

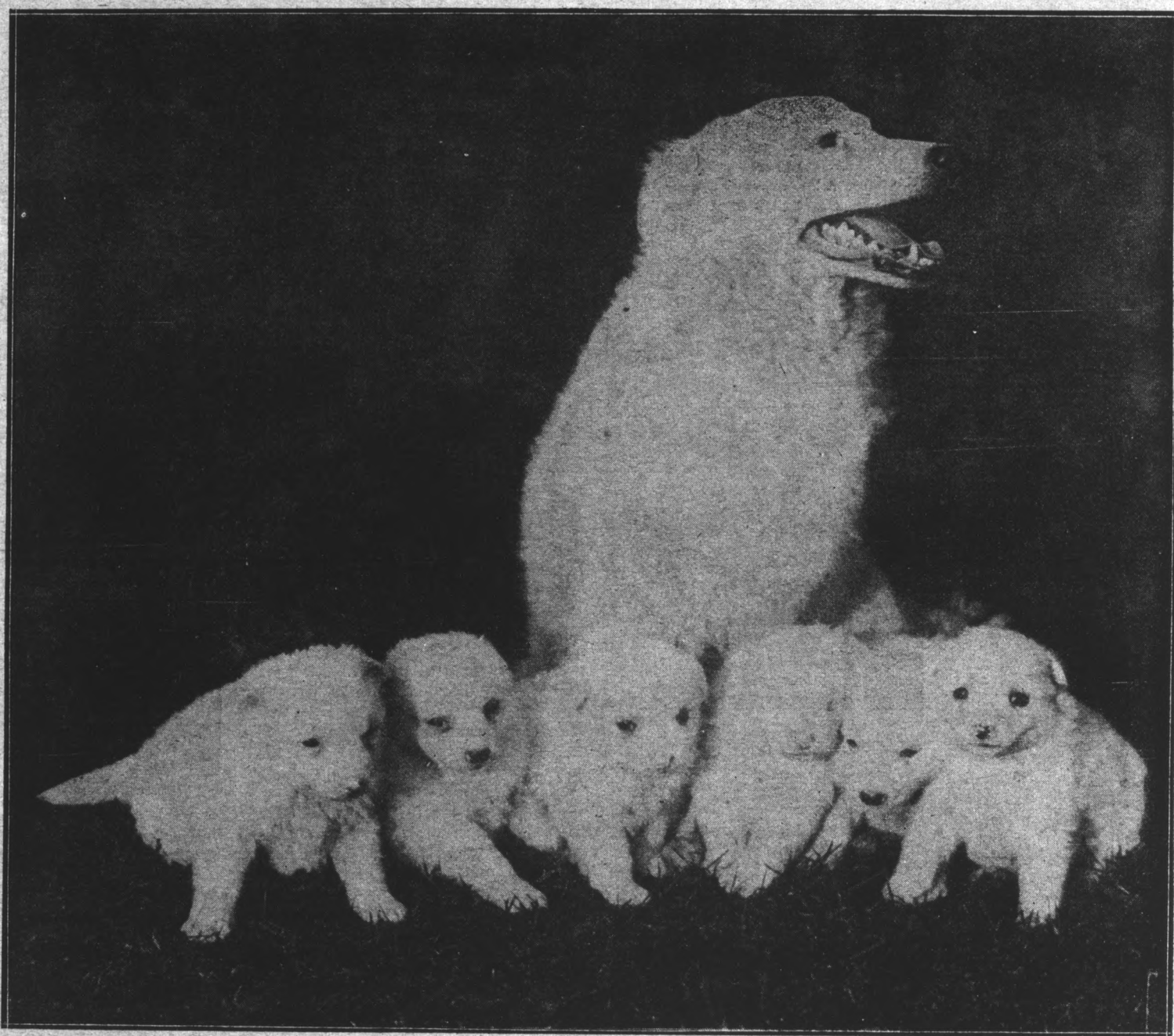
MICHIGAN FARMER

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THE horse has stolidly helped us to progress in agriculture. The cow has contentedly chewed her cud and incidentally given us nature's best food. The hen has diligently scratched for her living, singing while she scratched, and for the privilege has given us the most wonderful food product, put up in sanitary packages, the world has ever known. The dog has done nothing like this; he has added nothing to posterity. But he has done more than that; he has been our companion.

The dog stands so highly among the do-

A Dog's Life

mestic animals because, without any show of arrogance, he enters our happiness and our sorrows, and shows a willingness to help us in our work. He supplies nothing for our physical needs, but because he is responsive to our mental, spiritual and emotional needs, he holds his place by our fireside.

With the dog there is no class distinction. Be we tramp or Knight of the Purple

Robe, in all the vicissitudes of life, he follows our very footsteps. In affections, blood makes no difference, for the commonest cur is equal to the blue blood in loyalty and faithfulness.

The dog has gained our companionship through his self-forgetfulness. Students of human relations say that there is a sound economic reason for that part of the Good Book which says, "The meek shall inherit the earth." If that be so, may we not gain from our faithful companion some inspiration which may also be of economic value to us?



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DETROIT, DECEMBER 9, 1922

CURRENT COMMENT

THE MICHIGAN FARMER SAYS:

To keep the young folks on the farm make them partners in it.

Nowadays it is an extravagant use of human energy to do things in the way they did them a hundred years ago.

The man who works late may catch up with his work, but the one who starts early keeps ahead of it.

A good wishbone is all right if it is backed by a good backbone.

Farming is a game of put and take. The more you put in of fertility and care, the more you take out in crops.

Ship Bill Passes House

THE administration ship subsidy bill, which was made the subject of editorial comment in our last issue, passed the lower house of congress as scheduled, on November 29. But it passed with sixty-nine majority, party members voting against it, and by a vote of 208 to 184. The majority of the Michigan delegation voted against the bill, including Representatives Kelley, of Lansing; Cramton, of Lapeer; Scott, of Alpena; James, of Hancock; Michener, of Adrian; Ketcham, of Hastings; Mapes, of Grand Rapids, and Woodruff, of Bay City. The only Michigan congressman who voted for the bill were Representatives Grennan, of Detroit, and McLaughlin, of Muskegon. Representatives Codd, of Detroit; Fordney, of Saginaw, and Smith, of Charlotte, were absent, but were paired in favor of the bill.

The opposition to the bill in the ranks of republican congressmen was most strongly apparent among the congressmen representing the agricultural states of the middle west, whole state delegations from some of these states going solidly against the subsidy bill. This is very conclusive evidence that the farmers of the country are very generally opposed to the ship subsidy in principle and in detail so far as the administration bill is concerned.

The result of the vote in the house will undoubtedly strengthen the opposition in the senate, where progressive leaders declare they will block its passage. Regardless of the outcome it is a matter for congratulation that the sentiment of rural voters is so clearly reflected in congress on a proposition which is backed by the full power of

the administration. It means that rural thought is a powerful and increasing influence in the country's legislative halls.

The Silver Lining

THOSE who have had to make their living out of farming in its various phases have certainly had occasion to be in the doldrums, for farming has suffered more than its just share of the economic depression. But lately, while we are still in the Valley of Depression, we can look up and see that the clouds have silver linings.

There has been slow but steady improvement, as is witnessed by the fact that corn is not so cheap this year that the western farmers are using it for fuel, as they did over a year ago. Even in the past few months, which

are the harvest months and, therefore, usually the ones of low prices, conditions have improved.

During the past sixty days corn has gone up nearly seventeen cents a bushel, a market occurrence almost unprecedented for this time of the year. Beans, a real Michigan crop, have gained \$1.50 per bushel in the same time and with the crop still in the farmer's hands. Fatted cattle, as compared to the feeder kind, sell so that they show a good profit for the feed used to fatten them. Grapes are sold for nearly double their early season contract price, and sugar beets are going for more than the flat rate. Dairy products have also taken a boost above their normal seasonal price increase. Other products have also shown good increases in value. Of course, potatoes and fruits, two good Michigan products, are suffering from over-production and,

therefore, do not help to make the silver lining.

It was the farmer demand for corn which brought up its price. For a time western farmers were paying full six to seven cents more for corn for feeder purposes in Omaha than the Chicago market paid.

But, while this improvement has not been so effective that many farmers can change their present autos for those of greater social prestige, it cannot help but be effective in that it will at least make it a little easier for some farmers to pay their taxes than it was last year. It is also a good indication of a slow fundamental improvement in conditions which ultimately will prove beneficial to the farmer.

Do It Early

ONCE more the Christmas holiday is at hand and the usual amount of shopping is being done.

The annually repeated admonition to shop early seems as important and even more necessary this year than it has been in former years. Not only should the shopping be done early, but packages going some distance, either by mail or express, should be on their way at least ten days before the holiday. This gives those whose duty it is to handle the great volume of goods moving at this time, an opportunity to work to better advantage and to give the public the best possible service. Early attention to these matters may also avoid disappointment on the part of recipients.

Birthdays

DECEMBER third was my birthday. Now, that ain't nothin', 'cause birthdays is a commodity what everybody has. Anyhow, Sophie reminds me of mine by buying me the finest ax to chop wood with, you ever see. She says she got it so I could get full advantage of the wood, 'cause by usin' the ax I kin get warmed twice by the wood, once by cuttin' it and once by burnin' it. Sophie is sure considerate. Seems like birthdays is used wrong. We look forward to birthdays for what



we are going to get, instead of using them for looking backward to see what we have given. For inst., I've been lookin' forward for a blue tie but I got a red one with yellow stripes. I got a nice collectshun of birthday ties what would make good decorashuns for a hall but not for personal adornment. But my collectshun of accomplishments ain't so spectacular. I'm sure it would 'a been better if I'd used my birthdays for the considerashun of givin' instead of gettin'.

Birthdays is milestones along the road of life. This road is sometimes rough and full of ruts, sometimes smooth and easy goin', and sometimes even slippery. Sometimes we get in puddles when we don't know how deep we are going to sink. And sometimes we gotta detour 'cause the road of life is in repair. There's sharp curves in this road and there's hills to climb and valleys to go through. But it's a good road, just the same. All these things keep it from bein' monotonous and make it a interestin' road to travel. The road ain't as hard to travel now as it used to be, 'cause our ansisters have made it easier for us.

Even if the road of life has got bad spots the traveller kin keep outa the mud and keep himself clean if he knows how to pick the way. The same road is rougher for some folks than for others, just 'cause they don't know how to pick the good spots in it.

HY SYCKLE.

The Last of the Old Guard

Mortimer James Lawrence Passes the Great Divide

MORTIMER JAMES LAWRENCE, president of the Lawrence Publishing company from its start until January of the present year, died at his home in Washington, D. C., November 30. He had been in poor health for about a year. Interment took place in the family mausoleum, Lake View Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio, December 2. Mr. Lawrence's death will in no way affect the operations of the Mich-



igan Farmer as he had sold his interest to Senator Arthur Capper last January.

Mr. Lawrence was born in Springfield, Pa., in 1843. After several moves his parents settled at Wakeman, Ohio, where he and his seven brothers and sisters spent their youth. He enlisted with the first call for volunteers in 1861 and served four years and eighteen days in the union army, making a distinguished record as a soldier. The very next day after returning from the war he started plowing for wheat. After spending the fall season on the farm, he went to business college, when, at the age of twenty-two, having decided to take up a business career he came to Cleveland.

His remarkable business career started as a dry-goods clerk where his qualities and service won rapid promotion. His first all-around newspaper work was with the Cleveland Leader. Here he had charge of circulation, and reported the news from his section of the city. From 1868 to 1872 he was with the Cleveland Herald, and resigned to accept the general agency of the Wilson Sewing Machine Company. This work took him to branch offices throughout the world.

His experience in the publishing business led him back to that field and in the early seventies he purchased the Ohio Farmer. All his predecessors had

failed. At that time the publication had a circulation of about five thousand. With the able services and good judgment of M. E. Williams the paper was finally placed on a sound basis.

In 1893 Mr. Lawrence bought the Michigan Farmer and in 1911 the Pennsylvania Farmer was acquired. These three papers are now published by the Lawrence Publishing Company, each in its particular field, each having its own editorial and business staff and being strongly identified with the agricultural interests which they represent. It was always Mr. Lawrence's thought that in order to truly represent its field a paper should not only talk about the interests of that territory but should be edited and published in that territory by people who are of that territory.

Mr. Lawrence was a man of unusual and striking personality. He had a wide range of experience and was a keen and accurate observer. He had a remarkable grasp of situations as well as of business propositions and his judgment was of an unusual order relative to real business values. He was a financier of unusual ability and recognized above all things the absolute necessity of keeping down costs, both in a personal and business way.

In late years he had not given his usually close attention to the details of his business. He had built up an excellent organization of men and women who were thoroughly capable of looking after things and he felt safe in being away from his office for months at a time, keeping in touch by mail and telegraph. He believed in the policy of getting the right person in the right place and then letting that person do the work expected of him. Frequently he would offer suggestions and was always glad to have suggestions from anyone, no matter what their station might be. He was a most democratic man and found that it was possible to profit from contact with others and by exchanging opinions with them.

He was a safe adviser on public questions. He had little patience with some of the so-called ultra modern ideas many of which have been so badly shot to pieces during the past two years. But he did believe that with hard work, honest dealing and progressive thinking it was impossible to deny success to an individual or an institution.

The last of the old guard has gone. Coleman, Saunders, Wallace, Hoard, Williams, Chamberlain—all preceded Mr. Lawrence across the Great Divide. Their work lives on. It cannot be lost. The foundations which these pioneers of agricultural journalism laid are safely anchored upon the rock of real service.

Baseball Peps Up Country Life

This Story is Not Untimely for if Any Community Expects to Carry Out a Similar Program, Plans Should be Started at Once

A FEW serious-minded farmers whispered to us that the bogie man was traveling rough-shod over the productive areas of Lenawee county. Scratching their heads and fingering their pencils, these fearful farmers could not figure how it was possible to take from the farm labor supply of the county nine thousand days' work and not have Lenawee agriculture go to the dogs.

"No other alternative exists," they said. "When folks figure that they can spend these thousands of days in recreation away from their farm duties, certainly the bogie man must be around."

We had traveled hundreds of miles in Lenawee county. Our car had taken us up and down and back and across the twenty townships. But the tortuous trails we followed never once gave us an encouraging glimpse of this threatening individual.

Our fearful informers, however, said,

us to question strongly the conclusions arrived at by our informers.

The nine thousand days of labor taken from the supply of Lenawee's farmers were the days estimated as lost to productive agriculture through the attendance of players and spectators at grange baseball games held in the county during the past summer. In all, there were about one hundred thirty games played by the sixteen teams in the field. Figuring an average attendance of one hundred fifty persons per game, which is very conservative, gives approximately nine thousand days of people's time spent at these outings.

In our wanderings we grew to question whether this labor was actually lost to Lenawee agriculture. One farmer told us this story: He had five acres of potatoes, and it was the practice to cultivate this five acres every Saturday morning. One morning after beginning the work, he examined the

noon, however, he went to the potato patch and discovered that in spite of going twice in the row the boys had actually completed their job. The situation was that the grange baseball game was scheduled for the afternoon and they wanted to attend. They thought possibly this work might detain them, so they concluded to complete it.

This same man and other farmers declared that the spirit among the boys and men had never been better than since the grange league had been inaugurated. They felt convinced that spending Saturday afternoon at recreation in no way cut down the amount of work performed by those who attended the games. They accomplished as much or more in the five days and a half than they had been doing formerly in six days.

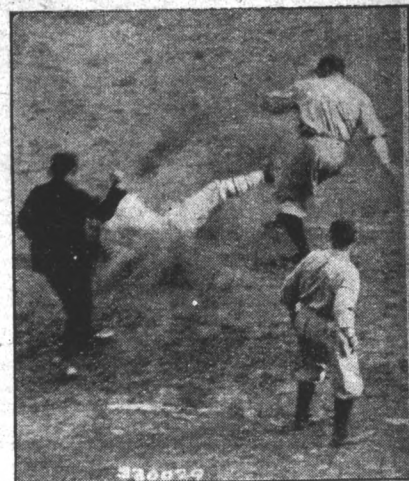
The observation of these men was not unlike that of industrial leaders. Long hours did not necessarily mean more work. Such hours are apt to mean less work than can be done when men work hard and for a shorter period. We found in our inquiry that the work-and-play-hard idea is finding more and more advocates among these progressive farmers.

But this does not exhaust the evidence. We had traveled over the roads before, and also during the past summer through some fifty counties of the state. Nowhere did we find farm work more up-to-date than in Lenawee. Nowhere did we find crops looking better. Nowhere were the farmer folks showing a finer spirit nor putting on a more prosperous air. The subtraction of nine thousand days' labor from the total of the county in no way shook the foundations of its agriculture. In fact, so far as external evidence indicated, the county's agriculture appeared to be thriving unusually well under this new order of things.

Years back one of my jobs at butch-

ering time was to try out the lard in a large kettle. Large chunks of wood and smaller ones were pulled about the big kettle and arranged to produce a real hot fire. After a time one could see the bubbles of lard popping up, first on one side and then on the other. In time the whole contents of the kettle gradually melted into one more or less homogenous mass.

While watching at least two thousand fans on the side lines at a game between Fruit Ridge and Working



For Self Control and Quick Decisions Baseball is Unexcelled.

Grange teams one hot day last summer, I thought how like the contents of that big kettle was this crowd. First on one side and then on the other could be seen young and old alike, hopping up, throwing their hats and in other manners expressing their joy at some good play by their favorite team. In a moment perhaps, this same crowd would be submerged into the region of despair by reason of an error by some hero, or an unusual play by the opposing team.

One student of rural life confided (Continued on next page).



A Sharp Play is Followed by Enthusiastic Cheering, which Not Only Aids Digestion But Brings the Cheerers into Closer Relationship.

"You have not looked well or you would have found him. He certainly must be groping around somewhere to bring our agriculture to ruin." But we never found this bogie man. We did, however, in our wanderings find other startling evidence which caused

field and decided that the cultivator should go twice in each row instead of once as they had been doing. He observed that the boys were a little disconcerted by this decree, but they said nothing. Usually they finished the field about eleven o'clock. Just before

The Story of an Influential Grange

By W.F. Taylor

ONE day, a number of years ago, I stopped at the home of an early settler in Chippewa county near the village of Pickford. The occasion was a grange rally which we were to hold in a beautiful little grove on his farm. The land was somewhat higher than the surrounding country and some of the pioneers who attended the meeting visited together, talking of the days when the light from the man's window had guided many a traveler who might otherwise have lost his way.

The normal American has great respect for the pioneer and it will be a long time before we outgrow this tendency. Whether they be pioneers in agriculture, in education, or in relig-

ious activity, the story of their achievements is always interesting. Therefore, I shall venture in this connection to tell of a pioneer grange.

Grand Traverse Grange was organized April 6, 1874. It met in a hall in the city of Traverse City. The country was new, the settlers were scattered and many of the members came long distances to attend the meetings. Eighty-two names were written on the charter list and Judge J. G. Ramsdell was elected master. This is where Grand Traverse Grange first contributed to Grange influence throughout the state. No one could know Judge Ramsdell without being conscious of his worth and he soon became prominent in the state grange. For years, he was chairman of the executive committee, in which position he exhibited marked ability.

Another prominent member of this Grange was O. E. Clark, a veteran of the Civil War and an early settler in the county. Brother Clark drove eight miles to attend meetings of his grange and filled the office of master for several years.

Brother A. P. Gray, who lived six miles from the city on the old mission peninsula, was a familiar figure in many parts of the state in the days of farmers' institutes. He was a suc-

cessful fruit grower, in love with his work, a cultured gentleman, and as loyal a patron as could be found anywhere. He and his good wife came to Grand Traverse county in 1868. He was master of his grange for ten years and his good wife filled the office of secretary for twenty-one years. Brother Gray passed to his reward several years ago. On the Fourth of July last, the members of this Grange went in a body to the home of Sister Gray to celebrate. It was a rare occasion and the memory of it will linger long. Nearly all of the prominent grange workers in the state have visited Grand Traverse Grange.

Their hall was dedicated in 1889 by Cyrus G. Luce, then governor of Michigan. Hon. Jason Woodman entertained the writer recently with some reminiscences of this grange in which he was often a welcome guest.

A number of prominent men have occupied the position of worthy master whose names I would gladly mention but for two reasons. First, to do so would make my story too long, and second, they are still alive and hoping to do much more for an institution that has always been among the foremost in the development of Grand Traverse county.

For forty-eight years this grange has met regularly twice a month. A part of the time it has owned a hall. Some of the time it has rented a place of meeting, and again its meetings have been held at the homes of its members. But it has never taken a vacation. The loyalty of its membership is beautifully expressed in their interest in the welfare of the other granges of the county, and often as we contemplate its history, we are led to think how very much might be accomplished with many granges like this one. From the early seventies, when the forests covered the greater portion of the county, down through almost half a century, it has been as "a light upon a candle stick, a city set upon a hill that can not be hid."



Brother and Sister Clark.



Also Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Gray.

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

MAY CHANGE TRUTH-IN-FABRIC BILL.

INDICATIONS are now leading to the belief that the truth-in-fabric bill will be reported on soon by the subcommittee of which Senator Watson, of Indiana, is chairman, but with several changes which may not please the wool men. It is probable that the manufacturers may be successful in having the word shoddy and virgin wool stricken out, and terms less objectionable to them substituted. Wool producers will do well to be on the alert.

RURAL CREDITS BILL.

A RURAL credit bill introduced by Senator Capper in the senate, and Representative McFadden in the house is designed to provide credit facilities for agricultural and live stock financing, and has the backing of a large number of western live stock raisers.

