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DETROIT, NOVEMBER 17, 1923

## CURRENT COMMENT

The big obstacle having been removed, there seems to be no reason now why we cannot enjoy the blessings of a gasoline tax.

Sooner or later we must learn that the success of cooperation, like the success of every private enterprise, depends not upon the size of the salaries paid the help, but upon the good hard work done by all who are interested.

The showings made by boys in various competitions this fall, indicate that father and son partnerships may well mean more than a mere effort to keep the son on the farm. It is quite as possible that it may mean the keeping of dad there also.

## Farmers' Tax Burden

IT is a generally accepted view of taxation that the only just tax is one the other fellow has to pay. We all pay our taxes grudgingly and complain about it vigorously, but generally ineffectually. It's difficult to interest other people, and particularly people engaged in other lines of business, in the problem of cutting down this burden, even though it may be unjust.

Farmers are in an unfortunate position so far as taxation is concerned. Their property is all visible, as compared with varying degrees of "low visibility" in other classes of property. As a natural result, farmers as a class have always borne more than their just share of the tax burden. But because of the general view above noted, other classes of property owners have not believed this, and, unfortunately, economists and even tax officials have apparently not taken these complaints seriously. The operations of our own tax commission, created for the express purpose of equalizing the tax burden in Michigan, have not relieved this burden, as every farmer will appreciate shortly when the tax collector's "season" opens.

Taxes are too high all along the line. Government expenses of all kinds have increased enormously in recent years. An era of economy in government is sadly needed, and our individual and collective efforts should be constantly directed toward that end. But even greater than that need is the need of equalizing the tax burden and relieving the farmers of the country of an unjust share of this burden.

Conclusive evidence of this fact has just been released from a source that

cannot be charged as being prejudiced in favor of the farmers. We refer to a recent report of the National Industrial Conference Board, of New York City, a research organization supported by more than thirty affiliated National Associations of Manufacturers in different lines. This board has worked out the ratio of taxes to income for the farmers and the remainder of the community in the United States for various periods before and since the World War.

These figures show that in the year before the war the farmers' tax ratio as compared to income, was more than double that of the rest of the community. In 1919 it was about fifty per cent less than the ratio for the rest of the community, due, doubtless, to the operation of the excess profits tax on war profiteers. In 1921 the farmers' tax burden was again greater than that of other classes, and in 1922 the ratio of farmers' taxes to income was nearly fifty per cent higher than that of other classes combined.

This report will be published in our next issue. We bespeak for it a careful reading by all, and especially by tax officials of every class, including township boards, county boards of supervisors, and members of the legislature.

## Federal Credit Loans

PURSUANT to legislation enacted by congress to provide intermediate credit to farmers, a series of federal intermediate credit banks have been established in this country, for the purpose of facilitating commercial loans to farmers, either through established banking channels or through agricultural credit corporations organized for the purpose under rules prescribed in the law. These banks are located in the same cities as the federal land banks and are conducted by the same officials. The seventh district, in which Michigan is included, also includes the states of Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota.

We are informed that Michigan is the only state in this group which has not sought this additional facility for agricultural credit through any of the channels offered, viz., national banks, state banks, trust companies, agricultural credit corporations, incorporated live stock loan companies, savings institutions, cooperative banks, or cooperative credit or marketing associations of agricultural producers.

This fact speaks well for the financial situation in Michigan agricultural communities. Notwithstanding the undoubted opposition of bankers, particularly those affiliated with the big banks of the state, and of the state banking department as shown in relation to war finance corporation loans, if the need were dire our farmers would have availed themselves of this credit privilege through organizations of their own making. But there may be some communities not served by adequate banking facilities where this additional credit facility would be most desirable. If so we should be glad to be informed of the fact.

## Do It Now

WE have just returned from a trip twice across the state. On all too many farms we have seen tools out in the fields getting a real airing. A stranger from Mars might think that we are working under the apprehension that tools, like cattle and men, need much fresh air. But they don't. They do need to be covered from exposure.

