles. It is another cooperative effort which will prove the value of developing to useful purposes the interdependence of people, especially those who have common objects to attain.

A Stitch in Time

ONE of the great indications that the dairy business is being put on a solid and business-like basis is the way tuberculosis eradication campaigns are being carried on in all parts of the country.

If this work was left neglected, T. B. would spread in the human family and soon dairy products would be shunned because of the fear of contracting the disease. But with the assurance of clean products there is no limit to the various avenues of use which can be developed for dairy products. So, in reality this eradication work is a step in the right direction for business reasons as well as for the purpose of health observation.

In Michigan this work has been carried on systematically and effectively. The state has cleaned up eight counties and is working in six more. In thirteen other counties the board of supervisors have conducted the work and twelve others are arranging for such campaigns. Thus thirty-nine of the eighty-three counties are after the dreaded T. B.

The state appropriation for this work is about exhausted but it is estimated that about \$3,000,000 more of state money will bring this eradication work to a successful conclusion. This amount is small compared to what they have to spend in some of the eastern states. In Delaware county, New York, alone, it would cost this to finish the job, because there about sixty per cent of the herds are infected. In Michigan the average infection is three and one-half per cent, with

the worst counties going as high as ten per cent.

Now, when the percentage of infection is low, is the time to complete this work, for the losses can be held down to a minimum. If the work is neglected, infection will spread and the cost of eradication will greatly increase. The old saying, "a stitch in time will save nine," is very applicable to this kind of work. The job should be finished as soon as possible.

In some cases there has been complaint on the part of dairymen who have been hit hard by the test as to the compensation received and the delay in its payment. In most of these cases, however, we believe that the loss was less than would have been the case had the disease been allowed to progress still further. Certainly the aggregate loss will be minimized by the early eradication of the disease, while the public benefit will be immeasurable.

A Hallow Time

AGAIN I've been pursuin' my favorite readin', Mr. Webster's Book o' Words. By readin' that book you find out a lotta things you don't know what you thought you did know.

For inst., Hallowe'en ain't what we think it is. Mr. Webster says it is the eve All-Hallows, and hallow means to keep holy. Now, if that's the case, there's some folks what have a funny way of keepin' things holy.

Maybe havin' goblins and spooks jump out at you from behind trees,



and makin' you shake hands with a cold and dead-like hand and tellin' you all about graveyards, is what's got to be done to make folks feel like they wanted to be holy, 'cause so

many folks never think about such things 'til they think it's about time for them to make an accountin' to St. Peter.

But takin' the wheels off a your buggy and puttin' the horse in the garage and the cow in the chicken coop don't belong to the same category. There ain't no holy connecshun with them acts, 'cause they don't make you think you're goin' to die.

Seems like preachers' sons is real active on such a holy night. For inst., there was Rev. Simpkin's boy Sam, what was very active that night, and speshully in what you call my proximity.

When I goes around the corner to Brown's repair shop a wire across the sidewalk takes my hat off, and when I go for my hat I fall over another wire and hurt my dignity. And after I get my hat and am getting up somebody throws a sack of water and hits me right in the middle of the sidewalk. If you ever got hit there you know how it feels. When I recovered what you call my composure I see Sam runnin' around the corner in what you call a unreligius manner.

When I come to go home they had my Oughto tied to the hitchin' post in back. So when my Oughto started to go the hitchin' post went, too, and little Sammie Simpkins was around the corner laffin' rebeliously. Maybe Sam was tryin' to show me how they initiate 'em in his dad's church. But I was so full of what you call animosity and discomposure that I didn't stop to find out, but pulled the old iron hitchin' post right along with me.

When I got home I had to take the horse outta the garage and I was so covered with what you call confusion, that in the mornin' I found that I bedded the Oughto for the night.

HY SYCKLE.

The Essentials of Poultry Housing

Practical Suggestions on Economically Fulfilling Poultry Housing Needs

By E. C. Foreman,

Prof. of Poultry Husbandry, M. A. C.

OPINIONS vary on the relative importance of breeding, feeding and housing in relation to profitable or economic production. The experienced poultryman does not hesitate in answering the question, "which has the greater influence on production, heredity or environment?" or, in other words, "are two-hundred and three-hundred-egg-hens born or made?"

The only intelligent answer that the practical poultryman could make would be that both factors of production are independent. The inherited capacity for production limits the number of eggs each individual hen can produce but the fact remains that most hens do not respond to the full degree of their inheritance due to faulty feeding and housing conditions.

Michigan hens are credited with an average production of seventy eggs per year. This average could be increased to one hundred forty eggs per hen by careful culling, supplemented with the proper feeding and housing. Higher averages are possible but will depend primarily on intelligent breeding for increased egg production.

Under our climatic conditions poul-

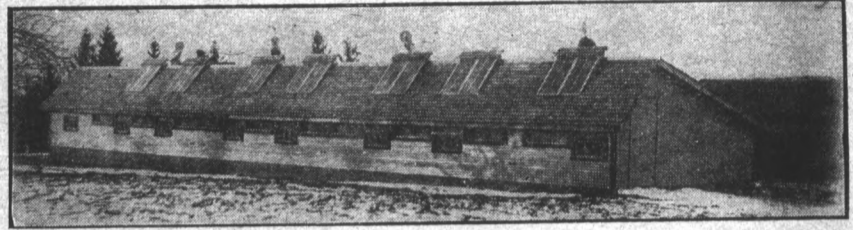
practical operation under varying weather conditions. If she is confined in a dark, gloomy house she loses her ambition and even reveals hibernating tendencies, with limited production. Reverse these conditions, however, and flood the henhouse with sunshine, then note the optimism, pep and production she displays. Artificial lights are now in general use because they have become a factor in economic production. The hen being a tropical creature, where the equatorial, or twelve-hour day prevails, seriously objects to our Michigan winters with short days and long nights. She has a limited digestive capacity and finds it difficult to consume enough food during the short days to supply the heat and energy for the body during the long winter nights and at the same time contribute to the happiness of the American people by depositing regularly their favorite breakfast dish. Artificial lights help "Biddy" produce more economically but the poultry-

house must be efficiently lighted to insure the maximum amount of sunshine properly distributed in the house.

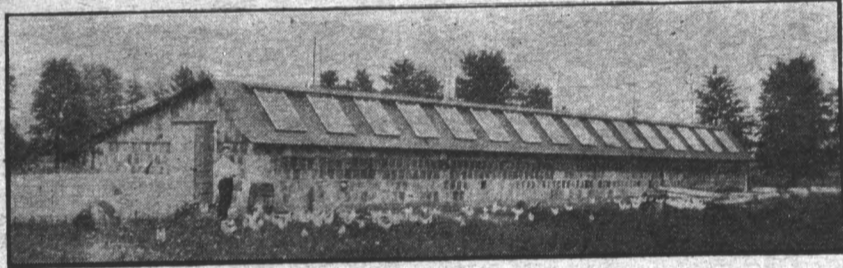
The sky-light or over-head lighting system is adopted in photographic work because it gives the most in-

air is retained in the house thereby providing a healthy atmosphere, which is conducive to comfort, cheerfulness and heavy production.

During the summer months the warm air which has previously been retained should be released, in order that the hens be retained comfortable during the opposite extreme of intense heat. A satisfactory house must cope with the two extreme weather condi-



The Strick Sisters, at Forest Grove, Ottawa County, Find their Foreman Type House Ideal for Healthy Poultry Housing.



A Tile House of the Foreman Type, Minus the Front Windows Prof. Foreman Advocates, which R. A. Radike, Marine City, Finds Very Efficient.

try housing is one of the most important problems in maintaining healthy and productive stock. The success or failure in poultry raising rests primarily in the health of the flock and most of the more common diseases, such as roup, chicken pox and tuberculosis, develop and spread quickly because of lack of sunlight, pure air, dryness, and in general because of unsanitary and unwholesome conditions in the poultry house.

The only absolute rule in poultry sanitation and disease control is prevention, and unless you make it hard where now you make it easy for disease to develop, you will have to fight loss and failure every day of your poultry career.

It costs no more to build a poultry house than it does to build a house for poultry. An unsatisfactory poultry house costs too much, no matter how little is paid for it. Expensive houses are not advocated, but underlying the building of the poultry house, whether it be for one hundred or one thousand hens, there are certain essentials that must be observed if one hundred per cent satisfaction is realized.

Climatic conditions throughout the United States show considerable variation. For this reason poultry housing becomes a local problem. Houses that operate satisfactorily in Missouri or California may not be the most suitable type for Michigan. The poultry house illustrated herewith has been designed especially for Michigan and has now passed beyond the experimental stage. It is giving uniformly good results in all sections of the state and has been constructed in units from twenty feet to 480 feet in length with equally satisfactory results.

The unique features of lighting and ventilation incorporated in this house are responsible for its successful and

Road Signs that Sell Produce

WITH the good roads program becoming almost universal, many farmers are finding that a sign properly made and placed on the road in front of their homes will help them to sell the surplus of their gardens, much of which is otherwise wasted because



the owners cannot take time off to go to town with little dabs of beans, onions or cabbage. Moreover, the road sign makes it possible to sell a little stuff each day, thereby avoiding a big rush on the part of the producer and the materials can be turned over to the consumer when they are just right, rather than some being over-ripe while other units are yet green.

Last year C. L. Van Brussel, a farmer of Kalamazoo county, sold \$150 worth of sweet corn off of an acre of ground via his road sign. This in addition to surplus odds and ends from the garden, windfalls from the orchard, and live and dressed poultry.

In making one of these road signs, by all means place them perpendicular to the road rather than parallel to it.

tense and brightest light. It is safe to estimate that an additional hour is crowded into the working day of every hen, where this system of lighting is used in poultry-house construction. During December and January the sun's rays fall at an angle of forty-five degrees. The skylights, properly arranged permit the sunlight to penetrate to the back wall during these short days, whereas in most hen-houses the sun has considerable difficulty in gaining entrance at all.

The Modified King system of ventilation also adds to the comfort of the fowl by removing the cool vitiated air from the floor by means of metal or box flues that come within eighteen inches of the floor and extend a foot or two above the roof. The warm pure

conditions which we experience in mid-winter and mid-summer. Ordinarily the tightly constructed house that performs well in winter is too hot in summer for comfort and the house that is open enough to provide cool conditions during the summer usually makes an excellent cold storage during the winter months. It is these two extremes that affect production, and therefore a good house is expected to perform satisfactorily during the coldest and warmest days of the year.

Economical construction is possibly one of the first essentials that will engage our attention when planning the poultry-house. It is right that this question should receive our most earnest attention. It doesn't require a hen sanitarium to stimulate production, just homeopathic doses of sunlight, fresh air, dryness, combined with uniform and comfortable temperature conditions.

It is not the initial cost of the wrong kind of a poultry-house that wrecks the owner, but it is the daily later cost—the cost in sick hens, in low production, in loss of vitality, in wasted feed, unnecessary labor, and a rapidly depreciating building. In the final analysis therefore, the cost can be judged only by the returns on the investment.

In estimating the capacity of various sized houses, the floor space per bird is the usual method of reckoning, although not entirely the most accurate. Every square foot of your poultry-house should be made to pay interest, as much as possible, on the sum invested. This calls for the avoidance of every square foot of waste space and the using to the maximum degree, of every square foot of space. Hoppers, nests, water fountains and all other equipment should be elevated at least fifteen inches from the floor. In units of one hundred birds, three and one-half square feet floor space should be allowed per bird where the Modified King system of ventilation is installed. An abundance of sweet pure air is as necessary as the floor space allotted in maintaining health and vigor. In units of from five hundred to one thousand, three square feet per bird should be sufficient, and in units less than one hundred the floor space should vary from four to six feet, depending on size of the floor.

Dryness is one of the most important factors in maintaining a healthy and productive flock. Cement floors properly constructed are possibly the most durable and satisfactory type of floor. A filling of from eight to twelve inches of cinders should be used where

(Continued on page 489.)

—I. J. Mathews.

EARN BIG MONEY LEARN THE AUTOMOBILE BUSINESS

—the world's greatest industry. Millions of cars, tires, batteries, etc. need constant service. Thousands of trained men wanted. Wonderful opportunities open to men who "know how". Come to Michigan State Auto School and get this training now. Our course fits you to fill any automotive job.

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Our graduates are able to step into good jobs as soon as Course is completed. Many go into business for themselves. Edwards, (Mich.) was offered \$40.00 per week a few days after completing our course; Nelson (N.Y.) took our Course when 17,—now has five men working for him; Tibb (Mich.) gets \$50.00 per week; Wolf (Iowa) making about \$75.00 weekly in business of his own. Hundreds more like these in our files.

Complete Course—Endorsed by Big Auto Factories.

Every branch of the auto business is taught:—construction, operation, upkeep, and repair of autos, tractors, trucks, farm lighting plants, and gas engines. Students visit auto factories, meet executives and service men, and learn factory methods right where 79% of automobiles are made.

In fact, the big auto factories helped outline our Courses and heartily endorse our School. M. S. A. S. training is complete, practical and profitable. IT PAYS TO LEARN THE M. S. A. S. WAY.

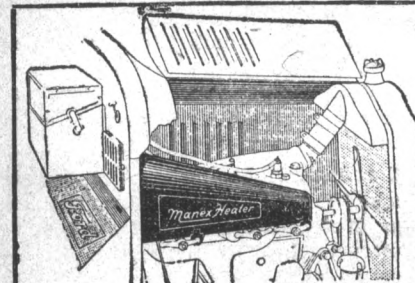
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The Over-Night Remedy
Running nose is a danger sign in poultry. It usually means deadly Roup. A few drops of Roup-Over will quickly clear the air passages, and the sick fowl is soon all right. Nothing else like it for Roup, Colds and Canker. At your dealer's, or send 50c for a bottle (extra large size \$1) by mail prepaid. Money refunded if not satisfied. Burrell-Dugger Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Late Agricultural News

BUDGET OFFICIAL MAY CUT TUBERCULOSIS WORK.

PRESENT indications are that the tuberculosis eradication appropriation is going to be cut heavily or eliminated entirely by the budget bureau, on the grounds that service is not the work of the department of agriculture; that the activities of the department should be confined to research work. Hog cholera, barberry, European corn borer and boll weevil eradication work may suffer the same fate from the same line of reasoning. It seems to be in the mind of the budget official that the department of agriculture may develop methods of disease and pest eradication, but that it devolves upon the farmers to find out and utilize the discoveries of the department.

GREATER ECONOMY IN FEED BUYING.

THE purchase of feedstuffs is the second largest item of expense to the American farmers, especially the dairy farmers. Despite this fact farmers give little attention to the subject of feed buying. The department of agriculture has in preparation a bulletin which will give the farmers useful information in regard to buying feed, the availability of feedstuffs locally produced which may be used as substitutes and kinds of feeds to buy for most economical results under various situations.

WILL TEST VALIDITY OF MEMBERSHIP CONTRACT.

HOW far can the cooperative marketing organizations go in collecting damages from members who violate their contract to sell through the association? This matter is being

tested in a North Carolina court. The Tri-State Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association, organized on the Sapiro plan, has started suits against fourteen members of the association asking damages at the rate of five cents a pound for tobacco alleged to have been sold by the growers outside the association, in violation of the contract. The judge has already granted temporary restraining orders enjoining the defendants from selling any more tobacco outside the association.

ANOTHER PIG SURVEY.

THE department of agriculture in cooperation with the post office department will conduct a pig survey, beginning early in November. Fifteen thousand questionnaires will be distributed by the rural free delivery carriers, and every agricultural section in the nation will be covered. Each carrier will secure statements from ten representative farmers along his route.

BIG INCREASE IN HORSE SALES.

THE crop and market report of the United States Department of Agriculture for September, shows 89.4 per cent increase in horse receipts for September this year as compared with the same month last year. Horses received in forty-six public stockyards in September totaled 41,327, an increase of 19,509 over September last year. This indicates a movement toward normal business conditions and a general increase in the use of horses commercially.

TO WATCH OLEO MANUFACTURERS.

IT is safe to predict that the oleo-margarine people are not going to have all the say in shipping the internal revenue department's regulations

governing the manufacture and sale of oleo. George L. Flanders, of Albany, who has been retained by the National Dairy Union, has been in Washington consulting with Secretary A. M. Loomis in regard to this and other matters affecting the dairy industry. Mr. Flanders was formerly president of the National Dairy Union. He is a leading authority on laws relating to oleo, dairy products and foods in general.

BULLETINS ON COOPERATION.

THE department of agriculture has a series of bulletins in preparation on cooperative associations. The first one to be issued will deal with legal phases of cooperative associations. It will discuss the laws with reference to cooperation, and their standing under the law. Another bulletin will cover the literature of cooperation. Still another will contain a survey of cooperative organizations, a list of all the cooperative organizations, size, type, extent of business. It is the aim of the department to present such information in these bulletins as will give an idea of just what there is in cooperation in this country.

A DIFFERENT EXHIBIT.

THE department of agriculture is preparing a big exhibit for the National Live Stock Show to be held in Chicago the first week in December. It will be all new, entirely different from anything heretofore shown, and will consist of twenty-two booths and a live animal exhibit.

The live animal exhibit will be a flock of sheep to illustrate the breeding up of the flock by the use of pure-bred Shropshire rams. Other exhibits will cover all kinds of farm live stock. The booth exhibits will be on the production and utilization of meat products. There will be booths on standardization and marketing in which the bureau of agricultural economics and the bureau of animal husbandry will cooperate.

NO JOKING—AEROPLANE MAY BECOME PART OF FARMER'S EQUIPMENT.

THE aeroplane is the most recent addition to the farm machinery equipment. If the expectations of Dr. E. D. Ball, of the department of agriculture are fully realized, it will be an important factor in control of the boll weevil and some other insect pests of the farm and orchard.

Some time ago an experiment was made with orchard dusting by aeroplane in an Ohio orchard with effective results. This led to the suggestion that the aeroplane might be effectively used in dusting cotton fields to kill the boll weevil.

When Dr. Ball was in the south he saw this plan tried out very successfully in a Mississippi cotton growing section. The dusting plane swept across the cotton fields back and forth, distributing a visible strip of dust 150 feet wide on the cotton plants, and it was found that the boll weevil and other insects were killed in a strip 300 feet wide.

With the attachments now in use the operator was able to reach every part of the field, whether the area was large or small, in narrow corners in the edge of the forest and under trees in the open fields.

The experiment was so successful that the growers are planning to organize community clubs to purchase and operate dusting planes, the idea being to cover every cotton patch in the community for the complete eradication of the boll weevil.

Says Sam: When a man begins to feel sorry for himself, I'm sorry for him, too, because then he's beyond all hope.

News of the Week

Wednesday, October 25.

THE federal court decides that anybody found with opium or other dope in their possession is liable to punishment.—The Dublin conference passes a resolution urging the Free Staters and the republicans to settle their differences.—Sir Thomas Lipton, the famous English tea merchant, says American prohibition has greatly increased the sale of tea.

Thursday, October 26.

AN assistant of "Big Bill" Haywood, leader of the I. W. W.'s, bares plots to blow up railroads.—British people are standing behind Bonar Law, the new English prime minister.—Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt will get the first United States five cent stamp bearing the likeness of her husband, Theodore Roosevelt.

Friday October 27.

THE Woman's International League for peace and freedom has issued invitations to all other women's organizations in the world for an international conference in Washington to consider peace reconstruction.—Fifty Chicago business men, including meat packers and railway representatives, pledge themselves to cooperate and enlist cooperation to aid farmers.

Saturday, October 28.

THE union plumbers and steam fitters throughout the United States and Canada have been taxed an special assessment of nine dollars each to finance a campaign of the Chicago unions to fight the Landis wage award.

—The governor of Oregon says he will use state troops to keep I. W. W. bands out of the state.—Ireland adopts the constitution of the Free State. It is approved by the new British cabinet.

Sunday, October 29.

THE Far East republic is taking possession of Vladivostok which Japan is evacuating.—Ten Egyptians have come to Detroit to learn the automobile business.—The Wayne county tax rate is forty-two cents less than last year.—The Facisti, the rebel organization in Italy, has forcibly taken possession of several important towns.

Monday, October 30.

THE law to compel consolidation of railroads may be put through the next session of congress.—John D. Rockefeller, Jr., says the twelve-hour work day is unnecessary and uneconomic.—Delegates from eleven countries met at Brussels to consider means of fighting prohibition campaigns. These countries are Belgium, Canada, Spain, Finland, France, England, Denmark, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Tuesday, October 31.

THE quarterly reports of thirteen hundred county crop reporters to the United States Department of Agriculture shows that the average wage received on the farm is \$28 monthly.—If the wage demands of the railway employes were granted, they would bankrupt the railroads of the country, according to the public and owners' groups of the railroad labor board.

How Much Alfalfa Should We Grow?

Where Is the Limit in Increasing the Acreage of this Crop?

WHAT is more inspiring to a farmer than to go to the barn in the morning, throw down a bunch of green alfalfa hay, put a wee forkful into each manger, fill the racks and then watch the animals go after it. The enthusiasm of the dumb beasts seems to be radiated to the farmer himself and he goes back to his breakfast with his head a little higher and his step firmer.

And then, as he thinks of how much more of this hay he can produce on an acre of land than of other kinds, of the saving effected in grain, the high percentage of protein and mineral elements which it contains, and of the better health that his animals enjoy when they have a portion of alfalfa, can you wonder, when he thinks of all these things, at the active interest he and others take as they view exhibits of this crop at fairs and other places?

Then, when this farmer further realizes that our present transportation situation, farm labor conditions, the ratio of exchange between grain and live stock, all seem bound to force us



back to the production of a larger proportion of animal products, he is almost certain to look upon this great plant as a God-send and through it he

sees hope of some relief to the present economic situation of the farmer.

So all over Michigan the crop is receiving a great boom. Figures re-

cently gathered by our supervisors show an unusual increase in the acreage of this crop since the last census reports were taken. In Eaton county for instance, the increase has jumped from 1,746 acres in 1919, to 2,475 acres in 1922. In Clinton county the increase is from 1,043 to 2,630 acres. In Saginaw county it has gone from 483 acres to 1,036 acres; in Antrim from 2,210 to 5,003 acres; in Ingram, from 1,061 to 2,819 acres, and so on.

But apparently we have merely begun. In the face of this big increase, it is the opinion of well-informed farmers that we have only started in the production of this crop, and that we should be growing several times the present acreage to get the greatest economy out of our farming business. It is their belief that the acreage should, and will, be doubled again and again, before we reach the point of economic saturation. The thing for the individual farmer to keep in mind then, is that the fellow who first arrives at the point of optimum saturation is the one who will first reap his full reward.

Progress In the Barberry War

What Has Been Done In Michigan to Remove this Enemy of Our Grain Crops

OBSERVATIONS made during the course of the national government's barberry eradication activities in Michigan this year, have convinced Walter F. Reddy, state leader of the federal forces, that the longer the completion of the campaign is delayed just so much more difficult will be the final triumph over what plant disease experts declare to be the principal source of black stem rust.

Mr. Reddy bases his opinion on the fact that his scouts this summer discovered an average of ten escaped areas to each county visited in southern Michigan. Each wild area contained an average of 518 bushes. Every year new bushes spring up in these areas and new wild patches appear as a result of birds carrying seeds from cultivated common barberries on city lawns or in country farm yards.

The result is that the limited government forces have a hard time keeping pace with the natural increase of the bushes. So far they have managed to wage a winning fight and have gained the upper hand on the barberries in three tiers of counties in the south. They dug up 100,000 bushes this year but while they were getting control of the situation in southern Michigan they are sure the barberries increased in counties not yet reached in the farm to farm survey. How extensive this increase may have been is problematical. It may have approached a figure equal to the total removals for 1922—in which case there are just as many barberries to be destroyed as there were before, though not scattered over quite so wide a territory.

The remedy, Mr. Reddy believes, is a concentrated attack with every resource of state and federal government backing the campaign. Instead of a dozen counties, twenty or thirty should be surveyed. Public funds should be supplied to employ the necessary common labor to eradicate wild areas so that the trained scouts could be released for their specialty of locating the bushes. Sufficient supervision should be provided to assure the digging up of original bushes by

the persons on whose places they are growing, as is required by law.

This year Mr. Reddy had \$20,000 of federal money for his campaign. He

Who Are Our Foremost Potato Growers?

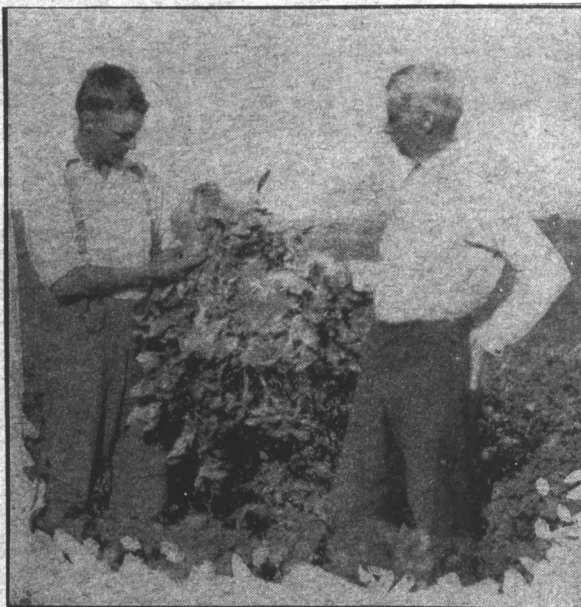
WE can see them now—father and son—standing among a most luxuriant growth of potato tops, inspecting to the minutest detail every part of the potato plants which they had pulled from the rows nearby. Mr. Schmalzreid and junior are both experts at potato growing and the big crops they have produced upon their Emmet county farms has gained for them a state-wide reputation.

It did not just happen that they are good growers. Their ability along this line is the result of consistent work—work with both the head and the hands. When on the farm last August there was every evidence that they understand the practical requirements for making soil bring forth crops. A sensible rotation, coupled with high humus requirement and judicious use of fertilizers has kept their acres in the best mood for producing big crops.

And they know potatoes. Every variation in color or shape of leaf, in the general characteristics of a vine reveals much to their practical eyes. Through years of experience in the field, by testing out various practices in their experimental plots and by the reading of the work of other growers and experimenters, through these ways the Schmalzreids have made themselves as familiar with the anatomy of the potato plant as the physician is with the human body.

believes a state appropriation of at least an equal amount would hasten the day of the state's final freedom from the scourge of black stem rust

And if it is any reward to grow super-crops of potatoes these Emmet county farmers are receiving theirs. We do not know as yet what their yield per acre is for 1922, but we venture it will run near the top limit, if it does not set a new mark for production. We hope to get a report soon. In this connection it would be most



Father and Son in the Field Inspecting Crop.

interesting to learn who produced the largest crop of potatoes in the state this year. Now that digging is about done, the information should be available. If those having large yields will send a letter to us stating the facts we will be pleased to publish same with the view of learning who is the champion potato grower in Michigan for 1922. A brief statement as to the character of the soil and the method followed in production would give additional value to the contest.

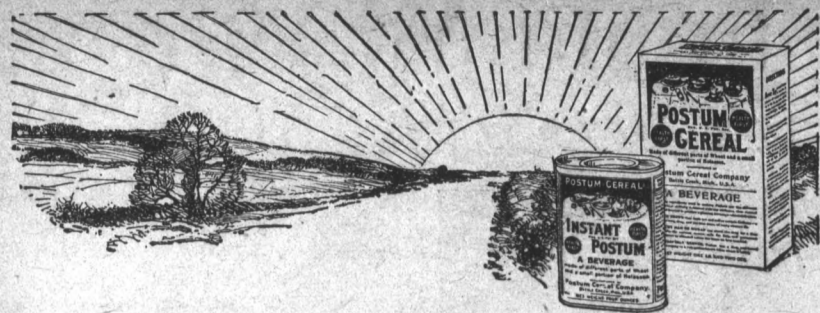
and contribute importantly to cutting down the final cost of eradicating Michigan's barberries.

From July 1 to October 1 the government leader had eighteen men in the field. They visited the farms in nine counties. The towns previously had been surveyed. They averaged eighty-one locations to the county, thirty-eight of these being city properties on which barberries were found. The average number of bushes per location was eighty-nine and the average per county 7,286. In each city location sixteen was the average number of bushes with 155 bushes the average for the rural patches.

Oakland county, one of the last to be reached in this summer's major offensive, had 144 country locations. Up to the first of September, 20,000 bushes had been found and removed, more than 16,000 being wild barberries. When the forces were withdrawn on October 1 two men remained for two weeks to try to clean up recently discovered escaped areas. The first week they removed 4,000 bushes so that Oakland county's total for the season assuredly will pass the 25,000 mark. Allegan county at present leads in the total number of bushes removed, with an aggregate of more than 50,000 in the three-year period 1920-22.

In nineteen counties in the southern part of the state 140,000 bushes have been found and removed since January 1, 1920. Before that time, in the entire state, as a result of the town to town survey, 120,000 bushes had been found.