This bill makes use of the federal reserve system and the farm loan act as factors in an adequate farm financing system. It is known as "The Rural Credits Act," and prohibits the use of the words "rural credits" as a part of their corporate name by corporations not organized under the provisions of the act. It provides that agricultural credit corporations may be formed by not less than five persons, and to have a succession for a period of fifty years unless sooner dissolved by the shareholders. This bill has strong support in the senate.

ASK FOR LOWER RATES ON FARM PRODUCTS.

NOTWITHSTANDING the announcement of Chairman Cummins, of the senate commerce committee, that he has abandoned plans for any revision of railroad legislation this winter, a powerful effort will be made by members of the farm blocs to secure a reduction in freight rates.

Senator Arthur Capper began the movement for legislation aiming at a reduction in transportation charges on farm products, by an address in the senate a few days ago, in which he stated on the word of the interstate commerce commission, that "despite the handicap of two great strikes the railroads made a better financial showing for the first eight months of 1922 than for the same months of 1921."

"For more than a year," says Senator Capper, "the roads have been doing a paying business. Not a few are earning much more than their dividend requirements. According to the Dow Jones financial agency, first-class Wall Street authority, thirteen great railway systems will increase their dividend rates during the next few months, one of them, the Chicago & Northwestern, to eight per cent." This year the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway is earning about twenty-five per cent on its preferred stock and thirteen per cent on its common. The Union Pacific is earning fifteen per cent. The Burlington is paying its stockholders a twenty per cent dividend.

THE EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

THE end of the fourth week of the Michigan International Egg-laying Contest still finds the Leghorns in the lead. In fact, the five highest pens in the contest are Leghorns. But during the fourth week the production records went to the heavier breeds. Mr. E. E. Shaw's pen is still in the lead, having one egg advantage over the pen belonging to E. D. Taylor. Production

of Mr. Shaw's hens at the end of this four-week period is 166 eggs.

A Leghorn pen belonging to J. A. Hansom, of Corvallis, Oregon, takes honors in the contest, with a production of 154 eggs. O. S. Thompson, of Allen, Michigan, and the Hollywood Poultry Farm of Hollywood, Washington, took fourth place. The Plymouth Rocks belonging to H. E. Denison, of East Lansing, came next with 133 eggs. The White Wyandottes belonging to the Evergreen Poultry Farm, of Greenville, Mich., led that breed.

AMERICA'S GREATEST BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB RIGHT HERE IN MICHIGAN.

MENOMINEE has one of the most remarkable boys' and girls' clubs in the United States, in the opinion of the secretary of the National Boys' Clubs Federation, personally delivered to the writer, and when I dropped in there recently I found it easy to agree with him. The club is under the auspices of the Menominee Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, about a half-dozen of whose members are actively attending to its work.

There are some 750 boys from the ages of nine to twenty-two actually enrolled and participating in the activities of the club. I saw more than 500 of them at the regular weekly assembly, and anyone who has had experience with boys had no trouble in deciding that they were all having a good, clean, happy time.

A converted old school building is the club house, which contains rooms used for gymnasium and assemblies, for reading, for games, for wireless, etc.

The club keeps boys off the streets at night and inculcates loyalty, good habits, courtesy, friendship and good citizenship. I have every reason to

believe that this is so. Its privileges are much sought after by all the boys of the city and surrounding towns and country. They are entirely free. Misconduct anywhere forfeits these privileges for a season. The older boys assist the matrons in running the club and its activities. This has been going on now for eight years and seems destined to last many years to come.

1922 PICKLE CROP SMALL.

THE production of cucumbers for manufacture is estimated at 6,619,480 bushels by the United States Department of Agriculture, a decrease of forty-two per cent from the crop of 1921 for the same purpose. Long-continued drought is said to be the chief cause of the low production. Michigan leads in production with a crop of 1,002,000 bushels. Wisconsin had a crop of 365,500 bushels this year; Indiana, 209,000 bushels; Colorado, 200,000 bushels; California, 185,000 bushels; New York, 146,550 bushels.

OLEO BUSINESS IN A BAD WAY.

THE annual report of the bureau of internal revenue indicates that the making of oleo and adulterated butter is a waning industry. During the fiscal year there were seventy-two oleomargarine factories in operation. Nine factories closed during the year, leaving sixty-three in business on June 30, 1922. The seventy-two factories produced 6,603,981 pounds of colored, and 184,346,392 pounds of uncolored oleomargarine, compared with 11,600,319 pounds of colored and 269,481,195 pounds of uncolored oleomargarine in the fiscal year 1921, a decrease of 43.1 and 31.6 per cent respectively.

Collections under the adulterated

butter law aggregated \$17,871.84 for the the year. This amount is \$16,368.12 less than was collected for the same source last year, a decrease of 47.8 per cent. There are still only three manufacturers of adulterated butter regularly engaged in the business and their entire output is withdrawn tax free for export to foreign countries.

There were 5,355,816 pounds of renovated butter produced during the year, compared with 6,099,110 pounds produced in 1921, a decrease of 743,294 pounds.

BASEBALL PEPS UP COUNTRY LIFE.

(Continued from page 613).

that this rural ball business was making the Lenawee farm folks more homogenous. It was getting them together. It gave them a real social life. He held that when folks meet as these people had, it will not be half the job to carry out in an effective way cooperative enterprise, whether of a commercial or social character.

Undoubtedly the successful conduct of these two leagues has made rural life in Lenawee county richer in personal associations and richer also in the full expression of the passions of joy and despair.

Grangers call it a most constructive work. The granges participating have felt the influence in every department of their work. As compared to subordinate granges not supporting baseball teams, a fine type of cooperative spirit and a very noticeable growth and development has come to the sixteen participating granges.

There are twenty-six local granges in the county. As indicated above, sixteen of these had baseball teams in the field last summer. The managers of these sixteen teams constitute the board of control of the two leagues. These managers have authority to execute all rules and regulations and to amend the constitution and by-laws.

The teams in the county are divided into two leagues, and some time in March the board of managers make out the schedule for each league. The games can be postponed only on account of rain and these must be played before the closing date of the schedule. No grange games are played on Sunday.

The management has carefully provided for the handling of protests. Whenever a manager of a team wishes to protest a decision, he must make this in writing and submit it to the secretary within a week after the game is played. If the board of managers cannot arrange satisfactory settlement, then the matter is referred to a referee who has been previously chosen as the court of last resort in all such matters. In the case of Lenawee county the circuit judge has kindly acted in the capacity as referee.

One only needs to talk to grange leaders in this county to discover that the granges there are thoroughly sold on this baseball program. It has inspired better grange work, it has made rural life more worth while, and the boys and girls and young men and women have increased their interest in things about the farm.

Every element of the rural population is represented at these games. Grandfathers and grandmothers and the helpless babes, as well as every age in between, find their way during the summer months to the side of their favorite team when the two o'clock bell rings on each Saturday afternoon.



Wednesday, November 29.

THE United States navy vessels are engaged in sounding operations off the Pacific coast to determine the cause of earthquakes.—Washington, D. C., is facing a famine in fuel. The supply of anthracite there is sixty per cent under normal requirements.

Thursday, November 30.

THE Atlantic Refining Company, a member of the Standard Oil group, declares a ninety per cent stock dividend.—All the men who escaped from the Marquette prison recently have been recaptured.—Secretary of Navy Denby orders drastic quizz into the misconduct of midshipmen at the navy ball after the great army and navy football game.

Friday, December 1.

THE State Department of Agriculture's plan to certify farm property is meeting with the endorsement of real estate men and representatives of the development bureaus.—Mary McSwiney, who was on a hunger strike in the Mount Joy prison in Dublin, was released on the twenty-third day of her strike.

Saturday, December 2.

THERE has been a split in the relations between Great Britain and Greece because of the Greek executions of six former Greek officials.—James Couzens, mayor of Detroit, has

accepted from Governor Groesbeck the appointment of United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Truman Newberry.

Sunday, December 3.

AIRPLANES have been across the Sahara Desert by means of a buried cable.—Radium has dropped fifty thousand dollars per gram in price and the low price has made it necessary for several radium plants to close.—David A. Brown, of Detroit, who has been investigating Russian conditions, says American tractors would help greatly in Russia's salvation.

Monday, December 4.

THE president of Princeton University urges that the United States cancel European war debts.—In a summary of business conditions reported by the federal reserve system shows that all the basic industries show gains in production since October.

Tuesday, December 5.

THE French Canadian citizens of Terrebonne kneel to pray as fire ravages the town.—Athens is in a panic as the Greeks in western Thrace revolt.—Dr. Wellington Koo, American-trained Chinese, is the reform party's choice for president of China.—The National Council of Boy Scouts is starting its membership drive with the intention of increasing its membership by 100,000.

What Was Your Potato Yield?

Here are Some Recently Reported Yields. Can You Beat Them?

YIELDS 222 BUSHELS.

IN reply to your invitation for reports of potato crops which exceed the crop reported in your issue of November 18, I am sending this note. I planted two acres of potatoes on June 20 with seed of my own raising and selection. Most of the ground raised a good crop of corn the previous season.

The ground was plowed about the middle of May. The potatoes were dragged twice before they came up, and then cultivated three times. They were dusted six times with a hand dust gun and copper sulphate dust. They yielded 222 bushels to the acre of very nice potatoes. While this is not a big yield, especially for this year, I am well satisfied as they were among the very few in the section which passed the final inspection for certification.—Arthur Pitton, Stanton.

REACHES 339 BUSHELS.

I READ in the Michigan Farmer about W. J. Fiely's potato crop. We also had a good potato crop. We planted one acre and fourteen rods to potatoes and we got 390 bushels. They were planted in rows thirty-six inches apart and eighteen inches in the row; were cultivated twice and hilled once. Plowed last fall and again this spring. We seeded twenty-two bushels of potatoes.—Joe Koplinsky, Marinette.

RAISED 300 BUSHELS.

NOTICE in the Michigan Farmer that W. J. Fiely, of Wolverine, had a yield of 201 bushels of potatoes per acre. It's a pretty good crop, but here on John Ranta's farm the yield per acre was 300 bushels.

The ground was in oats one year, then plowed in the fall, well manured during the winter and planted with Green Mountain potatoes in the spring. The field was cultivated several times when the plants were small. It pays to work the fields good, I think. We carry the Green Mountain potato here, and we consider it the best for this climate.—Arthur Ranta, Calumet.

YIELD WAS OVER 290 BUSHELS.

I READ in the Michigan Farmer about W. J. Fiely's 200-bushel potato crop. Our potatoes are not certified. I got them from a seed house in Lansing three years ago. Have kept them from being mixed. I gave almost six cents apiece for them. Have hill-selected every year. I had three acres of new ground, plowed it in April, rolled once, disced three times, drag-

ged three times, marked and planted by hand about June 18, cultivated three times. I treated the seed with corrosive sublimate. They didn't blight. The soil is clay loam. The field, dug by hand, yielded 882 bushels of fine late Petoskeys.—Stanley Ashley, Sand Lake.

THIS FIELD GOES 250 BUSHELS.

MY field of six acres of potatoes this year yielded fifteen hundred bushels of certified seed. The ground was plowed early in the spring of 1922 and was harrowed about twice a week until planting time, June 10. The frequent harrowing was necessary to keep down quack grass which was rather plentiful in the field, and even then we did not entirely down it.

After planting we harrowed twice and then cultivated as much as we dared, which wasn't very much, as it was only a very short time until the vines were filling the rows. Five applications of Bordeaux mixture 4-4-50 with a high pressure sprayer at regular intervals gave protection from blight and leaf-hoppers and kept the vines green and growing until frosted.—Jack A. Brown, Bellaire.

THE HIGHEST YIELD YET REPORTED.

IN reply to your request in the November 4 issue of the Michigan Farmer, would state that our yield is somewhat larger than the one published.

Last April we plowed five acres of new ground. It had been in corn last year, which was the first crop grown upon the land. The piece was harrowed three times with the spring-tooth harrow and planted June 10 with Late Petoskeys. They were treated with corrosive sublimate for scab. Planting was done by hand. The patch was dragged twice with the spike-tooth harrow after planting. The potatoes were cultivated twice. They were not sprayed nor treated for blight. This fall we dug 1,750 bushels, making the yield for the five acres 350 bushels per acre. Our soil is a clay loam.—Joe Parker & Son, Fremont.

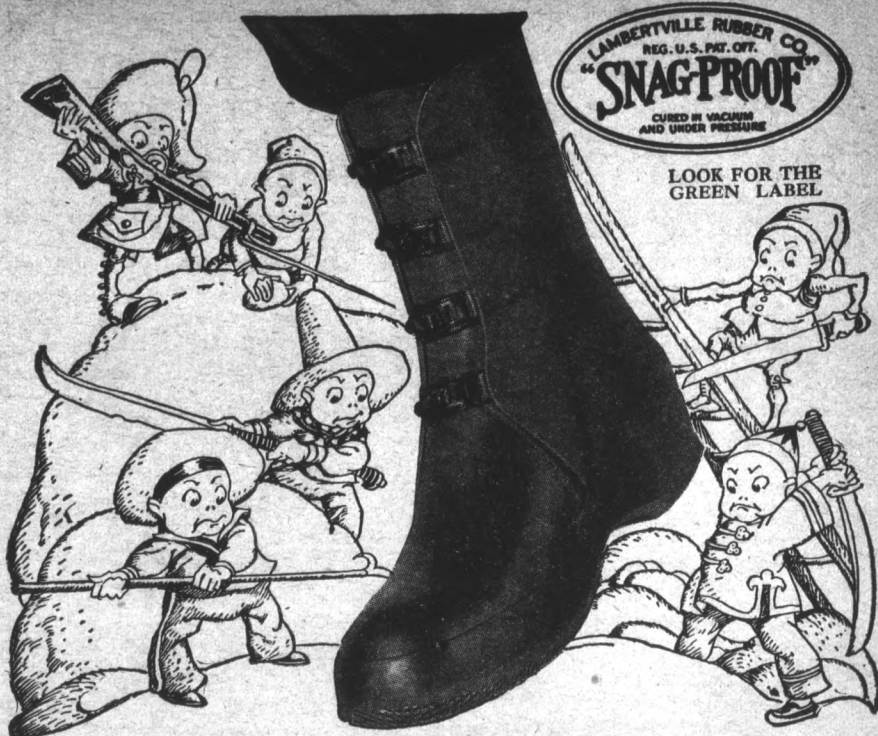
LEAVE TIP ENDS ON.

A TEST indicates the value of the tip end of seed potatoes. "In some sections it is the practice to cut the tip off and throw it away," says the county agent. "Our test shows this is a losing practice. The yield from potatoes with tip removed was 196 bushels per acre, and from whole tubers 212 bushels per acre.—E. A. K.

One of Michigan's Silver Fox Farms



IN less than a decade the development of the silver fox business has added to the long list of features in Michigan's wonderful diversified agriculture. Here there are more breeders of silver foxes than in any other state in the Union. These fox farms may be this week promises to mark a milestone in the commonwealth. Owing to this remarkable development, the annual meeting of fox breeders at Muskegon found in practically every section of stone in this most interesting farming novelty.



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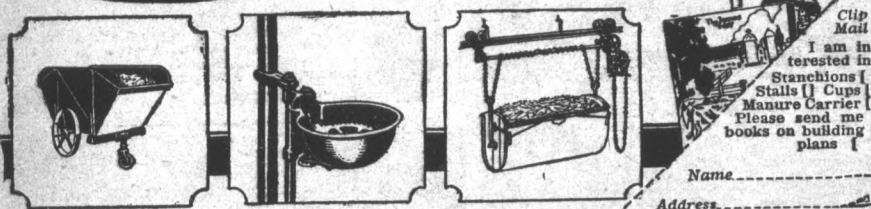
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WASTE BY TENANT.

A rents a farm from B for cash rent. B does not live up to agreement. At the time A rented the farm, there was a mound of manure there, and A placed more there. The farm is low and A could not make a living. A sold the manure to neighbors. There was nothing said in contract about manure. B wants to collect damage. Is he right?—P.

The selling of the manure is waste for which the tenant is liable to the lessor in an action on the case, in which the lessor is entitled to judgment for double the damages found by the jury.—Rood.

FIFTY-FIFTY LEASE.

I have a 160-acre farm which I want to rent on the fifty-fifty basis for three years. I have three horses and a span of colts, also implements to run the farm. Should the one who rents furnish one-half of the stock on these terms? Have you blanks for such a lease?—Mrs. D. B. M.

The lease you describe is generally called the half-and-half dairy lease, that is, where landlord furnishes all land and one-half the stock, and the tenant furnishes horse and equipment and one-half the stock.

Expenses, such as threshing twine, feeds and fertilizers, and feed to be divided equally between landlord and tenant.

Proceeds of the farm to be divided as follows: Increase of live stock and live stock products and crops shall be divided equally between each party.

Forms of lease can be procured at any notary public or book store.—F. T. Riddell.

OTHER'S LIABILITY FOR INJURY BY DOG.

Our dog killed three of our neighbor's ducks. The neighbor shot the dog and now wants pay for the ducks. The dog killed the ducks on our neighbor's farm, and the dog was also on his farm when he shot it. The dog had a license. Do I have to pay for the ducks?—F. P.

Any person may lawfully kill any dog caught in the act of pursuing or injuring any domestic fowl or animal. It is an old saying that the owner of a dog is not liable for its wrongful acts unless he was a measley pup from his birthday up, and his master knew it. Undoubtedly the owner is liable if he had notice of the dog's vicious disposition and did not dispose of or confine him. There are also decisions that the owner is liable for the injuries done by his dog, though there is no proof that he knew of the disposition of the dog to do such things. No decision on that question in Michigan is known to the writer.—Rood.

GETTING RID OF WEEDS.

I would like to know how we can get rid of the weeds from the gardens and the fields. We have lots of them. Some are thistle, ragweeds, dock and milk weeds and burdock.—J. W.

The only practical way of getting rid of weeds is by thorough cultivation or hoeing. This, of course, means in our gardens and cultivated crops. Weeds in our gardens and corn and potato fields are not always a nuisance. Sometimes they may be considered a blessing. For instance, if there were no weeds in our gardens we would be tempted to not cultivate or hoe at all. Yet it is very important that we stir the soil, this conserves the moisture, etc., and at the same time kills the weeds. We realize that we cannot let the weeds grow for that would dwarf the crop. When we cultivate we not

only kill the weeds but accomplish other things that are very necessary. But the weeds made us do it. Therefore, the weeds were a benefit.

Thistles, dock, milkweed, etc., that grow in meadows and pastures, and retard the growth of grass and crops, can be killed by mowing off close to the ground, or by cutting with a sharp hoe or mattock, or by using a spud, a very narrow spade. Careful work on these kinds of weeds for several seasons will exterminate them.

It is work, nothing else, that will keep down weeds. You must fight all the time.

A DAIRY RATION.

Please prescribe a proper ration for my cows to supplement oats, corn, corn fodder and marsh hay.—E. R. L.

Marsh hay is somewhat richer in protein than timothy, yet not as rich as clover. Corn fodder is quite poor in protein. Oats are better than corn as far as protein is concerned, but the two grains combined, or even oats alone, would not furnish protein enough to balance these foods properly. Hence it will be necessary to add oil meal or cottonseed meal and wheat bran to make a properly balanced ration.

I would suggest feeding two pounds of oil meal per day to each cow, and in addition make a basic ration by mixing oats, ground, corn meal and wheat bran, equal parts by weight. Feed one pound of grain per day for every three pounds of milk produced if the milk tests four and a half to five per cent, and one pound of grain for every four pounds of milk if it tests three to three and one-half per cent. Suppose a cow gives forty pounds of three and one-half per cent milk, then she should have two pounds of oil meal and eight pounds of the oat, corn and bran mixture.

Feed liberally of the corn fodder and marsh hay.

RYE FOR DAIRY COWS.

Would you kindly give me an opinion on feeding rye to dairy cattle, i. e., in connection with other feeds, such as oats and corn?—J. B. O.

Rye, like wheat, is usually worth more for human food than as a food for live stock. But at the present price of rye, compared with other feedstuffs, it may be advisable to feed it.

It is a good wholesome food, all right. However, cows and other kinds of stock do not seem to like it very well. Perhaps that is because they have never been used to it.

Most people in this country prefer wheat bread to rye bread, but if compelled to eat rye bread for a time they learn to like it. In many countries rye bread is preferred to wheat bread.

It is entirely proper to mix rye and corn or oats together for feed. They make a good combination.

LAND CONTRACT.

I bought a house and lot in Flint on contract and failed to make the last payment and taxes. Will I have to forfeit all I have in it, or can I hold it a reasonable length of time? I have over \$2,000 in the place, which I purchased the first of 1922.—C. V. S.

The rights under the land contract are not forfeited by failure to make payments until the vendor claims forfeiture for that reason, and after a claim of forfeiture the vendee may still make the payments at any time within thirty days after judgment of ouster in summary proceedings.—Rood.

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CANNERS NEGLECT HOME MARKET.

THE Michigan canners have just come to the realization that they have neglected "The gold mine in their back yard." They have right in their own state over three million people with whom to do business, but at present about only five per cent of the Michigan canned products are consumed in this state. The balance goes to other states in competition with other products.

This deprives local consumers of the unusual high quality Michigan fruit in its canned state, and the canners themselves are losing the advantages of short-haul freight rates.

Market specialists estimate that

popularity. But the heavy first cost in establishing a bog is one of the hindrances to cranberry growing becoming more popular. At present prices, it is felt that cranberry growing would not be a safe venture for the average farmer unless he is favorably located on a swamp where wild cranberries are already growing.

INSECTS ATTACK STORED APPLES.