It is anomalous that we, as farmers, should complain so much about the high cost of farm machinery, and it is too high, while, at the same time, we

do not give reasonable care to what we have. The plow sticks in the soil where the last furrow was turned; the cultivator shows the last job done with that tool; the disc still stands where the team was unhitched from it, while the binder is under the tree just back of the barn.

The wonder is the more, since on the average farm one can generally find ample room to house the machinery. Most farms have some sort of a tool shed. Others have room in the buildings already up, where, by a little ingenuity, the tools could be stored until needed next spring.

The trouble is that after our strenuous work, we relax and then keep putting off from day to day this important job. It often requires more urge than we can bring to bear upon ourselves to get at the task.

These paragraphs are sent out for that purpose. If your tools are out, get up some morning, and say courageously and fearlessly that "This day I am going to see that my farm tools are housed."

## The Farm Turn-Over

OUR most stable and staid industry, farming, is gaining a reputation of changeability. During the past few years farmers have come and gone more than ever before. This is proven by the figures which the Federal Department of Agriculture recently gathered in a survey of the year of 1922.

These figures show that one farm in five in this country changed occupants that year, and one in sixteen changed ownership.

These changes have undoubtedly made good business for real estate men but have not always been favorable to better farming. Real progressive farming needs a plan of crop or live stock endeavor which covers a period of years. A farm needs building up the same as a business does and, as in business, there is a lean period in its development which has to be survived.

Undoubtedly on many of these farms which have changed hands, well conceived plans have gone to the winds because the farmer got tired of traveling in the Valley of Depression agriculture has been in.

These changes denote adjustment. They probably mean the elimination of lands for farming purposes because they were not good enough to make farming worth while. They also probably mean that men who never were good farmers, and never will be, have left for other employment.

We feel sure that when the promise which is now on the horizon is fulfilled some of the numerous farm real estate men will have to seek other jobs, because agriculture is normally not a changeable industry. Its stability, its stay-putness, is what makes it the bedrock of the nation's progress, and the farmers, insignificant as each may seem, are the stabilizers of its activities.

## Why We Like It Better

IF you should go to the stock yards at Chicago today you would see a bustling scene of confusion. Hurrying trains of dump carts are pulling this way and that, their loads of materials; while busy groups of carpenters, painters, plumbers, electricians and decorators are working hard to make ready the buildings for the forthcoming International Live Stock and Hay and Grain Exposition.

Since the management of this great show included hay and grain as a part of its entries, Michigan has become peculiarly interested. Before, our

breeders and feeders had made a commendable showing, considering that we are not an outstanding state in the production of meat animals. But, with the addition of hay and grain displays, Michigan has not only been a generous exhibitor of the products of her fields, but has carried away a more generous proportion of the prizes offered in this department of the show—too generous, so a number of sister states declare.

But the results have been outstanding. It has served, as no other competition could, to bring to the farmers of Michigan the fact that our farms are peculiarly adapted to the production of a superior class of seed stock. When we couple up with these favoring conditions, the intelligence and purpose to keep in the lead, our farms will, in a real agricultural sense, become the breeding ground of the crops of the nation. The International is not only helping us to advertise that fact, but also serves to urge us on to higher efforts in the development of the crops and the live stock we grow.

## Dad and Son

TWO years ago I made a speech before a dad-and-son supper, and they forgot how bad it was, so they ast me to dispense a little wisdom and advise what would help the young men to take care of their tomorrows.

After gettin' myself properly prepared by eatin' baked beans, raisin pie, lemon cream pie, scoloped potatoes, light and dark cakes, pickles, ice cream, a hunka meat and a stick o' celeri, I was settin' in contentment



and self-glorification, when the toastmaster called on me as the speaker of the evening.