In discussing the campaign for the eradication of the common barberry it must be borne in mind that this is the bush held responsible by agricultural scientists for harboring the black stem rust spores in the spring when they are developing into a menace to the cereal crops. As far as can be learned by extensive experiments the barberry is the only host plant for rust spores. Without it they cannot get the early start they need to reach the grain in time to damage it to any appreciable extent, and they may not reach it at all.



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A SON'S RIGHTS.

My husband died, leaving me sixty acres of land. This sixty was in three pieces, twenty in each. One twenty was in my husband's name. I had a boy seven years old when his father died. I got married again and now his stepfather will not let the boy, now seventeen, stay at home. I gave a joint deed of the three twenties to my second husband. Can the boy break the deed to the twenty in his father's name if he hasn't the papers to show? The twenty is valued at \$1,300, and I would like to see the boy get something from home.—M. C.

The son as heir to half of the land of his father is not barred by the deed of his mother, and may recover that half interest.—Rood.

BREEDING FAT EWES.

Will fat ewes have as many lambs as those that are not so fat? Some claim that they will and others say they will not.—A. M.

Excessive fat in any animal affects the fecundity if this condition is continued for any considerable time. If lean sheep were fed up fat and bred at once, the condition would have but little effect, but if they are kept in this abnormal condition for some time, it does affect them and they fail to breed and become sterile.

It is the same with cattle or horses, or even hogs. The females of the beef breeds of cattle that are kept in show condition quite often fail to breed, and the same with horses or hogs.

Breeding animals should only be fed to keep them in healthy, thrifty condition. The fecundity of herds have been ruined by keeping them for show purposes.

REMOVING LINE FENCES.

Part of a line fence is temporary. Pine stumps have been hauled and the rest is wire fencing stretched on trees and stumps. It has been used that way for about twenty years. Could the other party stop me from putting up a line fence?—W. B.

There is a duty and consequent right in each party to maintain his part of the fence. There seem to have been no decisions of our court on the rights of the parties in the fence when built, other than the right to have it maintained. But it is generally held that notwithstanding the fence is built and maintained in sections it is owned in common. If the fence is not satisfactory and the parties cannot agree, the fence viewers should be called in.—Rood.

GOVERNMENT FORMULA FOR WHITEWASH.

Please give me the recipe for making government whitewash.—H. B.

The following formula, called "Factory Whitewash," is for interior use: Factory whitewash, interiors, for walls, ceilings, posts, etc.

1. Sixty-two pounds (one bushel) of quicklime, slake with fifteen gallons of water. Keep barrel covered until steam ceases to rise. Stir occasionally to prevent scorching.

2. Two and one-half pounds of rye flour, beat up in half a gallon of cold water, then add two gallons of boiling water.

3. Two and one-half pounds of common rock salt, dissolve in two and one-half gallons of hot water.

Mix two and three, then pour into one and stir until all is well mixed.

This is the whitewash used in the large implement factories and recom-

mended by the insurance companies. The above formula gives a product of perfect brush consistency.

The three formulas which follow are for outside use:

Weatherproof whitewash, exteriors, for buildings, fences, etc.

1. Sixty-two pounds (one bushel) of quicklime, slake with twelve gallons of hot water.

2. Two pounds of common table salt, one pound of sulphate of zinc, dissolved in two gallons of boiling water.

3. Two gallons of skim-milk. Pour two into one, then add the milk and mix thoroughly.

Lighthouse Whitewash.—1. Sixty-two pounds (one bushel) of quicklime, slake with twelve gallons of hot water.

2. Twelve pounds of rock salt, dissolve in six gallons of boiling water.

3. Six pounds of Portland cement. Pour two into one and then add three.

Note.—Alum added to a lime whitewash prevents it rubbing off. An ounce to the gallon is sufficient.

An old recipe for whitewash, issued by the lighthouse board of the treasury department, said to be very good for outdoor exposure, is as follows:

Slake half a bushel of unslaked lime with boiling water, keeping it covered during the process. Strain it and add a peck of salt, dissolved in warm water and boiled to a thin paste; half a pound of powdered Spanish whiting and a pound of clear glue, dissolved in warm water; mix these well together and let the mixture stand for several days. Keep the wash thus prepared in a kettle or portable furnace, and when used, put it on as hot as possible, with painters' or whitewash brushes.

FEEDING FROSTED CORN TO HORSES.

I have some corn fodder which was frosted before it was ripe; I have cut it and shocked it. Would this fodder be good feed for horses, providing I fed a little hay and oats with it? The horses seem to like it. Is there any such thing as horses getting worms from feeding cornstalks?—R. V.

It will not be injurious to feed frosted fodder corn to horses, or any other kind of live stock. No one knows if frost injures the food value of plants. Corn that is cut after being frozen, even quite severely, and put into the silo seems to make good feed. All kinds of stock like it and do well on it. Some seem to think they get just as good results from this corn as from corn ensiled before being frosted. One thing is sure, however, quite a little is lost in frosted corn. Many of the leaves dry up and are lost entirely. But the leaves are a comparatively small part of the plant. If one should lose all the leaves, it would still pay to ensilo the stalks.

MORTGAGE.

Buying a farm, I signed four notes covered by a mortgage. One is overdue and had been extended. One is due January, 1923, one in March, and one January, 1924. Have only money enough to meet one. Interest has been paid promptly. First owner sold mortgage and new owner presses for payment. Can he foreclose before last note is due?—W. S.

The probabilities are that the mortgage provides the right to foreclose if any payment on it is not paid when due, in which case the mortgagee may foreclose for that at once; but as it takes over a year to foreclose it is doubtful if he would foreclose for the first payment in arrears.—Rood.

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention The Michigan Farmer

Top Worked Trees Bear Well

By E. Kirkpatrick

FIFTEEN years ago, O. O. Smith, of Manchester, Iowa, bought one hundred trees from an eastern nursery and planted them on a north hillside. "I wanted to get out of cultivating the ground," is Smith's explanation for planting the trees. "The soil was pretty rocky."

When the trees began to bear, there was disappointment. Some of the varieties were not what they were supposed to be. He bought all winter varieties, but some of them turned out to be Yellow Transparent. That doesn't matter so much, though, for Smith says the Yellow Transparent

not get it too rich for a bearing tree. To force a young tree, the wood might not be so hardy and still other things being equal I believe the better fed trees would be the hardiest, and when of bearing age would show by the fruit borne.

"As to spraying, I sprayed three times year before last and had no scab, while I only sprayed twice last year, and had some scab. The leaves stayed on longer year before last than last year. The reason I did not spray more last year was because the hard frost on May 15 took the apple crop. Jonathan, Delicious, Winter Banana,



J. K. Borden & Son, South Haven, Like Interplanting. Their Fifteenth Consecutive Peach Crop Produced 15,000 Bushels This Year.

has made him more money per tree than any other variety.

Among the other trees were quite a few of the Walbridge variety. The apples from these trees didn't suit Smith and he decided to top-work the trees. In the spring he grafted and in summer he budded, using Jonathan and Grimes Golden that were not top-worked. Moreover, the fruit is larger on top-worked trees.

In telling of his orchard experience, Smith said recently: "The trees are headed low so most of the fruit can be picked from the ground (a good fault). The trees are pruned too partly open center with all fruit spurs left on the inside and lower parts of the tree. Some of these were so full of apples that if you were to shoot a shot from one side to the other the bullet would be passing through apples the full distance, a solid mass, or nearly so, of apples, with none, or not many broken limbs. The fruit was where it could be supported and not all on the outside.

"I try to have the sunlight pass through the trees and not have a dense foliage where fruit cannot set or will fall off afterwards for lack of air and light. I spent much time in pruning and I find it pays well, not to butcher but to open up the top and let the sides and bottom down, (that is, not to trim up by cutting all the lower limbs out). I trim from the top down. I find Grimes Golden, Jonathan, Winter Banana, and by all means, Delicious, are better top-worked on some hardy stock. I have found that by grafting or budding four or five of the main branches I can make a better tree, as there will not be any bad limbs to split off, as the Delicious is nearly as bad as the Northwestern Greening for poor shoulders, and Jonathan is apt to sun-scald in the lower or body limbs; this will partly eliminate these bad features.

"As to the rich soil, I think we can-

Mammoth Black Twig and Grimes Golden were loaded. I believe for the health of the trees it would have paid to spray more, even if there was not much fruit."

A NEW PEACH.

A PEACH which may be ideal for canners is being tried out by Wm. McEwing, vice-president of the Michigan Canners' Association, and manager of the South Haven Canning Company.

This peach, which was found on the Gibson farm, near South Haven, is a bud sport, similar to the already famous South Haven peach. It is larger than the Elberta and of very rich flavor. Although it is of the clingstone type, it is the kind that the canners have been looking for for some time, according to the theme of Mr. McEwing. The peach has already been propagated and is named the Gibson, in honor of the man who found it.

FERTILIZED GRAPES BEAR MORE.

EMIL HILDEBRAND, of Ottawa county, conducted a fertilizer test which is very convincing in showing the value of the use of fertilizer on grape vines. He set aside one-quarter of an acre of Concord for this test. To two rows he applied ammonium sulphate in conjunction with acid phosphate. These two rows produced a third more in grapes than the rows which were left as checks. Good improvement in yield was also noted where ordinary barnyard manure was applied. The application of the two fertilizers mentioned above singly also produced increased yields.

The vineyard is of light sandy soil so typical of much of the vineyard soils in the state. Mr. Hildebrand has twelve acres of grapes, the largest share of which will be fertilized next year.



Fruit-growing Tourists at the Crab Apple Orchard which Thomas Gooding, Fennville, is Trying to Make Productive with Nitrates and Phosphates.

TOP NOTCH BEACON FALLS RUBBER FOOTWEAR



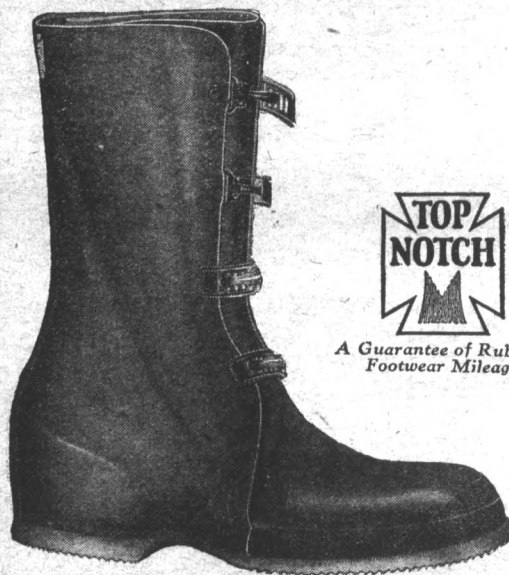
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A Review of America's Potato Crop

By V. H. Church

A STUDY of the government crop report with reference to the potato crop reveals that the estimates declined more than 5,000,000 bushels during September, leaving a total of 433,398,000 bushels as the production in the United States as compared with 346,823,000 last year. While there was a slightly improved outlook in a number of states, there was a considerable falling off in the east, due to blight and rot.

Market conditions are unsatisfactory and a car shortage is reported from many sections. However, a supply of cars would not solve the unsatisfactory prices, but probably force them still lower. High freight rates are an important factor and are tending to discourage the harvesting of some of the crop in western states. Michigan and the eastern states being in close proximity to large consuming markets are more fortunately situated than the states beyond the Mississippi river.

A review of the statistics for other years of large potato crops shows that the price of the crop on November 1 has been higher than on the first of the following May in every case where the United States crop exceeded 400,000,000 bushels, which has occurred in five other years, 1912, 1914, 1917, 1918 and 1920. The present year's crop is only exceeded by the bumper crop of 442,108,000 bushels in 1917, although, should there be a further reduction it might drop below the crop of 1920, when 430,458,000 bushels were produced. In most cases, the yields per acre are below those of the above-mentioned years and only about normal ones, the large production being mainly due to an increased acreage rather than high yields.

The following extracts from the reports of statisticians in the leading commercial potato states reflect the general situation as it existed on October 1, the date of the last official crop report.

New England.—Prospects declined more than three million bushels during September, leaving a production estimated at 31,116,000 bushels as compared with 49,191,000 last year. The Aroostook district has a light crop this year and but very little rot. In the other New England states the rot is very bad and later estimates will probably show a further reduction in total production.

New York.—There was a decline of more than one million bushels from the report of a month earlier. This was mainly due to rot which is more or less prevalent in nearly every county as a result of late blight. Conditions are the best in the west-central and northern counties and on Long Island where prospects are above the average. The indicated yield is 107 bushels per acre, or a total production of 36,777,000 bushels as compared with 33,990,000 last year. It is expected that the losses in storage will be considerable because of the prevalence of blight and rot.

Michigan.—The bulk of the Michigan crop is of excellent quality, blight and rot being confined to local areas in the eastern half of the state. Dry weather in August caused a lighter setting than usual in southern and

southwestern counties, which attained the most of its growth before the September rains. Hence, the heavy rains that occurred during the first half of September did not produce as great an increase in yield as usual. The October 1 estimate is for a crop of 37,274,000 bushels as compared with 27,200,000 last year. This crop was exceeded in 1909 and again in 1914.

Wisconsin.—The condition on October 1 was eighty-five per cent as compared with a condition of fifty-five per cent one year ago. This represents a total production of 37,294,000 bushels against a crop of 21,420,000 bushels grown last year. The vines were still green in many counties on October 1, and a frost would have been welcomed then to hasten maturity.

Minnesota.—The condition of potatoes is placed at seventy-two per cent of normal, which forecasts a probable crop of 38,376,000 bushels, compared with 27,525,000 bushels in 1921. This increase in forecasted production is due to increased acreage and a much better crop in the southern part of the state as well as in the early commercial sections, compared with last year.

North Dakota.—The condition on October 1 was eighty per cent of normal. The state production estimate on this basis is placed at 19,488,000 bushels; last year it was 11,520,000 bushels.

South Dakota.—The yield is placed at eighty-five bushels per acre, or a total production of 8,500,000 bushels as compared with 4,400,000 last year. Harvesting is progressing rather slowly and the actual movement is problematical as much will depend upon future prices.

Nebraska.—Decreased production estimates for October 1 are the result of lower yields than expected earlier in both the irrigated and dry land sections. The crop is placed at 8,777,000 bushels as compared with a production of 8,160,000 in 1921. On account of lack of demand and low price, the shipments have been comparatively light to date, and unless prices become more favorable, a large part of the surplus may not move.

Colorado.—The crop is small or largely a failure in the non-irrigated sections, and short in much of the irrigated commercial territory. Yields will be lighter than last year and probably below the average. However, because of an unusually large acreage the total production will be the largest in the history of the state. It is now estimated at 17,642,000 bushels as compared with 11,070,000 produced last year.

Idaho.—Early reports indicate an average yield of 187 bushels per acre as compared with 185 last year. This represents a total crop of 14,767,000 bushels. Last year's crop amounted to 10,545,000 bushels, the increased production last year being due to the greater acreage. The potato market is paralyzed. Growers are complaining of a shortage of cars but it does not seem that cars would help much under the present market conditions. Growers are beginning to realize that it will not pay to market any but the best grade this year.



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A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil). The inventor is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. Write today for full particulars. Also ask us to explain how you can get the agency and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month. Address J. O. JOHNSON, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Engine Book FREE

Learn About Engines Before You Buy One

WRITE for my illustrated book—Tells all about engines—Shows every part of the WITTE—Explains its many advantages—Describes 42 sizes and styles.

Direct FACTORY Prices on anything you want. Lifetime Guarantee, Cash or Easy Terms. 90-Day Test. Immediate Shipment.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS,
2198 Oakland Avenue, KANSAS CITY, MO.
2198 Empire Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Less than a Cent
a Cup
for the Best

LIGHTHOUSE COFFEE

Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing Advertisers

HEROLD-BERTSCH SHOES

\$3 AND UP



Michigan's favorite service shoe...

H-B Hard Pan
Wears Like Iron

Soles are made from the choicest part of the hide. Uppers are specially re-tanned. Shoe resists water. Big, roomy and comfortable, fairly priced. This is but one of the dependable Herold-Bertsch line of dress and service shoes that have been worn by Michigan families for 30 years. Ask to see the Herold-Bertsch line. Look for the Herold-Bertsch sign in the shoe store window.

HEROLD-BERTSCH SHOE CO.
Grand Rapids, Michigan.
SEND FOR BOOKLET

MAKE BIG EASY MONEY Hustlers make \$5 to \$20 per day selling our big line of stock foods, toilet articles, extracts, soaps, spices, and home remedies to farmers. All guaranteed products in daily demand. Team or auto needed. No capital or experience necessary. Write today for exclusive territory and full information.

THE H. C. WHITMER CO., Columbus, Indiana



Stock Farming

BOILED POTATOES FOR PIGS.

SINCE it will be to the advantage of Michigan potato growers to get rid of all undersized and injured potatoes at home, the best method of feeding this product to the pigs will be of interest to many. Potatoes are peculiarly valuable as a supplement in fattening pigs. The best practice is to cook the potatoes, drain off the water and then mix the potatoes with grain at the rate of about three parts of potatoes to one part of the grain. The writer's method of doing this is to boil the potatoes in a feed cooker and then do the mixing in a barrel with a piece of board of suitable length. Thus prepared liberal quantities may be fed to fattening hogs and also to brood sows and small pigs. Raw potatoes should not be fed to live stock in too large quantities because of the solanine which, if consumed too liberally, is apt to produce harmful effects. This crystalline compound is lost in cooking.

SUCCESSFUL COMMUNITY ADVERTISING.

THE permanent prosperity of any live stock community depends upon the ready sale of surplus breeding stock.

It is presumed, of course, that be-

fore any live stock breeders' association begins to push the sale of surplus stock that it has animals of the proper quality and breeding for sale. Advertising which makes a great ado about nothing, which arouses an expectation which cannot be realized on the part of the prospective purchaser, is folly. You must have something to justify advertising before you should enter into an extensive campaign, but after you have the stuff, the only way to sell it is to sell it.

Agricultural and other periodicals have publishing expenses of which the average man knows little, so the rates are necessarily high, even if the most of them give a special reduced rate to live stock breeders. The breeder who has only one or two moderate priced head for sale is presented with the rather serious problem of getting sufficient advertising space at a low enough cost to sell the animals. A dozen such breeders by pooling their advertising, can command more attention and make reader sales at less cost per unit of sale than these same men could by advertising individually.

At least, that is the theory upon which the Waukesha county Holstein men worked; and the success they have had would indicate that the the-

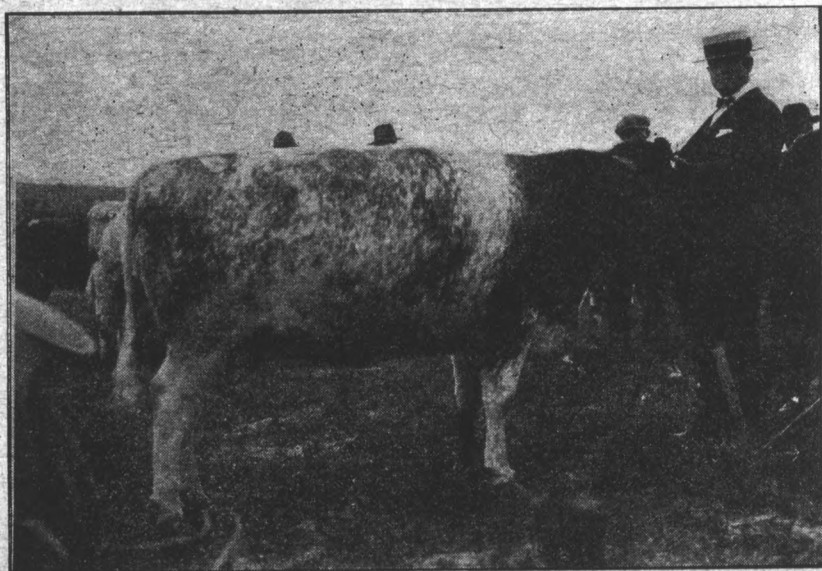
ory is sound. But regardless of the fact whether a group advertises as a unit, or an individual as an individual, the point is that the proper kind of advertising never fails to bring the results.

One type of good advertising is the good things a satisfied customer has to say. Breeders who go on the theory that they are in business to stay, figure that they must retain their good reputation at all costs. Many customers buy regularly and these will continue to go where they find the stuff at the right price, and receive the right sort of treatment. Advertising which has to be constantly drumming up new customers is apt to be expensive in the long run.—W. A. Freehoff.

HOW BUYERS CLASSIFY COUNTRY HIDES.

COUNTRY hides are classified as "heavies," weighing sixty pounds up, "buffs," weighing forty-five to sixty pounds, "extremes," weighing twenty-five to forty-five pounds, with "kips" and "calfskins" as in packer hides. "Deacons" are calf hides weighing less than seven pounds. "Fallen hides" are those removed from dead animals, and "glues" are unfit to cure.

From late fall or early winter to June 1 hide buyers always examine



C. H. Prescott, of Richland Farms, Poses with One of His Shorthorns.

each hide for holes made by the grubs of the ox warble fly. "Grubby" hides are those containing five or more grub holes and sell at one cent a pound under the rest.

THIRD OF CORN CROP IS LOST YEARLY.

ACCORDING to figures compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture for a thirteen-year period, out of every hundred bushels of corn that farmers set out to grow, only sixty-four bushels are realized. The difference between a potential crop and the quantity harvested is due to weather conditions, the effect of seed and the ravages of plant diseases and insect and animal pests.

If it had not been for these destructive factors, the average crop for the thirteen-year period would have been 4,374,000,000 bushels, instead of 2,805,000,000 bushels, provided the same acreage were planted.

The department points out that if these elements did not exist and the corn grower were to realize a hundred per cent in results, the acreage would undoubtedly be decreased and the total production would remain about the same.

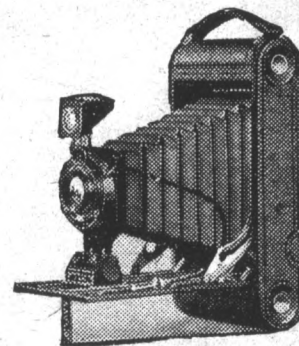


FROM A KODAK NEGATIVE

KODAK pictures prove your selling arguments. Pictures are practical records of your crops, stock, equipment—records easy to make, vivid, authentic, permanent.

And the farm abounds with pictures for pleasure.

No. 2C Autographic Kodak Jr., with Kodak Anastigmat Lens *f.7.7*, makes large sized, clean-cut, sparkling pictures—the kind you want to make at the Thanksgiving reunion, for example. Size, 2 7/8 x 4 7/8 inches.



At your dealer's for \$23

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.



Clean Barns Less Work

A Jamesway Big Boy Carrier in your barn will mean:

1. A cleaner barn—one that you will be proud to show at any time.
2. Cleaner cows and cleaner, better-grade milk.
3. A quick, easy way to clean the barn and the cash value of time and labor saved.
4. Enough liquid manure saved to pay handsome returns on your investment.

Jamesway Equipment

Other labor-saving Jamesway equipment includes: Comfort Stalls and Stanchions, Drinking Cups, Cow Pens, Calf and Bull Pens, that will make and save money for you and will help increase the milk yield of your cows.

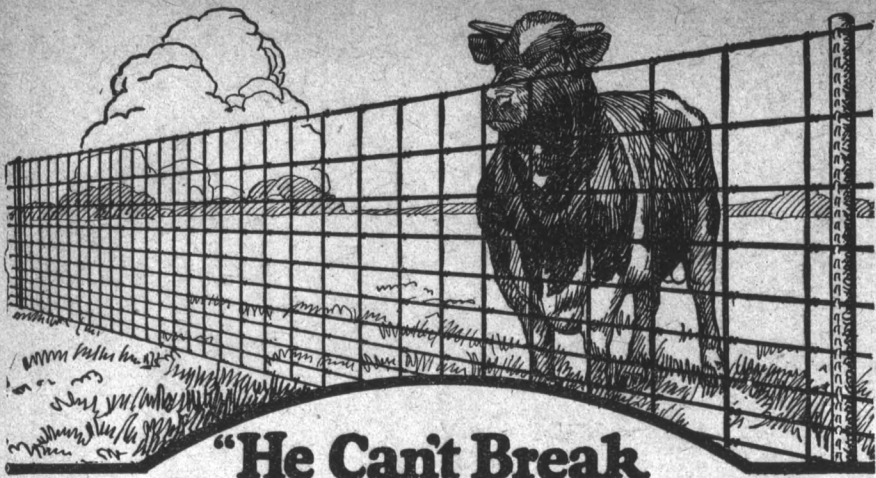
Jamesway Barn Books

Whether you intend to build or remodel, to install equipment, put in drinking cups, a carrier system, or a ventilating system, write to us about your proposition and we'll be glad to send you without cost or obligation the Jamesway barn books of most help to you.

JAMES MANUFACTURING CO.

Fort Atkinson, Wis. Elmira, N. Y.

When You Write to Advertisers Please Say "I Saw Your Ad. in The Michigan Farmer."



"He Can't Break Through - It's"

Royal Fence

Good farming demands good fence. This means Royal fence—made with heavier wires—protected with better galvanizing. Strong, durable—able to take punishment and stand erect through years of service. Dealers in your community carry it for your convenience

American Steel Galvanized POSTS

American Steel & Wire Company
Chicago New York Boston Denver San Francisco

FARM ORGANIZATION NEWS

COMPETE IN HOG FEEDING.

OVER five hundred hog feeders in Indiana competed in a feeding contest under the auspices of the breeders' association of that state. Upon compiling the reports from each feeder it was found that the best litter weighed 3,040 pounds the day the pigs were six months old. These eleven Poland China pigs exceeded any other litter in the contest by 400 pounds.

dams have made at least thirty pounds of butter in seven days or 1,000 pounds of butter in the year. This mania has been growing until now about sixty of the sires in the county comply with this standard and the desire for displacing other sires with animals of like quality is growing apace. This standard has been promoted through the Holstein breeders' organization.

FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF AMERICAN FARM BUREAU.

PLANS have been completed for the holding of the fourth annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation at the Sherman Hotel in Chicago from December 11 to 14. Reduced rates on all roads leading to Chicago have been secured. A strong program covering many agricultural subjects of both an economic and political character is being completed.

SENDS REPRESENTATIVE AROUND WORLD.

THAT they might better understand the nut situation from a world standpoint the walnut growers of California sent their secretary on a trip around the world to make first-hand study of the nut orchards of other countries. This has been done and the organization hopes to profit in their marketing through the information gathered in this long trip.

TRYING FOR HIGH RECORD SIRES.

ONCE the community spirit gets working there is no saying in what direction it will next be expressing itself. In Waukesha county, Wisconsin, the Holstein breeders have developed a mania for bulls whose

OPENS SALES AGENCY.

IN the city of Minneapolis there has been opened a sales agency by the United States Grain Growers, Inc., and member elevators in the states of Minnesota and North Dakota have been notified that they can avail themselves of the services of this sales force.

You Can Make Money Milling Flour

One of the best paying and most dignified businesses you can get in, or put your boy in nowadays, is flour milling. On a comparatively small investment, and without any previous milling experience you can own and run the wonderful "Midget" Marvel Mill and make good money from the start.

GET BEHIND A "Midget" Marvel One Man Self-Contained Roller Flour Mill

Only a small house and small power necessary. There's more profit in this high class business than anything you can get into on the same capital, because "It makes a Better Barrel of Flour Cheaper." Saves the high freights on wheat out and flour and feed in. "The first eight months I made a net profit of over \$8000," says A. H. Ling, Jetmore, Kan.; "My profits, from the "Midget" Marvel average right around \$40 per day," Chas. M. McKinney, Cooper, Tex.; "Was \$6000 in debt when I bought my 25 barrel "Midget," and the little mill pulled me clean out of the hole long before I bought my 40 barrel mill from you," says M. A. Kamm, Oxford, Mich.

Capacities: 15, 25, 50 and 100 barrels of as fine roller patent flour a day as any mill can make.

Your community wants one of these mills. Start one before someone else gets in. It's a lifetime paying business. Write today for free booklet, "The Story of a Wonderful Flour Mill," 30 days free trial.

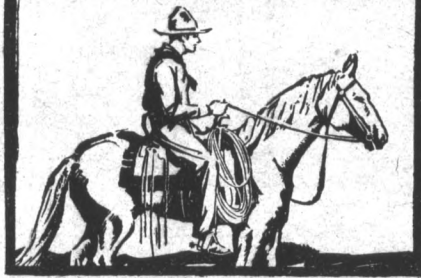
Anglo-American Mill Company, Inc.
2206-2272 Trust Building, Owensboro, Ky.

In the Saddle with Whitlock Rope

Men of the open know good rope, because they live with it. Smooth and strong, straight and true, Whitlock Lariat is a trusty aid that can always be depended upon to come through.

Whitlock Lariat Rope is made of highest quality, selected Manila Hemp, either three or four strand, in sizes 3/8, 7/16, or 1/2 inch diameter.