WITH more attention being paid to the grading of apples, anything which contributes to the deterioration of the fruit after packing or in storage will be of considerable interest to fruit growers. Observations made at Geneva and elsewhere show



Proper Ditching Would Make Available Much Land Valuable for Gardening.

Michigan canners could double the size of their pack and so, instead of buying four million dollars worth of fruit and vegetables to purchase from eight to ten million dollars worth, put it through the canning and preserving process and sell it again to Michigan consumers.

GROWING CRANBERRIES IN MICHIGAN.

THE growing of cranberries is usually associated with the Cape Cod district, but recent census figures show that Michigan also is a factor in cranberry production, ranking sixth in the production of this beautiful berry.

The production of cranberries is distinct from other types of fruit growing. The planting is done in a bog which is a flat muck area which contains no lime or marl, and the ideal bog has a stream running through it which is capable of being dammed for irrigating purposes. The plants are usually allowed to grow three years before picking is commenced. In the spring or fall when the danger of frost is acute, the flood gates are opened and the bog flooded, thus preventing danger of frost injury to either blossoms or fruit. The bog is also flooded at times during the season to control destructive insects and at other times if dry weather makes it necessary. No cultivation is necessary and so far the use of fertilizers is unknown.

They usually pick the berries while they are still green. They are then taken to a low dark shed where they are decked in trays and allowed to cure and take on color for six weeks.

One of the most successful bogs in the state is that owned by the Walton Cranberry Association, at Walton Junction. They now have fifteen acres of bog in bearing which has produced as high as eighteen hundred bushels of clean fruit per season. Their average production is about a thousand bushels, or at the rate of sixty-six bushels per acre.

The use of cranberries is growing in

that late summer insects sometimes escape the notice of the packer and are put in storage, where later they may develop and do much damage to the fruit.

The larvae, or worm form of leaf-rollers, bud moth, and case-bearers have been found feeding on apples piled in the orchard, while codling-moth larvae, the lesser apple worm, San Jose scale, and apple maggots are known to have continued their feeding and development in supposedly sound fruit which had been placed in storage. Fortunately the codling moth and apple maggot confine their efforts to a single infested fruit, but the apple worm and San Jose scale may pass from apple to apple.

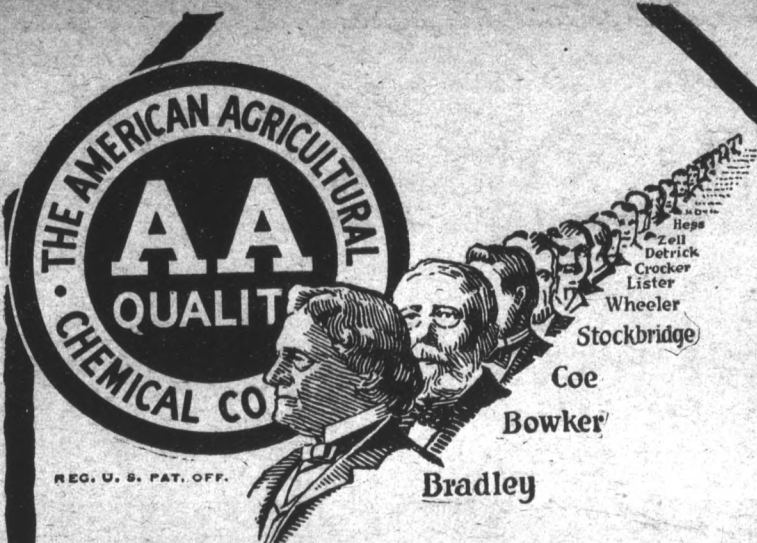
If the fruit can be placed in cold storage and held at just above freezing point until ready for use, little if any injury will result from insects inadvertently carried over with the apples. Although the larvae may not be killed, the low temperature will effectively check their growth. However, infested apples never keep quite so well in storage as do sound apples.

SAND GOOD FOR VEGETABLE STORING.

SAND makes a very good medium for the storing of potatoes, carrots, beets and parsnips. These vegetables should be kept cool, fairly moist, and free from contact with circulating air, in order to be stored without wilting or starting growth. In the absence of a suitable storage house, the use of sand is most effective.

The sand for storing purposes should be free from organic matter. It should also be renewed each year, as the sand in which vegetables have been stored may contain rot spores from the previous winter.

The common method of storing is to place alternate rows of roots and sand in a box on the basement floor. Or the roots may be placed in a conical pile covered with a layer of sand about eight inches deep.



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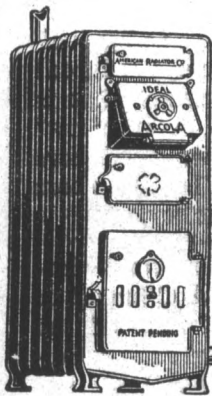
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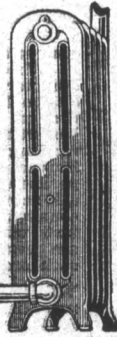


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Francisco Farm Notes

By P. P. Pope

TOO much work has been laid out on the trestleboard again. We are too prone to do that, so when interruptions come, as come they will, we too easily fall behind.

We are not very badly behind this time, however. Some years ago we learned the lesson that it did not pay to be doing farm work out of season, and consequently it has been our practice to hire extra help when necessary in order to keep up with the work.

But in recent years it has been a case, first, of no help to be had; second, of extreme prices for help, and third, of insufficient returns to pay the help. We have been fortunate the past season in securing help for the most pressing work, but often we have finished the task at the eleventh hour.



For instance, we planned on finishing the beet hauling in October and we hauled the last load the last day, in the afternoon. We planned on a week or so early, in the standing corn, and not until the middle of November did we find the last ear. It is now the twentieth and the fall plowing is only begun, but if the weather man will continue to be kind until Thanksgiving we will be ready to give thanks for a satisfactory harvest, well secured, and a season's work well done.

We have just been sorting over the swine herd, getting the different groups into their winter quarters and giving the worms and the lice a knock-out blow. The aged sows are in one roomy lot with a shed and a straw stack for shelter. They are being

flushed (that is, extra well fed), now, in preparation for the mating season which is right at hand. The spring gilts will have the run of the barnyard and follow the cattle in the big basement and the fall pigs will run with them, except that they will have eating and sleeping apartments by themselves.

The rations are made up of a slop of ground oats and barley, equal parts, with about ten per cent of oil meal added, and ear corn fed only in sufficient quantities to keep them in good condition. We do not want them fat enough to interfere with their breeding, except the market stock, but we do want them smooth, and so we deal out the corn to the different lots accordingly. In addition to this grain ration we like to have them get some bulky food each day. They are eating beet tops now and relish them. A few pumpkins also are hitting the spot with some of them. Later in the winter they will get some corn, fed stalk and all, and a chance at good bright alfalfa hay. We have been experimenting the past year with salt in block form for hogs. So far we have found it quite satisfactory. It is safe, there is little danger of their getting too much. It is convenient, it is always available and there is little waste.

You will note that with the exception of the salt and the oil meal these foods are home-grown. They are all produced and prepared right here on the farm. Even the grinding we do ourselves. A good neighbor just across the road furnishes the gas and the grinder and we supply the power—and hold the bags—and we grind a month's provisions for his cows and my pigs at one setting and at one-third the cost up town.

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

HOW SCARLET FEVER SPREADS.

Please tell me how scarlet fever spreads. Is there danger of getting the disease just by being in the same house? If so it seems that no good could come from attempting to keep the other children of the family away when one of them has it.—B. O.

Scarlet fever is a very dangerous disease and one in which every precaution should be taken to prevent its spread. The infection is transmitted chiefly through discharges from the nose and mouth of the patient, and from broken-down glands, running ears or any sores of that nature. I know from actual experience that it is quite possible to confine the disease to a single child in a large family, even though the other children are compelled to remain in the same house. The danger is in actual contact with discharges from the patient, and scrupulous care must be taken in this direction.

SPOTS ON SKIN.

I have white spots that have come on my skin in several places. They do not seem to bother my health, don't feel sore or itch or anything, but it worries me to have them. Can you tell me what they are and will I get white like that all over my body? Are they anything like leprosy?—Mrs. L.

The white spots do not indicate a serious disease. They are due to the death of the pigment cells in those parts of the skin. It is hard to know what is the cause, but the spots rarely

spread to any great extent and do not seem to interfere with the health of the patient. The disease is known as Vitiligo. The only treatment is to color the spots to resemble the surrounding skin. In some dark people walnut stain is sufficient. Others find more satisfaction in making a solution of potassium permanganate in water, using just enough of the drug to get the required color.

WEIGHS TWO HUNDRED POUNDS.

I am a woman forty-seven years old and weigh around 200 pounds. I seem to stiffen up after sitting and my feet bother me. They seem sore to step on at first but do not blot. Do you think arch supporters would help me? Would you recommend a diet and do you think one cup of coffee once a day is harmful?—Mrs. G. B.

I do not think you should use arch supports since you are only forty-seven years old. If you were an old person, beyond hope of restoring the normal tone of the muscles, it would be different. First in question is your weight. You do not give your height but I have no doubt that you are considerably over-weight. Go on a diet consisting chiefly of milk, leafy vegetables and fruit for a period of two or three months and see if you cannot get down to normal weight. This will be apt to take care of all your troubles and make you feel like a young woman again. I do not think you get much harm from coffee in such moderation.

SEED CORN NEEDS AIR.

GIVE air a chance where seed corn is stored. The air should get to every kernel of the ears. This means that the corn should not be piled on shelves or even laid on the floor. The best plan is to sling it up with twine or stick on nails so that no two ears touch each other. This will provide for the free circulation of air and thereby increase the germination.

FARM PRICES GAIN.

COMPARED with a month ago, the present prices of eighteen of the leading farm products are higher, five are lower and one is unchanged. As compared with a year ago, nineteen have advanced, while five have declined. This tendency will have to go on for some time before farm values are on an equitable basis with other commodities.

A CERTIFIED SEED STORY.

HERE is a story from Wisconsin. In checking up the results from the use of certified seed in Perry county of that state, it was found that the crops average 238 bushels per acre. The crops from home-grown seed on the same soil with the same cultivation average about ninety-five bushels per acre. This shows an average increase of 143 bushels from the use of certified seed.

AMERICA LEADS IN WHEAT PRODUCTION.

THE official figures given by the Canadian Department of Agriculture show that the United States leads the world in wheat production, with 810,123,000 bushels. Canada is second with 388,773,000 bushels. India is third with 366,351,000 bushels, and France fourth with 233,380,000 bushels.

GROWS PEANUTS SUCCESSFULLY.

FLOYD EVANS, the thirteen-year-old son of George Evans, of Danby Township in Eaton county, has successfully raised three bushels of peanuts this year.

He has tried out the growing of peanuts but never so extensively or successfully as he has this year. He did the planting and tended to the cultivation of the peanuts, which gave a very good yield. From all appearances and tests his product is as good as that coming from the south, where peanut growing is a popular business.

REFUSES MEMBERSHIP TO GRAIN GROWERS.

ON Tuesday, November 14, the Chicago Board of Trade voted to reject the membership application of Mr. Cunningham, who represents the farmers' grain growers' marketing organization of Chicago. At the same time a similar application to the exchange of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce was accepted.

LABOR TO GROW ACRE OF CORN.

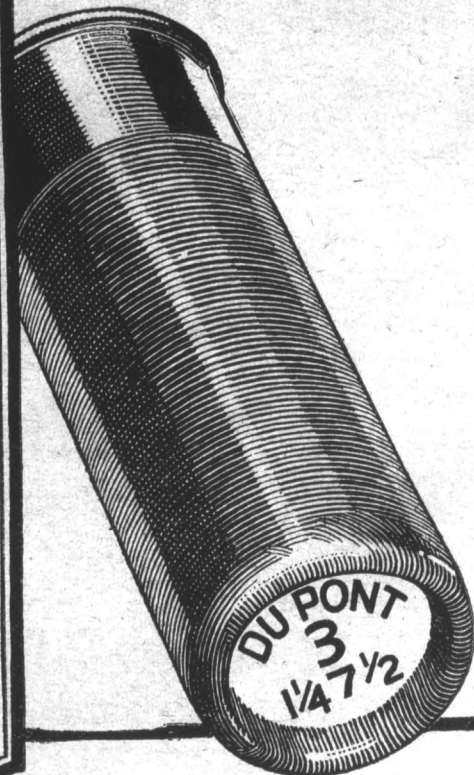
HOW much work does the average farmer do in growing an acre of corn? A survey of three hundred and twenty-one farms in Ohio throws some light upon this question. Farmers operating hilly farms required 57.2 man-hours to grow an acre of corn. On prairie land 41.3 hours were required. In another county on level soil the average man-hours were 38.5. The contour of the land and the size of operating implements as well as the management of the land are all factors determining the labor cost in growing this crop.



That tense moment with dogs at point, just before the whirr of wings brings action. The gun will snap to the shoulder with more confidence—results will be surer—if the shells are loaded with Du Pont or Ballistite.

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See page 51

for details and photo 187 acres on Maryland's Eastern Shore; 2 crops Irish potatoes yearly, sow peas in February; 100 acres fields, 3800 fruit trees, 4500 grapevines, good 2-story 8-room house, barn, 5 poultry houses. Age forces sale; only \$10,000; if taken soon 700 hens, automobile, horses, cows, furniture, implements, spraying outfits, all included; part cash. More than 1200 others. Write today for your copy.

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On Being Neighborly

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE story of the Good Samaritan is the greatest story on neighborliness ever written. Nothing else can even come a close second. But better than praising the story of the Good Samaritan is practicing it. "And thy neighbor as thyself." This is one of the "hard sayings" of Christ. If in doubt, try it. Our neighbor is defined as anyone who needs us, whether he be white or black or yellow, near or far, Christian or pagan.

In order to get the setting of this story, one has to know the background. When the Hebrews were carried off into captivity in the seventh century B. C., by the Assyrians, a large number of the poor and undesirable peasants were left behind. At



the same time the rulers of the land who were sent to Palestine were Assyrians, who intermarried with the Hebrews. Thus there sprang up a new religion, and a new class of people. The religion was partly pagan and partly Hebrew. When Jerusalem was rebuilt, the Samaritans were rigidly excluded. Enmity grew into hatred. The Samaritans delighted in doing things that would horrify the Jews, as when they took dead bodies into the inner temple, on one occasion. At another time they killed a large number of Jews who were on their way to Jerusalem to worship. And it was one of these hateful Samaritans, Christ says, who was more brotherly, more humane, when he saw the wounded man lying beside the road, than were some of the professional religious teachers. Such a story would hit awfully hard. You can see the faces of Christ's hearers wince, or color with anger.

LET us paraphrase it, and put it into modern form. "A certain man was riding in his auto from Detroit to Lansing; and he was met by two hold-up men, who both stripped him and beat him, and departed, leaving him half dead. And by chance a certain Protestant clergyman was going that way: and when he saw him, he passed by on the other side. And in like manner a Roman Catholic priest also, when he came to the place and saw him, passed by on the other side. But a certain Turk, as he journeyed, came where he was: and when he saw him, he was moved with compassion, and came to him, and bound up his wounds, using first aid; and he put him into his own car and brought him to a hotel, called a doctor, and thus looked after him. On the morrow he took out ten dollars and gave them to the hotel manager, and said, take care of him; and whatsoever thou spendest more, I, when I come again, will repay thee."

When you change the terms to fit modern life, it comes very close to us. The fact is, that it is oftentimes hard to be neighborly. We don't like individuals and we don't like races or classes. Two years ago there were race riots in Chicago, between the whites and blacks, in which fifteen whites were killed and twenty-three negroes. Another occurred in Oklahoma within the past eighteen months. When it comes to practicing this art of the Good Samaritan, it is strenuous business. And yet it is the most rewarding thing in the world. A business man who had made considerable money was a nervous wreck. He couldn't sleep, or digest anything. He was forever thinking about himself.

His doctor was a shrewd man, and one day he took this business man with him, on his rounds. One call was at the home of a very poor family, where there was a very bright little boy, who showed unmistakable signs of undernourishment. The business man went in to see the little boy, and the home. When he and the doctor had gotten back into the car, he said, "I wonder if I couldn't do something to help there." The doctor saw no reason why he couldn't help all he wanted to. And help he did. From that family he became interested in another, and another, and—he got well in body and soul. This neighboring business is great business.

WHO are really neighbors today?

Well, sometimes I think that missionaries are the greatest neighbors in the world. They go to help folk they have never seen, folks whose skins are black or yellow, folk who are not attractive and who have ugly customs. And then there are communities where there is some real neighboring, although this is rare in some communities. A man once came into a town and found it in an uproar. There had been a mad dog scare and every one had turned out to kill the mad dog. An old resident remarked that that was the only time he had seen the town united on anything, for thirty-five years. But on the other hand, there are communities where the neighboring art has not been lost. A man is sick, and his neighbors harvest his corn for him, or dig his potatoes. A little book lies before me which is worthy a place in the library of any forward-looking farmer, or rural minister or rural school teacher. It is "The Rural Community," by Macgarr. (Macmillan, New York). In this small but vital volume the author explains the great worth of the community survey. This enables one to learn the characteristics of the town, township or neighborhood where one lives. It is surprising what excellent results are obtained by these surveys. People who had been half enemies, or who had borne people of a certain neighborhood ill will, learn that the problems of all are much the same, and good will takes the place of ill will. We are much less inclined to dislike people, when we know them.

AS citizens of the United States, are we less disposed to act the part of good samaritans than we formerly were? Look at the Near East. Conditions are desperate. We give food, clothing, medicines, but these are only temporary relief. The Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America (representing thirty denominations) is urging people everywhere to write to members of the federal senate and the house of representatives to secure protection and religious liberty for the minorities in the Near East, and also a national home for the Armenian people. In addition, the federal council urges people to give money for the relief of the thousands made destitute by the unspeakable devastation at Smyrna. Checks for this purpose should be made payable to "Near East Emergency Relief," 151 Fifth Avenue, New York. Surely this is playing the Good Samaritan in a most practical and effective way.

SUNDAY SCHOOL DESSON FOR
DECEMBER 10.

SUBJECT:—Story of the Good Samaritan.

LESSON:—Luke 10.25-37.

GOLDEN TEXT:—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."



I am the Mule

Since time began, I've borne men's burdens, hauled their loads, with only kicks and oaths for pay. No other servant ranks with me in sturdiness and hardihood. No other beast that man has known can do the jobs that I have done.

I scale the mountains, creep in mines; and when the hell of war breaks loose, what other being, or machine, performs, goes through, resists like me?

I never "buckle, bend nor break"; I'm never "phased" by heat or cold, and if I'm stubborn, what of that? It's stubbornness that sees me through.

I wouldn't kick if now and then someone would see my solid worth and compliment me in the way The Lehon Company did. They've named their roofing after me and put my picture on each piece, because their goods resist, stand up, last long, like

Your tuff friend,

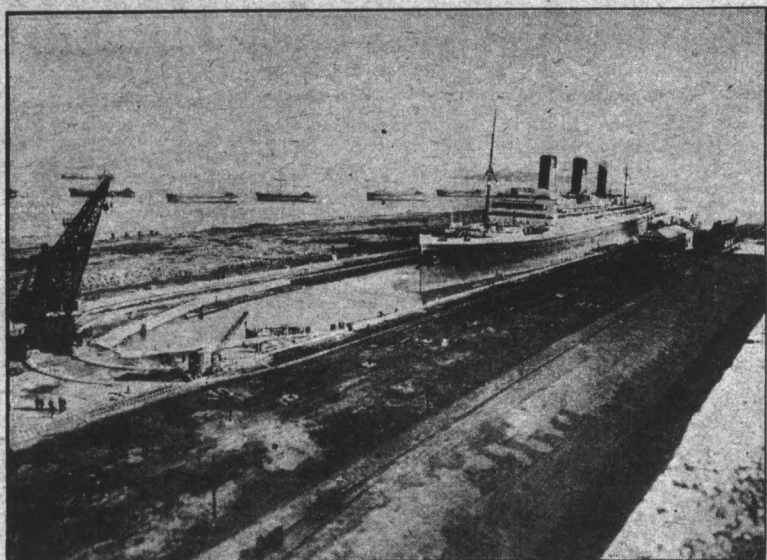
A. MULE,

c-o The Lehon Company

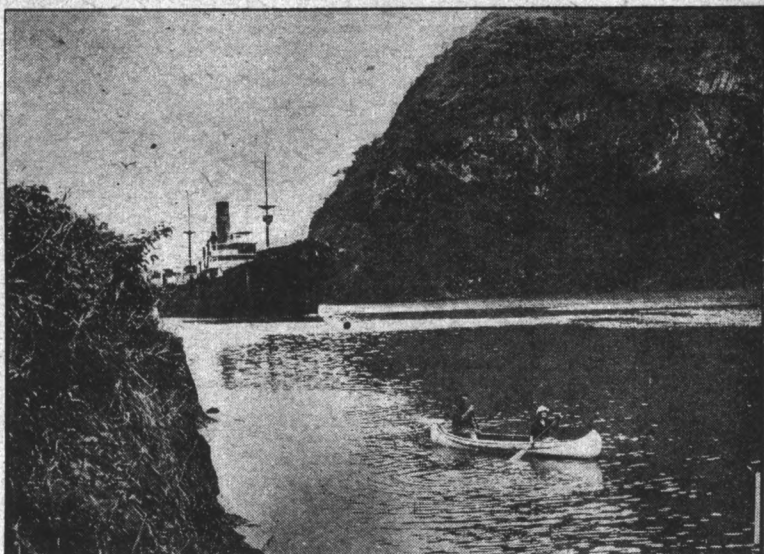
44th to 45th St. on Oakley Ave.