Says I: "Young men, you are the product of parental achievement. We look with pride upon you, 'cause you sit here as the culminashun of our efforts. We have cuddled you and we have spanked you and have moulded you to the wonderful manhood you now enjoy. We now feel rewarded for the sufferin' we went through while administerin' the necessary punishment upon you."

"But, young men, you have now come to that time o' life when you will leave our council and will travel the uncharted seas o' life without our guidance. I say, young men, be careful of your tomorrows. Make your tomorrows what your yesterdays has been and you will be O. K."

Right here one kid says: "Mr. Syckle, I don't think I'd like to go back to safety pins and talcum powder."

"Nope," says I. "But if you get the right kinda wife, you'll have to come back to them some day."

Continuing, I says, "Tomorrows' is the days of anticipashun; yesterdays' is the days of realizashun. You still have many days of anticipashun, while we older folks is got more of the yesterdays of realizashun. We are lookin' back; you are lookin' forward. Make your lookin' forward such that your lookin' backward won't be no discomfort to you."

I thought I was gettin' along fine when the toastmaster woke me up by sayin', "It is gettin' kinda late so we won't disturb Mr. Syckle's sleep by callin' on him."

I gets up and says, "Mr. Toastmaster, I enjoyed the dinner anyhow, for the calmin' effect it's had on me. It's all right with me not to say nothin', 'cause a full barrel can't make much noise like a empty one, so I don't wanta compete with nobody here. A full one just thinks like, and consequently my thinks are all thank." Nobody laffed at my joke, so I did, to end what you call the suspense.

HY SYCKLE.

Don't Forget to Attend the Big Apple and Potato Show at Grand Rapids, Nov. 20-23



# The Farm Road-side Market

*Instead of Sending Fruit to Market Some Fruit Growers' Markets Come to Them*

By Harlan E. Babcock

THE wayside farm market, the handy little bulletin board, good roads and the automobile are rapidly revolutionizing the manner of marketing peaches in the famous "Fruit Belt" of Michigan, roundabout Benton Harbor and St. Joe, Michigan. This also relates to grapes in a much larger section of the country in the same part of the state.

Whereas the peach farmer of old shipped his product by boat or rail to some central market—usually Chicago—he now disposes of much the larger portion of it at his own front door, through the medium of the roadside mart, thus reaping the profit that justly is his, but which in former years was benevolently assimilated by the middleman, leaving him little or nothing.

idea was yet in the formative stage. Good roads were not as numerous as they are now, and automobiling for pleasure was largely confined to thickly populated centers, or at least in and near cities and towns. People did their marketing with the family grocer, and the farmer, as a rule, carted his produce to town and sold it for what some dealer took a notion to pay him for it. The dealer set the market price, and it never gave the farmer a living profit.

Today, because of changed conditions, the farmer sets the price on his produce, and the town dealer, if he is lucky enough to have any of it offered

thanks to the sane, practical modern methods of marketing farm produce.

Take the case, for instance, of Geo. Pullen & Son, who operate a sixteen-acre peach farm four miles north of Berrien Springs, Michigan, and who sell every peach they raise over a counter at their front door. In 1922 they disposed of ten thousand bushels in this manner and this year did the same thing at a fine profit, although the yield was not quite as large.

On the occasion of a trip through the "Fruit Belt" in September, I stopped at the Pullen farm, being attracted by the sight of more than a score of autos in front of the place and hundreds of bushels of fine peaches piled up in the yard, basketed and ready for passing purchasers.

In the hour that I was there watching a live-wire wayside farm market in full action, Mr. Pullen and his assistants sold more than \$50 worth of fruit, which, he assured me, was not unusual on a Sunday afternoon.

"Is there any secret in the methods you use in making your roadside fruit market such a splendid success?" I asked Mr. Pullen.