WHITLOCK CORDAGE COMPANY
46 South Street, New York



Francisco Farm Notes

By P. P. Pope

WE have up and run away from home again to attend a few hog sales, and left the work on the farm to pile up on us. Likewise the mail has piled up on my desk until it resembles a county fair grounds the last day in the afternoon. Here is a sample of the way most of the first-class matter reads: "With a hard winter coming on and the coal bin needing attention, to say nothing about the baby's shoes and other little items, including indignant creditors, we wonder if you could help us out on your account. We certainly would be very grateful if you could handle it this month." Sounds rather familiar now,

that if we can save this shrink it will well-nigh pay for the hauling, thus we can eat our cake and still have it. The neighbors' teams are helping and we hope to clear the field in October.

The Hog Sales.

Everybody had a good time at the hog sales. If in the past there may have existed petty jealousies or criticisms to mar the good feeling among the breeders, they were conspicuous by their absence this year that a knock was heard. Everyone was a booster. Even the advocates of other breeds came to lend their support to the gospel of good blood. The breeding fraternity is a real brotherhood. Its members are producers of real wealth; they are constantly striving for improvement; they are good fellows, and represent, I claim, the highest type of American citizenship.



doesn't it? Here is hoping the most of you can send a check in reply. We are still getting by the best we can, either with a check, a promise, or an apology. Sometimes a 11 three. But the bank balance is

still very stubborn and refuses to permit the drawing of as many checks as we, or the other fellow, would like.

Out in the beet field the toppers are busy all the daylight hours. The beets are better than we thought possible when struggling with the adverse conditions of the earlier part of the season, and are going to make a respectable tonnage after all. We have been making a desperate attempt to get them hauled to the factory as fast as they were topped, but so far the attempt has failed of complete success. In good weather beets will shrink eight to ten per cent within three days after lifting, and as we sell on a flat rate, naturally we rather this shrink would occur in the company's bins than in our fields. We estimate

The educational feature of these sales should not be overlooked. They are second only to the big shows and I am not sure but they should be placed first in the opportunity they present to the beginner for fixing in his mind the correct type and conformation and for learning the popular blood lines. The opportunity to mix with the older breeders who have devoted years to the study of improved swine, and hear them discuss the minor as well as the major points of good hogs is a liberal education to the new breeder. He will learn more in this way in one week of sales than in a year of personal study. In fact, he will learn many things that he will not get any other place. In addition to the free discussion in the pens, the yards and at the fireside, the sale ring is usually made a show ring for a time before the sale begins and the good features of the most up-to-date animals brought out distinctly. Pure-bred swine sales have come to stay in Michigan, and if I mistake not, are going to become more and more successful.

3 WEEKS FOR 15 CENTS

The Pathfinder
INDEPENDENT NATIONAL HOME WEEKLY

You've heard your neighbor praise the Pathfinder, the wonderful illustrated news and story paper published at Washington, for people everywhere. This paper is the Ford of the publishing world; has half a million subscribers. Chuck full of just the kind of reading you want. Question Box answers your questions. Real fun for all. Exciting serial story starts soon. Send 15 cents (coin or stamp) today for this big \$1 paper 13 weeks. You will be more than pleased. **Pathfinder**, 654 Logan St., Washington, D. C.

Less than a Cent
a Cup
for the Best
LIGHTHOUSE COFFEE

Big Money Running a Store on Wheels

Write today for our big free book which tells you how to make big money running a "store on wheels" selling a big line of Sanitary Medicines, Toilet Goods, Perfumes, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Stock Remedies, etc., direct to farmers and homes. We instruct you how to earn, clear of all expenses, from

\$200 to \$500 a Month

Our selling plan wipes out all competition. Nearly 100 different articles to sell—sure repeaters; you sell to same customers month after month. You don't need to be a salesman—simply leave free samples—articles sell themselves on own merits. We make our products from proven formulas and purest materials, in our new, Sunlight Laboratory, one of the finest, most up-to-date in America.

No Capital Required

A team and wagon or auto your only investment. We will also supply you with a \$500 to \$1000 stock of goods at lowest wholesale prices, on credit without interest. Most liberal plan—squarest deal—ever offered. Big free book gives all facts. Write.

FURST & THOMAS, Box 718, FREEPORT, ILL.
Capital and Resources over \$1,000,000.00

FINNISH FARMERS TO VISIT MICHIGAN.

A DELEGATION of business men and farmers from Finland is planning to come to Michigan next summer to obtain pointers on farming methods and business administration. The visit is the result of an exhibit sent to Finland by the State Department of Agriculture for the Finnish National Agricultural Exhibition. The exhibit created much interest, especially as the physical characteristics of the Upper Peninsula are very similar to those of Finland.

KEEPING POTATOES IN A PIT.

HERE is one farmer's method of storing potatoes out of doors: He digs a hole about six feet wide and from three and a half to four feet deep in some dry spot. The length of the excavation depends upon the quantity of potatoes to be stored. He fills the pit with potatoes and heaps them as high as they will pile. They are then covered about a foot deep with old coarse hay. About a foot of dirt is piled over this hay, excepting along the ridge where a strip about a foot wide is left uncovered for ventilating purposes.

This man finds that the important point in keeping potatoes is to have them dry. The moisture from the sweating of the tubers will escape through the hay along the ridge of this pit. It is left in this manner until the ground is frozen quite hard, when the



Jerry and Jack, Orphan Lambs Owned by Mrs. A. E. Cottrell, Vermontville

exposed hay is covered with dirt and then a couple of feet of coarse hay, or straw, or clover chaff is piled over the entire pit and allowed to extend about it from four to six feet on every side.

To prevent water from finding its way through the hay before the ridge is covered with dirt, two wide boards can be nailed together V-shaped and placed lengthwise over the opening.

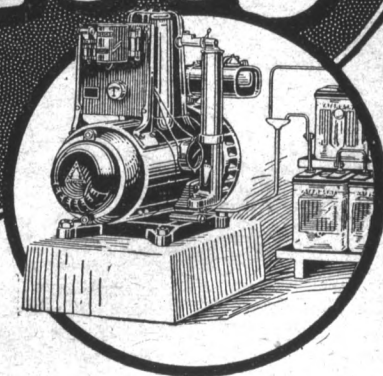
STORAGE POTATOES NEED AIR.

INSUFFICIENT ventilation during storage is largely responsible for the discolored, blackish area frequently found in the center of potatoes. Extensive experiments carried on by the Geneva Experiment Station show that the symptoms may be produced at will by excluding air from the tubers, even at low temperatures. The trouble is aggravated no doubt, by heat, but is materially checked when proper ventilation is provided. This explodes the old theory that black-heart was caused by the heating of the tubers in storage.

GERMANS MAKE RYE A BASIS OF EXCHANGE.

RYE is the medium of exchange of the German free-state of Oldenburg, according to a report from Berlin. A "rye-note" is issued, based upon the value of rye and will be worth a certain amount of that grain. After four years the holder of the note is to receive the gold value then prevalent for the amount of rye indicated on the note.

Back to 1917 Prices



Delco-Light Price Reductions Now in Effect!

You can now buy the most popular electric plant ever built, Delco-Light Model 866, for

\$175 less than two years ago.

Similar reductions have been made in other styles and sizes of Delco-Light.

At these low 1917 prices, you can now install Delco-Light for less than at any time within the past five years. And you can buy it on easy payments if desired.

See the local Delco-Light dealer for the new price and terms on the Delco-Light plant best fitted to your needs. Simply use the coupon below for catalog and other information.

Made and Guaranteed by

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY, DAYTON, OHIO
Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation

Also manufacturers of Delco-Light Water Systems, Delco-Light Washing Machine, and Frigidaire, the Electric Refrigerator

M. L. Lasley, 49 E. Elizabeth Street, Detroit, Mich.
Pringle-Matthews Co., 18 Fulton Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
E. H. Walker Co., 212 N. Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio

DEPENDABLE DELCO-LIGHT

More than 160,000 Satisfied Users

Delco-Light Company, Dayton, O.

Please send me without obligation, the Delco-Light catalog, new prices and details of easy payment plan. MF11

Name.....
Street (or R. F. D.).....
Town.....
County..... State.....



Bigger Profits with FERTILE FIELDS

SOLVAY

Land continually cropped without replacing plant-nourishment, soon "peters out." Sour unproductive soil is made sweet and productive by spreading Solvay—ground fine, guaranteed high test 95% carbonates, furnace dried, no waste. Non-caustic—will not burn. Crops increase first harvest after use. Booklet mailed FREE. Write!

PULVERIZED LIMESTONE

THE SOLVAY PROCESS CO. Sales Agent, WING & EVANS, Inc. 625 Book Building DETROIT, MICH.



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.

PAINT—\$1.17 PER GALLON
Get factory prices on all paints. We guarantee quality. We pay the freight. Write today. Franklin Color Works, Dept. M., Franklin, Ind.

Save Your Barns, fences, posts, rope, etc. MerapRESERVER. Prevents rot. Home" brand WOOD. Gallon \$1.00. HOME PRODUCTS INC., Rahway, New Jersey.

Less than a Cent a Cup for the Best **LIGHTHOUSE COFFEE**

TOWER'S FISH BRAND REFLEX SLICKER
\$4.50 A.J. TOWER CO. BOSTON
DEALERS EVERYWHERE

GOVERNMENT MERCHANDISE!

S-M-A-S-H-E-D P-R-I-C-E-S!

Here is a sale of real bargains—the biggest snaps we have ever offered. Freight rates are now reduced—buy today. These prices are guaranteed for 60 days and these offers are in effect only while this stock lasts. So don't delay—buy direct from this "ad."

SMOOTH FENCE WIRE! GOV'T BARBED WIRE!

Smooth galvanized 9 gauge wire suitable for fences, stay wires, grape vines and all general purposes about the home and farm. Rolls weigh about 150 pounds.
Lot No. PA100. Price **\$2.95** per 100 lbs.

Bought by us at less than cost of manufacturing. Made under rigid government inspection. 12 gauge open hearth steel wire with 4 point barbs spaced 3 inches apart. 68 pound reels contain 700 feet. Coated with special formula weather resisting paint.
Lot Number PA 200. Price per reel **\$1.15**

POULTRY NETTING!

Made for government under rigid inspection of 19 gauge Bessemer steel wire heavily galvanized; 2 inch mesh in 2 heights. Bales contain 150 lineal ft.
36 inches high; **\$2.40** per ball.
Lot No. PA 300, 72 inches high; **\$4.75** per ball.

Mixed CORRUGATED SHEETS!

A recent big purchase from the government brought us a large quantity of 22 gauge new 2 1/2 inch corrugated metal sheets of heavy weight. All perfect stock in splendid condition. Size of sheets 27 1/2 inches wide, 84 inches long. Excellent for roofs and all siding purposes.
Lot No. PA 400. Price per 100 pound keg, **\$1.95**
Lot No. PA 500, price per square, **\$2.65**

WATTS CORN SHELLERS!

NO. 4 \$49
75 to 125 Bushels per hour
Buy a genuine Watts corn sheller, the world's best at big reduced prices now. Most popular sizes.
Lot No. PA1. Capacity 50-75 bushels per hour with **\$2250** 3 H. P. engine.
Lot No. PA2. Watts corn sheller with cleaning system, cob stacker, and grain elevator. 75-125 bushels per hour **\$4900** with 4-6 H. P. engine.
Lot No. PA3. Watts corn sheller with cleaning system, cob stacker, grain elevator and automatic feeder. 75-125 bushels per hour. 4-6 H. P. engine. **\$6500**

ALLIS-CHALMERS TRACTORS!

\$295
10-18 Horse Power
Famous Allis-Chalmers farm tractors purchased by us at big reduced prices and offered now at lowest price ever made. Built to give best service under all conditions.
Lot No. PA 600, genuine Allis-Chalmers farm tractor, 10-18 H. P. Sale price, each, **\$295.00**

Most of the items above in stock now at 4 points. Shipment will be made from point nearest you. Above prices are f. o. b. Chicago, Ill.

Write for Special Bargain List No. PA-42

HARRIS BROTHERS CO. 1349-1523 West 35th St., CHICAGO

PUTS Feed Mill ON YOUR FARM

This is our get acquainted offer. The chance for you to see how Ross Mills and Fodder Cutters are made, how they compare with others in price, quality, construction, improvements and operation. Your chance to satisfy yourself that Ross Feed Mills famous for 72 years as our present Bargain Prices and easy terms represent the biggest value your money can buy. Easy to operate, absolutely perfect in performance, so sturdy in construction that upkeep is practically nothing.
Pivoted and self-enforcing and adjustable burrs, quick release adjustment to burrs, combination crusher and force feed, feed regulation operating from both sides and many other features not found on others.
ROSS Feed Mills, Poultry Feed Cutters and Fodder Cutters—the most modern machines ever made—are sold under positive guarantee. Every working part perfectly made of the best material obtainable, steel and iron construction throughout. Write today for catalog of complete line, also our Bargain Prices, easy terms, etc.
THE E. W. ROSS CO. Dept. B, Springfield, Ohio



Foreshadows Satisfaction

"Worth Trying"
Wasn't the coffee you served just right this morning? Perhaps it wasn't your fault. You may always be sure of a perfect cup if you insist upon Lighthouse in the round tin can.
Roasted and packed by National Grocer Co. Mills, Detroit.

LIGHTHOUSE COFFEE

BE AN AUCTIONEER

Earn from \$10 to \$500 per day. Send for large FREE illustrated catalogue of Reppert's School of Auctioneering, Live Stock Judging and Pedigree study. Next term opens Dec. 26.
REPPERT'S AUCTION SCHOOL
DECATUR, INDIANA

Dont Send 1 Penny



Just send your name and address, size and color, and I will send this sweater and pair of trousers to you. You don't pay one penny until they are delivered at your door by the postman.
Pants and Sweater Both \$2.88 for

The trousers are made of a very strong and durable gray striped worsted material. They have customary pockets and belt straps. All seams are double stitched and guaranteed not to rip. Color—Oxford gray stripe only. Sizes—30 to 42 waist measure.
The sweater is made of heavy wool-spun cotton woven in button front style with shawl collar; serviceable pockets.
Colors—Navy blue, maroon or gray. Sizes—34 to 46 chest measure.
Delivery Free! Just send your name and address—no money. Be sure to give size and color. When the sweater and trousers are delivered at your door by the postman, pay him \$2.88 for them. We have paid the delivery charges. Wear both articles and if you don't find them all you expected, return them and we will cheerfully refund your money at once. Order by No. 44.
Walter Field Co., Dept. R1101 Chicago

Stump Puller only \$10

Easy to own the famous **KIRSTIN** One-Man Stump Puller. Pays for itself as you use it. You, alone, without extra help can pull big stumps—easier, quicker, cheaper!
Kirstin Stump Puller
Weights less, costs less! Greater power, more speed, stronger—cheapest and easiest to use. Made in both One-Man and Horse Power styles, all sizes.
Act Now! Get This Special Offer!
Clear your land, then pull stumps for others. Frank Cook, Dewey, Illinois, made \$1023.00 last year. Write for his story.
30 page Land Clearing Book. Send for low demonstrator prices, easy terms, and free book—today.
FREE
A. J. KIRSTIN CO. Escanaba, Mich.

KEROSENE ENGINES

Powerful, Reliable. Built to last; to do hard, heavy work. Big surplus power. Use cheapest fuel. 3 Month's Trial, Easy Terms. Easy to start; no cranking. Most practical engine ever built. 10-year guarantee. **ENGINE BOOK FREE**—Write today.
OTTAWA MFG. CO. 1361-O King St. Ottawa, Kans. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Opinions & Comments

From Michigan Farmer Readers

WILD MORNING GLORIES.

I HAVE been reading in the Michigan Farmer something about wild morning glories. I have had some experience with them, so I thought you would like to know about it.

When I was still at home with my father a few years ago, father had a farm of 240 acres and there was one field that had about three acres of these weeds in it.

We used to work them all the time but they kept the best of us. Of course, we had so much work to do for two of us that we might not have worked them enough. But we got rid of them in one season—just blundered onto it. Father always kept from fifty to 300 hogs, so we fenced in ten acres where the morning glories were, and turned in the hogs without rings in their noses. It was good-bye morning glories. The roots are sweet and the hogs seemed to like them.

They would dig holes down as far as the roots went.

The next year we harrowed it smooth, plowed it, and put it into corn. I have never noticed any since that time.—E. W. Town, Clare, Mich.

A PROFITABLE WAY OF MARKETING FARM PRODUCTS.

THE marketing of farm products is one of the most important things in the farming business. It is at least as important as raising a good crop.

I think a weekly home market in every town and city where there is a railroad would benefit the farmer to a very large extent. The farmer would be able to take advantage of such a marketing system in many different ways. The main idea would be that the farmer could sell his own products himself, or hold them if the prices were not right.

It is quite different at the present. When the farmer ships some of his products to some large market commission house, he does not know what is done with his goods. When he gets the returns, he many times owes the commission house money for shipping charges. The goods often do not bring the cost of shipping, not speaking of the basket, the cost of raising the products, etc.

Potato Demonstration

Varieties and Distance of Planting Tested In Missaukee County

IN the farm of Arthur D. Smith, on new ground of a sand, clay loam type, a plot was staked out near the center of his Petoskey Russet Rural field of potatoes on which three plantings of Irish Cobbler potatoes were made on the dates of June 5-19-30, and in each planting, spacing was made twelve, eighteen, twenty-four and thirty inches apart in the rows. Check rows were planted June 5, with Petoskey Rural Russets planted eighteen inches apart in the rows.

The plot was harvested September 26. The Irish Cobbler vines were entirely dead while the Petoskeys were quite green. The highest yield of No. 1 Cobblers was at the rate of 121 bushels per acre in the June 5 planting spaced eighteen inches apart. The next highest yield was at the rate of 112 bushels per acre in the June 19 planting with the 18-inch spacing. In both the June 5 and 19 plantings the twelve-inch spacing was second and the twenty-four-inch third, with the thirty-inch spacing giving the lowest

There are also a lot of farm products never shipped nor used, as small amounts are not profitable to ship. However, if there were a home market you could take down what you had, large or small, and it would not cost anything to get it sold, as you would do this yourself.

There would then be many farmers who could buy their needs from other farmers at the market place, while now it is often a problem to know where to buy some of them. The neighbors do not have what he wants and the farmer cannot spend his time looking for it all over the country. If it should happen that the goods wanted were not on the home market, one would at least be able to learn where to get it.

The weekly home market would also bring general merchandise to the market place. Many would put up booths and many bargains would be offered, and much money would be saved by farmers and town people and be much to the advantage of both.

The next thing is how to start a weekly home market. This can be done in a few days. You don't have to wait until next summer, there are many things which you can sell every week, even in the winter time. There are eggs, butter, vegetables, grains, pigs, cows, horses, sheep, fat hogs, potatoes, chickens, etc. to start the market. A committee of farmers could be appointed to get together with the town official to buy a piece of ground to hold the market on. Make a few arrangements for the up-keep of the market, like renting certain places at the market ground to people who would like to put up booths, etc. Then have the market place divided into sections. At each section a certain kind of goods should be sold. Then a day should be set on which to hold the market. The market could be opened at 8:00 a. m. and last until noon or 2:00 p. m. Arrangements could be made to have the market place under cover for protection in bad weather. Also, it would be important to arrange that not any of the neighboring towns would have a market on the same day.

This system is in full swing in many countries of Europe, and there has proven a big advantage to farming.—J. Van De Wiele, Covert, Mich.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF BEET SUGAR.

THE International Institute of Agriculture is now in possession of practically complete data as to the production of beet-sugar in the European countries and in the United States during the season ending August 31, 1922.

From these data the total production of Europe and of the United States is estimated at 4.8 million metric tons of raw sugar, showing a six per cent increase over the corresponding production of last year. For the coming season, data has been already furnished regarding the production of sugar-beet in Belgium, Bulgaria, Hungary, Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland, Canada and the United States; altogether it will be ten per cent below 1921. In Germany, despite the rains during August, sugar beets have made no improvement and nothing more than an average yield can be expected. In Czecho-Slovakia the yield is expected to be above the average, and in France the crop condition points toward a good yield and in some departments an excellent one.



Young Brazilian here to study live stock. His presence is one of the many signs that Latin farmers are looking forward to a better type of live stock.

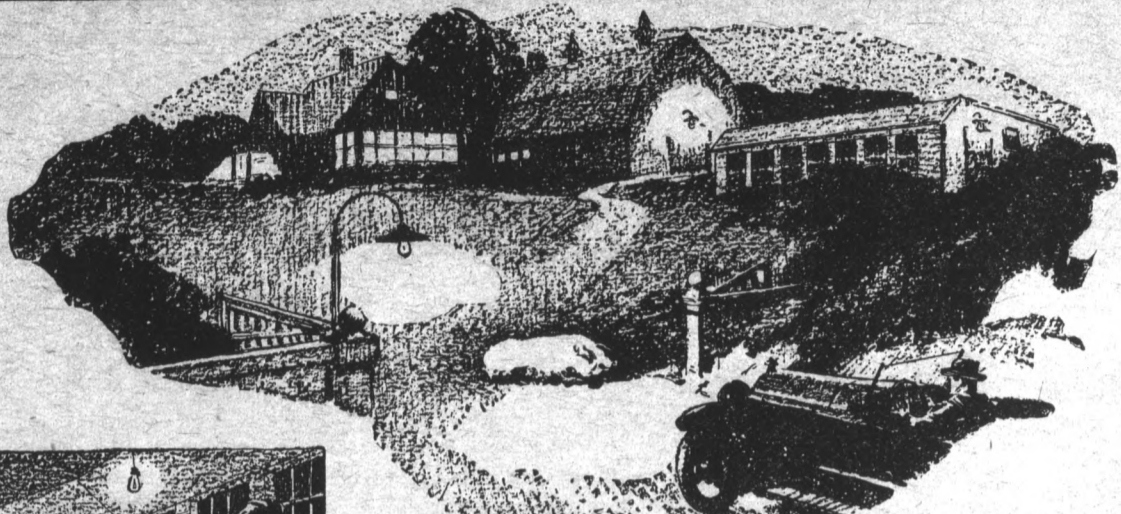
AMERICA'S SURPLUS WHEAT IS NEEDED BY EUROPE.

AN exact estimate of European wheat production in 1922 cannot be made until the figures from France, Germany and the Serb-Croat-Slovene State become available. It is, however, certain that this year's wheat crop from all Europe (apart from Russia, whence no trustworthy data are yet to hand) is decidedly less than that of 1921. As regards those European states which have already furnished particulars, the Statistical Bureau of the International Institute of Agriculture estimates the decrease in yield, as compared with 1921, at thirteen per cent. It is also announced that the yield of breadstuffs (wheat, rye and meteil) in Prussia shows a decline of 21.6 per cent and that threshing results in France indicate that the production of cereals is below that of 1921 and in some districts under the average.

Poor results are manifest also in North Africa, where Algeria, Egypt, Morocco and Tunis have wheat crops amounting to sixty-eight per cent of last year's.

The good returns of India, Canada and the United States have provided 42.8 million metric tons of wheat this season, or 17 per cent over those of 1921. The European deficiency and that in North Africa is thus compensated, and it appears probable that the wheat yield of the whole northern hemisphere will, at the very least, prove equal to that of last year.

Certified Electric Service



Why Not 50-50

Away back, grandmother was kept busy from early morning until late at night trimming and cleaning oil lamps, rubbing for hours over a wash-tub, ironing and cooking in hot and cold weather over a red hot stove, laboring over the churning, skimming the milk with a ladle, carrying and pumping bucket after bucket of water. No wonder life of the farm meant nothing to her but a toilsome grind.

On thousands of successful farms today many farm wives are uncomplainingly doing their work with no more facilities for lightening their labors than grandmothers had. Yet, at the very least fifty per cent of the credit for the farm success is due her. Give her fifty per cent of the benefits.

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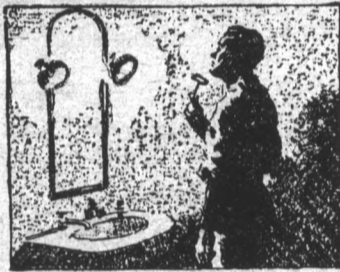
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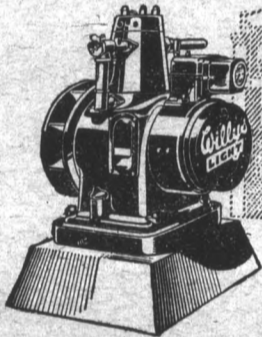
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secure for the industrious settler ample returns for his energy. Clearing the cost of one's farm with a single year's crop has an appeal, and has been done by hundreds of Western Canada farmers. Taxes only upon land (not on improvements). Perfect climate, attractive social conditions, good neighbors, churches, schools, telephones, excellent markets and shipping facilities make life happy as well as prosperous.

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THE TOOLS I FIND USEFUL.

I LONGED most of all for a vise and the day I purchased a cheap combination anvil, vise and drill I sure was setting on the peak of the world. Had that been the only one of its kind in existence Ford's billions could not have purchased more than one share.

When I was a boy, wood was cheap and the framework of most farm tools was made from this material so that in that day the farmer with a good outfit of wood-working tools was all set for most of the repair jobs. Today, however, steel has taken the place of wood to a great extent and the farmer who aspires to do his own repairing must be in a position to work in metal.

A good vise comes first on the list, with a hacksaw and strong postdrill, a set of stocks and dies for bolts and nuts, ranging from a quarter on up through the various sizes to the half-inch. A forge and anvil will come in mighty handy every few days. While files, chisels, tinners' shears, soldering outfit and a cobbler's outfit will pay for themselves in a year.

For the wood-working job the farmer will need a good draw knife, a cutoff, rip and compass saws, hatchet, two or three bevel edge chisels. A large plane, a block plane, a square, a brace with a complete set of bits, an automatic screwdriver, a good nail hammer and a good level. While there are a great many other small tools that the farmer can use to advantage, he will find that the above, with the addition of bolts, nuts, screws and nails will, with the exercising of a little Yankee ingenuity, meet the majority of everyday needs.—D. Riding.

USES TEMPORARY FENCE.

IF fields are to be pastured for certain crops it may be easier and cheaper to have a small temporary fence to build wherever wanted on the farm. I have used an eight-wire, thirty-two-inch woven wire fence for this purpose and when it is surmounted by two barbed wires it will turn any kind of stock that the ordinary high woven wire fence will turn.

In putting up this fence I usually put the line posts about twice as far apart as they would be in the ordinary fence. For corner posts where there are not permanent ones I use one of the larger line posts and brace it against another. The line posts are shorter than regular fence posts and so the holes do not have to be dug over a foot deep. With this kind of fence one man can fence about fifty to sixty rods in one day.

In putting this temporary fence through the corn field so as to hog down a piece I never use any line posts, but simply wire the fencing to the cornstalks.—W. E. Wiecking.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS LARGE.

A NEW record in the marketing of grain was made for the month of September this year by the Canadian Pacific Railway. During that month 68,272,864 bushels were handled. The previous record was in September, 1917, when 32,023,000 bushels were loaded.

HOLLAND'S FRUIT GOES TO ENGLAND.

THE low and fluctuating value of the German mark, where Holland's fruit crop has been regularly marketed in normal times, has made selling in that country impracticable. England, therefore, has become the principal market and larger quantities are being exported to that country than can be readily absorbed. As a consequence, exceedingly low prices have followed the glutting of the island markets.

Now — BALL BEARINGS in the larger PRIMROSES!

The Highest Development in CREAM SEPARATOR Construction

For forty-five years dairymen have struggled with hard-turning cream separators. Excessive friction caused them much trouble in the hand operation of the machines. Now the cream separator engineers of the Harvester Company, with this problem constantly in mind, and the satisfaction of the operator at stake, have designed and constructed a Ball-Bearing Primrose Cream Separator which reduces the power required to operate by approximately 35%.

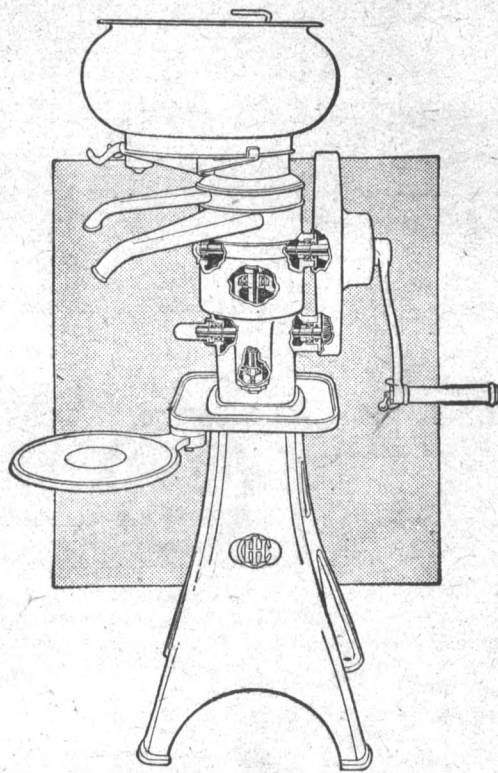
In this latest Primrose, the ball bearings are located at

points where the resistance is greatest in the operation of all makes of cream separators.