CHICAGO, ILL.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



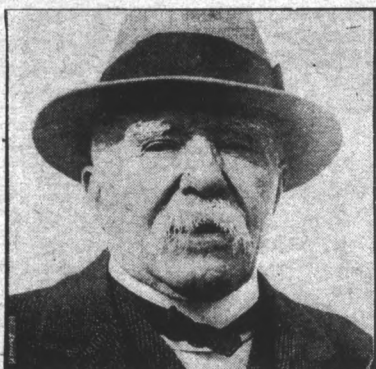
Placing the unwieldy bulk of S. S. Majestic, the world's largest ship, in dock was a task to tax the skill of American mariners, and fourteen tugs were required for this job.



Miss Elsie Grieser, the first woman to paddle a canoe from ocean to ocean through Panama Canal, made the distance of 42 miles in 15 hours, accompanied by her brother.



Smith W. Brookhart, Iowa's new senator, with his son, is looking over some of his fine Poland and China swine on his farm.



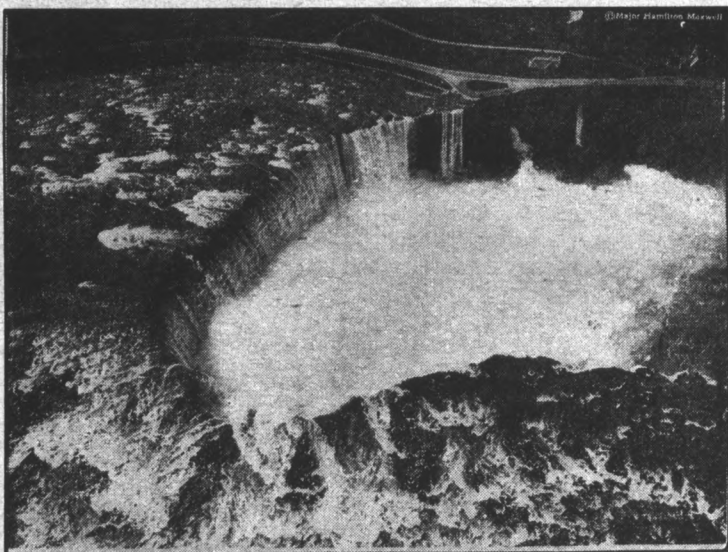
Georges Clemenceau, "Tiger of France," visits old home and receives a hearty welcome.



As far as known, these "middle-aged" women, 76 years of age, of Warren Ohio, are the oldest living triplets in the United States.



Pretty wife of sea captain failed to catch husband after chasing him half way around the world.



This extraordinary view of Niagara Falls, made from flying-boat, gives us the same view of the "Horseshoe of the American Continent's Good Luck" as the bird gets.



Dr. Harvey Wiley referees the daily boxing match between his two young robust sons.



A typical scene of the Christian exodus—refugees in front of railroad station near Adrianople in eastern Thrace, waiting for transportation to carry them out of the path of the Turks.



A view of the harbor at Antofagasta, port in Chili, where the violent effects of an earthquake caused havoc and death, leaving thousands in distress for food and shelter.

THE CROSS-CUT —By Courtney Ryley Cooper

Copyright, 1921, By Little, Brown & Company

A moment of cautious waiting then, in which Fairchild did not move. Finally a light showed in an upstairs room of the house, and Fairchild, masking his own footprints in those made by Rodaine, crept to the porch. Swiftly, silently, protected by the pad of snow on the soles of his shoes, he made the doorway and softly tried the lock. It gave beneath his pressure, and he glided within the dark hallway, musty and dusty in its odor, forbidding, evil and dark. A mountain rat, already disturbed by the entrance of Rodaine, scampered across his feet, and Fairchild shrunk into a corner, hiding himself as best he could in case the noise should cause an investigation from above. But it did not. Now Fairchild could hear voices, and in a moment more they became louder, as a door opened.

"It don't make any difference! I ain't going to stand for it! I tell you to do something and you go and make a mess of it! Why didn't you wait until they were both there?"

"I—I thought they were, Roady!" The woman's voice was whining, pleading. "Ain't you going to kiss me?"

"No, I ain't going to kiss you. You went and made a mess of things."

"You kissed me the night our boy was born. Remember that, Roady? Don't you remember how you kissed me then?"

"That was a long time ago, and you were a different woman then. You'd do what I'd tell you."

"But I do now, Roady. Honest, I do. I'll do anything you tell me to—if you'll just be good to me. Why don't you hold me in your arms any more—?"

A scuffling sound came from above. Fairchild knew that she had made an effort to clasp him to her, and that he had thrust her away. The voices came closer.

"You know what you got us into, don't you. They made a strike there today—same value as in the Silver Queen. If it hadn't been for you—"

"But they get out someway—they always get out." The voice was high and weird now. "They're immortal. That's what they are—they're immortal. They have the gift—they can get out—"

"Bosh! Course they get out when you wait until after they're gone. Why, one of 'em was downtown at the assayer's, so I understand, when you went in there."

"But the other—he's immortal. He got out—"

"You're crazy!"

"Yes, crazy!" She suddenly shriek-

ed at the word. "That's what they call me—Crazy Laura. And you call me Crazy Laura too, when my back's turned. But I ain't—hear me—I ain't! I know—they're immortal, just like the others were immortal! I can't hold 'em when they've got the spirit that rises above—I've tried, ain't I—and I've only got one!"

"One?" Squint's voice became suddenly excited. "One—what one?"

Roady! Stay out of there! It's something that mortals shouldn't see—it's something—stay out—stay out!"

"I won't—unlock this door!"

"I can't do it—the time hasn't come yet—I mustn't—"

"You won't—well, there's another way." A crash, the sudden, stumbling feet of a man, then the scratching of a match and an exclamation: "So this is your immortal, eh?"

mumbling her toothless gums, her hag-like hands extended before her, shuffling along in the rear. He heard them go far to the rear of the house, then descend more stairs. And he went flat to his stomach on the floor, with his ear against a tiny chink that he might hear the better. Squint still was talking in his loving tones.

"See, Honey," he was saying. "I've—I've broken the spell by going in upstairs. You should have told me. I didn't know—I just thought—well, I thought there was some one in there you liked, and I got jealous."

"Did you, Roady?" She cackled. "Did you?"

"Yes—I didn't know you had him there. And you were making him immortal?"

"I found him, Roady. His eyes were shut, and he was bleeding. It was at dusk, and nobody saw him when I carried him in here. Then I started giving him herbs—"

"That you've gathered around at night?"

"Yes—where the dead sleep. I get the red berries most. That's the blood of the dead, come to life again."

The quaking, crazy voice from below caused Fairchild to shiver with a sudden cold that no warmth could eradicate. Still, however, he lay there listening, fearful that every move from below might bring a cessation of their conversation. But Rodaine talked on.

"Of course, I know. But I've spoiled that now. There's another way, Laura. Get that spade. See, the dirt's soft here. Dig a hole about four feet deep and six or seven feet long. Then put half that lime from the barrel in there. Understand?"

"What for?"

"It's the only way now; we'll have to do that. It's the other way to immortality. You've given him the herbs?"

"Yes."

"Then this is the end. See? Now do that, won't you, Honey?"

"You'll kiss me, Roady?"

"There!" The faint sound of a kiss came from below. "And there's another one. And another!"

"Just like the night our boy was born. Don't you remember how you bent over and kissed me then and held me in your arms?"

"I'm holding you that way now, Honey—just the same way that I held you the night our boy was born. And I'll help you with this. You dig the hole and put half the lime in there—don't put it all. We'll need the rest to put on top of him. You'll have it done in about two hours. There's something else needed—some acid that I've got

The First Snow Fall

By LeRoy W. Snell

There isn't a thing the whole year 'round
And dream the dreams that we used to dream

Like the first downfall of snow,
As it covers the lawn and wall.

With the west banked deep with the
big grey clouds,
While the cold north breezes blow.

When the tiny flakes first dance and whirl
'Til the dusk gets thick and the lamps are lit

Past the eyes and the bare-limbed trees
While the snow flakes tell to me
Stories of coastings and rabbit trails
With the boy that I used to be.

I feel like a kid and plum forget
Oh, I love the rain and the summer sun
The stiffness in my knees.
And the breath of the clover blow,
But they don't get under an old coot's hide

I call to Ma, "Oh, the snow has come!"
Like the first downfall of snow.
And together we watch it fall

"I'm not going to tell. But I know—Crazy Laura—that's what they call me and they give me a sulphur pillow to sleep on. But I know—I know!"

There was silence then for a moment, and Fairchild, huddled in the darkness below, felt the creeping, crawling chill of horror pass over him as he listened. Above were a rogue and a lunatic, discussing between them what, at times, seemed to concern him and his partner; more, it seemed to go back to other days, when other men had worked the Blue Poppy and met misfortunes. A bat fluttered about, just passing his face, its vermin-covered wings sending the musty air close against his cringing flesh. Far at the other side of the big hall a mountain rat resumed its gnawing. Then it ceased. Squint Rodaine was talking again.

"So you're not going to tell me about 'the one', eh? What have you got this door shut for?"

"No door's shut."

"It is—don't you think I can see? This door leading into the front room."

The sound of heavy shoes, followed by a lighter tread. Then a scream above which could be heard the jangling of a rusty lock and the bumping of a shoulder against wood. High and strident came Crazy Laura's voice:

"Stay out of there—I tell you,

Only a moaning answered, moaning intermingled with some vague form of a weird chant, the words of which Fairchild in the musty, dark hall below could not distinguish. At last came Squint's voice again, this time in softened tones:

"Laura—Laura, honey."

"Yes, Squint."

"Why didn't you tell your sweetheart about this?"

"I mustn't—you've spoiled it now, Roady."

"No—Honey. I can show you the way. He's nearly gone. What were you going to do when he went—?"

"He'd have dissolved in air, Roady—I know. The spirits have told me."

"Perhaps so." The voice of the scar-faced, mean-visaged Squint Rodaine was still honeyed, still cajoling. "Perhaps so—but not at once. Isn't there a barrel of lime in the basement?"

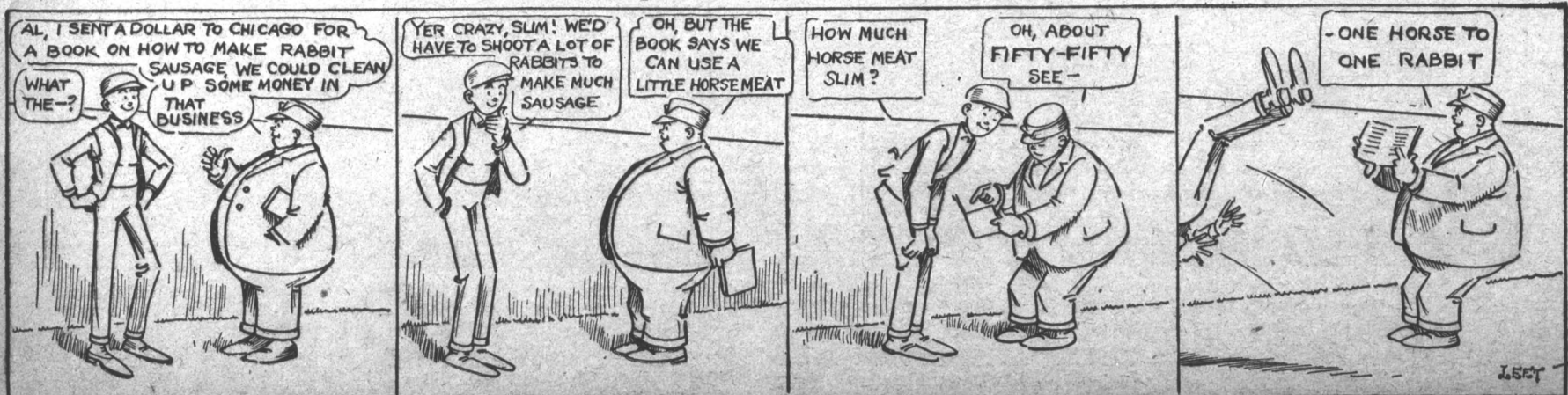
"Yes."

"Come downstairs with me."

They started downward then, and Fairchild, creeping as swiftly as he could, hurried under the protection of the rotten casing, where the wainscoting had dropped away with the decay of years. There he watched them pass, Rodaine in the lead, carrying a smoking lamp with its half-broken chimney careening on the base, Crazy Laura,

AL ACRES—Slim's Rabbit Book Has Some People's Conception of "Fifty-fifty".

—By Frank R. Leet.



to get. It'll make it all the quicker. I'll be back, Honey. Kiss me."

Fairchild, seeking to still the horror-laden quiver of his body, heard the sound of a kiss and then the clatter of a man's heavy shoes on the stairs, accompanied by a slight clink from below. He knew that sound—the scraping of the steel spade against the earth as it was dragged into use. A moment more and Rodaine, mumbling to himself, passed out the door. But the woman did not come upstairs. Fairchild knew why: her crazed mind was following the instructions of the man who knew how to lead the lunatic intellect into the channels he desired; she was digging, digging a grave for some one, a grave to be lined with quicklime!

Now she was talking again and chanting, but Fairchild did not attempt to determine the meaning of it all. Upstairs was some one who had been found by this woman in an unconscious state and evidently kept in that condition through the potations of the ugly poison-laden drugs she brewed—some one who now was doomed to die and to lie in a quicklime grave! Carefully Fairchild gained his feet; then, as silently as possible, he made for the rickety stairs, stopping now and again to listen for discovery from below. But it did not come; the insane woman was chanting louder than ever now. Fairchild went on.

He felt his way up the remaining stairs, at rat scampering before him; he sneaked along the wall, hands extended, groping for that broken door, finally to find it. Cautiously he peered within, striving in vain to pierce the darkness. At last, listening intently for the singing from below, he drew a match from his pocket and scratched it noiselessly on his trousers. Then, holding it high above his head, he looked toward the bed—and stared in horror!

A blood-encrusted face showed on the slipless pillow, while across the forehead was a jagged, red, untended wound. The mouth was open, the breathing was heavy and labored. The form was quite still, the eyes closed. And the face was that of Harry!

CHAPTER XXII.

Harry's Trial is Postponed.

SO this explained, after a fashion, Harry's disappearance. This revealed why the search through the mountains had failed. This—

But Fairchild suddenly realized that now was not a time for conjecturing upon the past. The man on the bed was unconscious, incapable of helping himself. Far below, a white-haired woman, her toothless jaws uttering one weird chant after another, was digging for him a quicklime grave, in the insane belief that she was aiding in accomplishing some miracle of immortality. In time—and Fairchild did not know how long—an evil-visaged, scar-faced man would return to help her carry the inert frame of the unconscious man below and bury it. Nor could Fairchild tell from the conversation whether he even intended to perform the merciful act of killing the poor, broken being before he covered it with acids and quick-eating lime in a grave that soon would remove all vestige of human identity forever. Certainly now was not a time for thought; it was one for action!

And for caution. Instinct told Fairchild that for the present, at least, Rodaine must believe that Harry had escaped unaided. There were too many other things in which Robert felt sure Rodaine had played a part, too many other mysterious happenings which must be met and coped with, before the man of the blue-white scar could know that finally the underling was beginning to show fight, that at last the crushed had begun to rise. Fairchild bent and unlaced his shoes, taking off also the heavy woolen socks.

(Continued next week).



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Bring greater happiness into the lives of everybody on the farm by making a Delco-Light Electric Light and Power Plant your family Christmas present.

There isn't anything that would give greater pleasure and comfort. There isn't anything that would so lighten the daily burdens and make every day on the farm happier. And just think how the family will enjoy the cozy rooms flooded with bright, clear, and steady Delco-Light.

Remember, too, Delco-Light will

bring a happiness that extends far beyond Christmas day, for Delco-Light will be constantly on hand to provide brilliant, safe light, running water wherever you need it, power to run the separator and tumble the churn, and help in so many other ways.

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Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation

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Pringle-Matthews Co., 18 Fulton Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.
E. H. Walker Co., 212 N. Erie Street, Toledo, Ohio

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WORTH \$3. Has ear, neck and chin protection which folds on side of cap when not needed. Finest quality O. D. close-woven Khaki. Genuine wool lining. Extra well made. Reinforced stitching. Serviceable; durable. Government label attached. Everybody exposed to cold weather should have one. Postpaid if 79¢ is sent with order, but send no money if you prefer. Pay 79¢ and postage on arrival. We guarantee to refund money if you are not satisfied that you have the biggest bargain you ever saw. If you send \$1, we will include one pair regulation U. S. Army wool knit gloves. Brand new. Remember! Both cap and gloves for \$1. postpaid. Guarantee applies to both. Gloves alone worth 50¢.

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Mailed free to any address by the Author

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Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

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LIGHTHOUSE COFFEE

**TANNERS**

of CATTLE, HORSE, CALF, COON, FOX, SKUNK, MINK, MUSKRAT, WOODCHUCK, DOG, CAT and RABBIT SKINS.

What kind of skins have you? We make up and line Men's & Ladies' Fur Coats, Scarfs, Muffs, Capes, Collars, Robes and Mittens from raw skins. Circulars Free. Use plenty of salt on green hides.

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**Woman's Interests****New Buckles for Dresses and Shoes**

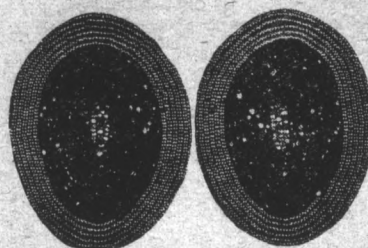
By Mrs. Helen Combes

MOST women admire bead buckles, worn this season as ornamentation of dresses and shoes.

A great many would like to wear them, but hesitate at paying the high prices asked for the buckles, at the stores. But any woman who can sew, can own a pair of beaded buckles. Provided she knows the correct method, her buckles will look equal to those bought in the stores, and this at a cost within the reach of the most modest pocket-book. The only high-priced home-made buckles are those made from steel or gold cut beads. And though these will cost complete, not less than \$1.75, when one considers the prices asked for them, bought ready-made, the cost is extremely low.

The beads for a pair of ordinary buckles will cost not more than thirty cents, fifteen cents a bunch. Two bunches will make two buckles. Steel beads cost around seventy-five cents per bunch. There are some cut jet black beads which are as expensive as steel, but it is not necessary to use

two pieces. Now with silk which matches the beads, begin at the edge, allowing a small piece of the wire to go over to the back of the buckle, and fastening it securely in place with small stitches. Sew a tiny stitch between every bead, making the beads stand out around the edge of the foundation, and being sure they are so close together that the stitches do not



Oval Buckles in Two Colors.

show. If an oval buckle is being made, after the first row is on, continue sewing round and round, till the center is reached.

It is not necessary to put a stitch between every bead after the first row,

a stitch every third bead usually being sufficient to fasten the rows firmly in place. See that the rows, as well as the beads, are as close together as possible. In case you are making square or oblong buckles, be very careful in turning the corners that no bare spaces are left exposed. When the foundation is entirely covered with rows of beads, put the end of the wire through the foundation and fasten it in place in the back.

For white pumps, lovely effects may be obtained with the crystal beads in pale shades, such as periwinkle blue, lavender, pink, and delicate greens. Sometimes buckles are made with borders or centers of contrasting beads, as in the large buckle shown where the outside is round steel beads, the center cut steel, and the space between black cut beads. Sometimes the center of the buckles is filled in with a large flat fancy bead, such as can be bought at the bead stores, or art counters.

These beaded buckles make ideal Christmas gifts and give the needed touch to the new gown or shoes.

Making Home-Made Bread

IN tests conducted at the United States Department of Agriculture experimental kitchen, it was shown that the quality of flour used, the retail price paid for it, the method of buying, whether in small quantities or by the barrel, the bread formula used, the kind and price of fuel, the sort of oven used and the number of loaves made at one time were all factors affecting the final cost of a loaf of bread.

In the case when five loaves were made for which materials were bought in small quantities, the cost was found to be seven and one-third cents per loaf. The recipe followed consisted of shortening, sugar and compressed yeast. Milk which would have raised the cost, was not used.

The experiment in which eight loaves were made, following an eco-

nomical recipe, and all material bought at retail prices, were purchased at a good advantage, helped to lower the cost. "Strong" flour which gives a high bread yield was used and bought by the barrel as the farm women would be likely to buy it. Dried yeast was used, shortening was omitted and baking was done by a kerosene range. Under these conditions the cost per loaf was four and one-fifth cents.

These experiments prove conclusively that it is cheaper, as well as furnishing better food for her family, for the housewife to serve home-made bread. By using flour made from Michigan-grown wheat an excellent grade of bread at the least cost can be obtained. Use your own home-grown wheat for your flour with a greater profit to yourself and obtain standard bread results.

Just One of Many

The following is just one of the many interesting letters that are found in our letter basket.—Ed.

I am a Michigan farmer's wife of less than two years and, if you please, a very happy one. I have a very good husband and a bouncing baby boy seven months old.

Before my marriage I lived in town. I had done office work, taught school and worked in a store a short time. I liked it in town so much that the thought of coming out on the farm was somewhat distasteful to me. I find, however, that life is pretty much what we make it, whether in town or country. I am happy in my home, interested in the problems of the farm and the community, and most especially interested in serving Christ.

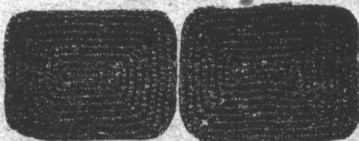
I am becoming very much interested in raising chickens. I am sure I realized a deeper sense of satisfaction in receiving the returns from the young chickens, that I cared for all summer and sold a few weeks ago, than I ever realized upon receiving a pay check. I am making plans to raise more next summer than in the past two years.