The Ball-Bearing Primrose is in no sense an experiment. It has been tested and proved a remarkable improvement in the hands of thousands of farmers and dairymen in New York, Wisconsin, California, Minnesota, and other dairy sections of the United States. The unanimous decision of all users is that it represents a development which has long been needed, especially in territory where large machines are in use, and where more would be profitably used were it not for the hard turning of the plain-bearing machines.

The International Harvester Company's broad and liberal guarantee stands solidly behind this product. Primrose deserves its high reputation, not only for its recovery of the greatest amount of butter fat when operated as instructed, but for its ability to do so with less labor.

The Ball-Bearing Primrose is one of the products in the McCormick-Deering line of farm operating equipment. It may be seen and studied at the store of your McCormick-Deering dealer. Write us for catalog if you prefer.



NEW PRIMROSE No. 5

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WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Showing the gigantic fire which virtually wiped out Smyrna and caused death and suffering to thousands. It was started by the Kemal's Turkish soldiers to conceal the horrors of massacre.



Olga Appleby, daughter and sole companion of Captain Appleby since he was blinded in 1915, received a medal from the French government in recognition of her filial devotion to her father.



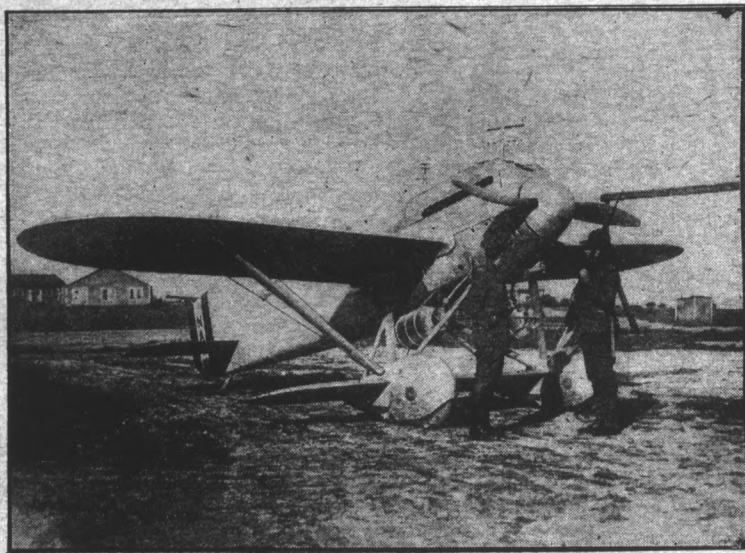
Teaching school in frozen north has its difficulties, but Mr. E. J. Ward and his daughter like it.



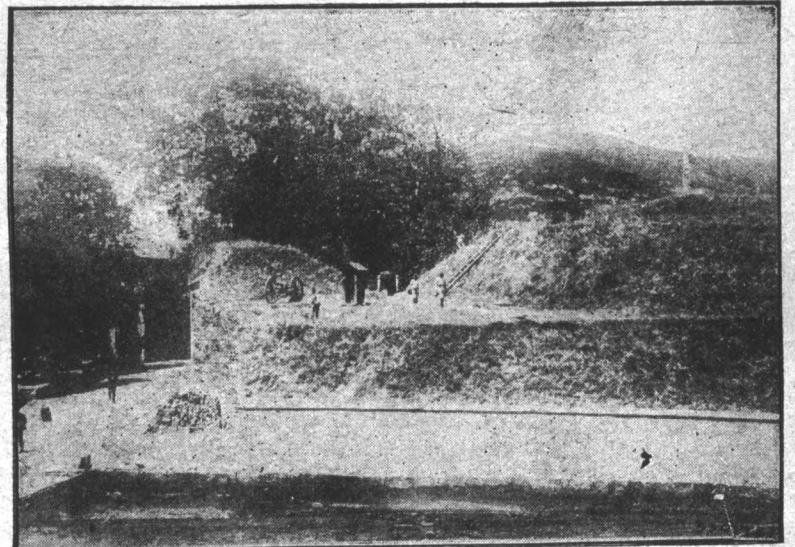
Italy's worst tragedy in years. Showing a view of the vast destruction caused by the explosion of sixteen hundred tons of ammunition and other explosives in Fort Falcoara, in the Gulf of Spezia, Italy. Two hundred people were killed and seven hundred were injured more or less seriously and buildings shattered as bits of shrapnel tore through the walls. Rescuers are shown at work searching for the dead and wounded.



This safety suit of silk for the deep blue sea is so buoyant it will keep a person afloat.



The "mystery ship of the marines" caused much interest to be aroused by its being very closely guarded before it entered the International Air Tournay, at Detroit.



This shows the fortifications at Chanak, the British stronghold in the Dardanelles area, and a point upon which all eyes are looking to determine its importance in the war.



First woman senator gives her grand-daughter-in-law a little advice on grading cotton at her home in Cartersville, Georgia.



Surgeon's cleverness removed an open safety-pin from stomach of this six-month-old babe.



Allen Clark, noted American sculptor, actually doing work on the bust of Galli-Curci, at her summer home in the Catskills.

THE CROSS-CUT *—By Courtney Ryley Cooper*

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CHAPTER XVI. The Offer is Rejected.

FAIRCHILD blinked in surprise at this and sank back into his chair. Finally he laughed uneasily and puffed again on the dubious cigar.

"I'd say," came finally, "that there isn't any such animal."

"But there is. She has—" Then he stopped, as though to cover the slip. Fairchild leaned forward.

"She?"
Mr. Barnham gave the appearance of a very flustered man.

"My tongue got away from me; I shouldn't have said it. I really should not have said it. If she ever finds it out, it will mean trouble for me. But truly," and he beamed, "you are such a tough customer to deal with and so suspicious—no offense meant, of course—that I really was forced to it. I—feel sure she will forgive me."

"Whom do you mean by 'she'?"
Mr. Barnham smiled in a knowing manner.

"You and I both know," came his cryptic answer. "She is your one great, good friend. She thinks a great deal of you, and you have done several things to cause that admiration. Now, Mr. Fairchild, coming to the point, suppose she should point a way out of your troubles?"

"How?"
"In the first place, you and your partner are in very great difficulties." "Are we?" Fairchild said it sarcastically.

"Indeed you are, and there is no need of attempting to conceal the fact. Your friend, whose name must remain a secret, does not love you—don't ever think that—but—"

Then he hesitated as though to watch the effect on Fairchild's face. There was none; Robert had masked it. In time the words went on; "But she does think enough of you to want to make you happy. She has recently done a thing which gives her a great deal of power in one direction. In another, she has connections who possess vast money powers and who are looking for an opening here in the west. Now—" he made a church steeple out of his fingers and leaned back in his chair, staring vacuously at the ceiling, "if you will say the word and do a thing which will relieve her of a great deal of embarrassment, I am sure that she can so arrange things that life will be very easy for you henceforth."

"I'm becoming interested."

"In the first place, she is engaged to be married to a very fine young man. You, of course, may say differently, and

I do not know—I am only taking her word for it. But—if I understand it, your presence in Ohadi has caused a few disagreements between them and—well, you know how willful and headstrong girls will be. I believe she has committed a few—er—indiscretions with you."

"That's a lie!" Fairchild's temper got away from him and his fist banged on the table. "That's a lie and you know it!"

"Pardon me—er—pardon me! I made use of a word that can have many meanings, and I am sure that in

said that I had information for you, and I'm going to give it. You are trying to work a mine. That demands capital. You haven't got it and there is no way for you to procure it. To get capital, one must have standing—and you must admit that you are lacking to a great extent in that very necessary ingredient. In the first place, your mine is in escrow, being held in court in lieu of five thousand dollars bond on—"

"You seem to have been making a few inquiries?"

"Not at all. I never heard of the

then, "please take this as only coming from a spokesman: My client is in a position to use her good offices to change the viewpoint of the man who is the chief witness against your partner. She also is in a position to use those same good offices in another direction, so that there might never be a grand jury investigation of the finding of a certain body or skeleton, or something of the kind, in your mine—which, if you will remember, brought about a very disagreeable situation. And through her very good connections in another way, she is able to relieve you of all your financial embarrassment and procure for you from a certain eastern syndicate, the members of which I am not at liberty to name, an offer of \$200,000 for your mine. All that is necessary for you to do is to say the word."

Fairchild leaned forward.
"And of course," he added caustically, "the name of this mysterious feminine friend must be a secret?"

"Certainly. No mention of this transaction must be made to her directly, or indirectly. Those are my specific instructions. Now, Mr. Fairchild, that seems to me to be a wonderful offer. And it—"

"Do you want my answer now?"
"At any time when you have given the matter sufficient thought."

"That's been accomplished already. And there's no need of waiting. I want to thank you exceedingly for your offer, and to tell you—that you can go straight to hell!"

And without looking back to see the result of his ultimatum, Fairchild rose, strode to the door, unlocked it, and stamped down the hall. He had taken snap judgment, but in his heart, he felt that he was right. What was more, he was as sure as he was sure of life itself that Anita Richmond had not arranged the interview and did not even know of it. One streaking name was flitting through Fairchild's brain and causing it to seethe with anger. Cleverly concealed though the plan might have been, nicely arranged and carefully planted, to Robert Fairchild it all stood out plainly and clearly—the Rodaines!

And yet why? That one little word halted Fairchild as he left the elevator. Why should the Rodaines be willing to free him from all the troubles into which his mining ventures had taken him, start him out into the world and give him a fortune with which to make his way forward? Why? What did they know about the Blue Poppy mine, when neither he nor Harry had any

Hallowe'en Pranks

By Hugh Kephart

Upon the night of Hallowe'en
When Jack-o'-Lanterns grin and gleam
And all the bogles wail or scream
With eerie noise,
Oh! that's the night of nights I ween
For girls and boys.

'Tis then you know we lift the ban
For every mother's son of man
And they accept with eager hand
This liberty,
Then straight-way disarrange the land
With impish glee.

One morn upon a village street
A structure small tho' all complete
Was standing with a placard neat
Above the door
And there for every eye to greet
Read—Doctor Moore.

Now Doctor Moore, a kindly wight
Could not perceive the joke a-right
And he declared on such a night
Kids should be tied!
'Twould fill his heart with keen delight
Then some, beside.

His neighbors, too, 'tis sad to state
Had also shared a similar fate
And all began to preach or prate,
And contravene,
While each expressed his direful hate
Of Hallowe'en.

But I was mum—I can't condemn
The lassies wee, and junior men
For simply this—When one of them
I took some pride
In all those pranks and gladly when
They were denied.

using it, I didn't place the same construction that you did in hearing it. But let that pass. I apologize. What I should have said was that, if you will pardon me, she used you, as young women will do, as a foil against her fiancée in a time of petty quarreling between them. Is that plainer?"

It was too plain to Fairchild. It hurt. But he nodded his head and the other man went on.

"Now the thing has progressed to a place where you may be—well—what one might call the thorn in the side of their happiness. You are the 'other man', as it were, to cause quarrels and that sort of thing. And she feels that she has not done rightly by you, and, through her friendship and a desire to see peace all around, believes she can arrange matters to suit all concerned. To be plain and blunt, Mr. Fairchild, you are not in an enviable position. I

proposition before she brought it to me. As I say, the deeds to your mine are held in escrow. Your partner now is accused of four crimes and will go to trial on them in the fall. It is almost certain that he will be convicted on at least one of the charges. That would mean that the deeds to the mine must remain in jurisdiction of the court in lieu of a cash bond while the case goes to the supreme court. Otherwise, you must yield over your partner to go to jail. In either event, the result would not be satisfactory. For yourself, I dare say that a person whose father is supposed to have committed a murder—not that I say he did, understand—hardly could establish sufficient standing to borrow the money to proceed on an undertaking which requires capital. Therefore, I should say that you were in somewhat of a predicament. Now—" a long wait and

AL ACRES—Being a Tramp Is Not All Pie and Honey, Around a "No Work, No Eat" Advocate. —By Frank R. Leet.



idea of what the future might hold for them there? Certainly they could not have investigated in the years that were gone; the cave-in precluded that. There was no other tunnel, no other means of determining the riches which might be hidden within the confines of the Blue Poppy claims, yet it was evident. That day in court Rodaine had said that the Blue Poppy was a good property and that it was worth every cent of the value which had been placed on it. How did he know?

At least one answer to Rodaine's action came to him. It was simple now to see why the scar-faced man had put a good valuation on the mine during the court procedure and apparently helped Fairchild out in a difficulty. In fact, there were several reasons for it. In the first place, the tying up of the mine by placing it in the care of a court would mean just that many more difficulties for Fairchild, and it would mean that the mine would be placed in a position where work could be hampered for years if a first conviction could be obtained. Further, Rodaine could see that if by any chance the bond should be forfeited, it would be an easy matter for the claims to be purchased cheap at a public sale by any one who desired them and who had the inside information of what they were worth. And evidently Rodaine and Rodaine alone possessed that knowledge.

It was late now. Fairchild went to a junk yard or two, searching for the materials which Harry had ordered, and failed to find them. Then he sought a hotel, once more to struggle with the problems which the interview with Barnham had created and to cringe at a thought which arose like a ghost before him:

Suppose that it had been Anita Richmond after all who had arranged this? It was logical in a way. Maurice Rodaine was the one man who could give direct evidence against Harry as the man who had held up the Old Times Dance, and Anita now was engaged to marry him. Judge Richmond had been a friend of Thornton Fairchild; could it have been possible that this friendship might have entailed the telling of secrets which had not been related to any one else? The matter of the finding of the skeleton could be handled easily, Fairchild saw, through Maurice Rodaine. One word from him to his father could change the story of Crazy Laura and make it, on the second telling, only the maudering tale of an insane, herb-gathering woman. Anita could have arranged it, and Anita might have arranged it. Fairchild wished now that he could recall his words, that he could have held his temper and by some sort of strategy arranged matters so that the offer might have come more directly—from Anita herself.

Yet, why should she have gone through this procedure to reach him? Why had she not gone to Farrell with the proposition—to a man whom she knew Fairchild trusted, instead of to a greasy, hand-rubbing shyster? And besides—

But the question was past answering now. Fairchild had made his decision, and he had told the lawyer where to go. If, at the same time, he had relegated the woman who had awakened affection in his heart, only to have circumstances do their best to stamp it out again, to the same place—well, that had been done, too, and there was no recalling of it now. But one thing was certain: the Blue Poppy mine was worth money. Somewhere in that beetling hill awaited wealth, and if determination counted for anything, if force of will and force of muscle were worth only a part of their accepted value, Fairchild meant to find it. Once before an offer had come, and now that he thought of it, Fairchild felt almost certain that it had been from the same source. That was for fifty thousand

dollars. Why should the value have now jumped to four times its original figures? It was more than the adventurer could encompass; he sought to dismiss it all, went to a picture show, then trudged back to his hotel and to sleep.

The next day found him still striving to put the problem away from him as he went about the various errands outlined by Harry. A day after that, then the puffing, snorting, narrow-gauged train took him again through Clear Creek canon back to Ohadi. The station was strangely deserted.

None of the usual loungers were there. None of the loiterers who, watch in hand, awaited the arrival and departure of the puffing train as though it were a matter of personal concern. Only the bawling 'bus man for the

Light Up Your Faces

By Bessie O. Roberts

All have Jack-o'-Lantern seen
From earliest youth, I ween.
His face lit up from a light within
Showing his teeth in a friendly grin.
Very bright his eyes are, too,
From the same source shining thru
Radiating fun and cheer
Thru the darkness far and near.

Light up your face with a smile,
Make it worth ev'ry one's while,
Only to travel your way
Just to pass the time o' day.
Let them see your soul shine thru
Smiling lips and eyes so true.
Such a spirit, by God's grace,
Transforms e'en the plainest face.

Light up your face, be very glad,
Drive out all the sorry and sad.
Be a good sport and play Life's game
Every day and just the same.
It will cost you no more to smile
It will add to your years the while,
If you will let love have its way
And be happy the livelong day.

hotel, the station agent wrestling with a trunk or two—that was all. Fairchild looked about in surprise, then approached the agent.

"What's happened? Where's everybody?"

"Up on the hill."

"Something happened?"

"A lot. From what I hear it's a strike that's going to put Ohadi on the map again."

"Who made it?"

"Don't know. Some fellow came running down here an hour ago and said there'd been a tremendous strike made on the hill, and everybody beat it up there."

Fairchild went on, to turn into a deserted street—a street where the doors of the stores had been left open and the owners gone. Everywhere it was the same; it was as if Ohadi suddenly had been struck by some catastrophe which had wiped out the whole population. Only now and then a human being appeared, a few persons left behind at the banks, but that was about all. Then from far away, up the street leading from Kentucky Gulch, came the sound of cheering and shouting. Soon a crowd appeared, led by gesticulating, vociferous men, who veered suddenly into the Ohadi Bank at the corner, leaving the multitude without for a moment, only to return, their hands full of gold certificates, which they stuck into their hats, punched through their buttocks, stuffed into their pockets, allowing them to hang half out, and even jammed down the collars of their rough shirts, making outstanding decorations of currency about their necks. On they came, closer—closer, and then Fairchild gritted his teeth. There were four of them leading the parade, displaying the wealth that stood for the bonanza of the silver strike they had just made, four men whose names were gall and wormwood to Robert Fairchild.

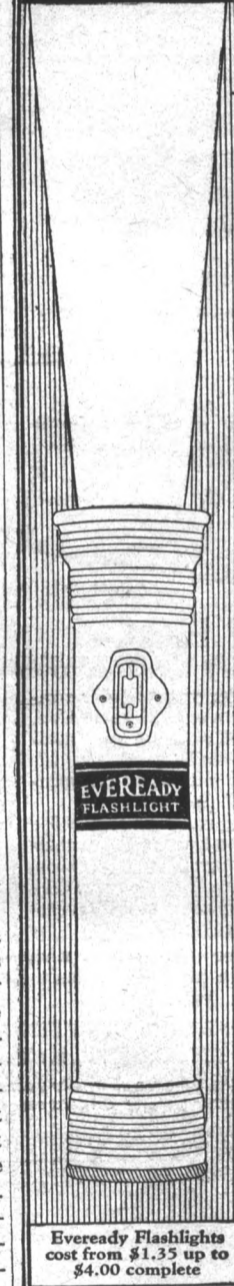
Blindeye Bozeman and Taylor Bill were two of them. The others were Squint and Maurice Rodaine!

(Continued on page 483).



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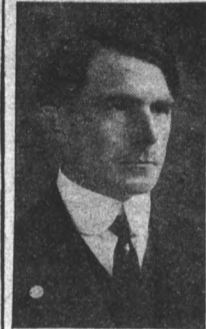
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LIGHTHOUSE COFFEE

The Great Physician
Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE following from the Methodist Review is the story of an eminent surgeon in New York. A nurse, in describing his work said that as an operator he had no superior in the great city. "To watch his hands while working is a perfect delight. They never stop, never fumble; the man is a genius and yet there is something uncanny about him." When asked what she meant she said that professionalism seemed to have atrophied his power of sympathy. He could not feel with people. One day "an engineer was brought in with his arm crushed. He examined it and bluntly told the man he would have to have it amputated. Of course, the poor fellow protested; at which the surgeon lost his temper and went away coldly, saying as he slammed the door that he would leave him to come



to his senses and whether he preferred amputation or death." That evening the surgeon was telling the incident to his sister. She had a woman's sympathy, and she said, "But, John, the poor fellow has a family; his arm is all he has. Did you explain the gravity? Put yourself in his place."

The doctor was struck by his sister's words, and that night went to the hospital to see the engineer. The dread blood-poison had already set in, and in amputating the arm, the doctor cut his own finger, and it became so badly infected that in a short time his hand had lost its cunning. Gone were his days of operating. One day he called his sister and said, "Floy, it's the greatest game in the world. Nothing compares with it; it beats war all hollow. To master your work and love it. Just to look about you and see your assistants, every one in his place, every one with his part to play—like regulars in gun drill. Not a word, not a hitch, only the clip, clip of the forceps or the low call, 'sponge.' To feel the ligatures tighten, to see the tied artery throb and to know it will never slip. And to think that I can never operate again. Floy, it's hard." But what was the surgeon's loss was also his gain. He seemed to be getting a new point of view. He inquired every morning how the engineer was, and shared his flowers with him. He was less of a surgeon, perhaps, but more of a man.

NOW, the weakness of this surgeon was never the weakness of the Great Physician. He had the human touch, the sympathy, the understanding heart. How often do the words occur, "He was moved with compassion." And at the same time he possessed a marvelous skill, which we do not understand, even in these scientific days. But the healing "of His seamless dress," did not stop with Christ's earthly ministry. It has gone forward ever since. Wherever true Christianity has gone, there has gone as a part of it, the ministry of healing. Sympathy and science have joined hands in all the centuries since. Not that the healing art was always as highly developed as it is now. We have grown in that as in other things. But there has always been at least some science in medicine, since the time of the Greek physicians, before the time of Christ. We have every reason to believe that St. Luke was a Greek physician.

No one with a heart can sit unmov-

ed as he listens to the recital of some returned medical missionary. The work these knights of the cross and the lancet perform would have been counted miraculous five hundred years ago. They are veritable bringers of light and joy. They often stand between the living and the dead, in time of contagious disease. There is a story I love, of an American missionary in a great Chinese city of two hundred thousand people, who all alone (with the exception of some native nurses whom he had trained), battled with the cholera, and actually succeeded in checking it. Here is a tale from South Africa, that is up-to-date. I take it from the Christian Advocate. In this community of blacks, there is an American missionary doctor and an American nurse. One day the nurse (called the White Mother) went into a new village. Immediately a crowd of lame and emaciated natives gathered about her. She opened up her medicine case and for hours cleansed and dressed ugly infections, examined and dosed others with more subtle ills, but darkness fell before she had examined them all.

"MY people are simple," said the chief to her, "and they are so delighted with the good works of Maqui, ('White Mother') that they might resent it if you do not do something for the rest. There is full moon tonight, and I beg Maqui will continue the work then." "Certainly, as best I can." That evening, under the white light of a tropical moon the missionary nurse worked for hours with the sick of the village, until each had received the best that her skill and her meager equipment could provide. The next morning she told them the story of Jesus, before she left the village. They begged her to come back and live with them. When the chief of the village later became the chief of all the tribe, second only to the native king, he was the fast friend of all missionaries. Does not the above remind one of another scene?—"And at even, when the sun did set, they brought unto him all that were sick, and them that were possessed with demons. And all the city was gathered together at the door. And he healed many that were sick with divers diseases and cast out many demons."

IN the middle ages the teachings of Christ showed their fruits in the work of the friars. They cared for the lepers, providing them shelter, food and whatever medical care they could. Christianity has always been a religion of healing. One day a native Korean hobbled into a missionary hospital. "What a horrible foot!" some one exclaimed, when the bandage was taken off. The man had suffered a fall which had bruised the foot. A native doctor had told him that a demon had taken possession of the foot, and that the only cure was to smear it with grease and set fire to it. This was done. Dirt and flies had followed, with the result that the whole foot was rotting away.

A religion of healing—that is what the religion of the Nazarene is. Christians ought to be a people of strong bodies, steady nerves, well trained minds, contented spirits. Trust in God tends toward health.

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 5.

SUBJECT:—Jesus, the Great Physician.

LESSON:—Luke 4.31 to 5.39.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Himself took our infirmities, and bare our diseases. Matthew 8.17.

The Cross-Cut

(Continued from page 481).

Complications Follow the Bonanza. CHAPTER XVII.

HAD it been any one else, Fairchild would have shouted for happiness and joined the parade. As it was, he stood far at one side, a silent, grim figure, watching the miners and townspeople passing before him, leaping about in their happiness, calling to him the news that he did not want to hear:

The Silver Queen had "hit." The faith of Squint Rodaine, maintained through the years, had shown his perspicacity. It was there; he always had said it was there, and now the strike had been made at last, lead-silver ore, running as high as two hundred dollars a ton. And just like Squint—so some one informed Fairchild—he had kept it a secret until the assays all had been made and the first shipments started to Denver. It means everything to Ohadi; it means that mining would boom now, that soon the hills would be clustered with prospectors, and that the little town would blossom as a result of possessing one of the rich silver mines of the state. Some one tossed to Fairchild a small piece of ore which had been taken from a car at the mouth of the mine; and even to his uninitiated eyes it was apparent—the heavy lead, bearing in spots the thin filagree of white metal—and silver ore must be more than rich to make a showing in any kind of sample.

He felt cheap. He felt defeated. He felt small and mean not to be able to join the celebration. Squint and Maurice Rodaine possessed the Silver Queen; that they, of all persons, should be the fortunate ones was bitter and hard to accept. Why should they, of every one in Ohadi, be the lucky men to find a silver bonanza, that they might flaunt it before him, that they might increase their standing in the community, that they might raise themselves to a pedestal in the eyes of every one and thereby rally about them the whole town in any difficulty which might arise in the future? It hurt Fairchild, it sickened him. He saw now that his enemies were more powerful than ever. And for a moment he almost wished that he had yielded down there in Denver, that he had not given the ultimatum to the greasy Barnham, that he had accepted the offer made him—and gone on, out of the fight forever.

Anita! What would it mean to her? Already engaged, already having given her answer to Maurice Rodaine, this now would be an added incentive for her to follow her promise. It would mean a possibility of further argument with her father, already too weak from illness to find the means of evading the insidious pleas of the two men who had taken his money and made him virtually their slave. Could they not demonstrate to him now that they always had worked for his best interests? And could not that plea go even farther—to Anita herself—to persuade her that they were always laboring for her, that they had striven for this thing that it might mean happiness for her and for her father? And then, could they not content themselves with promises, holding before her a rainbow of the far-away, to lead her into their power, just as they had led the stricken, bedridden man she called "father?" The future looked black for Robert Fairchild. Slowly he walked past the happy, shouting crowd and turned up Kentucky Gulch toward the ill-fated Blue Poppy.

The tunnel opening looked more forlorn than ever when he sighted it, a bleak, staring, single eye which seemed to brood over its own misfortunes, a dead, hopeless thing which never had brought anything but disappointment.

A choking came into Fairchild's throat. He entered the tunnel slowly, ploddingly; with lagging muscles he hauled up the bucket which told of Harry's presence below, then slowly lowered himself into the recesses of the shaft and to the drift leading to the stope, where only a few days before they had found that gaunt, whitened, haunting thing which had brought with it a new misfortune.

A light gleamed ahead, and the sound of a single jack hammering on the end of a drill could be heard. Fairchild called and went forward, to find Harry, grimy and sweating, pounding away at a narrow streak of black formation which centered in the top of the stope.

"It's the vein," he announced, after he had greeted Fairchild, "and it don't look like it's going to amount to very much!"

"No?"

Harry withdrew the drill from the hole he was making and mopped his forehead.

"It ain't a world-beater," came disconsolately. "I doubt whether it'll run more'n twenty dollars to the ton, the wye smelting prices 'ave gone up! And there ain't much money in that. What 'appened in Denver?"

"Another frame-up by the Rodaines to get the mine away from us. It was a lawyer. He stalled that the offer had been made to us by Miss Richmond."

"Two hundred thousand dollars and us to get out of all the troubles we are in."

"And you took it, of course?"

"I did not!"

"No?" Harry mopped his forehead again. "Well, maybe you're right. Maybe you're wrong. But whatever you did—well, that's just the thing I would 'ave done."

"Thanks, Harry."

"Only—" and Harry was staring lugubriously at the vein above him, "it's going to take us a long time to get two hundred thousand dollars out of things the wye they stand now."

"But—"

"I know what you're thinking—that there's silver 'ere and that we're going to find it. Maybe so. I know your father wrote some pretty glowing accounts back to Beamish in St. Louis. It looked awful good then. Then it started to pinch out, and now—well, it don't look so good."

"But this is the same vein, isn't it?"

"I don't know. I guess it is. But it's pinching fast. It was about this wye when we first started on it. It wasn't worth much and it wasn't very wide. Then, all of a sudden, it broadened out, and there was a lot more silver in it. We thought we'd found a bonanza. But it narrowed down again, and the old standard came back. I don't know what it's going to do now—it may quit altogether."

"But we're going to keep at it, Harry, sink or swim."

"You know it!"

"The Rodaines have hit—maybe we can have some good luck, too."

"The Rodaines?" Harry stared. "It what?"

"Two hundred dollar a ton ore!"

A long whistle. Then Harry, who had been balancing a single jack, preparatory to going back to his work, threw it aside and began to roll down his sleeves.

"We're going to 'ave a look at it."

"A look? What good would it—?"

"A cat can look at a king," said Harry. "They can't arrest us for going up there like everybody else."

"But to go there and ask them to look at their riches—"

"There ain't no law against it!"

(Continued on page 487).

THEY'VE EARNED RE-ELECTION

Charles E. Townsend for U. S. Senator
Alex. J. Groesbeck for Governor

A Real Public Service Record

Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, leader of the agricultural group in the United States Senate, told readers of the MICHIGAN FARMER last spring many reasons why Senator Townsend had won the right to ask support of the farmers of Michigan for re-election to the senate. These are some of the points made by Senator Capper in his article:

During my three years' stay in Washington I have come to regard Senator Townsend as one of the most INFLUENTIAL and USEFUL members of the senate. HONEST, COURAGEOUS and ABLE, his influence has increased with the length of his service, until he is recognized as one of the leaders on the Republican side of the chamber.