There is one thing that I have noticed in a great many country women that seems a mistake to me. They seem to think that it is impossible to have things nice on a farm, and useless to even try. I do not find this to be the case. I think it just as important for the woman in the country to have her hair prettily arranged, her shoes neatly laced and, yes, even to "neat up" a bit, in the afternoon, whenever possible, as it is for the woman in town. I believe the country woman's family enjoy sitting down to a table that is carefully and daintily arranged just as much as the families in the cities do, if not more.—Mrs. F. S.

THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET.

"Standing with reluctant feet
Where the brook and river meet,"
Weary farmwives stoop and dip,
Rise, and make another trip.

Sink a well and put in plumbing;
Speed the day that's coming
When the bucket to the shore
"Shall be lifted—nevermore."



This Style is Very Effective.

exactly alike. If one is cut and made first it will be nearly impossible to get the second exactly the same size. Cover the buckram with some kind of material which will look well under the beads you are going to use, though it does not actually show. Oval buckles are the favorites, though the square ones, are, I think, the most effective. If your buckram is not very stiff, use

Christmas Gift Suggestions

By the Prize Winners

First Prize.

Mrs. H. J., Augusta, Mich.

"Have you started making Christmas gifts yet?" Indeed I have. I have every gift planned and some made already, but the one I like best is just mapped out as yet, but I will send you a description. It is a fruit bowl to hold a generous supply of bright red apples, yellow pears and a luscious orange or two. Purchase a small wooden butter bowl, a pair of brass tray handles, a small wooden hoop used in embroidering, a small can of black enamel and a tube each of red and green oil paints and four or five slender nails. With the nails tack the hoop on the bottom of the bowl so



Something Different for a Fruit Bowl.

that it stands squarely. Enamel the whole a shiny black then fasten on the handles at each side and decorate the outside of the bowl on one side and the inside of the opposite side with red cherries and green leaves or red apples and leaves. Fill it with fruit from the cellar and it will please the taste of the most critical.

Second Prize.

Mrs. Q. G. J., Big Rapids, Mich.

Watch baby smile when he sees this doll. Material required, one pair of socks, preferably brown with white heels, toes and tops, also one small roll of cotton for filling. Use one full sock by filling toe and heel, folding the foot part toward the heel to make the cap and sewing under the fold. This makes the head, using the heel for the face, which can be embroidered, and a tassel sewed on the top of the cap. Fill about half the leg then use other sock, cut off just above heel and slit down through the white part to make the body and legs. Fill and fasten inside of other sock, letting the top of top sock form a sweater over the body.

Use the toe of sock for arms, cutting in half, stitch and fill, sew in place on body.

Cut the foot part in strips and sew together to make a tie, drawing tight around neck to shape the shoulders.

silk, 15c; three skeins of green silk, 15c; one spool of thread, 5c. This lovely set will cost ninety-five cents.

Fourth Prize.

Mrs. M. B., Maple City, Mich.

A combing jacket makes a useful Christmas gift for a young lady, which will cost less than a dollar.

It takes one and one-half yards of Turkish toweling, eight yards of one-inch ribbon to be used as binding and ties. Any pretty shade of ribbon will do. Fold the toweling even in the middle so that when folded the piece is twenty-seven inches long. Cut a round neck, letting the largest part of neck be in front. Then the part for the front is to be split in half lengthwise, so it is open down front. Next step is to fold the ribbon in the middle and bind around the outside, up the fronts and around the neck. This requires seven yards of the ribbon, leaving one yard for the ties, to be put on the corners at neck for fastenings. This jacket is to put on over a good



A "Billy Boy" the Kiddies Will Like.

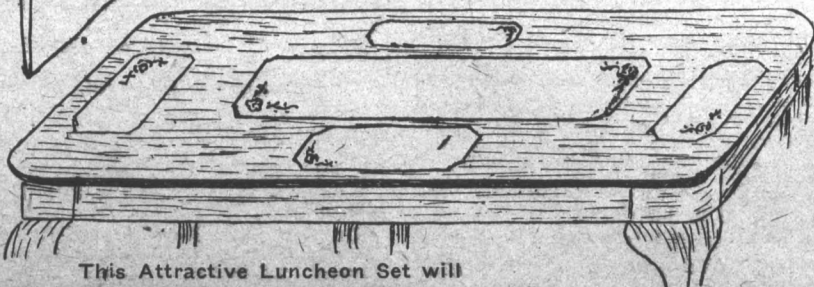
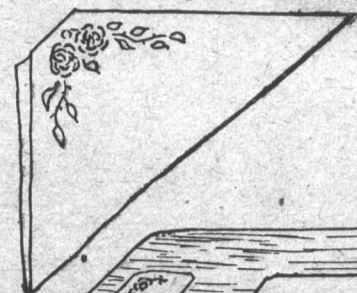
dress, when combing one's hair, thus saving one the time of changing a dress.

Fifth Prize.

Mrs. C. D. H., St. Louis, Mich.

A housewife always likes a holder set that is of practical use in her kitchen.

One yard of cretonne at twenty-five cent will make three sets of holders. One spool of san silk to crochet around them, at ten cents, then one dozen brass hooks at a cost of ten cents, will be needed. You can always find a piece of box board about two inches wide by ten inches long. Cover this with cretonne, screw in four hooks and crochet a cord of san silk to hang up by. Any heavy piece of underwear or cloth will do for a foundation for your holders.



This Attractive Luncheon Set will Make a Pleasing Xmas Gift.



ACRES OF DOLLARS ARE WAITING FOR YOU

What crops will make you the most money? What enterprises? What methods? What plans will pay YOU on YOUR farm NOW—without adding to your machinery, acres or stock? Should you stick to the things your neighbors are raising or go in for something new? Should you specialize on a few crops or diversify with many? Should you play safe or play big?

THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN has found out for you. HARRY R. O'BRIEN traveled 3200 miles to ask successful farmers. There's no wild theory in what he says—he has bank-balance proof for every line. It's honest, sound stuff.

One item, one bit of fact, may make the difference next year between profit and no profit. He gives you the secrets of success—things that you can begin applying tomorrow to make more money.

Literally, acres of dollars are waiting for you if you go after them right. The right way is in this series—in the articles that appear in the next thirteen big issues.

The Truth About MUSCLE SHOALS

The Muscle Shoals Project is of vital interest to every farmer.

Will it go through? Will it fail?

Will the great resources of Power be used to help the farmer?

Philip S. Rose knows the story from the inside. His illuminating article is one of a series of six in THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN on the Power Resources—water, coal and oil—of this country.

This appears in the next 13 issues.

STRIKES!—

The Farmer Always Gets Stung

The recent railroad and miners' strike is estimated to have cost the farmers in California alone \$25,000,000.

How much did it cost YOU?

No matter who wins in a capital and labor fight, the farmer has to pay—and

pay big. A series of vigorous articles on strikes from the farmer's point of view will appear in the next 13 issues of THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN.

13 ISSUES FOR ONLY 25 CENTS

We will send you the next 13 issues of THE COUNTRY GENTLEMAN, containing these and many other important features, for only 25 cents.

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It emphasizes the business end of farming. It shows you constantly in hundreds of different ways how you can make more money out of farming in your section of the country.

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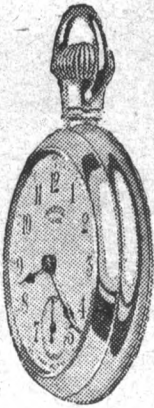


THERE'S no gift like a watch, nothing used so much, consulted so often, carried so long.

The Ingersoll you give now will be ticking Christmas Greetings next July—next September, and so on through the years to come.

Your dealer can show you Ingersolls to fit every purse and purpose. Sizes for men, women, boys and girls. Radio-lite dials that tell time in the dark. Jeweled models in nickel and gold-filled cases.

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A new, better, and cheaper way to get electric light and power for your farm. The AEROLECTRIC, like a windmill, gets its power from the wind and is a complete plant. A faint breeze starts the aerolelectric charging and it generates electricity as the wheel turns in the wind. It was invented and perfected by Perkins, for 60 years America's leading windmill makers.

No Cost for Fuel!

Aerolelectric has a 14 ft. wind wheel which has a Westinghouse generator built in. The current as generated is carried along wires to the large capacity storage batteries, where it is ready when, and as, you need it, without one cent of cost because you know wind power is free power.

Current for 11 Days Calm

Even if no wind blew for 11 days—which never happens—you would have current enough to last that long because the big batteries have 11 days storage capacity. A faint breeze is as good as heavy wind, because Aerolelectric charges in as low as 6 miles an hour wind.

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Our Boys' and Girls' Department

MY PIG CLUB SUCCESS.

LAST spring I joined the pig club, determined to win if I possibly could. I was going to show the boys that they were not the only ones who could raise pigs. All the boys bought pigs for fifteen dollars. I paid thirty-five. I gave my pig the best care I could, feeding her buttermilk five times a day, keeping ground feed and

water before her all the time, washing her weekly, and I put her in a field where she had nice green feed.

On October 21 I took my pig to the club round-up. The Spotted Poland-Chinas were the first class shown. I thought the judge would never get through looking at the pigs to decide which was first. At last he put his stick on my pig's back and said "First." No one word had ever thrilled

me so before. But that was not all. At last all the judging was through but one thing. That was putting the first in each breed in the ring and picking out the best one. This did not take so long for after a few minutes he again put his stick on my pig and said the same simple word, "First." I could have shouted for joy. Not only had I raised the best pig but I had set out to do a thing and succeeded.—Helen Coffman, Coldwater, Mich., R. 5.



Beulah M. Wells, of Reed City, Helping Dad.

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:

I am thirteen years old. I have no brothers or sisters, and only four uncles, so I am glad to have you for an uncle.

I am going to guess the color of your hair and eyes. I think you have brown hair and blue eyes and are about forty-five years old. Am I in a warm or cold corner on my guess about you?—Claud Fuller, Olivet, Mich., R. 1.

You are warm on the hair, but cold on the rest of your guess. I, too, am glad to be your uncle.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Well, this is the third time I have written to you, and also the third time I have answered your contest, but I have failed each time, so I think I will soon give it up.

It is very queer how many cousins have another Uncle Frank besides you. I also have another one.

Father calls me his boy, because I go to the field and help him. We have our corn all husked, and Friday we finished hauling it in. My, I was glad when that job was done.

With love to you and all my cousins, I remain, a niece, Lola Court, Allen, Mich.

Please don't give up, even if you have tried three times. The trouble with most of us is that we give up too soon. That's why we don't make a success. It is nice you can help father.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have read our boys' and girls page for some time and have often tried to solve the puzzles that appear weekly, but have never submitted my answer.

We had good crops this year in this vicinity. The farmers are very pleased, too.

I am going to school nearly every day. I have two and one-half miles to walk. I like to go to school.

We have a Parent-Teacher Association in our community. It surely keeps things lively. They meet once a month at the school house. They give a program in which both the children and parents take part. A lunch is generally served. I think if other communities would do this they would have a better time, don't you?

Well, I must close for this time. With love to all, Edna Federspiel, Sterling, Mich.

Yes, I agree that the Parent-Teach-

er meetings are good. They help form a good community spirit and that makes more enjoyable living.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am thirteen years old and help my father on the farm on Saturdays, and nights after school. I can do almost any kind of work with a team. I have a horse and a cow of my own. My cow is a Guernsey and is called Bessie.

In the summer our dog went after the cows every night and morning. He always carried a stick to drive them. If they didn't go he would bump their heels with the stick. Your nephew, Clarence Case, Holly, Mich., R. 4.

Your dog is intelligent; he knows that a stick is effective sometimes. I think it would be nice if other boys and girls would tell us of the intelligence of their dogs.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I know I am not the youngest, although it seems so with so many girls and boys in their "teens." I am nine years old, but some are eight, at least that is what you said.

I am not sure my letter will be in print, because the last time it was not. Then I felt kind of left out.—Isabelle Van Ark, Holland, Mich., R. 3.

I am sorry you had that "left out" feeling. I think we all get it sometimes. I know I do. Please don't feel so badly about it next time, because I can print only a small number of the letters I receive.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Have you time to read my letter? I am a boy seven and one-half years old and in the second grade. My sister Frances and I walk one and a quarter miles to school on the new Roosevelt Highway.

I love everything on the farm. My daddy got a new horse and his name is Dick, and we have another named Frank. I have a big fat cat, Tiger, and one of my best friends is my pure-bred Scotch Collie, Cham. He came in a box from Chicago when he was a little puppy.—Reid Brack, Brimley, Mich.

You bet I have time to read your letter. I read and enjoy all the letters receive, even if I can't answer or print them all. Write again when you have time.

THREE VALUABLE FURBEARERS.

BY JOHN O. ROBERTS.

MINK and weasel, both of the weasel family, are strictly carnivorous and consequently have the same habit of traveling quite a bit. Their fur is of no value until rather late in the season.

Mink follow small winding, crooked streams with rocks along the bank, hunting for fish and small rodents. Muskrat flesh, fish and the like make excellent bait, providing it is bloody and fresh. Bait traps so the mink will have to cross the trap to get the bait. Place a trap underneath some overhanging grasses and bait with meat or prepared bait, or wherever the individual judgment of the trapper deems best.

Ermine or white weasel is not any other than the brown weasel in his winter coat. Use only well oiled traps as the animal is very light. It frequents cross fences, hedges and other secluded places. The traps should be set in the paths and well hidden as the weasel is very suspicious, like the mink. Bloody meat should be hung about twelve inches directly over the trap.

The raccoon is very familiar to many, especially his curiosity. He lives chiefly upon clams fish and fruits, but is fond of chicken and green corn.

Try to discover the paths along the small streams or into corn fields and



"Mealtime," from Marian Crawford, Elsie, Michigan.

conceal No. 1½ or No. 91½ traps in them. At the edge of a small stream that coon frequent, place traps under water an inch or two, to which bright tin or patent "glow fish" have previously been attached to the pan.

As coon den up in hollow trees and rocky bluffs in severe cold weather, a smoker will aid you if the dens can be found.

WANT TO CORRESPOND.

The following boys and girls would like to correspond with others who are interested in this department:

Weltha Roose, Grand Rapids, Mich., R. F. D. 8.
Mary E. Walbridge, Paw Paw, Mich., R. F. D. 1.
Marie Rutledge, Pickford, Mich., R. F. D. 1.
Dora Gilbert, Salem, Mich., R. F. D. 3.
Bertha Hardy, Mayville, Mich.
Margaret Helmka, Prescott, Mich., R. F. D. 2.
Nina Conklin, Dowling, Mich.
Arnold Satow, Sebawaing, Mich.
Ethel Whitaker, Harbor Springs, Mich.

Five Things I am Thankful For

By the Prize Winners

By Thomas E. Nelson, South Lyons, Michigan.

1. I am thankful for a good home, good parents, two sisters and a brother.
2. I am thankful for good health, which enables me to enjoy life.
3. I am thankful that I live where I can attend school and church so that I can get an education and grow up to be a good and useful man.
4. I am thankful my father owns a farm and that some day I can be a farmer.
5. Last, but not least, I am thankful to God for all of the many blessings that have come my way the past year.

By Olive McGowan, Climax, Michigan.

There are many, many, things which I am very thankful for at this Thanksgiving time. I think first of all I will put my good health. I often think of some other children of my acquaint-

Debate Contest

IT is a question for argument as to which are the brightest, boys or girls, a good subject for debate. I'll put the question in this way, "Are Girls Smarter Than Boys, and Why?" Whoever thinks they are should give their best reasons, and those who think they are not should give theirs. When the contest is over, I will make a count and tell you which side wins. Here is where the boys will have to get busy to defend themselves. Prizes for the best papers will be given as follows: First two, Michigan Farmer pencil boxes; the next three, nickled pocket pencils, and the last five, Michigan Farmer maps of the world and new Europe. The contest closes December 15. Send all papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

ance who are not in good health and either in the hospital or sick at home and not able to romp and play with the rest of us.

I am also very thankful for the happy home that I have, with my loving parents who take so much interest in my welfare, and my sister and two brothers who are my pals and are always good to me.

I think that next I am very thankful that I live in the country, with its big fields, pretty woods, farm animals that we learn to love, and where Mother Nature always seems to be so near to us.

Then I believe that I should not forget to be very thankful for the splendid privilege I have to obtain a good education and enjoy school life.

The last, but not least, I am very thankful for Christ our Savior, who died that we might be saved, and His wonderful teachings of goodness.

THE OTHER PRIZE WINNERS.

First three get pocket pencils and the last five Michigan Farmer maps.

Ida Cryderman, Twining, Mich.

John O. Roberts, of Breckenridge, Mich., R. 2.

Georgia Brown, Hastings, Mich., R. 3.

Tommy Craig, Britton, Mich., R. 1.

Freda Teufel, Lake City, Mich., R. 1.

Elsie May Farmer, Durand, Mich., R. F. D.

Dagny Wolmar, Baraga, Mich.

James Massie, Lawton, Mich.

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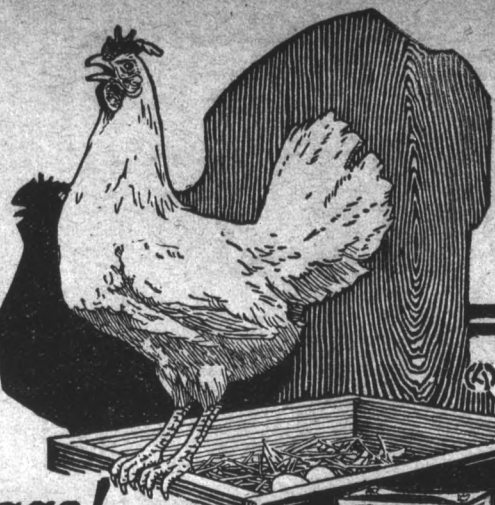
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See to it that there is song and cackle, scratch and action, going on in your poultry yard.

That's when the eggs come.

Feed

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See them get busy. It gives hens pep.

Nux Vomica is what does it—that greatest of all nerve tonics. A Pan-a-ce-a hen can't hold still. It's her good feeling that makes her hop around.

Pan-a-ce-a has Quassia in it to make hens hungry. Great combination! One makes them eat—the other helps them digest what they eat.

No dormant egg organs when that combination gets to work on a hen's system. You just get eggs—eggs.

A Pan-a-ce-a hen is always a hungry hen—an industrious hen. She gets off the roost winter mornings, ready to scratch for her breakfast.

Tell your dealer how many hens you have. There's a right-size package for every flock.
100 hens, the 12-lb. pkg. 200 hens, the 25-lb. pail
500 hens, the 5-lb. pkg. 500 hens, the 100-lb. drum
For fewer hens, there is a smaller package.

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Express Prepaid East of the Rockies. Guaranteed. Order now. Share in my \$1,000 in Prizes, or write for Free Book "Hatching Facts." It tells everything. Jim Roban, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 14 Racine, Wis.

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Single Comb Buff Leghorn Early hatched chicks. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

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From 23 Hens, In Winter. Chinese Tablets Work Like Magic.

"My 23 hens had been laying only 2 and 3 eggs a day, before I began giving them Don Sung early in December. Here it is Feb. 28th, I have used one 50c and one \$1 box of Don Sung, and have been getting 17 to 20 eggs a day, 9 to 10 dozen a week, through December and January. My hens are prettier and have red combs. It's wonderful."—Mrs. J. H. Enloe, Franklin, N. C.

"10 dozen a week," says Mrs. Enloe. That's 80 dozen in 2 winter months. Not bad for 23 hens and \$1.50 worth of Don Sung, is it?

You might just as well be getting eggs like this. Here's our offer:

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).

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80 pages chock full of information about the feeding and rearing of chicks, culling of hens, etc. Tells how to keep chickens healthy and how to make them pay. Whether a beginner or a professional, Conkey's Book is worth dollars to you. Sent for 6 cents in stamps to pay postage.
THE G. E. CONKEY CO. 8514 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio

December Poultry Notes

By R. G. Kirby

Do not turn out the hens on cold windy days or during fall rains, and you will have less trouble keeping them free from colds. Watch the birds when they come down the tracks from the laying-houses. This is done by opening one trap door at a time from the outside. Then you can tell if any hens show swollen faces or watery eyes and such birds can be isolated and treated.

Inventory the farm flock by counting the birds as they pass through the trap doors in the morning. Jot down the number of birds in each house and keep the house padlocked at night. If any losses occur from thieves you are then able to determine the extent of the thieving. This information is often of some value in locating the stolen goods.

If you have a large flock and feed sprouted oats it often pays to have a small building separate from the other buildings which can be used for oat

rate on dried eggs is eighteen cents per pound.

We often fail to consider the influence of foreign eggs on our own local market. But improved methods of shipping and better ocean steamship service are apt to make the competition of Chinese eggs of even greater importance in the future. So the tariff bill is undoubtedly a great protection and one that is needed.

Pullets are undoubtedly the best winter layers, but the year-old and two-year-old hens of good type are the best breeders. In my experience the old hens lay the large eggs which produce the big sturdy chicks that develop most rapidly. I think that fine chicks can be raised from matured pullets, but chicks a shade better will come from the hen's eggs.

In some sections a great effort is being made to develop the meat breeds of poultry. This may be profitable, but I still believe that culling pays and we should eliminate the beefy type of all breeds which does not produce a profitable number of eggs. I have seen quite a number of bred-to-lay flocks of Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes that carried plenty of meat, even though slightly less heavy than the requirements of the Standard. The farmer who keeps the meat breeds of poultry also needs eggs and it seems as if it is easier to show profits on eggs than on poultry meat. At present I think the raising of poultry meat on the farm is a sideline, while the egg production is the main source of income from the flock.