Among the many measures of benefit to agriculture which Senator Townsend aided in enacting into law are the following:

The co-operative marketing law.
Grain standard acts.

Federal farm loan act, and many beneficial amendments.

Increased annual appropriation for agricultural experiment stations.

Act to enable secretary of agriculture to investigate and report on the organization and progress of farmers' institutes and agricultural schools.

Act for acquiring and diffusing among the people of the U. S. useful information on subjects connected with the marketing and distributing of farm and non-manufactured food products.

Act to make investigation relating to the transportation, storage preparation, marketing, manufacture and distribution of agricultural food products.

Act directing the war finance corporation to take certain action for the relief of the depression of 1921 in agricultural sections of the country.

Act for co-operative agricultural extension work.

Act preventing the manufacture, sale or transportation of adulterated, misbranded, poisoned or deleterious foods.

Act to provide that there shall be in the year 1925 and once every ten years thereafter, a census of agriculture and livestock which will show the acreage of farm land, value of domestic animals, etc.

Act providing that labor, agricultural and horticultural organizations shall be exempt from taxation.

Of greatest importance to farmers of Michigan have been Senator Townsend's good roads efforts and his procuring millions of dollars of federal aid for this state, as well as aiding other states. Federal aid to the extent of \$75,000,000 was had for roads in 1922. In addition, Senator Townsend's influence already has provided for \$50,000,000 aid in 1923; \$65,000,000 in 1924; and \$75,000,000 in 1925.

Good roads bring markets closer to the producer and lower transportation costs. Senator Townsend also is the father of the great St. Lawrence waterway project, which will make a seaport of all Michigan towns on its 2300 miles of coast line and will revolutionize transportation costs.

A Business Administration

Gov. Alex. J. Groesbeck, elected in 1920 on a platform calling for efficient administration of state business and economical use of the taxpayers' money, has more than made good. The state today is being run on the best business basis it ever has been on. Consolidation of departments and bureaus whose work overlapped; operation of the state accounting division and the state purchasing department; and general simplifying of state business under the direction of the state administrative board, has accomplished real results from the standpoint of the taxpayer.

Gov. Groesbeck has reduced the state tax levy more than \$3,000,000 in the past year. This levy is lower in 1922 than at any time since 1918.

Gov. Groesbeck has reduced in the past year the operating expenses of the state government nearly \$2,000,000.

These facts give the lie to insinuations and false charges of extravagance in state administration and show conclusively that Michigan taxpayers' interests are being cared for better than ever before.

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Election Day Nov. 7

Republican State Central Committee

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Woman's Interests

Canning the Cocky Culls

By G. O. Stewart

LET'S can them this year. This expresses the views of many farmers and home canners who now see that money is made, not by selling the "cocky culls," but by converting them into canned food ready for the table on a moment's notice. Although the really interested poultryman will cull several times during the year, October and November are conceded to be the months when most farmers "pick out the loafers."

This house-cleaning process has met with such popular favor that we find the poultry market generally crowded in the fall, and prices much lower than earlier in the year. First, from the standpoint of economy, the poultryman who converts the culls into canned food, is doing away with the extra labor and feed involved. When canned, these fowls are removed at the time the space is first needed for the younger birds, and by so doing the temptation to crowd is removed.

And what is more delicious than

sure. Three and one-half hours in hot water bath.

Canning with Gravy without Removing Bones.—Pack in the sterilized cans or jars, fill with boiling hot gravy made from the pan grease with addition of water or soup stock. Seal at once. Process No. 2 cans or pint jars, one hour at 250 degrees F., or fifteen pounds of steam pressure. Three hours in hot water bath.

Canning After Removing Bones.—Prepare as stated above, cut meat from bones and pack into sterilized cans or jars, add hot gravy, exhaust or heat five minutes if meat and gravy have cooled. Seal at once. Process No. 2 cans or pint jars, forty-five min-

utes at 250 degrees F., or fifteen pounds steam pressure. Two hours in hot water bath.

Making Soup Stock.—By utilizing chicken bones with any adherent meat, and the scalded and skinned feet are put on to boil in cold water (enough to cover) and simmer for several hours until bones are exhausted for soup stock, which is cooked down until very strong, strained and poured into hot cans. Seal at once. Process No. 2 cans or pint jars forty minutes at 250 degrees F., or fifteen pounds steam pressure. Hot water bath two hours.

Note.—For No. 3 cans or quart jars add fifteen minutes if using the steam pressure cooker, and forty-five minutes if using the hot water bath.

The Homely Cobbler

WHEN you want a dessert in a hurry, one which everyone can eat and enjoy without a thought of indigestion, remember the homely cobbler. A cobbler as nearly everybody knows, is fruit with a raised crust and a hard or boiled sauce. It can be as economical as biscuit dough, or as rich as good cake batter. A happy medium between the two makes the best cobbler. It can be made of fresh fruit, apples, berries, or rhubarb, or of dried or canned fruit when fresh is not obtainable. The best cobbler in the world, in my estimation, is made from a mixture of fresh raspberries and loganberries. As many localities do not have loganberries, it may be added, that the raspberries used with strawberries or with red currant juice is almost as good. Apricots, fresh, canned or dried, make splendid cobbler. Plums make fine cobbler. An apple cobbler made of tart juicy apples, with a good hard sauce or eaten with sweet cream, is a dish fit for a king.

A cobbler is ordinarily cooked over the fire, the crust being baked by the steam from the juice of the fruit. It is placed over the uncooked sugared fruit. If dry fruits are used it is necessary to add water. Berries and juicy plums do not need anything but sugar. Rhubarb is juicy enough in itself. But care must always be exercised to keep the fruit from burning to the bottom of the pan while the crust is cooking. A moderate heat, and a cover over the pan containing the cobbler will insure proper cooking. From ten to twenty-five minutes is required, according to the kind of fruit used.

A good cobbler is made with a tablespoonful of butter and lard mixed, an egg, a heaping tablespoonful of sugar, a pinch of salt, and from one to two cups of flour, using a teaspoonful of good baking powder to each cup of flour. Mix the shortening and sugar, add the egg and beat well. Put in flour, powder and salt and add sufficient sweet milk or cold water to make a batter the consistency of cake batter. Have the fruit ready in a deep pan. Lay the batter in spoonfuls over the fruit. Cover the pan and cook as directed. On a gas stove it is advisable to use an asbestos mat under the pan or to turn the flame so there is no danger of burning. This may also be baked in the oven. Turn the top of the crust over to find out when it is cooked through. Turn the cobbler out on a dish, putting the crust on

bottom and piling the fruit over. Serve with hard or boiled sauce.

When eggs are scarce we beat one up and divide it, putting half of it into the crust and the other half into the sauce. Sometimes when eggs are at a premium we dispense with it altogether, making an economical cobbler. When they are very plentiful we use a whole one in the sauce and another in the pudding.

The sauce has as its foundation a tablespoonful of butter. This is well mixed with a fork. Then the egg, if any is used, is added and powdered sugar. If there is no egg, we moisten the sauce with cream, as the butter alone will not take up sufficient sugar to make the right quantity. An excellent sauce can be made with the butter, sugar and cream, adding a pinch of salt and flavoring with vanilla, or any preferred flavor. The sauce must be beaten till it is very smooth and creamy. If a boiled sauce is desired, use either milk or water for its foundation. Make a thickening with beaten egg, and flour or cornstarch. Use a pinch of salt and sugar to taste, and flavor with vanilla or lemon. When the cobbler is to be eaten cold, the hard sauce is preferable, but it is more palatable if eaten hot.

Cobbler is much more easily digested than pie. Properly made, it is a delicious dessert. Dried fruits must be soaked and stewed a little before using them for cobbler.—Mrs. Helen Combes.

Literal Stanley

BY DELPHIA PHILLIPS.

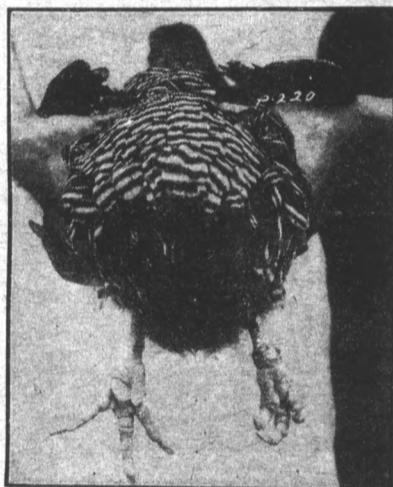
Cauliflower Cabbage is
Such is my belief,
Else it would not grow right there
— In a cabbage leaf.

Vermicelli is alive
For it squirms a lot
When mother puts it in
To the water hot.

If it isn't, tell me why
In a day or two
It to macaroni grows
And gets into stew?

Mother said to string the beans
So I got some twine
Strung them in a nice long row
To hang on a line.

Father says I'm literal
But tell me, who knows
Why, when people dress a hen
They take off her clothes?



Type of Chicken that is More Profitable to Can than to Keep.

canned chicken? This can only be answered by folks who have enjoyed the canned meat. It doesn't take any longer to prepare six chickens at one time for cans than it does to prepare two fowls at separate times, for immediate table use. No matter what method of canning is used, it is necessary to clean the chicken thoroughly, both outside and inside, using a brush and light soapsuds if necessary. Rapid cooling after killing is considered essential to good flavor in canned meat.

Chicken or any fowl is ready for preparation for the canner as soon as the animal heat has disappeared. For home canning, chicken is best by partially cooking first—fried, roasted, stewed—just as would be done for immediate serving, to preserve not only the meat, but the home cooked flavor as well.

Direction for Canning.

Fried Chicken (Spring Fried).—Clean in the usual manner, splitting lengthwise or cut into quarters. Sear in hot grease, sprinkle with salt and pepper; or, if preferred, dip into flour or cracker crumbs mixed with salt and pepper. Fry until nicely browned in the same way as preparing for the table. The canning may now be done in different ways as follows:

Canning Dry without Removing the Bones.—Pack in the thoroughly cleaned and sterilized cans or jars, add no liquid. With cover off heat or exhaust eight minutes and seal immediately. Process No. 2 cans or pint jars, one hour and thirty minutes at 250 degrees F., or fifteen pounds of steam pres-



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Here it is—the Stove Polish which, for 30 years, has stood alone in the field—the favored way to beauty and protection for your stove.

The majority of housewives prefer it because it is so easy to apply and outlasts all others. It anneals to the iron and will not rub off or dust off. When a salesman wants to show a stove to the very best advantage he uses Black Silk Stove Polish. Why not have it on yours? Get a can today. Money back if not the best you ever used.

Black Silk Stove Polish Works
Sterling, Illinois

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"A Shine in Every Drop"

Foreshadous Satisfaction



"Always Order It, Dear"

Praise from your husband is assured if you serve Lighthouse Coffee. It is the best insurance for a cheery breakfast. Your grocer has it in the round tin can.

Roasted and packed by National Grocer Co. Mills, Detroit.

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We tan hides and make them into robes, coats, mittens and ladies' furs, at reasonable prices. Send us your hides and furs which you want remodeled and made into latest styles Robes and Coats at Wholesale prices. Free Samples. Reference: Citizens' State Bank, Milford, Indiana. Write to the

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183 Elm St. Milford, Ind.



Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing Advertisers

Economy Hints

THE letters we received were brim full of valuable suggestions of a very practical nature, and many suggested methods whereby the clothing bill could be greatly reduced. With the price of clothing at a high point, a substantial saving can be made by economizing on this necessity. Immediate space will permit only the publication of the prize winning letters, but others will appear from time to time. Let's hear from you again.

First Prize.

I think making my own soap quite a saving. I have an old lard can in which I place all meat rinds, spoiled or dirty grease, and lard cracklings. Then some day when I am ironing I put a large granite stew kettle on the back part of the stove. In this I put three quarts of rain water and one can of potash. When this is boiling I add five pounds of the waste grease. Have handy four quarts of cold rain water. It is apt to foam and from time to time add a little cold rain water to prevent boiling over. Cook about one hour, stirring occasionally. When it ropes as it drops from the spoon it is done. Just as it is done add six ounces of pulverized borax and the last of the four quarts of water. Pour this out to harden in shallow pans, laying a cheesecloth beneath. It can then be lifted out and cut up into chunks.

If carefully done you will have eighteen pounds of almost pure white soap that will not injure the hands. Your clothes will come clean and white much easier than with commercial soap. If you have a rose geranium lay a few leaves in the bottom of the pan and pour hot soap on and you can wash with perfumed soap.

Counting everything, this soap only costs three cents a pound and commercial soap costs ten. And this home-made soap is much better to use.—Mrs. F. L. Adrian, Mich.

Second and Third Prizes.

"Economy," the household word which has been used, and the practice of its principles so faithfully followed during the past three years, that with most of us the word has nearly grown threadbare.

If not on an equal with food and clothing, fuel comes a close second, and at this time we find a greater necessity for the saving of that commodity than ever before. In many farm homes the use of oil has taken the place of wood and coal for cooking purposes, not alone because of the scarcity of fuel, but for the convenience and in lightening the duties of the housewife.

In any family, large or small the oil seems to disappear with great rapidity as cooking is one of the endless duties of the home. Baking requires the greater part of the heat, and whenever the oven is used, one should take into consideration the fact that a large part of the heat is being wasted if the oven is not filled to fullest capacity.

Instead of promiscuous baking as one's fancy leads them, to baked vegetables, meat, etc., let a baked dinner be served on baking day. Seldom in the average family does one fill the oven at one time with pies or cakes. If before one heats the oven they would prepare a roast, vegetables, one or more, potatoes in jackets, or scalloped, squash, apples, etc., one would find that a meal might almost entirely be prepared with the same heat which would ordinarily be used to bake a couple of pies. I find this is a good practice to follow, serving a wholesome baked dinner on baking day, thus saving the use of two or more extra fires in cooking meat and vegetables.—Mrs. B. J., Fennville, Mich.

I use every piece of old cotton goods such as dresses, aprons, pillow cases, in fact, everything that is not fit to use or wear, and tear it in carpet rags, coloring the white and light colored pieces a bright pink, yellow and red.

These I sew into balls and in the winter I make hooked rugs. I stretch burlap sacks on a wooden frame which anyone can make from a few boards and draw the hit-and-miss rags through, making a border of black, old stocking legs are excellent for this, at each end, and neighbors say what pretty rugs, and not only pretty but serviceable. I keep my rugs covered with these little rugs and thus save a good many dollars.

I also save all woolen pieces, such as

Taking an Inventory

THE past vegetable and fruit season produced a bumper crop, but not a bumper market. The scarcity of fruit jars showed plainly that a great effort was made to save the situation.

We are all interested in knowing how much fruit and vegetables other folks have canned. So in your letter tell us how much foodstuffs you canned, whether you used the open kettle, or the cold pack method, or hot water bath, or pressure cooker. State the number in your family and include your favorite preserve or pickle recipe.

For the best letter we will send a three-piece kitchen knife set, the next two will each receive a two-piece kitchen knife set, and the following two will each be awarded a pair of fancy six-inch scissors. Address all letters, before November 10, to the Household Editor, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

coats and men's pants, and wash them, and the larger pieces are used for making the little tot's winter dresses and suits, and the rest for quilts.—Mrs. H. H. T., Almont, Mich.

Fourth and Fifth Prizes.

I was in need of kitchen curtains so purchased three white sugar sacks, put an inch hem in the bottom and the same for a heading. Then I took plain colors of gingham, made clusters of fruit in applique design and buttonholed them on the center of curtains about two inches above the hem with black sansilk, putting a neat stitch at the hem with the black thread.

Sacks were three for ten cents, sansilk ten cents, and gingham ten cents. Thus I had three curtains for the small sum of thirty cents.—Mrs. G. W., Charlotte, Mich.

I find use for every scrap of worn underwear. The skirts of woolen shirts make warm petticoats for the little toddler, either attached to a band or a plain outing waist. A pretty little yarn edge crocheted around the bottom make these suitable for girls up to four years of age. Heavy cotton-wear can be colored dark brown or green, good mittens and everyday play leggings are fashioned from the drawer legs. Light weight made into squares with an edge overcast or crocheted, make excellent washcloths. Have a set for each child with the edge made of his favorite color. Good pieces taken from old underwear are used in mending those still in use. Mop rags are made from the parts that are left over.—Mrs. H. E. K., Alanson, Mich.

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For Your Protection



Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"



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

Our Guarantee
We Guarantee you will like Lily White Flour, "the flour the best cooks use" better than any flour you ever used for every requirement of home baking. If for any reason whatsoever you do not, your dealer will refund the purchase price.—He's so instructed.

Excels for Bread Making

The best cooks for three generations have learned to accept this as a fact because their baking successes have proved it to them. Yeast works best in a clean flour. To obtain the best tasting loaf of bread the flour must be clean, otherwise certain materials will affect the value of the bread making and particularly the taste of the bread.

Why You Should Use Lily White
REASON No. 9
Absolutely free from dirt and low grade materials.

Lily White Flour is clean flour. The grain is cleaned, washed and scoured eight times before it goes to the rollers for the first break. The flour is never touched by human hands. It is a sanitary product containing the greatest food value, the most uniform granulation, the best volume, color and flavor of any flour you can buy. This superior milling process coupled with the finest wheat, makes Lily White a supreme flour.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN
"Millers for Sixty Years"

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FOR years this Michigan author's novels have been best-sellers. Now he has beaten all of his previous work with a wonderful novel of wilderness-love. Don't let yourself miss it!

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Write for Actual Estimate of cost in your home.

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With Your Initial Beautifully Engraved Over six inches in diameter. Use it for bonbons, olives, pickles, etc. Charming rose pattern delicately cut. Scalloped edge. Star center. Your own initial copper-wheel engraved in old English style. What better birthday or Xmas gift?

Send no money Just send name and address. On arrival pay postman special price, \$1.00, plus few cents postage. Money back if not satisfied in every way. We defy anybody to give you a better bargain. Write today. Don't fail to specify initial desired.

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a Cup
for the Best

LIGHTHOUSE COFFEE

Would You

—throw away a dollar's worth of flour, sugar, butter, eggs and so forth to save 10 cents on a can of baking powder? That's what happens when you buy the "lots for the money" brands, and that's exactly what never happens when you use



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The Economy **BAKING POWDER**

the most dependable of all leaveners. It is made in the most careful and scientific manner. The materials are absolutely pure, they remain pure in the baking and insure wholesome healthful food.

One spoonful is equal to two of many other brands. You pay less—use less and get best results without loss.

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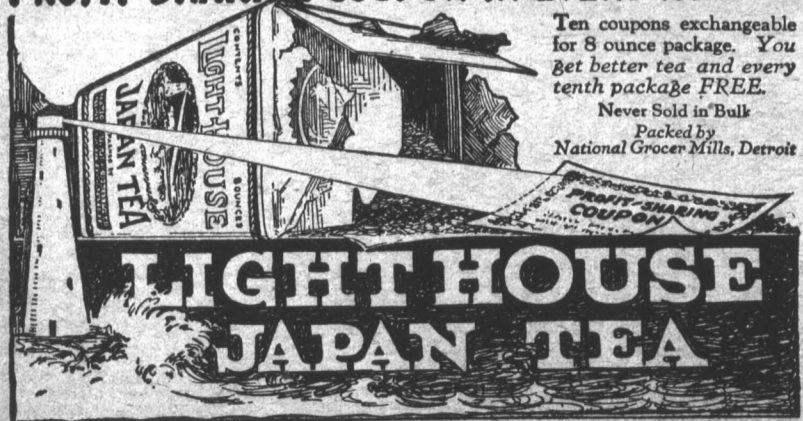


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Mention The Michigan Farmer When to Writing Advertisers

Household Service

Use this Department to Help Solve Your Household Problems. Address all Letters to Household Editor, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

POTATO PANCAKES.

I would like to obtain a recipe for potato pancakes. Will you please furnish me with same?—Mrs. D. R. R.

This is a good recipe for making potato pancakes: Four good-sized potatoes, one tablespoon butter, one teaspoon salt, yolks of four eggs, four tablespoons bread crumbs, one tablespoon flour, two teaspoons sugar, eight almonds, blanched, ground or chopped.

Boil and mash potatoes, add butter, salt, sugar, almonds and the yolks of eggs beaten well. Mix with enough milk or water to make batter and fry on griddle. The almonds may be omitted if not at hand.

MARKETING CANNED PRODUCTS.

I am a farm woman and would like to put a chop pickle on the market. Have read how other women did well in similar ways. Now, what would I have to do about my label? Would I have to get a permit to sell my product?—Mrs. O. B. T.

The state of Michigan in its laws Act No. 411 Public Acts 1919, an act to regulate the business of canning and preserving, Section 1 states all people, firms, corporations and associations are prohibited from engaging in the business of canning or preserving fruits and vegetables for sale without first having been licensed to do so by the commissioner of agriculture of the state of Michigan.

Sec. 2-13 additional \$25 is the annual fee, etc.

However, on a small scale among

a few neighbors and friends you can start, I think, without a state license, the same as a woman sells her butter to weekly customers. Many folks sell canned goods in a small way without a license. On a large scale I would consult the commissioner of agriculture first.

CAN YOU REFINISH A MIRROR?

Please send me a recipe for refinishing a mirror.—J. F. S.

Would it be possible for one of our readers to furnish J. F. S. with this information?—Eds.

PREPARING BERRIES FOR BEADS.

Could you send me a process of how to prepare these berries, I enclose, to wear as beads?—M. S.

The berries you sent us were very badly crushed, but I believe they belong to the variety commonly known as deadly night shade. They are very attractive in color, but are poison when taken internally. I would not advise them being made into beads for general wear.

These berries are sometimes used as beads for portiers and heavy draperies. When used as same, they go through a slow drying process similar to that used in making dried apples. If a little care is exerted while drying, they retain the majority of their original vivid color. It is better to string them on a rather coarse thread before drying, so that a center opening may be well formed.



SEVEN CENTS WORTH OF HEALTH, PLEASE.

MICHIGAN does very well in supervising the health of her citizens. She appropriates nearly seven cents (6.8 cents to be exact) for each man, woman and child, the money to be expended through the Michigan Department of Health, under the direction of Commissioner Richard M. Olin, M.D., whose office is at Lansing. Seven cents is not a niggardly appropriation. It is far better than the average allowance made by sister states and it totaled \$279,603 last year. Your interest lies in knowing what is done with it and whether you get value received.

It is quite impossible to express the value of health work in mere dollars and cents. It is fair, however, to quote this illustration given by Dr. Olin. Since January 1 of this year one Michigan town has wasted \$37,800 on a totally unnecessary typhoid epidemic. The money was expended as follows:

Sixty-seven cases of typhoid fever, each costing \$400 in time lost from work, physician's bills and nurses' bills, \$26,800; two deaths, each life valued at \$5,000, \$10,000; typhoid inoculations at expense of city, \$1,000, making a total of \$37,800.

Had the advice of the State Department of Health been sought, and money expended on a proper water supply, the same amount would have given them a permanent plant that would have been a source of pride and an asset to the municipality.

The Michigan Department of Health counts the prevention of disease as its chief aim, but the machinery employed serves many other valuable purposes. It serves to register the birth of your children. I could write a book about

the worth of this little appreciated work. I will content myself with saying that it protects your child in his citizenship, voting and property owning rights and will suggest that if there is any doubt in your mind as to the registration of one of your children you take the matter up with the department of health at once. It attends to quarantine matters, of course, and many are the citizens who think of it only in that connection. But quarantine is one of the very minor functions of the department of health. If you want to try this out and discover whether you personally are getting the value of the seven cents paid for your protection, write to Dr. Olin about some of your very intimate personal matters. Ask how you should feed your baby; how to tell whether your well-water is fit to drink; what you ought to tell your ten-year-old boy about the mysteries of sex; how you may positively prevent your child from getting diphtheria. Try him out on some big matter and see whether you get your money's worth.

PRE-NATAL INFLUENCES.

When a baby is going to be born does it make a great deal of difference what the mother thinks and reads and what kind of people she mixes with? Does it make a difference in the intelligence of the baby?—H. K.

Only indirectly. If the mother follows her thinking and reading up as she brings up her baby, and sees that the child is surrounded through life with things of the same high order, the child will certainly profit greatly. Merely cultivating high things while the child is being carried is an excellent thing and no doubt helpful. To what extent is, so far, purely a matter of theory.

The Cross-Cut

(Continued from page 483).

He reached for his carbide lamp, hooked to a small chink of the hanging wall, and then pulled his hat over his bulging forehead. Carefully he attempted to smooth his straying mustache, and failing, as always, gave up the job.

"I'd be 'appy just to look at it" he announced. "Come on. Let's forget 'oo they are and just be lookers-on."

Fairchild agreed against his will. Out of the shaft they went and on up the hill to where the townspeople again were gathering about the opening of the Silver Queen. A few were going in. Fairchild and 'Arry joined them.

A long walk, stooping most of the way, as the progress was made through the narrow, low-roofed tunnel; then a slight raise which traveled for a fair distance at an easy grade—at last to stop; and there before them, jammed between the rock, was the strike, a great, heavy streaking vein, nearly six feet wide, in which the ore stuck forth in tremendous chunks, embedded in a black background. Harry eyed it studiously.

"You can see the silver sticking out!" he announced at last. "It's wonderful—even if the Rodaines did do it."

A form brushed past them, Blindeye Bozeman, returning from the celebration. Picking up a drill, he studied it with care, finally to lay it aside and reach for a gad, a sort of sharp, pointed prod, with which to tear away the loose matter that he might prepare the way for the biting drive of the drill beneath the five-pound hammer, or single jack. His weak, watery eyes centered on Harry, and he grinned.

"Didn't believe it, huh?" came his query. Harry pawed his mustache.

"I believed it, all right, but anybody likes to look at the United States Mint!"

"You've said it. She's going to be more than that when we get a few portable air compressors in here and start at this thing in earnest with pneumatic drills. What's more, the old man has declared Taylor Bill and me in on it—for a ten per cent bonus. How's that sound to you?"

"Like 'eaven," answered Harry truthfully. "Come on, Boy, let's us get out of 'ere. I'll be getting the blind staggers if I stay much longer."

Fairchild accompanied him wordlessly. It was as though Fate had played a deliberate trick, that it might laugh at him. And as he walked along, he wondered more than ever about the mysterious telegram and the mysterious conversation of the greasy Barnham in Denver. That—as he saw it now—had been only an attempt at another trick. Suppose that he had accepted; suppose that he had signified his willingness to sell his mine and accept the good offices of the "secret friend" to end his difficulties. What would have been the result?

For once a ray of cheer came to him. The Rodaines had known of this strike long before he ever went to that office in Denver. They had waited long enough to have their assays made and had completed their first shipment to the smelter. There was no necessity that they buy the Blue Poppy mine. Therefore, was it simply another trick to break him, to lead him up to a point of high expectations, then, with a laugh at his disappointment, throw him down again? His shoulders straightened as they reached the outside air, and he moved close to Harry as he told him his conjectures. The Cornishman bobbed his head.

"I never thought of it that way!" he

agreed. "But it could explain a lot of things. They're working on our—what-you-call-it?"

"Psychological resistance." "That's it. Psych—that's it. They want to beat us and they don't care 'ow. It 'urts a person to be disappointed. That's it. I alwyes said you 'ad a good 'ead on you! That's it. Let's go back to the Blue Poppy."

Back they went, once more to descend the shaft, once more to follow the trail along toward the opening of the stope. And there, where loose earth covered the place where a skeleton once had rested, Fairchild took off his coat and rolled up his sleeves. "Harry," he said, with a new determination, "this vein doesn't look like much, and the mine looks worse. From the viewpoint we've got now of the Rodaine plans, there may not be a cent in it. But if you're game, I'm game, and we'll work the thing until it breaks us."

"You've said it. If we 'it anything, fine and well—if we can turn out five thousand dollars' worth of stuff before the trial comes up, then we can sell hit under the direction of the court, turn over that money for a cash bond, and get the deeds back. If we can't, and the mine peters out, then we ain't lost anything but a lot of 'opes and time. But 'ere goes. We'll double-jack. I've got a big 'ammer 'ere. You 'old the drill for awhile and turn it, while I sling th' sledge. Then you take th' 'ammer and Lor' 'ave mercy on my 'ands-if you miss."

Fairchild obeyed. They began the drilling of the first indentation into the six-inch vein which lay before them. Hour after hour they worked, changing positions, sending hole after hole into the narrow discoloration which showed their only prospect of returns for the investments which they had put into the mine. Then, as the afternoon grew late, Harry disappeared far down the drift to return with a handful of greasy, candle-like things, wrapped in waxed paper.

"I knew that dynamite of yours couldn't be shipped in time, so I bought a little up 'ere" he explained, as he cut one of the sticks in two with a pocketknife and laid the pieces to one side. Then out came a coil of fuse, to be cut to its regular lengths and inserted in the copper-covered caps of fulminate of mercury, Harry showing his contempt for the dangerous things by crimping them about the fuse with his teeth, while Fairchild, sitting on a small pile of muck near by, begged for caution. But Harry only grinned behind his big mustache and went on.