A GOOD PRODUCER.

A SINGLE-COMB Rhode Island Red hen owned by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lumis, of Casnovia, just completed a year's record of 261 eggs and she is still laying. The Lumis' have been trapnesting their entire flock, and while this hen has made the highest record, they have quite a few which have produced over 200 eggs. Their plan for the coming hatching season is to use only eggs for hatching purposes which are from hens that have a 200-egg production or better. At present the flock consists of thirty-nine old hens and 270 pullets.

STORAGE EGGS MUST BE RE-LABELED.

THE director of the State Bureau of Foods and Standards, W. B. Hartman, has made a ruling that storage eggs should be labeled. The common use of "selected" or "guaranteed" in connection with storage eggs is confusing. Therefore, packages containing storage eggs should be labeled as such. Those held in cold storage should be labeled cold storage eggs, while those kept in waterglass or other preservatives should be called held eggs.

A YOUNG MOTHER.

I JUST wanted to tell you a few things pertaining to some Rhode Island pullets I hatched this spring. They were hatched the last of April and two months ago one of them laid several eggs and stopped the first of this month. However, a dozen or so started to lay and have kept it up since. One of them laid her litter and had set some time before we knew it. When we drew the corn from the field to thresh it we found her. This morning I heard chicks peeping way down in the corn field and starting down there met the proud mother and her family of thirteen babies. Some record for a pullet five months and a half old isn't it?—Mrs. H. R. Hamill.



"Columbia Belle" with a Record of 324 Eggs in a Year.

sprouting. A rack for trays can be built on each side wall and a small heating stove placed at the end of the house opposite the door. This separate house reduces the fire risk and a large quantity of oats can be sprouted at one time.

Sprouted oats are useful in bringing summer range conditions into the winter laying-house. A square inch per bird per day is considered about the right amount. It can be reduced if mangels and cabbages are included in the ration as too much green feed causes a looseness of the bowels.

Damp poultry house litter is a cause of disease and the damp litter is usually caused by overcrowding, leaky roofs, undrained building sites or lack of ventilation. Plenty of dry, clean litter is essential in keeping the flock healthy and the egg records satisfactory.

Hens do not like rye and it pays better to sell the rye and buy other grains rather than to starve the layers to a rye diet. I do not know how they tell the difference so easily. I have placed small heaps of wheat and rye on the ground and found that the pullets ate the wheat eagerly while the rye was barely touched after remaining on the ground several days. One of the problems of egg production is to make the hens eat enough egg-making materials, so it does not pay to feed them grains or mash that are not attractive to them.

The Fordney tariff bill to protect egg producers in this country from Oriental eggs has been signed by President Harding and is now in force. It gives three cents per pound on live poultry and six cents on dressed poultry. Eggs in the shell pay eight cents a pound, while frozen or preserved eggs pay six cents per pound. The

Dairy Farming

CONSUMERS' COOPERATIVE DAIRY SUCCEEDS.

MUCH has been said about the inability of farmers to work together. More could be said about the slow development of that ability among consumers. But even among consumers the idea is growing and in time many middlemen will have to give way to the crowding of cooperative organizations on both sides of them.

Recently the Cooperative Creamery Association of Minneapolis opened its second plant for the distribution of milk to members. This organization was the development of cooperation by 350 dairy workers who were on strike, and some 1,650 consumer members. A model plant with model equipment was erected. Business began March 12, 1921. By the close of the calendar year gross sales of \$850,000 had been made while for the first nine months of the current year the total sales aggregated \$1,185,630 and the earnings \$83,412.17. The number of consumer members are now many times the original membership.

THE IMPORTANCE OF COLOSTRUM.

THIS big word colostrum refers to the first milk given by the cow after becoming fresh. We have always thought that the value of feeding the first milk to the calf was to clean out and start the digestive organs in the performance of their proper function. It appears from work recently done by the Missouri station that this position was wrong.

Experiments running over two years have established the fact that this colostrum is a real germ killer. It destroys the dangerous germs which lurk in the digestive tract of the young animal. Some of the calves in these experiments were given laxatives to make certain that their bowels moved regularly. These calves were much weaker than those receiving colostrum and the death rate was as high as among those not getting this first milk. Out of twenty-two calves which did not receive colostrum, eleven died.

Calves from tubercular cows can be raised without exposing the young animals by heating the colostrum to 140 degrees F. for thirty minutes. This destroys the tubercular germs but does not decrease the disease-resistant or immunizing properties of the colostrum. To prevent thickening the colostrum should be heated in a double cooker or in a pan placed in a bucket of hot water. A large number of calves were raised on colostrum thus treated and are doing as well in every way as the calves which nursed their dams.

WHEN TO FEED SILAGE.

PERSONALLY I have favored feeding silage throughout the year, and I would start as soon as the silo had been filled. In this way I would lose no top layer which ordinarily spoils if left a few weeks, and I would be keeping the animals well supplied with a palatable, succulent ration which is the chief end of feeding any animals.

Silage is a succulent grass-like feed; it is high in carbohydrates, and to make a balanced ration should be fed in connection with a high nitrogenous forage or grain. Perhaps the best forage is alfalfa or clover, but many other leguminous hays and plants will serve very well.

By combining corn silage and alfalfa

or clover, very good results can be obtained from fattening animals, growing or milking stock. Where there is no roughage high in protein, a concentrate can be used with good results. Such feeds as cottonseed and linseed meal are very high in protein and go well with corn silage, especially if the animals have some other hay or roughage. Peas, beans, oats and wheat bran are high in protein and can be used for a corn silage balance.

Corn silage can be fed quite liberally during all seasons of the year. The principal thing to keep in mind is that it should be given with other rations and in such quantities as the animal can eat up clean. It is a very cheap ration and therefore plays a most important part in economic production of stock and stock products.—A. H.

THE BUTTERLESS SANDWICH.

I WISH to protest against the manufacture and sale of butterless sandwiches. There was a time during the war when we were willing to eat baled hay and bran, but the war ended some years ago. Our farmers now complain of a dull market, and we have bumper crops and most of us sufficient money to buy good food.

Unfair trade practices are discussed by our business clubs, and surely here is a subject that will interest all honest and fair-minded restaurant and lunch counter managers, for not all sandwiches are butterless. There are lots of Christian people who run these human filling stations and make sandwiches of the edible type.

I maintain that this is a subject of nation-wide importance, and millions will join me in protesting against this despised and indigestible destroyer of appetite. I have observed that as a rule the butterless sandwich is camouflaged by a wrapping of oiled paper which is just transparent enough to show that it is a sandwich, but prevents us from detecting the absence of butter. These sandwiches are sometimes placed under huge glass jars, perhaps to keep out the flies, but no fly would be caught on such food, and they would be perfectly safe laid on the counter. Perhaps these vendors have two kinds of sandwiches, one for their regular customers and the other, the butterless, made especially for the party who is in a great hurry and wants a put-up lunch.—A. L. Haecker.

EASTERN DAIRYMEN BADLY OFF.

AGRICULTURAL conditions in New Hampshire are not very satisfactory. Milk for the Boston market is the leading product of the farms, and transportation charges take a large portion of the milk checks. In a survey of fifty farms in New Hampshire last year, forty-nine showed a loss. Their operators got practically no labor wage, and came out \$500 behind. Every county passed resolutions endorsing the work of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

The Swiss Federation is encouraging the growing of wheat by offering a bonus of twelve francs per one hundred kilograms above the average price of imported grain of similar quality. The fixed price will be not less than forty-seven francs nor over fifty francs per one hundred kilograms, or at the rate of \$2.40 to \$2.60 per bushel.

The only good scrub bull is a dead one.



Prove it — this way

Don't take anyone's word for it that KOW-KARE definitely increases the milk yield. Actual proof is too easy to secure.

Make a simple test — and make it now, so that you may benefit all winter and spring by what it proves. Select a part of your herd — even one cow — and place in her feed morning and evening, for just one week out of the month, a tablespoonful of KOW-KARE. If you keep accurate production records, you will be surprised at the increased yield, and at the surprisingly low cost of the treatment.

The reason is simple. The vigor of the cow's digestive and milk-making organs "runs down" during the winter months when green pasture is not available. KOW-KARE has the medicinal properties to keep these organs toned up and working at summer capacity.

It is just this building-up of the genital and digestive functions that makes KOW-KARE so valuable in treating the diseases which originate in these very organs, such as Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Barrenness, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, etc. No medicine shelf is complete without this nationally-used cow remedy.

KOW-KARE is sold by feed dealers, druggists, general stores; large size \$1.25; medium size 65c. If your dealer is not supplied, we will send post-paid Our valuable book, "The Home Cow Doctor," free.

Dairy Association Co., Inc., Lyndonville, Vt.



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Write for free copy today.
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POULTRY PULLETS

We yet have a few hundred Pullets in Leghorns, Barred 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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Kalamazoo, Michigan

Barred Rocks egg contest winners, eggs from s. rain with records to 250 a year. \$2.00 per setting prepaid by P. P. Circular free.
FRED ASTLING, Constantine, Mich

Pullets and Hens

Barron Strain S. O. W. Leghorns and Parks strain B. Rocks. Large pullets starting to lay \$1.75 each, 12 weeks old pullets \$1.25 each, \$1.15 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 & Guineas, also breeding stock. Send for prices and circular. Booking now for early delivery. **CLINTON HATCHERY & POULTRY FARMS, Wilmington, Ohio.**

Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels \$5.00 each. Prize winning laying strain.
J. A. BARNUM, Union City, Mich.

R. C. Br. Leghorns, Pekin Ducks, W. Chinese birds. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, 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 39, Lawrence, Mich.

WHITE LEGHORNS
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, 834 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

B-A-B-Y C-H-I-X

Order Now For 1923
WHITE LEGHORNS AND MOTTLED ANCONAS
Also Black Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, R. O. Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes. WE HATCH eggs from Hogenized flocks on free range on separate farms. Send for Price List.
CRESCENT EGG COMPANY
Allegan, Michigan

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

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

Additional Poultry Ads. on Page 633

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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.

Opportunity Knocks But Once
—HERE IT IS—

11 mos. Guernsey Bull. Golden Secret—May Rose breeding. He will get you size and production. His ancestry of dams are 1200 lb. cows and sires are near a ton. 3 nearest dams average 615 lbs. fat. Clear nose, tuberculin tested, and right. Price \$1000.
P. S. MYERS & SON, Grand Blanc, Mich.

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

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

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

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

WINNWOOD HERD
Registered Holsteins

?

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

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

The Traverse Herd

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

TRAVERSE CITY STATE HOSPITAL
Traverse City, Mich.

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.

COLANTHA BULLS

All ages, from high-producing dams. Also a few registered and high-grade Holstein cows at farmers' prices. Pedigrees and prices upon request. A clean herd under Federal supervision.
WHITNEY FARMS, Whitney, 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.

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 upon request.
ALBERT G. WADE, White Pigeon, Michigan.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS

Young Bulls that will please you in breeding, individuality and price. Some of them are very desirable for heading pure bred herds. Federally accredited.
I. M. SHORMAN, Fowlerville, 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. McLaughlin, Redford, Mich.

For Sale King Segis Breeding

Nine months old bull, whose seven nearest dams average 27.72. This is the last of my nineteen of this age. The others are all sold.

Grand River Stock Farms
Corey J. Spencer, 111 E. Main St.
JACKSON, MICHIGAN

I Have Two registered Holstein Bull calves that I will farm out, for period of three years, to responsible farmer or dairyman, who wishes to improve his herd.
A. R. GRAHAM, Flint, Mich.

FOR SALE Reg. Holstein-Friesians. Male calves 35 lb. sire and 27 lb. dams A. R. O. cows. Heifers bred to 35 lb. sire, from one to a car load. Heavy springers, \$125 and up. FRANK STAFEN, Howard City, Mich.

BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS
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. CARTER, Lake Odessa, Mich.

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

Lillie Farmstead Jerseys For sale, 3 heifers bred to freshen this fall, 2 bull calves, 6 to 9 mo. old.
Colon O. 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.
F. L. BODIMER, Reese, Mich.

BUYING FEEDERS
AND SELLING FAT
CATTLE
At present, is too much like
GAMBLING

All experience proves Baby-Beef Growing
THE BETTER WAY

GROW HEREFORD BABY BEEVES
Our Contractors are guaranteed top prices by Detroit Packing Co. Commission, Yardage, Feed and all other expenses, except transportation—only; are cut out. Our plan opens the way to profitable beef-making by Michigan Farmers. In no other way can as much money per cow be earned with so little labor. If you have no beef-bred cows we have them on hand or listed. Study our plan and be convinced. Come, wire or write. Right NOW.

T. F. B. SOTHAM & SON
(Cattle Business Established 1839)
Phone 250 St. Clair, Michigan

HEREFORDS

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. Bulls, cows and heifers.
RALPH CALHOON, Bronson, 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 so. Federal Test. One hour from Toledo, Ohio, N. Y. C. R. R.

BIDWELL STOCK FARM,
Box D, Tecumseh, Michigan

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

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.

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.

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

Polled Shorthorns. Bulls 4 to 10 mos. also heifers. O. I. C. and C. W. Swine \$15 and up. Write your wants. FRANK BARTLETT, Dryden, Mich.

HOGS

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.

Duroc-Jerseys

TOPMAST SENSATION
is at his home

The sensational, undefeated pig of 1922. Sired by UNIQUE SENSATION, Junior Champion, National Swine Show, 1921. We are breeding only a limited number of sows to this boar. WE HAVE ONLY A FEW SPRING BOARS LEFT. Prices very reasonable. WRITE IN NOW.

LOEB FARMS
Charlevoix, Michigan
"The Home of Grand Champions"

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.

Woodlawn Farm Duroc Hogs meet present day requirements, length, size and quality. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices and fully guaranteed. Write your wants.
W. E. BARTLEY, Alma, Mich.

DUROC-JERSEYS Choice fall pigs and sows bred for Mar. and April farrow, priced right.
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. DRODT, R. 1, Monroe, Mich.

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

Undefeated under year Duroc boar of Michigan and junior champion at state fair and a number of other boars for sale. Sensation and Pathfinder breeding predominating. Michigan Farm, Pavilion, 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.

DUROC-JERSEYS Spring Boars for sale.
CAREY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, Mich.

DUROCS Spring boars and gilts, Pathfinder breeding. Sturdy individuals.
CLARENCE B. CALKINS, Wayland, Mich.

Durocs all ages, very prolific, big bone, good breeding. Write for prices, age, etc. Satisfaction or money back.
B. E. KIES, Hillsdale, 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.

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.

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

Chester White Special Two fine herd boar and show prospects sired by Advance Type and Prince Big Bone.
JOHN C. WILK, Alma, Mich.

O.I.C's. Breeding stock of all ages. 20 boars, buy now. Grand Champion Boar and Sow at Michigan State Fair, Stock cholera immune. Will ship on approval. Come and see my herd. Farm located S.E. of Flint on Atherton Rd. next to D. U. R. R.
EARLE R. MORRIS, R. 6, Flint, Mich.

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

O. I. C. 50 last spring pigs either sex not free, 1/2 mile west of Depot. Citzis, Phone 6.
OTTO B. SCHULZE, Nashville, Mich.

O. I. C. & Chester White Swine strictly big grow large. A few spring pigs either sex.
Newman's Stock Farm, R. 4, Marlette, Mich.

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. Citzis Phone 6.

Registered O.I.C. April Boars also July Boars. Shipped O. O. D.
CHAS. H. STEEL, R. 8, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

O. I. C. 15 large growthy Mar. boars at Farmers' prices.
CLOVERLEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

Registered O. I. C. Boars
JH. W. MANN, Dansville, Mich.

Spring Boars Now Ready To Ship
H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, 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.

Big Type P.C. Spring boars and gilts ready for new homes, also sows and pigs.
CLYDE FISHER, St. Louis, Mich.

THE ADVANTAGE OF GROWING
GOOD BEEF.

THE average beef animal dresses according to the latest dependable figures, about 51.9 per cent of actual meat. The average first-class purebred, cross-bred, or high-grade steer will dress fifty-nine per cent. Here is a difference of 7.1 per cent in favor of the better bred animals. Apply this to a carload of beef animals and it will figure out that the producer who ships a load of the better-bred stock sends 700 pounds more beef to market for the same shipping expense than does the man who ships average stock.

But the additional meat is not all the advantages. Because of the larger percentage of actual meat and the superior quality, buyers pay more for the better bred stock. The margin between "medium" steers and "choice" or "prime" will average around \$2.00 per cwt., while that between "common" and "prime" is often as much as \$5.00 per cwt. The scarcity of the best beef requires that a premium be paid to secure it. The feeder should plan to take advantage of this economic fact.

GROWING RAPIDLY.

THE volume of cattle being handled by producers' cooperative commission associations grows rapidly. The new association at Buffalo which opened November 1, handled eighty-one carloads of live stock during the first week, ranking second in volume of business among fifteen commission firms at that market. The house at East St. Louis established a new record last week by handling 188 carloads. The Chicago Producers' Association had 131 carloads for the same week and stood eleventh place on that market. The Indianapolis house handled 181 cars which was over twenty-one per cent of all the live stock delivered to that market and more business than any other house handled.

IMPORTATION OF "BLACKSTRAP."

THROUGH a transposition of words, the blackstrap molasses, used in the manufacture of dairy feeds, and paying a duty of nine cents per gallon or more if it contains more than fifty-three per cent of total sugars, will come in free of duty by a ruling made by the secretary of the treasury. The tariff bill as passed read "additional for each percentum," whereas the clear intent of congress was to pass the bill so that it read "for each additional percentum." A strict interpretation of the language as passed would mean that when blackstrap molasses contained more than fifty-three percentum of total sugars that each of the fifty-three percentum would pay one-sixth of one cent and that one-sixth of one cent would be added for each percentum in excess of fifty-three. The secretary has decided that it was the intention of congress to charge one-sixth of one cent duty for all molasses testing above fifty-two per cent and then add one-sixth of one cent per gallon for each additional percentum.

It is said that only a small amount of imported molasses tests above fifty-two per cent, and that some of the importers plan to reduce the percentage of sugars by the addition of water to the molasses just before it is brought in.

E. B. Reed, who represented the American Farm Bureau Federation at the hearings before the treasury officials, contended that the addition of water to molasses would be dangerous for it would start fermentation and the molasses would have to be used shortly after the water is added, especially if it is to be used in the manufacture of dairy feeds.

There are men who fear mice. For instance, fruit growers.

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.

Mange.—Pup six months old has a skin eruption and hair is falling out; has he mange? R. S., Romulus, Mich. Yes, apply one part sulphur, half part carbonate of potash and four parts fresh lard twice a week.

Nasal Catarrh.—My sheep seem to be troubled with colds or catarrh. I have applied tar to their nose, but this fails to help them. W. C., Dryden, Mich.—Mix one part of powdered sulphate of iron, four parts of powdered gentian, and five parts of salt together. Give each sheep one-third part of a spoonful in ground feed daily, or allow them to have access to it.

Milk Sours Too Soon.—We have a cow that had her second calf last June, and she is apparently in perfect health, but her milk sours from one milking to another, butter made from this cream gets strong. J. G., Birmingham, Mich.—Doubtless your cow is healthy, but you should change her feed and perhaps water supply; the hands of milker, cow's udder and milking utensils must be made strictly clean. Scald the milking utensils with boiling water and sun dry them. Is the milk stored in a strictly clean house?

Sore Lip.—My seven-year-old mare first broke out on her under lip, some pus ran from sore, the surrounding parts were covered with pimples, the pimples left, but the sore on lip is raw. A watery discharge comes from both eyes, but her sight is good. H. M., Mikado, Mich.—Apply equal parts of oxide of zinc and boric acid to sore twice a day. Occasionally paint sore with tincture of iodine. Give her a half ounce of Fowler's solution at dose in feed or in drinking water twice a day until wound is healed.

Weakness.—I have a spayed female dog eight years old which has a weakness affecting the bladder. Urine drips from her continually. J. E., Lawton, Mich.—Doubtless you have a case of paralysis of the sphincter vesicae and this condition is often associated with chronic cystitis, continued overdistention causing weakening of the bladder walls and spasm of the sphincter. Spinal diseases, general debility and old age are further causes. Constant dribbling of the urine is evidence of paralysis of the muscle which closes the neck of bladder. No remedy for her.

Lung Worms.—Have a three-month-old calf which got out of my field a few days ago. When it returned it was sick, gradually grew worse, breathed badly, throat swelled, stuff ran from nostrils which had bad odor, rotten pieces of worms came from the nose. The calf has good appetite and is thriving, but breathes heavy. I gave calf kerosene and turpentine which seemed to help it. C. B., Bitely, Mich.—Various treatments have been advocated for lung worms, including fumigating with different substances, and injections of remedies into the trachea by means of a large hypodermic syringe, but none has been very successful from a practical standpoint. About all that can be done for your calf is to feed it well and occasionally give it a teaspoonful of turpentine in three or four ounces of raw linseed oil or sweet milk.

Worms.—I am very anxious to find out what caused the death of my five-month-old kitten. It had been in good health all the time, but one day refused food, the same evening it vomited up a long round worm about four inches in length, the worm was alive. The kitten had several vomiting spells, but no more worms were seen. The kitten died the following day. I have another kitten of the same age which I would like to raise. If it takes sick, what shall I do for it? Mrs. M. S., Port Huron, Mich.—If you believe your kitten has worms, give five or ten drops of fluid extract of spigelia and same quantity of fluid extract of sena; however, before commencing this treatment, fast the cat for twenty-four hours and if necessary give a dose of castor oil to clean out the stomach and bowels before giving the vermicide. I am most inclined to believe your cat died from the effect of ptomaine poisoning. Bacterial toxemia from the infection of putrid and decaying food, especially meat or fish, occasionally occurs in cats during hot weather.



ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Reduces Bursal Enlargements, Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Soreness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write. Made in the U. S. A. by W. F. YOUNG, INC. 268 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.



SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

Used and endorsed for 30 years by leading breeders, trainers and drivers of U. S. and Canada for Coughs, Colds, Distemper, Influenza, Pink Eye Epizootic, Heaves and Worms among horses and mules. Highly recommended for Distemper and Worms among dogs. Sold at drug stores.

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



I will condition a Horse or Cow in twelve days.

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

P. M. FAUST, BRYN MAWR, PA.

HOGS

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.

L. T. P. C.

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

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

Leonard's Big Type P. C. gilts sired by Leonard's Liberator and Orange Clansman and fall pigs at bargain prices. E. R. LEONARD, St. Louis, Mich.

BIG TYPE POLANDS

A few choice boars of March farrow sired by Emancipator 2nd. Double treated for cholera, and ready for service. Come over or write.

WESLEY HILE, Ionia, Mich.

BOARS for less than half price as long as they last, best of breeds that make good. Write your wants.

M. M. PATRICK, Gd. Ledge, Mich.

Large Type Polands. Spring boars and gilts, sired by Michigan Liberator and Big Checkers. Immured by double treatment. Also fall pigs both sexes. George F. Aldrich, R. 6, Ionia, Michigan

Large Type Poland Chinas

Spring boars sired by Foxey 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 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 ready for service weighing over 200 lbs. Sired by Hoyer's Liberator 1st prize Jr. yearling at Tusculum, Sanilac and Saginaw fairs. Also fall pigs at \$15 each. Shipped on approval.

D. HOVER, Akron, 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.

Francisco Farm Poland Chinas

Still have a few of those good young boars ready for service. Also Top Notch fall pigs either sex. Both pigs and prices are right.

P. P. POPE, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

L. T. Poland Chinas spring boars and bred sows at reasonable prices, also fall pigs either sex of popular blood lines. Aberdeen-Angus bulls, Heifers and Cows that are show winners. Write or come.

E. A. CLARK, R. 3, St. Louis, Mich.

Large Type P. C. Boars of all ages, at very good prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. W. MILLS, Saline, Mich.

Choice Boars ready for service. Priced to sell. Also sows and gilts.

O. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

Hampshires spring boars and bred gilts from 25 sows to select from. Place your order now or you may be too late. 10th year.

JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

COMPLETE DISPERSION SALE of Holstein-Friesian Herd

6 1/2 Miles West Of Lake Odessa, Mich.

DEC. 14th, 1922 BEGINNING AT 2 P. M.

25 Pure Bred Registered Females 25

2 Pure Bred Registered Males 2

Twin heifer calves whose dam is a 27 lb. cow and their sire a 30 lb. bull.

This herd was tested Nov. 13th under State law and passed as free from all infection. A number of these cows have been recently tested for production records.

Following are some of the results of these official seven day tests—

			Milk	Butter
Cow No.	159575	12 years old	761.2 lbs.	26.474 lbs.
" "	206121	10 " "	532.2 lbs.	24.070 lbs.
" "	427844	6 " "	464.7 lbs.	21.105 lbs.
" "	506145	4 " "	623.7 lbs.	27.121 lbs.
" "	538236	4 " "	502.2 lbs.	23.712 lbs.
" "	612617	2 " "	446.6 lbs.	24.155 lbs.

Fifteen of these females will have recently freshened at the time of sale.

This is an estate settlement sale and every animal will be sold to the highest bidder. Shelter tent in case of bad weather. The 160 A. farm will also be sold at auction at this sale. This is a good dairy farm and in good condition.

Terms for stock will be cash or good approved bankable notes at 7% Int. Notes will be drawn payable in eleven months.

Terms for farm must be either cash or securities that can be readily converted into cash.

For catalogs address, Tony McCaul, Clarksville, Mich.

McCaul and Cheesebrough, Owners

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.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

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

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

For Sale Oxford rams and ewes all ages, guaranteed breeders. Write or call at farm. Geo. T. Abbott, Palms, Mich., Tel. DeKerville 78-3.

Cotswolds 50 head Rams and Ewes all ages, no better flock in State. Write or phone A. M. BORTEL, Britton, Mich. Phone no. 706.

REG. DELAINE RAMS

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

Reg. Hampshire ewes. Also ram lambs. Best of breeding. Priced to sell. W. W. CASLER, Ovid, Mich.

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.

HORSES

Percheron Stallion

General Lambert No. 155200 black, 5 yr. old. Weighs over 2000 lbs. Sound and state licensed. Sired by General 67466 American Bred Grand Champion at Chicago in 1911.

Also several high class milk or beef bred Shorthorn bulls. Any of these animals will be sold very reasonable. Terms can be arranged.

Palmer Bros., Belding, Mich.

Established in 1898.

Breeders & Importers of Pure Bred Live Stock

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 8 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 discontinuance orders or change of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

MISCELLANEOUS

TOBACCO—Select 3-year-old Kentucky leaf. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. 5 lbs. smoking \$1.25; 5 lbs. chewing \$1.50. Farmer's Union, Hawesville, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing: 5 pounds, \$1.75; 10 pounds, \$3; 20 pounds, \$5. Smoking: 5 pounds, \$1.25; 10 pounds, \$2; 20 pounds, \$3.50. Send no money, pay when received. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, Paducah, Kentucky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Chewing: 5 pounds, \$1.75; 10 pounds, \$3; 20 pounds, \$5. Smoking: 5 pounds, \$1.25; 10 pounds, \$2. Pay when received. Tobacco Growers' Union, Paducah, Ky.

NATURE BRAND HONEY—Delicious, wholesome. Direct from the bee farm. Five pounds \$1.00, postpaid. Elmer Luebeck, Knox, Indiana.

WANTED to buy horseradish in large quantities. State price in first letter. Joe Milnarits, 8927 Keller St., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED to buy choice and No. 1 Timothy. Clover and Alfalfa Hay. Car lots. Broadwater Feed Co., Appalachia, Va.

PLEASANT and profitable employment, either sex experience unnecessary. act quick for territory. Address Nu-Plan-Co., Box 2131, Denver, Colo.

POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND REDS. R. C. Large fancy cockerels and pullets at \$3 each. Burt Sisson, Imlay City, Mich.

PURE BRED ammoth Bronze Turkeys. Exceptionally large, vigorous birds, both sexes. Mrs. Ralph Sherb, Caledonia, Mich.

BABY CHICKS. Save \$3 to \$10 per 100 by placing order now. Pullets lay at 4 months age. Write for free catalog. D. T. Farrow Chickeries, Successors Farrow-Hirsh Company, Peoria, Illinois.

FOR SALE—Pure bred Buff Orpington Cockerels. \$3 each and you pay the express charges. Mrs. Grant Salway, Jonesville, Mich.

FOR SALE single comb Ancona cockerels. Sheppard strain, also S. C. Rhode Island Red Cockerels at \$1.50 to \$3.00. Will Chrisinske, Imlay City, Mich.

ORPINGTON'S White and Black Cockerels and Pullets. Howard Luther, Fairgrove, Mich.

EXTRA fine utility Single Comb White Leghorn Cockerels. \$1.75 each. Harry Franks, St. Louis, Mich.

PUREBRED Light Brahma Cockerels. Will Raymond, Bailey, Mich.

GIANT Bronze Turkeys, pure bred, large type; toms \$8.00, hens \$6.00. E. J. Love, Bloomingdale, Michigan, R. 1.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS. Toms \$10 up, hens \$8. Get your order in early while choice is good. Ernest Clement, Ionia, Mich.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS. Vigorous purebred stock. Best strains, large type, fine coloring. Unrelated stock. Write Mrs. Perry Stebbins, Saranac, Mich.

200 GIANT S.C. Black Minorca cockerels none better \$2.25 each. Mike Schaefer, R. 1, Essexville, Mich.

GEESSE—Toulouse, African, Emden. DUCKS—Pekin, Rouen, Runner, Muscovy. Price reasonable. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Toms \$10; Hens \$8. Chas. A. Beatty, Milford, Mich.

GRAY AFRICAN GEESSE, large, good stock. Ed. Mills, Lakeview, Mich.

PEAFOWLS, Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, Guinea Figs. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

LATEST MARKET REPORTS

GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, December 5.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.33; No. 2 mixed \$1.31; No. 2 white \$1.31.
Chicago.—No. 2 red \$1.28½@1.30%; No. 2 hard \$1.19¼@1.19%; December \$1.17%.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.33½.

Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 75½c; No. 3 yellow 74½c.
Chicago.—No. 2 mixed 69½@72½c; No. 2 yellow 69½@72½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white 49½c; No. 3, 48c.
Chicago.—No. 2 white at 44@44½c; No. 3 white 42@43½c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$6.75.
New York.—Choice pea at \$7.75@8; red kidney \$8@8.50.
Chicago.—Michigan choice hand-picked \$8.50; red kidneys \$9.50.

Buckwheat.

Clean milling grain \$2.30@2.35 per cwt.

Rye

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 89c.
Chicago.—84½c.
Toledo.—Cash 88c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$13.25; March \$13.50; alsike \$10.75; timothy \$3.40.

Toledo.—Prime red clover cash at \$13.55; alsike \$10.65; timothy \$3.40.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$17@17.50; standard \$16.50; 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.

Bran \$32@33; standard middlings at \$32; fine do \$34; cracked corn \$35.50; coarse cornmeal \$32.50@33; chop at \$28.50 per ton in 100-lb sacks.

Fruit.

Apples, Jonathans \$5@5.50 per bbl; Wagners \$4@4.25; Greenings \$4.50@5 per bbl; Kings \$5; Northern Spies \$4@4.50; Baldwins \$4@4.75; cranberries, boxes \$6.50@7.25; late reds at \$5.50@6.

WHEAT

The movement of wheat to primaries has not declined in a normal way in the last few weeks, probably due to relief in the car situation so that receipts are slightly above the average for this time of year, but there is little accumulation as shipment to the seaboard has been quickened. The visible supply at terminals has increased slightly in the last month but it is the smallest at this season with one exception in twelve years. Primary receipts during the crop year up to November 25 totaled 240,930,000 bushels compared with 255,910,000 last year. In the interval there has been an apparent distribution from primary markets of 223,512,000 bushels compared with 215,230,000 bushels in the same period a year ago. Exports have been about 132,000,000 bushels compared with 180,000,000 bushels last year, so that the increase in distribution has been entirely for domestic consumption. Our total surplus is estimated at about 220,000,000 bushels.

CORN

Feeding demand in the west wavers occasionally but remains broad most of the time, with prices above a Chicago basis. Freight rates on corn to Texas and New Mexico have been reduced 50 per cent to make possible larger purchases by stockmen as needs remain large in spite of the heavy movement in the last three months. Eastern demand is dull, but broad enough to absorb receipts at primaries. Export sales are small but the domestic needs are so large that a foreign outlet is unnecessary to take care of the supply. In many sections of the corn belt, local feeders are paying above terminal market prices and this demand will curtail the movement from surplus sections as well as check sales on breaks. Improvement in the car situation is facilitating the movement to consuming sections rather than to central markets. Total corn production for all countries for which

reports are available is estimated at 3,464,798,000 bushels compared with 3,801,969,000 bushels last year, a decline of nine per cent.

OATS

Higher prices for corn are helping the oats market and export sales have increased recently. Total distribution from primary markets in the last four months has been 50 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of 1921. The Canadian oats crop is estimated at 513,033,000 bushels compared with 426,232,000 bushels last year and a record crop of 530,709,000 bushels in 1920.

SEEDS

Receipts of red clover seed at Toledo in November totaled 8,373 bags, compared with 9,825 bags in October and 5,766 bags in November, 1921. Receipts of alsike were 458 bags against 1,050 bags a year ago. Prices advanced slightly last week.

FEEDS

Strong grain markets and a fair demand are supporting the feed market. Shipments of wheat feeds are rather heavy and offerings are increasing as production is above the average. Stocks of cottonseed meal and cake at mills are fairly generous but of linseed meal are light.

HAY

Hay prices were practically steady last week although alfalfa at Kansas City and prairie hay in the northwest eased slightly.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Egg prices recovered part of their loss after the first sharp break of the season but the market has turned easy again and the trend seems to be downward.

After the middle of December, as a rule, receipts begin to increase more or less and reports from the country to egg dealers point to a larger supply before long. Consumptive demand is broad as the apparent disappearance of eggs from the four leading markets during November totaled 1,575,040 cases, compared with 1,360,862 cases in the same month of 1921. The storage holdings remain large although the reduction at the four leading markets during November was 29 per cent above the average for that month in the preceding four years. If the reduction at other points was proportionately heavy, holdings on December 1 in the entire United States would be about 3,350,000 cases.

Chicago.—Eggs, checks at 21@22c; fresh firsts 47@50c; ordinary firsts at 40@45c. Live poultry, hens 20c per pound; springers 18c; roosters 12c; ducks 17c; geese 20c; turkeys 35c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 42@45c. Live poultry, heavy springers 17c; broilers 20c; heavy hens 17½c; light hens 12c; roosters 10½c; geese 18c; ducks 18c; turkeys 38c.

BUTTER

Butter prices at Chicago advanced further last week, while eastern points held practically steady, putting the former out of line. In general, conditions indicate that further advances of any consequence are unlikely. The decline in production seems to have been checked and even if it extends still further, the loss in consumption as a result of high prices and increased competition from foreign butter will limit advances. In spite of the reported decrease in consumption as a result of high prices, nearly as much butter disappeared from the four leading markets in November as in October. Bas-

ed on the reserve at the four markets, storage holdings on December 1 in the entire United States would be slightly below 50,000,000 pounds, or the smallest ever reported on that date and only two-thirds of the average.

Prices on 92-score fresh butter were as follows: Chicago 55c; New York 53c. Fresh creamery in tubs sells in Detroit for 45@48c.

WOOL

Consumption of wool during October by mills reporting to the government agencies was 59,282,000 pounds, an increase of about ten per cent over September. Allowing for non-reporting mills, total consumption would be 71,000,000 pounds or more. In the first ten months of 1922, approximately 644,000,000 pounds were used compared with 524,000,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1921, 526,000,000 pounds two years ago, 502,000,000 pounds three years ago, and 656,000,000 pounds in 1918, when war orders were a prominent factor.

POTATOES

The market for northern white potatoes has been generally steady during the past week. Total shipments from producing sections are running about 4,000 cars weekly which is practically normal for this season of the year. Five or six weeks ago they were over 8,000 cars weekly. Unloads at the leading consuming markets have not fallen off so sharply as the car situation resulted in many delays in transit.

APPLES

Carlot shipments of boxed apples up to November 18 totaled 22,189 cars as compared with 40,819 cars to the corresponding date last year, while barreled apple shipments were 41,282 cars as compared with 24,043 cars a year ago. Apple markets were steady at Chicago last week and slightly easier in the east. New York Baldwins were quoted at \$4.25@5 in leading markets, and \$3.75@4 f. o. b. shipping points.

BEANS

Bean prices were practically unchanged throughout last week, with choice hand-picked whites quoted around \$6.90 f. o. b. Michigan shipping points and red kidney beans at \$7.50@7.65. There is no pressure to sell or anxious buying. A quiet market until after wholesalers are through with inventories is probable.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Potatoes continue abundant and easy while other vegetables are firm. Apples are in good demand. Poultry of all kinds is in demand, although people seem to want other kinds of poultry than turkey. Apples are quoted at 75c@2.75 per bu; celery 25@50c per dozen bunches; cabbage 30@50c per bu; fresh eggs 80@90c; dry onions \$1@2 per bu; potatoes 50@60 per bu; poultry, live 22@24c per lb; pumpkins 75c@1 per bu; squash 75c@1 per bu; walnuts \$2.50@2.75.

GRAND RAPIDS

The poultry market was passing over a weak spot in Grand Rapids this week following a fairly good Thanksgiving trade. There was pronounced weakness in Leghorn springers and broilers, but aside from that prices in the main were only slightly lower than during Thanksgiving week. Peak prices for fresh eggs are believed to have been reached as receipts have started to pick up. Dealers early this week reported the market barely steady at 56 cents per dozen. The trade swung back to pork, beef and mutton this week and despite the heavy receipts, prices were mostly steady.

FARM MEETINGS.

State Grange meeting, Kalamazoo, December 12-15.
National Farmers' Exposition, December 7-15, Toledo, Ohio.
American Farm Bureau Federation, Chicago, December 11-14.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.—December 14, Tony McCaul, Clarksville, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, December 6.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 414. Butcher cows are 25c lower; other grades steady.
Best steers \$ 8.00@ 8.25
Handyweight butchers 7.25@ 7.75
Mixed steers and heifers 6.00@ 7.00
Handy light butchers 5.00@ 5.75
Light butchers 4.25@ 5.00
Best cows 4.50@ 5.00
Butcher cows 3.50@ 4.00
Common cows 3.00@ 3.25
Canners 2.50@ 3.00
Choice bulls 4.50@ 5.00
Bologna bulls 3.50@ 4.50
Stock bulls 3.00@ 4.00
Feeders 5.50@ 6.75
Stockers 4.00@ 6.00
Milkers and springers \$ 40@80.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 891. Market steady.
Best \$12.50@13.00
Others 4.50@12.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,353. Market steady.
Best lambs \$14.75@15.00
Fair lambs 12.00@12.75
Light to common 7.00@10.00
Fair to good sheep 6.00@ 7.00
Culls and common 2.00@ 3.00

Hogs.

Receipts 2,719. Market steady.
Mixed hogs \$ 8.35
Roughs 7.15
Pigs and lights 8.40@ 8.50

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Estimated receipts today are 24,000; holdover 17,947. Market slow, steady to weak. Bulk of sales at \$7.85@8.10; tops \$8.20 early; heavy 250 lbs up at \$7.90@8.15; medium 200 to 250 lbs at \$8.05@8.15; light 150 to 200 lbs @ \$8.15; light lights 130 to 150 lbs \$8@8.15; heavy packing sows 250 lbs up at \$7.40@7.75; packing sows 200 lbs at \$7.15@7.50; pigs 130 lbs down at \$8@8.15.

Cattle.

Estimated receipts today are 12,000. Market steady to strong. Beef steers medium and heavy weight 1100 lbs up \$11.85@13.60; do medium and good at \$7.25@11.85; do common \$5.50@7.25;

light weight 1100 lbs down \$9.65@13; do common and medium \$5.25@9.65; butcher cattle heifers at \$4.25@10.85; cows at \$3.35@8.10; bulls bologna and beef \$3.50@6.60; canners and cutters cows and heifers \$2.40@3.35; do canner steers \$3@3.85; veal calves light and handyweight at \$9.25@10; feeder steers \$5.35@8; stocker steers \$4.35@8; stocker cows and heifers \$3@5.25.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 15,000. Market slow.
Lambs 84 lbs down at \$13.25@15.25; do culls and common \$9.25@13; spring lambs \$9.75@13.50; ewes \$4.75@7.75; ewes cull and common \$2.50@5; yearling wethers \$12.50@14.50.

BUFFALO

Cattle.

Receipts 275. Market is fairly active and steady.

Choice to prime shipping steers 1,400 lbs and up. \$11@11.50; good to choice shipping steers at \$8.50@10.50; heavy grass steers, good quality at \$7@7.50; medium to good \$7@8; fat coarse at \$6.50@7.50; light native yearlings of fancy quality \$10.50@11; medium to good \$7.50@8.50; best handy steers at \$7@7.50; plain \$6.50@7; handy steers and heifers \$6.25@7; western heifers at \$6.50@7; light Michigan butchering heifers \$6@6.50; best fat cows at \$4@5.20; medium to good \$3.50@4; cutters \$2.50@3; canners good weight \$1.75@2; common and old rams at \$1@1.50; best heavy bulls at \$4.75@5.50; heavy bologna bulls \$4@4.75; common bulls \$3@3.50; best feeders, 700 to 800 lbs \$6.50@7.25; medium feeders \$6@6.50; stockers good \$5.50@6; light common \$4@5; best milkers and springers \$60@100; common and medium \$35@50.

Calves, receipts 500. Market active and 50c lower; tops at \$3@13.

Hogs.

Receipts 5,600. Market is slow and 10@25c lower. Heavy at \$8.55@8.60; mixed \$8.55@8.65; yorkers at \$8.65@8.75; pigs \$8.75; roughs \$7; stags at \$4.50@5.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,800. Market is active, with lambs 25c lower. Top lambs \$6@15.50; yearlings \$10@14; wethers at \$8@8.50; ewes \$6@7.25.

THE FARM BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

ENCOURAGING developments were not wanting in the business and trade situation last week. Slight easing in the labor situation as a result of cessation of outdoor work was reported, but with a prospect of practically full employment throughout the winter. The car shortage on November 18 had declined about twelve per cent from the worst period although car loadings remain the largest on record for this time of year. Mail order houses reported that November sales were twenty-five to thirty-five per cent larger than in the same month last year. In spite of deplorable finances abroad and heavy purchases of grain and provisions, foreign exchanges held up well and sterling reached the highest level since July, 1919. Advances predominated over declines in markets for farm products. Favorable legislation to provide farm credits began to look more probable.

Roger Babson, another of the business forecasters, has publicly expressed an optimistic view as to the outlook for 1923. Although the readjustment is not complete, Mr. Babson thinks that prospects for 1923 are bright for the following reasons:

Fundamental economic and social conditions have improved and furnish a basis for genuine prosperity.