Out came his pocketknife again as he slit the waxed paper of the gelatinous sticks, then inserted the cap in the dynamite. One after another the charges were shoved into the holes, Harry tamping them into place with a steel rod, instead of with the usual wooden affair, his mustache brushing his shoulder as he turned to explain the virtues of dynamite when handled by an expert.

"It's all in the wye you do it," he announced. "If you don't strike fire with a steel rod, it's fine."

"But if you do?" "Oh, then!" Harry laughed. "Then it's flowers and a funeral—after they have finished picking you up."

One after another he pressed the dynamite charges tight into the drill holes and tamped them with muck wrapped in a newspaper that he dragged from his hip pocket. Then he lit the fuses from his lamp and stood a second in assurance that they all were sputtering.

(Continued next week.)



More Cooking—Less Fuel

THE Hot-All-Over Top—a special feature of the Tappan-Joy Range—makes possible more cooking with less fuel.

The heat is forced to circulate evenly under all six lids—is all cooking heat—none is wasted.

The sliding Damper gives absolute control of the oven temperature. It enables you to regulate the flow of heat around the big, roomy oven, conserving fuel and insuring perfect baking results.

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Have the Tappan Agent near you demonstrate the better-cooking features of the Tappan-Joy ranges. If you don't know his name write us.

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Will be sent to you upon receipt of this ad. and 10c by Sterno Corp., 9 East 37th Street, New York. Dept. F.

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Be Comfortable—wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Never on sale in stores as every appliance is made to order, the proper size and shape of Air Cushion depending on the nature of each case.

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FOR SALE, 7,200 egg Candee Incubator. Good condition, \$800. TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Mich

Our Boys' and Girls' Page

At the National Dairy Show

Our Boys Win Their Share of Prizes

By Nevels Pearson,
Assistant State Club Leader

THE Michigan Boys' Club Dairy Judging Team won its share of the medals in the junior dairy judging contest held at the National Dairy Show at St. Paul, Minn., October 7. There were fourteen state teams competing. Maryland won first place; Ohio, second, and South Dakota, third. The Michigan team was composed of Donald Kleine, of Genesee county; Heath Holden, of Oakland county, and Theodore Knopf, of Lenawee county. Donald Kleine was fifth high individual in judging all breeds. The Michigan team made the highest score in judging Holsteins, Heath Holden was high-scoring individual on Holsteins, and Donald Kleine was fourth individual on this class. Theodore Knopf was fifth high individual in judging Jerseys.

These boys were selected in a Boys' Club Dairy Judging Contest held at the Michigan State Fair in September. The State Fair paid their expenses to the dairy show. Previous to leaving for the show, they were given four days' training at the Michigan Agricultural College.

Michigan also entered a team in the demonstration contests of dairy products and subjects relating to dairying. The Michigan team, composed of Ver-

land Ransom, of Eaton county, and Theodore Knopf, of Lenawee county, won fourth place on "The Fitting and Showing of a Dairy Animal." Verland Ransom, of Michigan, was the second highest scoring individual. There were fourteen teams representing twelve states. All of these teams were the winning demonstration teams of their respective states. First place was won by an Illinois team on the selection, feeding, fitting and showing of a dairy animal. The Illinois team made a score of 945 while Michigan made a score of ninety-two. The competition was very keen as indicated by the closeness of the score of the high team and the fourth team. The judge, Mr. O. H. Benson, of Springfield, Mass., remarked particularly about the team work and the skill of the Michigan team. He also remarked about the little stockman's tool chest which was made and given to the team by the Rikerd Lumber Company, of Lansing.

Mr. R. W. Tenny, county agricultural agent in Eaton county, trained Verland Ransom, and Miss Marjorie Place, county club agent in Lenawee county, trained Theodore Knopf. These boys were the two high-scoring individuals in a fitting and showing contest at the State Fair.



Michigan Demonstrating Team Which Won Fourth Place at the National Dairy Show. Theodore Knopf, of Blissfield, is at the Left, and Verland Ransom, of Charlotte, at the Right.

Our Letter Box

THIS letter box will be where the boys and girls can express their views, tell of themselves and things about the farm, or ask advice. The most interesting letters each week will appear here. Address your letters to me.—Uncle Frank.

Dear Uncle Frank:

May I join The Happy Boys' and Girls' Corner, too? I live on a 200-acre farm. We have six cows, four horses, two mules, about 150 chickens and about ninety turkeys. We live near a lake. My, but it's fun to go swimming! We live on a main traveled road.

For pets I have one old cat, one little kitten, three chickens, and one pig. The pig is nearly six months old. Every day since it was born I have lifted it up. It is sure getting heavy now.

I am in the ninth grade. I have blue eyes and dark hair. I am thirteen years old and my birthday is September 14. If any other boy's or girl's birthday is then, I would be glad to hear from them.

I will close my chatter now, hoping to be a winner. Your Bellaire Niece, Iva Crandall, Bellaire, Mich.

"You are as welcome as the flowers in May." Yes, it is nice to go swimming but not at this time of the year. In a short time you will undoubtedly need a lift when you lift that pig.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have been reading the Boys' and

Girls' page in the Michigan Farmer for some time, but this is the first time I have ever written you.

I am a Boy Scout of the second class but I will soon be a first-class as I have passed ten of the twelve first-class tests. I would like to exchange letters with anyone who is interested in the Boy Scouts.

I like all kinds of sports, including reading; if reading can be called a sport. My favorite sport is foot-ball, even though it is rough. I don't want to be called a "sissy" because I called foot-ball rough, because it is. Hopefully yours in regard to rebus, Frank W. Willett, Walkerville, Mich., R. 2.

It looks as if you are a good scout, Frank. Foot-ball isn't exactly a ladies' game, but it is good stuff for those who are built to stand it. I was on a team once which made the clean record of losing every game in the season. Even though you lost out in the rebus contest I hope you will continue the "Hopefully yours" attitude.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I wrote once before but did not see my letter in print so will try again. I am fourteen years old and a sopho-

more in high school. The school which my brother and I attend is about three miles from here and we ride bicycles. The most fun is when we are going to and from school.

I live on a large farm and like it pretty well, but would like it better if the farmers would get the share of profits which they deserve. However, I choose the farm before the city under all circumstances. We have seventeen horses, five of which are colts. We also have horses, cattle, sheep and for pets a dog, cats, rabbits and two lambs. I have a sheep of my own and have the money from the wool and lambs every year.

My letter is getting long and tomorrow we have "silo fillers" so that means a busy day for mother and I. A would-be niece, Bernice Sheffield, Richland, Mich.

Yes, there are some things that are not ideal about farming, but a life nowhere is all honey and pie. We need clouds to help us in our appreciation of the sunshine. Please leave off that "would-be" next time you write.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am ten years old and in the seventh grade. We live on a 130-acre



Michigan Boys' Judging Team. Bottom Row, Left to Right: Heath Holden, Miford; Theodore Knopf, Blissfield; Donald Kleine, Grand Blanc. Top Row, Nevels Pearson, Assistant State Club Leader, and Henry Latson, Ann Arbor.

farm, so my little brothers and I have plenty of room to grow in. We have been enjoying the nutting season and have gathered two bags of hickory nuts from one tree, and still have three more hickory trees to gather from. We have three bags of walnuts, so I guess we'll go "nutty" this winter.

We each have a sheep and daddy will keep them and give us two in four years, etc. We have a very fine colt, "Don," who is a regular mischief. The other day he took hold of our tent and shook it until it fell down.

The farm is interesting to me, because I lived in Detroit until two years ago. My nine-year-old brother, Durward, is a regular farmer. He spring-toothed three acres with a three-horse team after school tonight.

As this letter is getting too long, I will say good-night. Your niece, Marian E. Noh, Corunna, Mich., R. 1.

It looks as if you would have some nuts to crack besides those which appear in this department. Your brother is doing well for a nine-year-old boy.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Well, at last I have started this letter. It seems that I never could get started. I'll just tell you my reasons. Busy, busier, busiest. That explains it. This is my first experience writing to you, and I am starting with answering the question in your Read-and-Win Contest.

I am fifteen years old, weigh 103 pounds, am sixty-two inches tall, have brown eyes and brown curly hair.

I have a small horse I often ride, and when I do ride I generally go to the back of our farm where there is a river. The land is very hilly and some of the hills are real steep, too. I just love to go back there and ride up and down those hills. Seems like going over the mountains.

Some of the girls around here, after school is out, saddle their horses and go and get some other girl and spend the rest of the afternoon in riding. Also the boys do this. Don't you envy them? Maybe you are not as fond of riding as I.

Next time I will tell you about our auto trips this summer. But for this time I will say adieu. Pauline Huffman, Shepherd, Mich.

I bet you get a lot of fun out of your imaginary mountain riding. Imagination is a big factor in the enjoyment of life. I do envy you those horseback rides.

ABOUT THINKING.

BY UNCLE FRANK.

I HAVE been receiving many letters lately and I appreciate them very much. These letters tell me all about the writers and their pets so I can imagine how my pals look and what they are doing during their spare hours.

I would also like to know what my pals think, so I would be greatly pleased if you would tell me what you think about school, farm life and other things, and why you think as you do. So, when you write tell me what you have in your "think tank" and, as I have things arranged so I can answer more letters than I could before, I will be glad to tell you what I think about what you think, if you want me to.

It makes me scratch my head to think of something new and good for our contests. On that account I would greatly appreciate some contest suggestions from you. Tell me of the kind of contest you would like to see in our columns, and perhaps I can use your suggestion. I have used quite a few such suggestions already.

GOOD AD. READERS.

MANY girls and boys were good ad. readers, because they had their answers correct, but lost out because the arrangements of their papers were not orderly so they could be easy to read. There are three things which should be considered in these Read-and-Win Contests: Correct answers, conciseness and a neat and easy reading arrangement of the paper.

The following young folks fulfilled these requirements to the greatest extent:

Pencil Box:

- Louise Wilbur, of St. Johns, Mich., R. 1.
 - Irene Hutton, Fostoria, Mich., B. 75.
- Clutch Pencil:
- Gertrude Verdon, of Samaria, Mich., R. 1.
 - Alfred J. Handy, Berrien Springs, Mich., R. 2.

Mary A. Murphy, of Warren, Mich., R. 1.

Map:

- Maydah A. Neddermeyer, Fair Haven, Mich.
- Miss Harriet Hall, Burr Oak, Mich., R. 2.
- Doris E. Wells, Marne, Mich., R. 1.
- John O. Roberts, of Breckenridge, Mich., R. 2.
- Leora Woods, Marine City, Mich.

ZPLEZU

letlti prdos fo trwae,
tlielt nasrgi fo adsn,
kaem a ytgmiH caeno
dan a pyhpa dnla.

No, I think you've guessed wrong. It is not a foreign language, but just a new brain teaser suggested by one of my pals. It's plain English mixed up a little, and when you get it straightened out it makes a nice little verse. Put on your thinking cap and see what you can do.

The regular prizes of two pencil boxes, three clutch pencils, and five world maps will be distributed to the ten who send in the verse most correctly and neatly written. This contest closes November 9.

Address all letters to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

CORRECT CONTEST ANSWERS.

THE following are the correct answers to the Ad. Contest which appeared October 21:

1. Clothcraft 5130 Serge—Page 426.
2. The wind—Page 421.
3. Prudential Nursery Company Stock—Page 421.
4. Thirty-seven cents—Page 432.
5. The National Refining Corp.—Page 413.
6. Keystone Steel & Wire Company—Page 434.
7. Coleman Quick-Lite—Page 431.
8. Snag Proof Short Boot—Page 115.
9. Jersey Cattle—Page 436.
10. Lily White flour—Page 430.

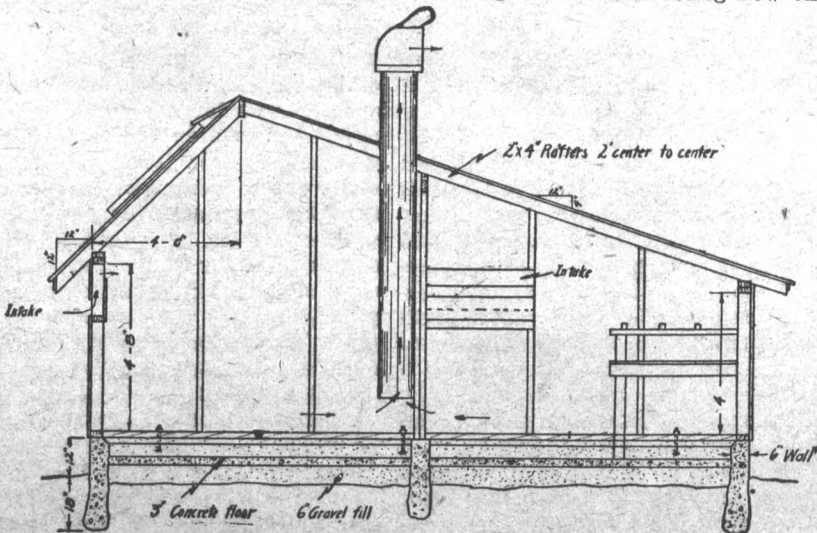
Poultry House Essentials

(Continued from page 467).

the soil is heavy and low. Both surface and soil moisture should be excluded in maintaining proper conditions. By elevating the floor from twelve to fifteen inches above the ground level it is impossible for surface moisture to dampen the litter and create colds, rheumatism or various troubles that occur where dry conditions do not prevail. While cinders make an excellent insulation material in preventing capillary moisture from being attracted to the surface of the cement floor, almost perfect conditions can be provided by using two-ply of tar paper between the rough coat of cement and finish coat. This prevents any possibility of soil moisture from gaining entrance to the building. The

poultry-house should be located, if possible, on a sandy ridge with a south slope. The building should face the south or southeast so that a maximum amount of sunlight will penetrate the building at all times. The house may be constructed of lumber or tile with equally satisfactory results. A concrete building is not entirely satisfactory owing to the fact that it is inclined to be damp, during the fall and winter months. For this reason it is difficult to maintain a healthy condition among the poultry flock.

The Poultry Department at M. A. C. would be very glad to furnish plans without charge to all those who are interested in remodeling their old buildings or in constructing new ones.



Cross Section of the Foreman Type House.

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Our enormous foreign market with our own direct branches enables us to pay you MORE CASH. Ship to us for TOP PRICES. Fair, liberal assortment always by expert graders assures you big returns. Remember—nothing is deducted—we pay all shipping expense—charge no commission and send your money same day furs are received.

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Write for booklet. Tells how to get most money for furs. Also price list, market report and shipping tags all sent free. Write at once—NOW.

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Detroit, Mich.

Send me your booklet, price list, market news and tags—all free.

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Eggs! Eggs!
All Winter!

13 Eggs a Day from 15 Hens. Miss Wright Tells How.

"Late in October, our 15 old hens were not laying at all. I started giving them Don Sung, and for ten days they still didn't lay. But on the eleventh day, they laid 13 eggs, and it is wonderful what Don Sung has done for our egg basket through the fall, winter and spring. There never was another tonic like Don Sung."—Miss Dama Wright, Verona, Ore.

A \$1 package of Don Sung lasts 15 hens 90 days. The extra eggs for just a few days paid Miss Wright for her Don Sung. The rest was clear profit.

You may not believe that hens can lay well all winter. Neither did Miss Wright until she accepted our offer. It's open to you—here it is:

Give Don Sung to 15 hens. Then watch results for 30 days. If it doesn't show you a big increase in eggs, if it doesn't pay for itself and pay you a good profit besides, tell us and your money will be promptly refunded.

Don Sung (Chinese for egg laying) acts directly on the egg-laying organs, and is beneficial in every way. It makes hens healthy and happy. They scratch and sing. Pullets develop earlier. The whole flock lays regularly in any season, in any weather, when eggs are scarce and high.

Can you afford to ignore the wonderful reports you are hearing from Don Sung users everywhere? Why not let us show you the same results, with your own flock? Don Sung is no trouble to use. It costs nothing to try. All we ask is a chance to prove our claims, entirely at our risk. Get Don Sung from your local dealer, or send 50 cents for package by mail prepaid (large size, \$1, holds three times as much).

Burrell-Dugger Co., 424 Columbia Bldg. Indianapolis, Ind.

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that puts the dollars in the shippers' pockets. That's the main reason why

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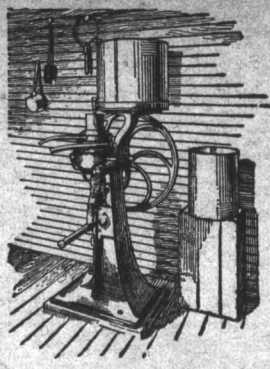
never has any trouble holding old shippers. No bluffing. No Ridiculous Promises.

Simply a square deal to shippers throughout the United States, Canada and Alaska since 1899. Who offers more and keeps his promise?

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"I'll tell you why my family and friends always praise my coffee—I buy Lighthouse in the round tin can. That's the simple secret of coffee success."

Roasted and packed by National Grocer Co. Mills, Detroit.

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"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade and Costs Really Nothing. Read!

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade to bring you top prices. "Dandelion Butter Color" costs nothing because each ounce used adds ounce of weight to butter. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Purely vegetable, harmless, meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless.

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Write for chart No. C-29, "How to Feed Calves," giving important authoritative information for farmers. Sent you FREE.
BLATCHFORD CALF MEAL CO.
In business over 122 years
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Dairy Farming

"Best Ever" Dairy Show

By J. H. Frandsen

BIGGER and better than ever before," was the verdict of the Michigan spectators at the National Dairy Show held in the Twin Cities, Minnesota, last month. It surpassed all its predecessors in the number of outstanding new features which widened its scope and made it a show of vital interest to the average farm family.

Chief among the new features was the grade cattle exhibit of 350 head, just common cows that by careful breeding and feeding had been made to produce many times as much as the ordinary scrub cow.

The splendid exhibit of dairy stock from the boys' and girls' club work; the larger number of contestants in both the junior and collegiate judging contest; the better exhibits of cow-testing association work; a national poultry exposition with two thousand birds selected from the best pens of America; and most important of all, the magnificent \$32,000 exhibit, "Healthland" linking up the whole immense dairy industry as never before with the health and welfare of human beings—were other outstanding features of the 1922 show.

The backbone of the show of course, was the magnificent display of fine pure-bred dairy cattle. There were one thousand head of the prize-winning Ayrshires, Holsteins, Jerseys, Guernseys and Brown Swiss gathered from all parts of the United States and Canada.

The million dollar dairy machinery display was exceptionally complete and represented the latest and best in modern dairy equipment from milk pails and test tubes, to glass-lined steel milk tank cars.

Seventeen national farm and dairy conventions held sessions during the show, providing opportunity for those in attendance to profit by the success of their associates in dairy work.

The best evidence that the National Dairy Show has finally struck its right gait is the fact that this year real dairy farmers came by the thousands

COW-TESTING WORTH WHILE.

HERE is the record of one association. The first year the cows tested in this association averaged 251.9 pounds of butter-fat and 5,074 pounds of milk. The average return for each dollar of feed cost was \$2.68. The second year the average production increased to 290 pounds of butter-fat and 5,610 pounds of milk. The return for each dollar invested in feed went up to \$2.88. The increase of output per cow amounted to 534 pounds of milk and thirty-nine pounds of butter-fat. The additional twenty cents profit on every dollar invested in feed meant an increase of \$9.98 net profit per cow over the preceding year.

and the interest and study that they gave the exhibits forecasts better and more profitable dairying on thousands of farms in the midwest not previously touched by this show.

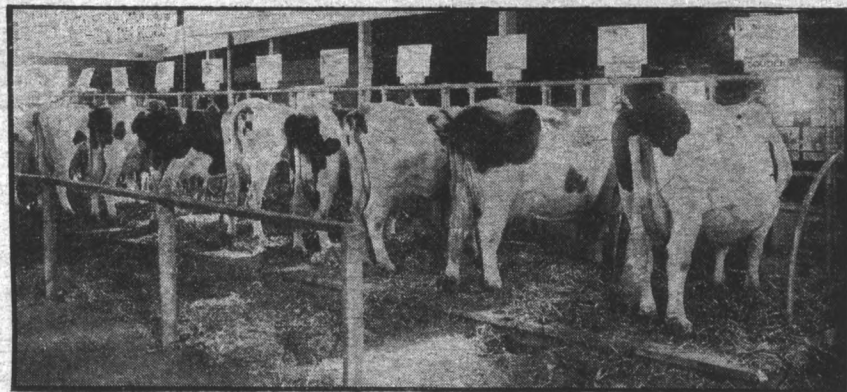
Show Ring Winners.

Holsteins.—Mr. J. B. Irwin, of Minnesota, carried away the grand champion prize in the bull classes with Dutchland Aaggie Prince 2nd. McGhee Brothers, of Brockville, Ontario, annexed the same honors in the cow class with their splendid cow Aaggie

Sylvia. Show ring admirers are quite agreed that seldom has there been a more perfect Holstein cow in the ring.

Ayrshires.—Mr. Adam Seitz, of Waukesha, Wisconsin, was back in the show ring about as strong as ever and he had but little difficulty in winning the grand champion prize on his recently imported bull, Howie's King of Hearts. In the cow class Carston Bridesmaid Imported, owned by Mrs. John Gilbert Winant, was a rather easy winner of the highest award.

Guernseys.—It happens occasionally that an exhibitor of a single animal will win a place in one class, but it is seldom that such an exhibitor ever gets much farther. However, Tarr Brothers, of New Auburn, Wisconsin, who I understand have only one pure-bred animal in their herd, succeeded this year in wresting the grand cham-



This Was the First Time in the History of the National Dairy Show that an Exhibit of Grade Cattle Was Put On.

ampionship honors away from their many veteran competitors. Their splendid bull, Boss of Koshkonong Place, was so outstanding in his class that nearly all conceded him this honor. In the cow class W. W. Marsh, of Waterloo, Iowa, secured grand championship honors on Jeanette of the Prairie 2nd.

Jerseys.—Jasmine's Pretty Fanny, owned by Twin Oaks Farm, Morristown, New Jersey, was declared grand champion cow in the Jersey class, and Fern's Waxford Noble, from the same farm was pronounced grand champion bull.

Brown Swiss.—Some idea of the close placings in this breed may be obtained from the fact that it took three judges many hours of deliberation to decide some of the places in the Brown Swiss class. Hull Brothers Company, of Painesville, Ohio, were awarded grand championship honors on Swiss Valley Girl 7th. Marshall & Sons captured highest honors in the bull class with Nellie's Stasis.

Alpena County Exhibit.

But few exhibits at the Dairy Show attracted more attention than the one put on by the Leer Guernsey Breeders' Association of Alpena County, Michigan. Perhaps most Michigan folks are familiar with the story of how this Guernsey Bull Association was formed in 1909, one of the first in the United States. Although they used no pure-bred Guernsey cows, by careful selection, breeding and feeding the graded-up Guernsey crosses show an increase of one hundred pounds of butter-fat a year over native jack-pine cows. The importance of pure-bred sires is an established fact and today many other communities are doing what Leer has done. As a result better and more prosperous communities have been built and happiness brought to the

farmer who once despaired because original cows were hopeless.

U. S. Department of Agriculture Exhibit.

Particularly attractive and distinctly educational in its nature was the exhibit put on by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. There were numerous booths pictorially illustrating how the dairy cow can lead to greater economic efficiency, how this in turn leads to more prosperous farms, and better homes and family life. Other booths carried statistics and illustrations to prove the great need for health work among children—country children especially. Regular weighing and measuring of children at school awakens their interest in health and food habits.

Still other booths taught the fundamental lessons of efficiency in dairying by pointing out how to "feed," "cull," and "breed" better dairy cows through the agency of bull associations and cow-testing work. One booth revealed the fact that in a herd of ninety-one dairy cows on which the government had records, the farmer received an income of only sixty-four cents per head in excess of feed costs, or a total of \$38.24 for the ninety-one cows. On another farm where good breeding, feeding and culling prevail-

ed, the income for each cow was more than \$74 above feed cost. In other words, one cow in this herd gave a larger profit above feed costs than the ninety-one cows in the untested herd.

One booth showed Uncle Sam with his little piece of cheese—only 3.7 pounds a year as the "Slighted Guest at the World's Cheese Banquet." If he only ate as much as the Englishmen, the German, the Dutchman, the Frenchman or the Dane, and only half as much as the Swiss, our dairy farmers would have to produce nine billion pounds more milk per year to supply the market than they are doing now. Does this look like over-production? Under-consumption, we should say, especially after seeing the disgusted look on Uncle Sam's face and knowing that he really has a taste for cheese which can easily be developed by giving him good cheese. It will add much to his well-being.

Grade Cow Exhibit.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, in their exhibit emphasized the importance of using a pure-bred bull in grading up the herd. A series of breeding and production records showed that daughters of scrub cows sired by pure-bred bulls increased the production over their scrub dams eighty-three per cent for milk and fifty-eight per cent for butter, while grand-daughters of these original scrubs sired by pure-bred bulls increased the milk production over their grand-dams 180 per cent and the butter-fat production 128 per cent. Obviously it pays to use a pure-bred bull.

Healthland is Wonderland.

No report of the dairy show would be complete without a description of "Healthland." This \$32,000 exhibit put on by the National Dairy Council, in cooperation with ten other national organizations of Child Welfare, chief



Important Memo—

On the way home to-night must get some

HEMMETER'S CHAMPION CIGARS

A truly satisfying smoke—just good old ripe tobacco. Without blending or artificial flavoring—

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Men's All Wool Sport Coats, All Sizes, Black, Navy, Heather Mixtures, Brown, Gray-Oxford, \$2.98

- Ladies' Sport Coat Tuxedo-Collar and Belt, All sizes... \$4.25
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- All Wool Auto Robes, 54x72"..... \$3.40
- All Wool Auto Robes, extra size, 54x84" \$4.00

Money back if dissatisfied. Send money order by mail. NATIONAL KNIT FABRICS CO. Dept. 10, Leighton, Pa.

For CUTS And WOUNDS ON MAN OR BEAST. Does Not Blister. **CORONA WOOL FAT COMPOUND**. For sale at Drug Stores, Hardware and Shoeing Shops, or mailed by us. If you have never tried it send for FREE SAMPLE. THE CORONA MFG. CO. Dept. 12 KENTON, OHIO

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.

RHODES DOUBLE CUT PRUNING SHEAR Cuts from both sides of limb and does not bruise the bark. Made in all STYLES & SIZES. All shears delivered free to your door. Send for circular and prices. **RHODES MANUFACTURING CO.** 305 Division Ave. GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

among them The Child Health Organization of America, was a magnificent spectacle, a veritable wonderland calculated to arouse interest in child health. This wonderland consisted of various villages reached via the Healthland Express, a real steam propelled train, on which the boys and girls were given free rides. There were castles to visit and hills to climb and bridges to cross, and at every turn signs told the story of health. Healthlands, while designed especially to interest boys and girls in the use proper foods and exercise, effectively illustrated the relation of the dairy industry to the health of the nation.

The attendance at this year's show exceeded that of any dairy show held in the midwest.

WEST MICHIGAN HOLSTEIN SALE.

THE annual October sale of the West Michigan Holstein Breeders' Association took place last week at the fair grounds at Grand Rapids. The consignors were well pleased with the work of Col. C. M. Hess, who was assisted in the box by R. A. Backus, with W. R. Harper acting as sales manager.

Like all other sales this year the prices did not average high. Sixty-seven head were sold for a total of \$7,611. Thirty head of cows brought an average of \$130.67. Twelve yearlings averaged \$88.75. Sixteen calves averaged \$52. Five bulls, one year old or over, averaged \$234, and four bull calves \$115. Two sires tied for top money in this sale. One of these was a yearling bred by H. E. Rising, of Woodland, and purchased by A. D. Miller of the same place for \$350. The other was a six-month-old calf out of a thirty-pound cow and sired by Bull Run Dora Veeman. The calf, which also sold for \$350, was consigned by M. Ossewarde, of Ada, and bought by Marvin F. Leach, of Greenville.

Other consignees were Cutler Farms, Wayland; J. B. Gargett, Elm Hall; Edward F. Heft, Sparta; H. L. Smith, Shiloh; W. R. Harper & Sons, Middleville; Clinton Jones, Bradley; O. F. Fischer, Caledonia; F. B. Howard, Ionia; Arthur Clarke & Son, of Alto; Henry Scholten, Holland; G. C. Allen, Grand Rapids; R. M. & F. Spencer, Caledonia; David Falconer, Stockville; C. Boven, Holland; H. M. Willard & Sons, Grand Rapids; Newton Brothers, Freeport; H. H. Barnum, of Woodland; L. J. Mathews, Hastings; Lewis F. Rush, Clarksville.

WASHTENAW COUNTY HOLSTEIN SALE.

THE fifth annual consignment sale of Holstein cattle by Washtenaw breeders was held recently at the established county fair grounds at Ann Arbor. Sixty-eight animals were sold by Colonel Perry, of Ohio, with R. A. Backus, of New York, in the box and Colonel Schrader in the ring.