Money conditions are sounder. The banks have strengthened, loans have been paid off and bank reserves are large enough to take care of much greater business expansion than has occurred without strain.

The agricultural situation from the standpoint of profits is the best it has been for three years.

Commodity conditions are favorable since inventories have been reduced, consumers are in position to buy, prices are more stable and fewer business failures are occurring.

The outstanding unfavorable conditions which must be corrected before complete prosperity can be attained as listed by Mr. Babson include surplus factory capacity (resulting from over-expansion during the war), the adverse labor situation and disturbing political and financial conditions abroad.

Farmers owning Liberty Bonds will be interested in Babson's view that bonds will be higher in 1923 than in 1922.

WOULD BUY AND SELL FARM PRODUCTS.

THE Sinclair-Norris bill, upon which hearings are being held before the senate agriculture committee provides for the purchase and sale of farm products. Under this bill the secretary of agriculture and two additional directors to be appointed by the President are created a corporation under the title of "The Farmers' and Consumers' Financing Corporation."

The capital stock of the corporation shall be \$100,000,000, all of which is to be subscribed by the United States. The two appointed directors shall receive annual salaries of \$12,000, and the principal office of the corporation shall be located in the District of Columbia.

PRESIDENT ABANDONS REORGANIZATION.

INFORMATION coming from the White House indicates that the proposed reorganization of government departments will be abandoned by the President. Opposition to the reorganization program is becoming so pronounced that there is little chance of the scheme being worked out. While Secretary Fall of the interior department is making a fight for the 186,000,000 acres of forest land now controlled by the department of agriculture, and Secretary Hoover would like to annex

the marketing part of the bureau of agricultural economics to the commerce department, it now looks as if they would have to forego these pleasures.

ALFALFA, \$51.82 GROSS PROFIT PER ACRE.

THREE cuttings of alfalfa hay netted \$51.82 per acre for J. A. Lindberg, last year. That is, \$51.82 after counting out \$8.25 per acre for limestone, \$6.00 per acre for seed, and something like \$5.75 per acre for labor, as nearly as Mr. Lindberg can calculate.

The average yield was 2.66 tons per acre, and could have been sold for \$27 a ton right in his own county. Besides the yield of hay, there was pasture for brood sows after the third cutting. This record was made in a dry season, too. There were nine acres in the field, and last year was the first harvest from it.

"The stock are crazy for the hay," says Mr. Lindberg. "They do better on it than on any other kind of hay we have ever raised on the farm."

Much credit for this thriving field of alfalfa must go to the county agent, who induced Mr. Lindberg to put on a demonstration for other county folks.

"No farmer can show figures which give as large a profit per acre as in the raising of alfalfa," says the county agent. "We are not producing all the alfalfa hay we need." The alfalfa field mentioned is only one of a number of alfalfa fields that the county agent helped to get started. No crop will increase the wealth of the farmers as quickly as alfalfa. Alfalfa hay can be figured as low as \$20 per ton and still there is money in raising it. After the first year there is no cost for getting the crop started.—E. A. K.

CELEBRATES FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

THE fiftieth anniversary of the Consumers' Association was celebrated by a huge banquet to its 9,901 shareholders and employees at St. Gaul, Switzerland. A report of its life and struggle for half a century was read. The association, which today is but one of many in Switzerland, was organized in 1872 to supply the public with foodstuffs and other necessities at a minimum price without the intervention of the middleman. This particular organization owns two splendid buildings in St. Paul and branch establishments in other Swiss cities. It is growing from year to year and keeps down the prices of foodstuffs to a reasonable level.

THE DETROIT FARMER'S MARKET.

MANY farmers throughout the state do not realize the extent to which the Detroit Municipal Market places are used.

It is estimated that between eight and nine thousand loads of produce are brought to the eastern and western markets each year. The value of these loads is between \$8,000 and \$9,000. And it is said that farmers get more for their produce than the commission dealers right across the street from the marketing places. That this is so is indicated by the fact that the dealers have offered as high as \$1,000 per year for a market stall which the farmers get for \$85. As this is entirely a producers' marketing place, dealers or middlemen cannot get in at any price, and should they get in by accident they are eliminated as soon as they are found out.

Quite a little of the produce sold on their markets is sold direct to the consumer, who is sure of a fresh product at a reasonable price. Only ten per cent of the retailers in the city trade

at these markets, the others having regular commission houses at which they do their business.

These marketing places afford the farmer in the Detroit radius a good opportunity to get rid of this miscellaneous products. Where the haul is not too long, he can do this profitably. But where they come from thirty to forty miles out, the proposition is not considered profitable if the farmer considers the time he spends in going to and fro.

Mr. Branch, manager of these municipal markets, is gradually increasing their capacity and improving the facilities for the farmers who patronize them. During the winter, they now have available a covered parking place, which will add greatly to the comfort of the farmer seller and the customers. As these markets increase in size, they will become greater factors in the development of a producer-to-consumer trade for products within the Detroit area.

Why Not PUT THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER

ALBION

Albion steel and wood mills are quiet and powerful. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only main Pitman bearing subject to wear. This is oilless, and easily replaceable. Govers by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your drive home now with a good Windmill? This is your chance—F. O. B. Albion. Erect it yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to Union Steel Products Co. Ltd. No. 523 N. Berrien Street, ALBION, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

For BIG CROPS

Grow Watson's Prolific Everbearing

Of luscious Strawberries, also Standard Varieties. 100 each Prolific and Gibson, \$2 cash post-paid. 1 Spirea or 2 Concord Grapevines with every order of \$5 or more. We also save you money on thrifty Fruit Trees, Shrubs and Ornamentals. Write for prices. Watson's Strawberry Acres, R. 3, Box 54, Grand Rapids, Mich.

POULTRY

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.

Michigan's Best Giant Bronze Turkeys

Healthy range-bred birds from world's best strains. Unrelated stock furnished. N. Evalyn Ramsdell, Ionia, 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.

The Real Estate Market Place

Special discount given when used in combination with 7 other Capper Publications. Write for special real estate advertising rates on these papers which reach over a million and a half families

Horses, Cows, Splendid Equipped 80 Acres, Sacrifice Price

9 miles to large booming city, 3 miles to smaller town, stores, churches, high school, shipping facilities, electric car line, milk station, etc.; in the heart of one of Michigan's wealthiest farming sections; 63 acres rich loamy tillage, 15 acres stream watered pasture, 5 acres woods; woven wire fenced; 2 story 8-room house painted, cellar, fine well water, mail and telephone service, maple shade, close neighbors; 60 ft. barn painted good condition, other buildings. Owner includes for quick sale 2 fine horses, 3 cows, 1 sow, 8 shoats, 25 hens, splendid farm equipment, 10 tons hay, 250 bus. corn, shredded corn fodder, potatoes, 5 cords wood, 8 acres wheat, fall plowing done; Price \$7900—\$2000 cash down. MICHIGAN FARM AGENCY, 623MF Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

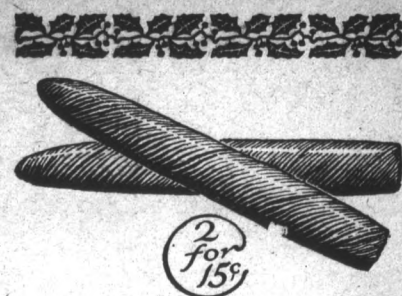
\$1000 Secures Equipped Farm A Good Home; Handy Detroit

PROSPERITY all around, good neighbors, excellent markets, convenient transportation; 40 acres near live R.R. town; 30 acres heavy cropping fields, 10-cow stream-watered pasture, acre apple orchard, variety other fruit; good, easily kept 2-story 8-room house, barn, granary, garage, stable; to settle affairs \$4,000 gets it, horses, cows, heifers, poultry, tools, crops included if taken soon. Only \$1,000 needed and the rest easy. Details page 66 Big Illus. Catalog, 1,200 Bargains. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 814 B. C. Ford Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE 320 acres in Calhoun Co. Our homestead for 50 years. Good buildings. Good level land, well fenced, some timber, 300 under the plow. One of the best farms in Southern Michigan. Write for information. GEO. E. HARTUNG, Homer, Mich.

I Have Cash Buyers for Salable farms. Will deal with owners only. Give description and cash price. MORRIS M. PERKINS, Columbia, Mo.

320 Acre Improved Stock Farm. \$55.00 per acre. Bargain. Write for description and list. MANSFIELD LAND CO., Ottawa, Kansas



Christmas smokes—Get your order in early to your dealer.

HEMMETER'S CHAMPION CIGARS

in Christmas boxes of 25—Strictly hand-made—Good old fashioned tobacco—no blends or artificial flavoring.

Order early from your dealer

The Hemmeter Cigar Co., Detroit

Charles J. Yokom & Co. 12th St. Produce Yards DETROIT

Our business is to sell your Potatoes, Cabbage, Onions, Hay, Beans in carlots or less at highest market prices. Try us—returns will convince you.

References—First National Bank

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

Gunsberg Packing Co., Inc. 2460 Riopelle Street, Detroit, Mich. Write for tags and quotations.

Holmes, Stuve Co., 2429 Riopelle St.

Commission Merchants. Dressed Beef, Hogs, calves, Poultry, Live & Dressed, Provisions, etc. Correspondence Solicited. Ref. Wayne County & Home Savings Bank. Bradstreet. Detroit, Mich. Cherry 7654

HAY AND PRODUCE SHIPPERS, Ship to E. L. CO., Detroit, Mich. 30 years in business.

RATES

For Real Estate Advertising On This Page

35c a line per issue on 4 time orders

40c a line per issue on 1 time orders

Write for special real estate advertising rates on these papers which reach over a million and a half families

Municipal Lands For Sale By The District.

No agents, no commission; interested only in getting home-builders on the project. Longest growing season in the northwest. Gardens and fruits thrive; schools, highways and railroads the best. Junction Snake and Columbia rivers. Write for terms and folder. Address Burbank Irrigation District No. 4, Burbank, Washington.

Must Sell At Once to settle an estate. Good farm, buildings. Alfalfa and fall grains. Further particulars, write Box 443, Ithaca, Mich.

Poor Man's Chance \$5 down, \$5 months ly buys 40 acres. productive land near town. Some timber. Price \$225. Other bargains. Box 425-Z, Carthage, Mo.

Farms Wanted Give full description and cash price. Quick sales. Leaderbrand Sales Agency, B-40, Cimarron, Kansas

If you want to buy, sell or exchange farm or city property, write Jerome Probst, Ann Arbor Mich.

We Have Cash Buyers for farms at real bargain prices. CENTRAL LAND BUREAU, New Franklin, Mo.

Want to hear from party having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. JOHN J. BLACK, Capper St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

Improved farm 80 acres for sale or exchange on reasonable terms. G. F. NEWBERRY, Owner, Lapeer, Mich.

Choice Home-lands coming under irrigation. near Grand Junction, easy terms. Co-Operative Colony, Box C125, Clifton, Colo.

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

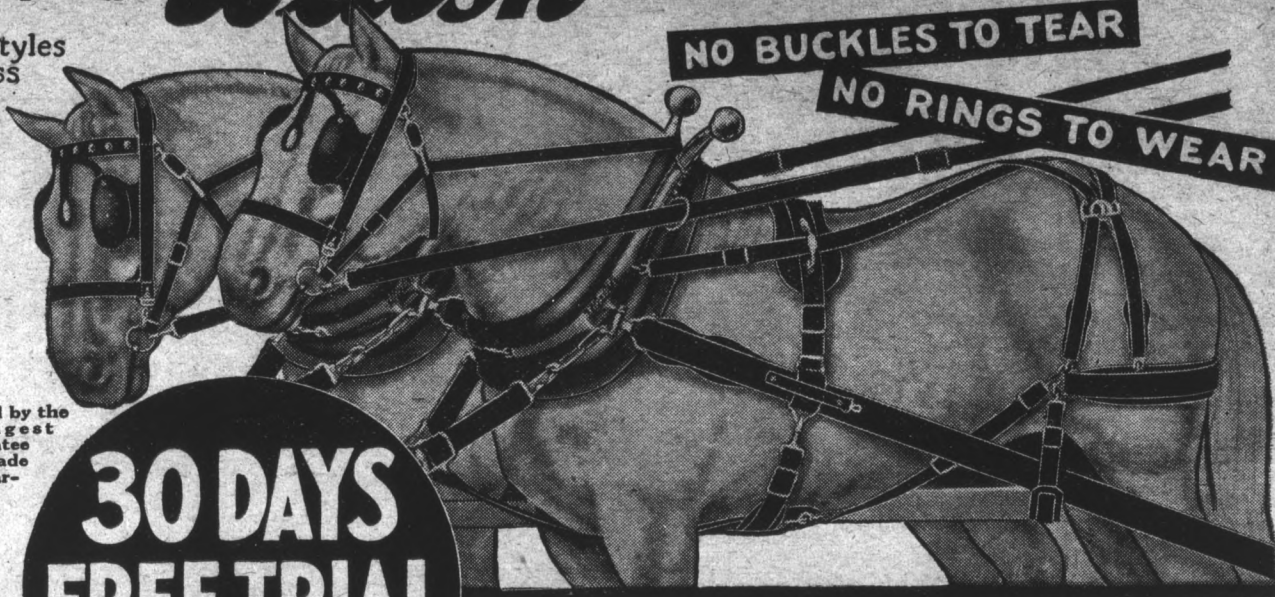
The New Improved *Walsh* No-Buckle Harness



Made in All Styles
Breechingless
Side Backer
Express etc

It has been eight years since I invented the Walsh No-Buckle Harness. Today there are thousands of satisfied users in every state in the Union

JAMES M. WALSH

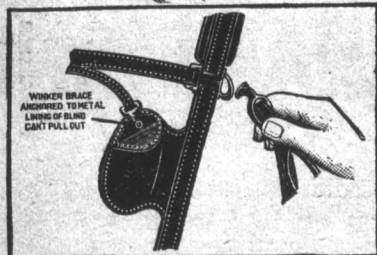


**30 DAYS
FREE TRIAL**
Send no Money

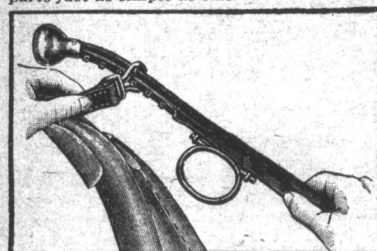
Backed by the strongest guarantee ever made on a harness.

The average cost of repairs per year is only 9 cents

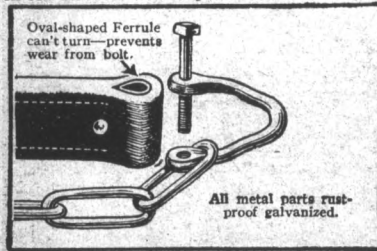
**My New Harness Book
is Ready Send for Your Copy
Today—Post Yourself**



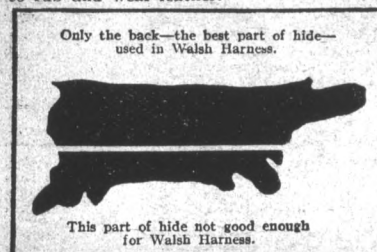
Handy This picture shows how easy it is to hitch and unhitch. All parts just as simple as this.



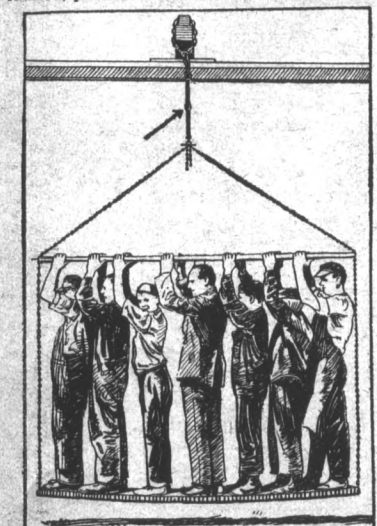
Easy Adjustments Walsh Harness can be adjusted from large team to small team in ten minutes and fit perfectly.



Durability Not a single place on Walsh Harness for metal to rub and wear leather.



Quality Only strongest part of hide is used. High-grade, bark-tanned, packers' Northern steer hide leather.



Strength From photograph of an actual test made for U.S. Army Officers. One of our regular Walsh side straps holding seven men in air, and the Walsh strap holder did not slip a fraction of an inch. The same strap with buckle in it broke with three men. Get Free Book for complete details.

Saves Time

I have used your harness two years and like it better than any I have used during the twenty years that I have used teams. I have no bother now with buckles or loops and there are no holes to weaken the straps. Also I save many minutes in harnessing and unharnessing my team, and time counts.—MATT PETERSON, Amasa, Mich.

Before You Buy Harness

Post yourself on this new way of making harness which has three times the strength of buckle harness. Let me send you a set of Walsh No-Buckle Harness on thirty days' free trial, just as thousands in every state in the Union have done. Let me show you how harness can be made three times stronger without buckles—how much better looking and how much handier in every way. Try a Walsh on your team 30 days. Send no Money. If it is not all that I claim, send it back at my expense. No obligation on your part. Write for the free book today.

Costs Less—Lasts Twice as Long

This wide-open, liberal offer shows that the Walsh must be an exceptionally good harness. If I did not know positively that Walsh Harness is better in every way than buckle harness, I could not make such an offer. In addition to having harness in the hands of thousands of users the country over for years past, I have tested and proven in various ways that my harness is better and stronger, hence cheaper by far than any other harness. I prove conclusively in my new harness book, which I am waiting to send you, that Walsh No-Buckle Harness will positively last twice as long as buckle harness.

Greatest Advance in Harness Making

Not only is the Walsh No-Buckle Harness stronger, but it is easier to put on and take off. It is also better-looking, handier, and eliminates frequent repairs. Has better fitting hames, adjustable strap holder—the harder the pull, the tighter it holds—renewable spring snaps and many other advantages explained in my free book. The Walsh is easily adjusted to fit any horse perfectly. And remember that Walsh Harness actually costs less than buckle harness because it does away with repair expense, and lasts longer.

The World's Strongest Harness

Users say the leather in Walsh Harness is the best they ever saw in harness. It is old-fashioned, bark-tanned, packers' Northern steer hide leather. A test made in a scientific laboratory proved that a Walsh 1 1/2 inch breeching strap holds over 1100 pounds. The same strap with buckle in it breaks at about 350 pounds pull. When you consider that ordinary harness has 68 buckles, and Walsh Harness none, you'll understand why my harness does away with repairs and outwears two sets of buckle harness.

Friction Another Destroyer of Harness

Rings are another thing that makes harness wear out before it should. Examine your old harness and you'll find where rings have worn the straps at the ends. There are 270 places on an ordinary buckle harness where ring friction wears the straps in two. Walsh Harness has no rings to wear straps in two. Many other advantages are explained in the free book. Write for it today.

What Users Say

Government Experiment Stations, Agricultural Colleges are among the thousands of users in every state who praise the Walsh Harness. Walsh Harness took First Prize at Wisconsin State Fair in 1921 and 1922.

Mr. G. G. Anderson, Aiken, Minn., bought his first Walsh Harness five years ago and bought three more sets since for his other teams. He says: "Walsh

has buckle harness beat a mile."

Mr. E. E. Ward, Seneca Falls, Wis., says: "Have used Harness over 40 years. The Walsh is the best yet."

Mr. J. W. Rogers, R. No. 4, Baldwinville, N. Y., says: "Have used it skidding logs and that is giving it a hard test. I think enough of it that I will order another set in the Spring."

\$5.00 After 30 Days' Free Trial

Balance easy payments or pay cash after trial if you wish. Selling direct from the factory to you enables me to give the highest quality of harness possible to make at lowest prices. You can get a Walsh Harness in any style—Breechingless, Back-Pad, Express, etc. Easily adjusted to fit any horse perfectly.

Write Today. My free harness book will give you many wonderfully interesting facts and valuable information on harness—tells all about the Walsh No-Buckle Harness—what hundreds

of farmers think about it. We have a plan whereby you can make money showing Walsh Harness to your neighbors. There's a copy ready for you—Write Today.

JAMES M. WALSH, President

WALSH HARNESS COMPANY
128 Keefe Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Write for Your Copy Today

See How Buckles Weaken and Tear Straps



BUCKLES weaken the straps and cause your harness to break long before it has served its time. Walsh Harness has no buckles. RINGS wear the straps in two at the edges by friction. Walsh Harness has no rings to cause friction.

See How Rings Wear End of Straps in Two



FREE Handsome BOOK With 100 Illustrations

Send No Money—Mail Coupon or Postal For FREE BOOK
James M. Walsh, Pres., WALSH HARNESS CO., 128 Keefe Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.—Send me free of charge Walsh Harness Book free trial offer and liberal long time terms on Walsh Harness.
Name _____ P.O. _____ State _____ E.F.D. _____

Stands The Hardest Pulls and Strain

We have been using our Walsh Harness for the past nine months, and have used it to do everything, from plowing to pulling box cars on the mill yards, and find that it will stand the hard pulls and strains we have given it the best of any harness we have ever used.—HUNTER & HUNTER, Hulbert, Mich.

Strong, Handy, and Fits Well

I have given my Walsh a good test, and it doesn't show the least bit of wear or strain. It is strong, handy, and fits well. I like it fine, and would have no other if I could get a Walsh. My neighbors think it great. It is all more than you say for it.—EARL ECKLEY, Route No. 6, Flint, Mich.

Most Convenient Harness Ever Used

I purchased a harness from you, and have had it in continual use in all kinds of work and the harness shows no defect. It is the most convenient harness I have ever used. It is all that is claimed for it.—PAUL E. HUNT, Tower, Mich.