Forty-five cows brought a total of \$5,695, or an average of \$126.55. Thirteen heifer calves were sold for \$882.50, making the average \$67.88. The remaining ten were calves, the average for which was \$66.50. The highest price paid for any one animal was \$270 for Huron Hill Pontiac Johanna, a seven-year-old cow, consigned by A. A. Snyder, of Belleville.

The consignees were Wm. A. Austin, Saline; Bazley Stock Farm, Ypsilanti; G. M. Berkington, Ypsilanti; R. G. Bird & Son, Ypsilanti; O. J. Feldkamp, Saline; W. B. Hatch, Ypsilanti; Huron Hill Farm, Belleville; Elmer D. Riggs, Belleville; I. H. Riggs, Belleville; Nelson L. Rogers, Belleville; Romulus Holstein Breeders, Romulus; F. L. Stautz, Manchester; Arthur Sweet, Ypsilanti; D. B. Thompson, Salem; R. B. Waltrous, Chelsea, and Claude H. Wright, Ypsilanti.

Colonial Special Farmers Salt
The soft, porous flakes of Colonial Special Farmers Salt dissolve three times as fast as ordinary salt.

Ordinary Salt
The crystals or flakes of ordinary salt are hard and slow dissolving.

Salt that cures perfectly is best for all farm uses
New proof that instantly dissolving salt is needed on every farm

Salt that goes right to the heart of the meat and gives the whole piece the same wonderful flavor, holds the natural color and tender firmness, must be the best for all uses on the farm.

The soft, porous flakes of Colonial Special Farmers Salt dissolve instantly and completely. Wherever it is used, better flavor, and better results are gotten and with less salt.

Use it for cooking and baking
Colonial Special Farmers Salt is just pure salt, and its light, fluffy, porous flakes, keep it from lumping like ordinary salt. Best for cooking, baking, meat curing, butter making and table use. Insist on getting the genuine at your dealer's. Interesting free booklet sent on request.

Put up in 70-lb. bags of lined material that makes fine towel-ing.

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For Stock Salt, Use Colonial Block Salt—Smooth—Hard—Lasting—Won't Chip
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have great durability—many customers report 15 and 20 years' service. Guaranteed fire and lightning proof.

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Return if not satisfactory. Costs less, saves repairs, wears longer, fits any size horse perfectly. Made in all styles, back pads, side backers, breechingless, etc. **EASY PAYMENTS**—\$5 after 30 days' trial—balance monthly. Write for catalog, prices, easy terms.

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For Sale 1 Carload Cedar Fence Posts
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POULTRY

Sold PULLETS Out

This space belongs to Simon Harkema and Sons. Breeders of American-English Strain of S. C. W. Leghorns.

Chicks, Pullets and Breeding Cockerels in season. Sold out for season of 1922.

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JUST-RITE LOOK!
Baby Chicks

POSTAGE PAID, 95¢ live arrival guaranteed. MONTH'S FEED FREE with each order 40 Breeds chicks, 4 breeds ducklings, select and exhibition grades. Catalog free, stamps appreciated.

A Hatch Every Week All Year

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We yet have a few hundred Pullets in Leghorns, Barded Rocks, White Wyandottes and Orpingtons. The most of these Pullets are now near laying age and should be put into winter laying quarters soon. If you want a flock of winter layers, write to us now. Also Cockerels, Bronze Turkeys, Toulouse Geese and Pekin Ducks.

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Pullets and Hens

Barron Strain S. C. W. Leghorns and Parks strain B. Rocks. Large pullets starting to lay \$1.75 each. 12 weeks old pullets \$1.25 each. \$115 per 100. Selected S. O. W. Leghorn hens \$1.00 each. \$95 per 100. Good healthy birds no culls or weaklings.

PINE BAY POULTRY FARM, Holland, Mich.

Baby Chicks \$12.00 per 100 and up
Hatching eggs, \$1.50 per setting to \$15.00 per 100. We are listing 17 varieties of pure bred fowls: Chickens, Geese, Ducks & Guinea, also breeding stock. Send for prices and circular. Booking now for early delivery. **CLINTON HATCHERY & POULTRY FARMS,** Wilmington, Ohio.

Additional Poultry Ads. on Page 495

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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Edger of Dalmeny

George Henry

5 Grand Champions 28 FIRSTS

and other prizes. Such was the remarkable performance of our animals at the 1922 Michigan State Fair. What could be better proof of the unvarying quality of our animals or more representative of the ideal for which we have striven? Our success is the natural culmination of our efforts and our reward for years of careful and costly breeding. Ours is symbolic of the best. Mediocrity is not tolerated.

Our success can also be yours. Our young animals are the finest examples of breeding and will do much to improve your herd. Get the blood of the King of Sires EDGAR OF DALMENY into your herd and you will have individuality, distinction and quality. The services of our Grand Champion Stallion. GEORGE HENRY are available.

Your correspondence and inspection are invited. WILDWOOD FARMS ORION, MICHIGAN W. E. SCRIPPS, Prop. SIDNEY SMITH, Supt.

Registered Aberdeen-Angus cattle. Two bulls from eight to eleven months old. One a show bull, large and growthy. Priced reasonable. Inquire of F. J. WILBER, Ohio, Mich.

FOR SALE, Several registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls and heifers of various ages. LANG BROS., Davison, Mich.

Whitney Farms Guernseys

Our 3-year old herd sire, Violet's Cherub of Homestead 62865, will be sold at a sacrifice. An exceptionally good individual sired by Pine Blossom's Cherub, 1st Prize Dairy Cattle Congress and National Dairy Show 1917, a son of Imp. Hayes Cherub 2d, 1st Prize and Grand Champion Dairy Cattle Congress and National Dairy Show 1918-15-16. First \$250 takes him. WHITNEY FARMS, Whitney, Mich.

Registered Guernseys Another crop of calves. Choice bull calves \$75, their breeding and records will please you. J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

For Sale Guernsey Herd Bull 3 yr. old. Sire, Anton's May King sold for \$7,000.00. Dam, Bonnie's Bloom 530 lbs. B. F. Price \$175. Fall bull calves by above sire. Accredited Herd. GILMORE BROTHERS, Camden, Mich.

GUERNSEYS - REGISTERED BULL Calves. Containing blood of world champions. A. R. cows. Federal inspected. HICKS' GUERNSEY FARM, Saginaw, W.S. Mich.

GUERNSEYS

3 fine heifers, 1 bull, all registered, \$400, if sold this month. W. W. BURDICK, Williamston, Mich.

GUERNSEYS pure bred bulls, high grade females, all ages, for sale. J. R. FRANK, Calumet, Mich.

Guernsey Bull ready for light service. Bred heifer. Yearling heifer. Adv. Reg. breeding. Free from disease. G. A. Wigent, Watervliet, Mich.

For sale Registered Guernsey cows. May Rose Breeding also bull calves \$50 each. Registered A. R. dams. JOHN EBELS, R. 2 Holland, Mich.

For Sale 4 Reg. Guernsey heifers, May Rose sire, his 5 nearest dams average 725 lbs. fat, \$125 each. E. A. BLACK, Howard City, Mich.

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Registered Holsteins



Ask us about a Real Bull a Maple Crest or an Ormsby.

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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.

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

For Sale King Segis Breeding Bulls of show type that are out of A. R. O. Dams.

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BULL CALF

8 months old, most all white, straight top line, fine individual. Sire of calf is 29 lb, son of a 30 lb. bull. Sire's dam has 3 A. R. O. daughters, one above 30 lbs. of butter. Dam of calf made 640 lbs. milk and 26 1/4 lbs. butter, best day milk 101 lbs. as a junior, 4 year old. Send for pedigree and price.

W. H. WERNETT & SON, Plymouth, Mich.

Yearling Bull, \$100

Pure bred, registered, federally tested. Dam, a 18 lb. 3 yr. old daughter of King Segis Pontiac, 37 lbs. Good individual, mostly white. Guaranteed healthy. Priced to sell quickly. Pedigree on request. ALBERT G. WADE, White Pigeon, Michigan.

Reg. and high grade Holstein cows and heifers due to freshen this fall, priced reasonable. Bulls all ages priced to sell. B. B. Reavey, Akron, Mich.

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

For Sale a semi-official daughter of Maple Crest Korn. Hengerveld. Federal tested, also a few granddaughters from 1 to 3 yr. old. Terms if wanted. M. L. McLaulin, Redford, Mich.

For Sale Registered Holsteins, heifer and bull calves from seven months to a year. W. C. HOWE EST., Howell, Mich.

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

Registered Jersey Cattle. Some young bulls for sale, ask for pedigree, I would spare a few cows to freshen soon, records kept. Herd accredited. J. L. CARTEK, Lake Odessa, Mich.

For Sale: Jersey bulls ready for service, cows and heifers due to freshen soon. All cows Register of Merit. Accredited herd. SMITH AND PARKER, R. 4, Howell, Mich.

FOR Sale registered Jersey Cows, some due to freshen now, one bull two years old and bull calves. C. H. FRENCH, Marian, Mich.

Lillie Farmstead Jerseys For sale, 12 heifers bred to freshen this fall, 3 bull calves, 6 to 9 mo. old. Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville, Mich.

Jersey Bull Calves 7 mos. to near yearlings strong in St. Lamberts. T. B. tested. H. HALSEY, Homer, Mich.

Jersey Cattle Young stock for sale. Accredited herd. Reese, Mich.

JERSEY Bull ready for service. Federal accredited herd. High production, and show winnings. Choice individual. Price low. C. S. Bassett, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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Do you need a first class herd bull. I have the 2nd prize jr. yearling bull and 2nd prize sr. bull calf awarded at State Fair this fall, for sale. They are good enough to head any herd, also have several choice yearling heifer, all roans, and a few cows to offer. All tested and guaranteed. S. H. PANGBORN & SONS, Bad Axe, Mich.

BIDWELL SHORTHORNS BUY A BULL

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

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Milking Shorthorns priced reasonably. An accredited herd selected for beef and milk. Beland and Beland, Tecumseh, Michigan

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For Sale at Farmer's prices. 5 yearling bulls 8 yearling heifers 10 of the above sired by our \$5200 Repeater bull. We have others not related. This is an opportunity to start in good stock at a moderate price.

ALLEN BROS.

616 So. West St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

HEREFORDS for sale. A few extra good fall calves for sale. RALPH CALHOON, Bronson, Mich.

Polled Herefords, for sale three young bulls and some females. GLEN GOLDEN, Angola, Ind.

For Sale pure bred Hereford stock 1 bull, 3 cows, 2 yearling heifers and 1 calf. DAN SLOWINSKI, Lake Odessa, Mich.

For Sale feeders and stockers several loads all Herefords, each bunch uniform in size and color. Edgar Sedore, Ottumwa, Iowa

FOR SALE

Polled Shorthorn Cows & Heifers in calf and calf by side. Also a few young bulls. Herd headed by Victor Sultan and Royal Nonpareil. We can please you in richly bred cattle with quality at farmers' prices. GEO. E. BURDICK, Mgr. Branch County Farm, Coldwater, Mich.

Central Mich. Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. offer for sale both milk and beef breeding, all ages. Write M. E. MILLER, Sec'y, Greenville, Mich.

Shorthorns for sale. ENTIRE herd just passed State Tuberculosis test. J. A. BARNUM, Union City, Mich.

RICHLAND SHORTHORNS

We are offering two splendid white yearling bulls by Imp. Newton Champion and a few extra good heifers and young cows at very attractive prices. For full particulars write to C. H. PRESCOTT & SON, Herd at Prescott, Mich. Office at Tawas City, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns Bull calves for sale. Also 2 cows. ROSEMARY FARMS, Williamston, Mich.

Clayton Unit Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. Scotch, Scotch Top and Milking Shorthorns for sale all ages. W. J. Hinkley, Sec'y, Flushing, Mich.

Red Poll Cattle both sex Oxford and Tunis Bane, Yorkshire Hogs. E. S. CARR, Homer, Mich.

HOGS

Collinsdale Duroc Farm, Lyons, Mich., R. 1. Greatest Blood Lines in Duroc Hogs

Herd Boars by Great Orion Sensation, Pathfinder, Duration and Great Wonder I Am. Now have for sale three yearling boars by Wolverine Sensation. For sale at all times, sows, gilts or boars registered. Sold under a positive guarantee and worth the money. Write for prices, L. A. BURHANS, OWNER

Woodlawn Farm Duroc Hogs A well kept herd, best of blood lines, with size and breeding qualities, stock of all ages for sale at reasonable prices. W. E. BARTLEY, Alma, Mich.

Reg. Duroc Jersey Swine Spring and Fall Boars of quality Sired by 1921 Mich. Grand Champion and Grandson of Scissors, World's 1917 Gr. Champion.

Spring, Fall and yearling sows of above breeding, open or breeding privilege to the undefeated boar pig at 1922 Fairs, a son of Unique Sensation, World's 1921 Junior Champion. Personal inspection invited. F. HEIMS & SON, Davison, Mich.

Duroc Fall Yearling and spring boars. Some real herd prospects sired by O. C. K. Col. 2nd. All Col. of Sangamo and Diamond Joe. Priced to sell. Fall pigs either sex. Write for description and prices. W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

Wetsview Duroc Bred Sows all sold. Have two spring boars left at a reasonable price. Will book orders for April & May Pigs. ALBERT EBERSOLE, Plymouth, Mich.

Oakwood Farm offers choice gilts of Orion Cherry King and Walt's Top Col. breeding bred to Pathfinder Orion for Ang. and Sept. farrow. RUSH BROS., Romeo, Mich.

Duroc Jerseys We have a choice lot of spring boars ready for service. Will ship on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. J. DROTT, R. 1, Monroe, Mich.

DUROCS of Sensation and Pathfinder blood lines. We guarantee satisfaction. MICHIGANA FARM, Pavilion, Mich.

FOR SALE: 20 extra good spring boars. CARY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, Mich.

Duroc - choice lot spring boars, sired by Great Duration, Brookwater Satisfaction 8th and Greater Orion King. Norris Stock Farm, Casnovia, Mich.

BROOKWATER DUROC JERSEYS Ready for Service Boars Sired by Panama Special 55th and Big Bone Giant Sensation. BROOKWATER FARM, Ann Arbor, Michigan H. W. Mumford, Owner. J. B. Andrews, Lessor.

DUROCS either sex of Orion breeding good quality, spring \$25 to \$35, few yearling gilts at \$40 and Holstein heifers. H. G. KEESLER, Cassopolis, Mich.

Duroc-Jerseys 100 head, all ages, very prolific, big bones, good breeding. Start now and grow pure bred Durocs. Satisfaction or money back. B. E. KIES, Hillsdale, Mich.

Duroc spring boars, gilts, summer and fall pigs for sale. Reasonable prices and satisfaction guaranteed. Jesse Bliss & Son, Henderson, Mich.

DUROC-JERSEYS Do you want a good Pathfinder boar pig? E. D. HEYDENBERK, Wayland, Mich.

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITES

The prize winner kind from the best prize winner bloodlines. Early developers, ready for market at six months old. I have started more breeders on the road to success than any man living. I want to place one hog in each community to advertise my herd. Write for agency and my plan. G. S. BENJAMIN, R. F. D. 10, Portland, Mich.

Chesters We are sold out of Boars. Choice spring pigs. For immediate shipment of spring pigs, write WEBER BROS., Royal Oak, Mich., 10 mi. and Ridge Rds., Phone 408.

Chester Whites We still have some good March boars for sale also fall pigs, both sexes at right prices. F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, Mich.

Big Type Chester Whites. Spring boars and fall boar pigs sired by Hill's Big Buster, 3rd prize yearling at the 1922 State Fair. LUCIAN HILL, Tekonsha, Mich.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS Prize winners, from prize winning stock, for sale at reasonable prices. F. L. Bodimer, Reese, Mich.

Registered O. J. C. Boars J. CARL JEWETT, Mason, Mich.

O. I. C. 50 last spring pigs either sex not a kin. Big, growthy stock, recorded free, 1/2 mile west of Depot, City Phone. OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.

O. I. C. Gilts to farrow in Aug. and Sept. and March boar pigs. CLOVERLEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

POLAND CHINA SALE CIRCUIT.

A SERIES of Poland China hog sales among the breeders of central Michigan has become established as an annual event. Each year sees more satisfactory results than the last. The week beginning October 16 has witnessed the most successful series so far held within the state. It began with the sale of Laughlin, Sherk, Adams & Wood, of Caledonia, October 17, with results as reported last week.

The following day farmers and breeders from far and near gathered at the home of Wesley Hile, near Ionia, where a special effort has been made, not only to breed good hogs, but to breed the best, and breed them better. That the buyers at the ringside appreciated his efforts is evidenced by the report which follows below.

From here the dozen or more breeders who followed the entire circuit, proceeded to the Brewbaker place at Elsie, where W. Brewbaker and his loyal sons have been breeding Poland Chinas for many years. They were among the earliest breeders in the state to own a real 100-pound herd boar. Their herd is widely known and their sales always good.

The last sale, but by no means the least, was that of E. A. Clark, whose well-equipped farm is located north of St. Louis, in one of the very best farming sections of Michigan. Mr. Clark is a comparatively new breeder and this is his first sale. He is satisfied with none but the best and has recently secured some very high-class stock from the foremost herds of Iowa and Missouri. A few of these or their baby pigs were put through the sale ring and it was an occasion for real thrills to see the breeders clamor after these attractions. It was in this sale that the top of the entire circuit was uncovered in a February gilt, that went to W. B. Ramsdell, of Hanover, at \$202.50. Mr. Ramsdell also secured the top in the Hile sale, a yearling gilt at \$174. They were both of the extreme big type and strictly up to date breeding. Auctioneers Wm. Waffle, of Coldwater, and John Hoffman, of Hudson, conducted the sales in a creditable manner. The catalog number, name of buyer and price of those selling for \$30 or over in the last three sales are listed as follows:

Sale of Wesley Hile, of Ionia. Thirty-eight head sold for \$1,601, an average of \$42 each.

- 1 B. Ramsdell, Hanover.....\$174.00
2 Glen Pompey, St. Louis.... 42.50
3 Glen Pompey, St. Louis.... 35.00
4 Armstrong Bros., Fowlerville 52.50
5 H. C. Owen, Ovid..... 40.00
27 R. D. Bancroft, Alto..... 37.00
24 C. T. Sadler, Alto..... 65.00
7 C. T. Sadler, Alto..... 45.00
8 C. T. Sadler, Alto..... 45.00
9 Wm. C. Anderson, Alto.... 35.00
14 Wm. C. Anderson, Alto.... 30.00
10 Earnest Barnard, Ionia.... 33.00
12 Chas. Courtney, Orange... 31.00
13 Dr. Stimson, Eaton Rapids.. 50.00
37 Dr. Stimson, Eaton Rapids.. 50.00
16 Henry Hunter, Vermontville 60.00
17 C. E. Smith, Ovid..... 48.00
18 E. A. Clark, St. Louis..... 34.00
19 E. R. Leonard, St. Louis.... 36.00
25 George Aldrich, Ionia..... 80.00
26 Glen Watling, Woodland... 70.00
28 John McKendry, Ionia..... 40.00
30 E. F. Goodfellow, Ovid.... 50.00
34 Fred Brickley, Ionia..... 32.00
35 Ralph Sherk, Caledonia.... 31.00
36 L. R. Wolverton, Ionia..... 31.00
Extra, Chas. Gates, Ionia... 30.00
36 1/2 F. Lindquist, Lake Odessa 31.00

Sale of W. Brewbaker & Sons, Elsie. Thirty-three head sold for \$1,226, an average of \$37 each.

- 18 Geo. Garner, Esty, W. Va... \$ 76.00
5 R. F. Chamberlain, N. Star 46.00
21 Clinton Peters, St. Johns... 32.00
17 Archie Ward, Breckenridge 55.00
11 Archie Ward, Breckenridge 30.00
26 J. E. Mygrants, St. Johns... 35.00
12 J. E. Mygrants, St. Johns... 38.00
25 H. E. Oven, Ovid 36.00
20 C. S. Langdon, Hubbardston 41.00
10 Harry Parks, Bannister.... 33.00
13 S. L. Robinson, Ovid..... 34.00
7 P. P. Pope, Mt. Pleasant.... 41.00
6 George Alexander, Alto.... 33.00
33 A. D. Gregory, Ionia..... 32.00
3 A. D. Gregory, Ionia..... 40.00
14 A. D. Gregory, Ionia..... 46.00

- 34 W. B. Ramsdell, Hanover... 32.00
 - 4 W. C. Green, Carland..... 35.00
 - 23 Wm. Parker, St. Johns..... 35.00
 - 9 E. A. Clark, St. Louis..... 68.00
 - 8 Arthur Pearce, Elsie..... 50.00
 - 24 R. H. Williams, Ovid..... 30.00
 - 2 Ralph Sherk, Caledonia.... 65.00
- Sale of E. A. Clark, of St. Louis.
Thirty-six head sold for \$1,360.50, an average of \$38 each.
- 1 Wesley Hile, Ionia.....\$105.00
 - 2 Glen Pompey, St. Louis.... 53.00
 - Special, W. B. Ramsdell..... 202.50
 - 4 John Horst 33.00
 - 5 John Horst 33.00
 - 7 Doris Hover, Akron..... 45.00
 - 15 A. D. Gregory, Ionia..... 30.00
 - 16 A. D. Gregory, Ionia..... 34.00
 - 17 A. D. Gregory, Ionia..... 34.00
 - 18 George Cline, Shepherd... 50.00
 - 19 Ralph Sherk, Caledonia.... 36.00
 - 32 Wesley Hile, Ionia..... 47.50
 - 34 A. D. Gregory, Ionia..... 40.00
 - Extra, E. Leonard, St. Louis 38.00
 - Extra, W. B. Ramsdell..... 60.00
 - Extra, Wesley Hile, Ionia... 35.00
 - I. M. Williams, Shepherd... 36.00

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.

Failure to Come in Heat.—I have a cow two years old that came fresh on June 15, since then she has failed to come in heat and, I might add she has not been in good health for the past month. A. F., Port Huron, Mich.—Give her forty drops of fluid extract of nux vomica at a dose three or four times a day. Have you had her tuberculin tested?

Mammitis.—Have a cow that came fresh last June; since then she milked well up to September 24, when one quarter of udder became inflamed, and now she gives very little milk and considerable brown fluid. The udder is hard and cow is growing thin. C. A. W., Clarkston, Mich.—Ask your druggist for iodine ointment and apply it to udder twice a day. Her milk is unfit for use.

Congestion of Udder.—Have a twenty-month-old heifer due to freshen in a few days; her udder is congested. A. F., Stephenson, Mich.—Reduce her food supply, draw off some milk three or four times a day, keep her bowels active and give her some exercise.

Acute Indigestion.—Lately I have lost several calves; they were only sick a few hours, bloat badly, suffer much pain and don't last long. G. S. L., Fenton, Mich.—You fail to mention their age; however, I take it they are young. Careful feeding, keeping them clean, their bowels open, and when they have an attack give from one-half to two drams of aromatic spirits of ammonia in a teacup of cold water every hour until bloat goes down and pain ceases.

Mrs. W. D., Vicksburg, Mich.—Rough milking is a very common cause of cows giving bloody milk, or it may result from injury. Remove the cause is the best remedy.

Chronic Garget.—My twelve-year-old cow has garget, affecting her whole udder; her milk is full of lumps which will not pass through strainer and she gives very little milk. A. E. S., Lake Ann, Mich.—Her milk should not be used and I believe her incurable. When she comes fresh again you are likely to have similar ailment affecting her, as her udder is infected.

Breeding Question.—I have a yearling ram, a twin, the other twin is a female. I am told the male will not breed, is this true? I have twenty ewes which I would like to breed to him, if you believe he will get lambs. C. E. E., Assyria Center, Mich.—The male will get lambs, but the female may not breed.

Worm Fits—Vertigo.—I have a valuable dog eighteen months old that has sick spells. He acts wild, runs, barks, acting as if in pain, but the attack does not last long. A neighbor has a young dog which acts the same way. He does not appear to be sick. H. H., East Jordan, Mich.—Mix equal parts of fluid extract of spigelia and fluid extract of senna together—fast dog for twenty-four hours and give him from fifteen to thirty drops three times a week for two weeks, or less. Notice if he passes many worms; it may not be necessary to give more than one dose.

Tender Feet.—My hound dog has tender feet. Will you tell me how to toughen them? A. N., Marlette, Mich.—Dissolve a teaspoonful of tannic acid in one quart of water and apply to tender feet two or three times a day.

Farewell Lake Farm

Third Annual Sow Sale of Large Type Poland Chinas

Wednesday, Nov. 8, 1922

at the farm located 5 1/2 mi. southeast of Hanover, 3 1/2 mi. northeast of Moscow and 5 mi. northwest of Somerset Center on the south side of Farewell Lake. We will sell 35 head consisting of 14 of the best fall gilts that can be found anywhere. One Junior yearling, 15 spring gilts, 4 spring boars and 1 junior yearling boar. All double treated with Serum and Virus. This offering is sired by W. B.'s. Outpost Stilts, Smooth Wonder and other noted boars. This herd has won more ribbons at the fairs this year than any other herd in the state. They were shown at the Michigan State Fair, Jackson, Grand Rapids, Hillsdale and Angola, Ind. We prefer your presence otherwise bids may be sent to auctioneers. We will assure you that they will be used at the best advantage.

Auctioneers:
Col. Wm. Waffle, Coldwater, Mich.
John Hoffman, Hudson, Mich.
J. I. Post, Hillsdale, Mich.
Free Transportation From Hanover
W. B. RAMSDELL, Prop.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND



Are your horses coughing or running at the nose? If so, give them "Spoon's." A valuable remedy for Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Influenza, Pink Eye and Worms among horses and mules. An occasional dose "tones" them up. Sold at all drug stores.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO. GOSHEN, IND. U.S.A.

HOGS

O. I. C.'s. Spring gilts and service boars for sale. Prices right. A. J. BARKER & SON, Belmont, Mich.

O. I. C.'s Spring pigs. Pairs not akin. Also July, August, and Sept. pigs. MILO H. PETERSON, Elmhurst Farm, Ionia, Mich. Citz. Phone

Registered O. I. C. April Boars also July Pigs. Shipped C. O. D. CHAS H. STEEL, R. 3, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Registered O. I. C. Boars
With quality. Alfred J. Patterson, DeWitt, Mich.

O. I. C. Boars and Gilts sired by 1921-1922 G. Champion at W. Mich. State Fair. GEO. M. WELTON & SON, Middleville, Mich.

Large Type P. C. A few spring yr. gilts bred for Aug. and Sept. farrow. H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

P. C. Swine. Sows and pigs, sows bred for Aug. and Sept. farrow, spring and fall boars, best of breed, ing. satisfaction guaranteed. R. W. Mills, Saline, Mich.

Walnut Alley Big Type. Poland China, the kind that makes good. Boars and gilts ready to go. A. D. GREGORY, R. 3, Ionia, Mich.

Lone Maple Farm L. T. P. C. March Boars and gilts ready. Prices reasonable, stock as represented. F. R. Davis & Son, R. 3, Belding, Mich.

B'g Type P. C. Spring boars and gilts ready for sale. Also sows and pigs. CLYDE FISHER, St. Louis, Mich.

LARGE TYPE POLANDCHINAS

Boars and gilts for sale from one of the best herds in Mich. Sired by B's Clansman Mich. 1921 Grand Champion. Alasha, M and W's Orange and Daddy Long Legs 2nd. Give us a visit and look them over if not write to N. F. BORNOR, Parma, Mich.

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

Francisco Farm Poland Chinas
Big, stretchy Spring Boars as good as grow. Pairs and Trios not akin. Can spare two or three of our good herd sows bred for Sept. P. P. POPE, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

L. T. P. C.

Choice Gilts \$25 to \$40. Boars \$30. Fall Pigs \$15. HART and CLINE, Address F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.

LARGE TYPE P. C.

Largest in Mich. Pig ready to ship, why not order from the herd that has given so many their start in the hog business, the kind that makes good, they have quality as well as size. W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

Large Type Poland Chinas
Spring boars sired by Foxy Clansman 1922 Grand Champion and by F's Clansman 1920 Grand Champion Mich. State Fair. Also two choice 1921 fall boars. All immune by double treatment. Come and see them or write. A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, Mich.

Boars at Half Price From Mich. Pioneer herd of Big Type Poland Chinas We have been breeding them big for 30 years. Our hogs represent the blood lines of Giant Buster, The Clansman, Liberator, The Yankee, Big Bob, etc. Write for what you want. JNO. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

Big Type Poland China

Spring boars now ready for service weighing 200 lbs. Sired by Clansman Buster and Hovers' Liberator 600 lb. Jr. yearling. Come and see them or write. DORUS HOVER, Akron, Mich.

Big Type Polands We have a fine bunch of spring pigs representing the best blood lines and all cholera immune. We raise them to sell. If in need of a real herd boar prospect, come over. Visitors are always welcome. WESLEY HILE, Ionia, Mich.

L. T. P. C. Spring boars and gilts now being shipped, at farmer prices. They never last long. There's a reason. They talk for themselves. Call or write M. M. PATRICK, Grand Ledge, 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.

LEONARD'S B. T. P. C. Herd headed by Leonard's Liberator. Orders booked for boar pigs at weaning time. Call or write E. R. LEONARD, St. Louis, Mich.

Must sell registered spotted Poland China Pigs at Drayton Plains, Mich. Prices reasonable. Dr. Meyer, Morgan & Wright, Detroit, Mich. Phone Edgewood 3660

Big Type Poland Sale

Nov. 9, 1922

By far the best offering we ever had. Featuring the get of the Great Giantess, boar "Mt. Rainier". Send for catalogue. YOUNG BROS., Niles, Mich.



Four yearling hogs

11 Owners in 1903--55,000 Today
Why this enormous increase? They top the market. Packers, choice—Four straight years Grand champion car load of fat hogs at Chicago Fat Stock Show. Famous Foragers—greatest gain on cheapest feed. Write your wants to Michigan's Leading Hampshire Breeders:
Armstrong and George, Cassopolis
Donald C. Jespie, Jonesville
James G. Arthur, Grass Lake
Lloyd Aseltine, Okemos
John W. Snyder, St. Johns
Clarence L. Campbell, Parma
John L. London, Addison
S. H. Van Marter and Sons, Parma
D. I. McBean, Manitou Beach

Hampshire Boars Hampshire top the market, why not raise that kind? We have sons and grandsons of Maplewood Payroll, 1st prize aged boar Mich. State Fair, 1922 and other State Fairs. Spring boars wt. from 160 to 270 lbs. Immuned. G. H. DODDS, R. 5, Kenton, O.

Hampshire Spring boars now ready, place your order soon. 10th year. JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

SHEEP

Kope-Kon Farms

Offers the best in yearling Shropshires of course. Also choice of the best lot of Ram Lambs you will see this year. Follow M 29.
S. L. Wing, Coldwater, Mich.

Good Reg. Shropshire Rams for sale. C. R. Leland, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Large, Well Covered Registered yearling Shropshire Rams. Priced right. Flock Established 1890. C. LEMEN, Dexter, Mich.

FOR SHR FSHIRE yearling rams. Write or call on ARMSTRONG BROS., R. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS Come to the farm or write Dan Booher, R. 4, Ewart, Mich.

Shropshire Rams fit to head registered or best of ram. Also ewes bred to imported. C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

Shropshire and Suffolk Rams and Ewes for sale. Write or call on R. J. and C. A. WILLIAMS, Middleville, Mich.

Strong robust one and two yr. old Wool-Mutton Shropshire rams priced right. Tell us what you want. Maplewood Stock Farm, Allegan, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS for sale at reasonable prices. W. E. Morrish, R. 5, Flint, Mich.

Shropshire Rams with quality sired by an imported ram. Also ewes bred to imported ram. W. B. McQUILLAN, Howell, Mich.

Shropshire Rams Priced reasonable. Shipped on approval. W. B. KELLY, Ypsilanti, Mich.

REG. DELAINE RAMS At Farmer Prices. Write or Come. CALHOUN BROS., Bronson, Mich.

Delaine Rams, extra fine ones bred for wool and mutton. Photos free. F. H. Russell, Box 41, Wakeman, Ohio

Registered Hampshires. Rams all ages. Also some good ewes. Best of breeding. Prices right. W. W. CASLER, Ovid, Mich.

Reg. Oxfords For Sale Entire flock, rams, ewes and lambs. Also Reg. Hereford Cattle, any age. EARL C. McCARTY, Bad Axe, Huron Co. Mich.

FOR OXFORDS, rams, ewes and ewe lambs, write W. M. VAN SICKLE, R. 2, Deckerville, Mich.

FOR SALE Registered Rambouillet rams, aged individuals, extra heavy covering and best of breeding. ROBE T. J. NOON, R. 3, Jackson, Mich.

For Sale Oxford rams and ewes all ages, guaranteed breeders. Write or call at farm. Geo. T. Abbott, Palms, Mich.. Tel. Deckerville 78-3.

Straight Brook Hampshires 60 yearlings and ram lambs ready to ship from prize winning stock. Some real flock headers; priced to sell. A. M. WELCH & SONS, Ionia, Mich.

Delaines in their purity, having size, covering, quality, kind that will improve your flock, write S. H. SANDERS, R. 2, Ashtabula, Ohio.

Cotswolds 50 head Rams and Ewes all ages, no better flock in State. Write or phone. A. M. BORTEL, Britton, Mich. Phone no. 706.

1400 Breeding Ewes FOR SALE

in lots of 50 or more, black faced, from 1 to 4 yrs old; no broken mouths, in good condition, located 22 miles S. W. of Detroit on Detroit and Toledo electric and Dixie Highway. Telegraph address, Rockwood. Almond B. Chapman, So. Rockwood, Mich.

NOTICE: Registered Black Top Delaine rams for sale. Send for photos and prices. All stock guaranteed healthy. W. C. Hendee & Son, Pinckney, Mich.

FOR SALE 75 good breeding ewes in lots to suit purchaser at \$8.00 per head. Also 40 yearling ewes at \$10. GEORGE D. DOSTER, Doster, Mich.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 2 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Real estate and live stock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted as classified. Minimum charge, 10 words.

Rates in Effect October 7, 1922

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$0.80	\$2.40	26	\$2.08	\$6.24
11	.88	2.64	27	2.16	6.48
12	.96	2.88	28	2.24	6.72
13	1.04	3.12	29	2.32	6.96
14	1.12	3.36	30	2.40	7.20
15	1.20	3.60	31	2.48	7.44
16	1.28	3.84	32	2.56	7.68
17	1.36	4.08	33	2.64	7.92
18	1.44	4.32	34	2.72	8.16
19	1.52	4.56	35	2.80	8.40
20	1.60	4.80	36	2.88	8.64
21	1.68	5.04	37	2.96	8.88
22	1.76	5.28	38	3.04	9.12
23	1.84	5.52	39	3.12	9.36
24	1.92	5.76	40	3.20	9.60
25	2.00	6.00	41	3.28	9.84

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinued orders or change of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO INTRODUCE our three yr. old tobacco will sell 10-Pounds "Regular Smoking" 95c. Best Weak Smoking \$1.45. Best Smoking \$2.25. Best Burley Smoking \$2.95. Medium Chewing \$1.95. Best Chewing \$3.25. 3-pounds Best Burley \$1.00. 100 Fine Cigars \$3.95. Pay when received. POUND SAMPLE prepaid 30c. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Catalogue free. Kentucky Tobacco Company, Owensboro, Ky.

WE WANT CLOVER SEED We buy all kinds outright or accept seed on consignment for later market, advancing 50% on consignments. See your local co-op. or write us, sending samples. Mich. State Farm Bureau, Seed Dept., Lansing, Mich.

POULTRY
TURKEYS Michigan's Best Giant Bronze from world's best strains of the bronze breed. Size and color unsurpassed. Unrelated stock for sale. N. Evelyn Ramsdell, Ionia, Mich.

PURE BRED amoth Bronze Turkeys. Exceptionally large, vigorous birds, both sexes. Mrs. Ralph Sherk, Caledonia, Mich.

NARRAGANSETT Turkeys. Fine stock. Order now. Toms \$10 and \$12. Hens \$8. Mrs. W. B. Newell Osted, Mich.

FOR SALE—pure Bourbon Red turkeys. Hens \$7. Toms \$9. Also White Pekin Ducks. Cordelia Taylor, R. 1, Bentley, Mich.

MICHIGAN'S best pure bred Bronze Turkeys, good ones, order early. Mrs. William Tanton, Deckerville, Mich.

GRABOWSKIE'S S. C. White Leghorns, cockerels and pullets for sale. Leo Grabowski, R. 4, Merrill, Mich.

PUREBRED Imperial Pekin ducks and drakes \$3 each. Shirley Barrett, North Street, Mich.
200 GIANT S. O. Black Minorca cockerels none better \$2.25 each. Mike Schaefer, R. 1, Essexville, Mich.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, October 31.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red \$1.26½ bid; No. 2 mixed \$1.24½; No. 2 white \$1.24½.
Chicago.—No. 2 red at \$1.20; No. 2 hard \$1.19; December \$1.13½.
Toledo.—Cash at \$1.27; December at \$1.24½.

Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 79c; No. 3 yellow 78c.
Chicago.—No. 2 mixed at 67½@70c; No. 2 yellow 68½@70c.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white 48c; No. 3, 46½c.
Chicago.—No. 2 white 43½c; No. 3 white 41½@43c.

Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$6.
New York.—Choice pea at \$8@8.25; red kidney \$6@6.50.
Chicago.—Michigan choice hand-picked \$5.50; red kidneys \$5.50@6.

Rye

Cash No. 3, 88c.
Chicago.—82½@82¾c.
Toledo.—87c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$12.50; alsike \$10.25; timothy \$3.30.
Toledo.—Prime red clover at \$12.80; alsike \$10.95; timothy \$3.50.

Hay

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$17@17.50; standard and light mixed \$16.50@17; No. 2 timothy \$15@16; No. 1 clover \$15@15.50; rye straw at \$11.50@12; wheat and oat straw \$11@11.50 per ton in carlots.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Bran \$33; standard middlings at \$32@33; fine do at \$33@34; cracked corn at \$35.50; coarse cornmeal \$32@33; chop \$28.50 per ton in 100-lb sacks.

Fruit.

Chicago.—Pears, Keiffers \$2.50@3 a bu; grapes, baskets 5@5½ lbs at 30c; Climax baskets 60c; apples No. 2, all varieties at \$2 per bbl; Wealthies at \$4@4.25 per bbl; Wageners at \$3.75; cranberries \$5.75@6 per box.

WHEAT

Wheat prices lost six to eight cents of the recent bulge last week, but the most of the decline has been recovered. Shortage of wheat in nearby positions for export continues and large sales were made after a brief lull. Domestic milling demand which has been unusually brisk ebbed slightly when flour buyers had supplied their most pressing needs but mills are grinding at a high rate and the flour market is far from dull. Factors coloring the more distant outlook for wheat favor higher rather than lower prices. It is doubtful if the recent advance has discounted fully the change in the world's statistical position in which the surpluses in exporting countries, although large, are not greater than the potential needs of importers.

CORN

The corn market had a moderate setback along with wheat. More corn was offered by producers, the heavy shipping season for new corn is not far distant, exporters curtailed their purchases, and the recent advance with the decline in hog prices has brought corn more nearly up to its feeding value. Most of the loss has been recovered again, however, and prices are expected to hold up well. The order to return cars to western lines will enlarge receipts in another week or so, but sales for forward shipment are large and should take care of much of the increase.

OATS

Export demand for oats improved decidedly last March and has continued on the better level ever since. A measure of the change is shown by clearances from United States ports of 5,576,000 bushels in the eight weeks ending October 21, compared with only 57,000 bushels in the same period last year and 309,000 bushels two years ago. Visible supplies of oats in the United States are but little more than half as large as those at this time a year ago and are decreasing.

SEEDS

Clover seed prices show but little change compared with a week ago. Scattered reports point to a lighter yield of red than the last official estimate indicated. Foreign yields are said to be small and of poor quality. The department of agriculture reports that about one-third of the red clover and one-half of the alsike clover seed crops had been sold by growers October 14.

FEEDS

Feed markets have become easier in the last few days with wheat feeds \$1@2 lower and jobbers quoting \$1 below mill prices. The southwest remains the principal buyer and dairy sections are said to be doing little. Stocks of feed are generous and the rate of production is up to normal at least.

HAY

Car shortage and high transportation costs are keeping down receipts of hay and prices on most markets remain firm. Demand is not especially urgent except for best grades. The supply of alfalfa at Kansas City has expanded moderately and that market has lost some of its recent snap.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Fresh egg prices advanced sharply last week as a result of pronounced decline in the supply during the last few weeks. Further contraction in receipts at the leading markets will be due in the next month. Storage eggs are not keeping pace with the advance in fresh eggs. The rate of distribution of the latter during October was larger than usual in October but not large enough to reduce storage holdings to normal size on November 1. Poultry receipts are increasing but the accumulation of frozen poultry in stor-

age is small. Prices have declined and are not much above the level at which extensive storage buying seems ready to enter the market.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 34@40c; dirties 23@24c; checks 21@22c; fresh firsts 35@45c; ordinary firsts at 30@33c. Live poultry, hens at 20c; springers 18c; roosters 14c; ducks at 19c; geese 18c; turkeys 35c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 40@45c; storage 26@28c. Live poultry, heavy springers at 20c; light springers 15c; heavy hens 23@24c; light hens 15c; roosters 15c; geese 18@20c; ducks 18@23c; turkeys 32@35c.

BUTTER

Light production of butter as shown by reports from numerous creameries and by receipts at the leading markets resulted in a further advance in the butter market last week. Fancy butter was easy to clear as usual at this season of the year, but the shortage in receipts was sufficient to help the lower grades materially. Large withdrawals from storage are being made to supplement the scarcity of fresh butter and the reduction in storage holdings during October apparently was materially above the average. Prices have advanced much more rapidly than in other countries and it is reported that several cars of fancy Canadian butter are en route to this country as well as small quantities from Denmark and England. The amounts are too small to be of much consequence, but if disposed of profitably, more may come later.

Prices on 92-score fresh butter were as follows: Chicago 46c; New York 48c. Fresh creamery in tubs is selling at Detroit for 39@40c.

BEANS

The tension in the bean market caused by the difficulty the dealers encountered in filling their sales for Oc-

tober shipment was broken during the past week and prices slid quickly from \$7 per 100 pounds for choice hand-picked whites f. o. b. Michigan shipping points down to \$6.25. Demand dropped off when the break began, buyers waiting for the bottom to be reached. The decline is apt to be checked at around \$6 or \$5.25 at least. Growers are not selling freely.

POTATOES

Carlot shipments of potatoes in the week ending October 21 filled 8,021 cars, the largest movement for one week for the season to date. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Maine, New York and North Dakota are the leading shippers. Prices showed a little more strength in most markets last week as the carlot movement declined from the high point. Sacked round whites are quoted at \$1.05@1.35 per 100 lbs. wholesale in city markets. The Chicago carlot market is quoted at 75@95c, or slightly lower than a week ago.

APPLES

The carlot movement of apples in the week ending October 21 aggregated 6,904 cars compared with an average of 7,826 cars during the corresponding week in the three preceding years. Prices are practically steady in consuming markets while shipping points are advancing. The British apple market is said to be advancing and export sales during the winter promise to be fairly large. Wealthy and other red varieties of New York apples are quoted at \$3.50@4.50 per barrel in city markets, Greenings ranging from \$4@5 and midwestern Jonathans from \$4.50@6.

WOOL

Wool prices are gradually working higher as stocks in the producers' and dealers' hands are small and mills are obliged to buy. Retail demand for clothing is active and both yarn and cloth markets are brisk. No substantial reduction in activity, if any, has occurred in the last six weeks. Foreign wool markets are firm, the London auction closing five to 20 per cent higher than the previous sale with some American buying in evidence.

The Boston market is quoted as follows: Michigan and New York fleeces, delaine unwashed 54@55c; fine unwashed 46@48c; half-blood unwashed 50@51c; three-eighth blood unwashed 50@51c; quarter-blood unwashed at 41@42c.

GRAND RAPIDS

Fresh egg prices turned up sharply in Grand Rapids, dealers early this week raising their bids from 41 to 45 cents, with predictions being freely made that quotations may touch 50c by Saturday, although the advance in prices tended to curtail consumption of fresh stocks and stiffen the demand for storage. Potatoes were slightly weaker, selling at 40@45c per bushel. Apples were steady with a little better demand due to buyers and retailers pushing apple week in a small way. Hogs and cattle were easier, but lambs, which are in short supply, stiffened. The market broke on white beans late last week and the market was somewhat unsettled early this week.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Potatoes are in good supply and other farm products are coming good. Trading is active and there is little change in prices. Apples are abundant and dressed chickens are also coming freely with the market easy. Apples sell for 75c@83c per bbl; beans \$4.50@5 per bu; celery 15@75c per dozen; cabbage 35@50c; carrots 30@40c per bu; eggs 40@50c; honey, case of 24 combs \$5.00; dry onions at 85c@1.25; potatoes 60@80c; poultry 23@28c lb; pears 75c@81c; pumpkins 75c@81c per bu; squash 75c@2.50 per bu; walnuts shelled \$2.50@3.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Jerseys.—November 9, I. S. Tow, Sheridan, Mich.
Oxfords.—November 16, The McCarty's, Bad Axe, Mich.
Poland Chinas.—November 8, W. B. Ramsdell, Hanover, Mich.
Holsteins.—November 8, Hugh Willer, Sandusky, Mich.
Poland Chinas.—November 9, Young Brothers, Niles, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, November 1.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 818. Canners and bulls are steady; all others slow and 25c lower. Best heavy str, dry-fed—\$ 8.25@ 8.75
Handyweight bu., dry-fed 7.25@ 7.75
Mixed str, hfrs, dry-fed 6.25@ 6.50
Handy light bu., dry-fed— 5.50
Light butchers 4.00@ 4.75
Best cows 4.50@ 5.25
Butcher cows 3.00@ 3.50
Common cows 2.75@ 3.00
Canners 2.00@ 2.50
Choice bulls 4.50@ 5.00
Bologna bulls 3.75@ 4.25
Stock bulls 3.00@ 3.25
Feeders 5.50@ 6.50
Stockers 3.50@ 5.50
Milkers and springers....\$ 40@85.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 942. Market 50c lower.
Best\$11.50@12.00
Others 4.00@11.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 4,826. Market 25c lower.
Best lambs\$13.00@13.25
Fair lambs 11.00@12.25
Light to common 5.00@ 8.25
Fair to good sheep..... 6.00@ 6.75
Culls and common 1.50@ 2.75
Heavy 5.00@ 5.25

Hogs.

Receipts 795. Market 5@10c lower.
Mixed hogs, pigs, yorkers.\$ 8.65@ 8.70
Roughs 7.25

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Estimated receipts today are 19,000; holdover 9,293. Market is steady to strong. Bulk of sales at \$7.90@8.45; tops \$8.50; heavy 250 lbs up at \$8@8.50; medium 200 to 250 lbs \$8.30@8.40; light 150 to 200 lbs \$8.25@8.40; Light lights 130 to 150 lbs \$8.25@8.40; heavy packing sows 250 lbs up \$7.30@7.65; packing sows 200 lbs up \$6.85@7.40; pigs 130 lbs down \$8.35@8.50.

Cattle.

Estimated receipts today are 14,000. Market slow; undertone weak. Beef steers medium and heavyweight 1100 lbs up \$11.65@13.50; do medium and good \$7.25@11.75; do common \$5.50@7.25; light weight 1100 lbs down \$9@12.75; do common and medium \$5.40@9; butcher cattle heifers at \$4.50@10; cows \$3.30@8; bulls bologna and beef \$3.40@6.40; canners and cutters cows and heifers at \$2.50@3.30; do canner steers \$3.25@3.75; veal calves light and handyweight at \$8@10.50; feeder steers \$5.35@7.80; stocker steers at \$4.25@8; stocker cows and heifers at \$3.25@5.25.

Sheep and Lambs.

Estimated receipts today are 23,000. Market slow and steady to 25c lower. Lambs 84 lbs down \$12.65@14; do cull and common at \$8.75@12.35; spring lambs \$9.50@12.75; ewes \$4.50@7.75; ewes cull and common at \$2.75@5.25; breeding ewes full mouths to yearlings \$5@10.75; yearling wethers \$12.25@13.75.

BUFFALO

Cattle

Receipts 1,326. The market for canners is 25c lower; others steady. Shipping steers \$9@10.50; butchers \$8@9.25; yearlings \$8.50@12.25; heifers \$6@8; cows \$2.25@5.75 a few at \$6.25; bulls \$3@5.25; stockers and feeders \$5.50@7; fresh cows and springers at \$35@125.

Calves, receipts 600. Market is \$1 lower at \$5@12.

Hogs.

Receipts 8,000. Market 25c lower. Heavy mixed yorkers, light yorkers and pigs \$9; roughs \$7.50; stags \$5@6.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 4,000. Steady, unchanged. Lambs at \$6@14.25; yearlings \$6@11; wethers \$8@8.50; ewes \$2@7.50; mixed sheep \$5.50@8.

THE FARM BUSINESS OUTLOOK. MICHIGAN AT THE INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK SHOW.

A NEARBY view of industrial and trade conditions involving the next few months or the next year, presents a fairly pleasing picture in all but one or two sections of our economic life, but when the focus is adjusted to cover a longer span of time, clouds can be seen on the horizon. Since the rate of turnover in farm production is so much slower and the time required to expand operations is so much longer than is the case with other lines of endeavor, the far view is quite important.

The close up outlook covers universal employment of labor at high wages, industries operating at a high rate, steady gains in bank clearings measuring volume of trade, rising commodity prices, freight loadings far above normal with those of general merchandise especially heavy, car orders about fifteen per cent in excess of the supply, reports from wholesalers and retailers corroborating other signs of broad demand for consumers' goods, comparatively cheap money, gains in savings deposits, declines in commercial failures, and increases in our export trade. Even farmers, who have benefited least, have reduced their indebtedness a great deal. General sentiment is the most hopeful since 1920. Indeed, much more progress in industrial revival has been made than seemed possible with the farmer's buying power reduced and European conditions as unsatisfactory as they have been.

Some further improvement in activity is expected in the next few months and it may extend through much of the next year but the opinion is becoming more prevalent that ultimately a relapse must take place before all fundamental conditions will be sound. Labor and fuel are too high, so that costs of fabricated goods are out of line, building costs make investments in construction unsafe, transportation costs are exorbitant, taxes must come down and some progress must be made toward healing the economic wounds of Europe instead of making new ones all the time.

Just when the turning point will be reached, assuming that this view is correct, remains to be seen, but presumably the usual signals will be given. No change is expected before some time next year, at least, and it may be still longer deferred.

In any case, farmers will be least harmed by virtue of the already over-deflated status of prices for most of their products. In fact, it should be of benefit to them in the long run by bringing prices of other products more nearly into alignment with their own.

KRAUT MAKING STARTED.

THE Fremont Canning Company has completed its saur kraut plant and has begun operations.

The new plant is equipped with a shredding machine and eighteen large vats, each of which has a capacity of 4,200 gallons. After shredding, the cabbage is allowed to cure until about the middle of November, when the making of kraut is started.

This is the first year the Fremont plant has undertaken to make kraut. It has contracted a hundred acres of cabbage for this purpose. This will mean approximately a thousand tons of cabbage which, when made into kraut will approximate 117,600 gallons. It was estimated that it will take about 600,000 cans to take care of this year's product.

The canning company is also canning squash, having the product of about two hundred acres to take care of, which means that the company will have about 5,500 cases of squash to ship.

AMONG the outstanding triumphs of Michigan breeders and feeders at recent International Live Stock Expositions may be mentioned the following:

Hibbard & Baldwin, Bennington, junior champion Berkshire sow, 1913. Adams Brothers, Litchfield, grand champion Tamworth boar, 1913-1916.

W. S. Adams, Litchfield, grand champion Tamworth boar, 1918; grand champion Tamworth sow, 1918-1919; grand champion Tamworth barrows, 1918; grand champion Tamworth pen of barrows, 1919.

Harry T. Crandell, Cass City, senior champion, junior champion and grand champion Chester white boars, 1916; grand champion Chester White sow, 1916.

Herbert W. Mumford, Ann Arbor, grand champion Duroc Jersey sow, 1918.

E. N. Ball, Hamburg, grand champion boar, 1920.

Carr Bros. & Co., Bad Axe, junior champion Shorthorn bull, 1921.

Michigan Agricultural College, champion cattle carcass, 1921.

Some prominent Michigan breeders who were in the money at the 1921 international in addition to the Michigan Agricultural College were as follows:

Carr Bros & Co., Bad Axe, Shorthorn; C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Shorthorn; W. E. Scripps, Orion, Aberdeen-Angus; Woodcote Stock Farm, Ionia, Aberdeen-Angus; G. B. Conley, Marshall, carload fat sheep; C. C. Corey, Detroit, Berkshires; A. J. Adams, Litchfield, Chester Whites and Grades, and cross-bred hogs.

W. S. Adams, Litchfield, Tamworths and Grades, and cross-bred hogs. Owosso Sugar Co., Alicia, Belgians and Geldings, and Grade Mares.

Aspirin

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Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions.

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Write us for instructions how to dress calves and prepare them for shipment. It is very simple. Quotations and shipping tags furnished on application.

DETROIT BEEF CO. Detroit, Mich.

A BETTER COMMISSION SERVICE

If you appreciate honest returns, quick service, and courteous treatment you will consign your poultry, dressed veal and hogs and eggs to GUNSBURG PACKING CO., INC. 2460 Riopelle Street, Detroit, Mich. Write for tags and quotations.

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M. D. Wyngarden, Zeeland, Mich.

Barred Rock Cockerels Early hatched, utility bred cockerels at \$2.15 each. Special price in lots of 5 or more. Order from Ad. THOMAS BEYER, R. 4, Zeeland, Mich.

Barred Rocks, egg contest winners, eggs from s rain with records to 230 a year. \$2.00 per setting prepaid by P. P. Circular free. FRED ASTLING, Constantine, Mich.

Whittaker's R. I. Reds 200 Single Comb Red pullets at \$2.50 to \$5 each. Also Cocks and Cockerels of both combs. From stock blood tested for bacillary white diarrhoea. Write for catalog. Interlakes Farm, Box 38, Lawrence, Mich.

PREPARED WHITE LEGHORNS FREE MORE EGGS Lay 265 to 301 eggs per year. Winners at 50 shows. Chicks, eggs, pullets, hens and males shipped C.O.D. at low prices. Write today for catalog and complete information to the World's Largest Leghorn Farms. GEO. B. FERRIS, 394 UNION, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

R. C. Br. Leghorns, Pekin Ducks, W. Chinese Geese, both adults and young birds. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hilldale, Mich.

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Now Four Months Old WHITE LEGHORNS AND MOTTLED ANCONAS Also Black Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, R. C. 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. Where our chicks are raised. Send for Price List.

CRESCENT EGG COMPANY Allegan Michigan

Cockerels, year old hens. S.O.W. Leghorn Barron's strain. Order now while they last. Start right and get the best from trap nested stock with egg records from 200 up to 279. BYRON CENTER POULTRY FARM, Byron Center, 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.

S. C. White Leghorns Cocks and Cockerels RALPH S. TOTTEN, Pittsford, Mich

Single Comb Buff Leghorn Early hatched ckls. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich

WHITE WYANDOTTES 207 egg average. Eggs all matings, \$2.00 per 15. \$10.00 per 100. Cockerels, hens and pullets \$5.00 each. FRANK DELONG, R. 3, Three Rivers, Mich

Bred-To-Lay White Wyandottes Special sale of cockerels from 200 egg hens for \$5.00 if taken early. EVERGREEN POULTRY FARM, Blanding & Sons, Greenville, Mich.

White Wyandotte Cockerels. Finest Bred-to-Lay Stock. HOWARD GRANT, Marshall, Mich.

Bourbon Red Turkeys We have them. Order your Birds and Eggs now. SMITH BROS., R. 3, Augusta, Mich

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Brood sow, poultry, vehicles, tools, cream separators, hay, grain, fodder, rye, etc.; on improved road, handy advantages, city markets; 68 acres machine-worked fields; pasture, woodland, 50 fruit trees; 2-story house, 50-ft. basement barn. Owner unable operate. \$5500 takes all, only \$1000 needed. Details page 68 Illus. Catalog 1200 Bargains FREE. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 BC Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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Do you want a good farm of your own? Then take advantage of this offer. 80 acres, 50 cleared, level, well drained, productive clay loam soil, hardwood land, close to school, 3 1/2 miles to town, on good gravel road, good 7 room frame house, good small barn, buildings rodged, good well, good American neighbors. Price \$4,800.00, \$500 down, and \$100.00 or more a year until paid for. Wire or write the owner, William F. Umphrey, Evart, Mich

FARMS, Most productive soil in Michigan, per acre. Many bargains. My list explains all. Write, its free. M. MAYER, Jr. Merrill, Mich.

Farm For Rent 200 acres near Ann Arbor. Level, fertile soil with good buildings. Privilege of buying stock and equipment. Possession March 1st. Box R1014, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

I Have Cash Buyers for Salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. MORRIS M. PERKINS, Columbia, Mo.

500 Acres Red River Valley. In oil district near Shreveport, La. High state of cult. Oil and gas possibilities. Write for particulars. L. E. TIGNER, Shreveport, La.

Poor Man's Chance \$5 down, \$5 months ly buys 40 acre productive land near town. Some timber. Price \$225. Other bargains. Box 425-Z, Carthage, Mo.

Best Bargain in Van Buren County: 80 acres, good house, basement barn, silo, only \$6500. DeCOUDRES, Bloomingdale, Mich.

Farms Wanted Give full description and cash price. Quick sales. Leaderbrand Sales Agency, B-40, Cimarron, Kansas

HUNTING Sites, improved farms, grazing lands and timber tracts. R. H. Deadman, Alpena, Mich.

Wanted To hear from owner of land for sale O. E. HAWLEY, Baldwin, Wisconsin



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