"None at all," he replied; "it is all as simple as can be. I simply have applied business methods to the job, and by keeping everlastingly at it have been successful. An experience I had last season decided me once and for all never again to ship a peach to market, but to market my own fruit. I shipped a carload of peaches to Chicago on what I had been led to believe was a fair and rising market. When I came to settle with the railroad company and the commission firm that handled the consignment I found myself out \$350, not counting in my time.

"For the balance of the season I sold my peaches at my front door and had no trouble whatever in disposing of them at a price satisfactory to myself and the purchasing public. In this I was largely aided by a bulletin board

prominently displayed and upon which I daily scheduled prices. I cannot too strongly recommend a working bulletin board in connection with a wayside market.

"In addition to a bulletin board I advertise in several newspapers in this section, and station a man in Ber-



Mrs. A. Kreager Takes in Over \$100 Per Day in Rush Times.

rien Springs to hand out cards to prospective buyers. I find that this pays handsomely.

"Where one uses practical methods in marketing peaches or other fruit, a ready sale will be found for it at the farmer's door, and at his own price, providing, of course, the price is reasonable. He finds himself no longer in the grasp of commission men and other dealers—the middleman—but at the head of a business of his own.

Another instance of systematic marketing is found in connection with the fruit farm of Mrs. A. Kreager, two and one-half miles west of Bangor, Michigan. She has thirty-five acres of peaches, as well as a great many strawberries, cherries, apples and other varieties of fruit, all of which she

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George Pullen & Son Market their 10,000 Bushel Peach Crop at their Roadside Market.

ing. Now it is a case with him of producer-to-consumer, and if there is any profit to be had he gets it, which is as it should be.

A decade ago this would have been impossible, as the wayside-market

him, pays the ruling market price set by the farmer, or goes without the goods. The farmer is now boss, and it is his turn to smile—a facial illumination that has too long been delayed, but which has now come to stay.

## Hen-house Lights Help Poultry Profits

*Longer Working Days Mean Greater Feed Consumption and Egg Production*

By C. M. Ferguson

Manager Michigan-International Egg Laying Contest

DURING the last few years the subject of artificial illumination for poultry flocks has been a topic of keen discussion. When the idea first became popular it was supposed that by some psychological process the hen was made believe that she was going through two days instead of one and naturally the old erroneous adage, "An egg a day" would mean two eggs a day. The process is purely a physiological one, however, and not one of psychology at all.

At present we can find records at most college plants and experiment stations which all point in the same direction—more winter eggs.

The underlying principle of artificial illumination is a problem in feeding. It is said that the crop of a hen will contain only enough feed to keep the digestive tract busy for a period of four or five hours. In other words, in the short winter days a hen goes to roost about 4:30 or 5:00 p. m. We have always attempted to send her to bed with a full crop, but now we see that this supply is going to be well on its way before midnight. Then where is the heat and energy to come from for body maintenance? We know that an animal body makes demands on the food and stored materials first for body maintenance. In other words, heat must be supplied. Broken-down

tissue must be replaced, energy must be supplied and the natural secretion must be kept up. These functions we find take from three-fourths to four-fifths of all the feed consumed. The excess, if any, will be used for production, or in the case of a hen, for reproduction. We find that in the short winter days the hen has a small amount of excess food to be used for production, due to the short feeding hours and the long hours of inactivity.

The economics of artificial lighting reveals an increase in winter production which means an increase in eggs when the price is high. While a slight increase can be expected in early production this is not great enough to add materially to the profits. We really take the heavy spring laying and distribute it over the winter months while prices are better.

Early hatched pullets can be carried over by the use of lights and much of

the winter moult avoided. This enables the commercial poultryman to hatch early and get the best price for boilers and at the same time to a large extent, avoid the usual fall slump large extent avoid the usual fall slump due to moult. Late hatched pullets can be brought into production earlier than they would ordinarily. The practice of taking cull hens and using lights on them has been carried on by some, but the profits would doubtless be greater if the culls were sold and their places taken by pullets. Old hens do not return as good profits from lighting as do pullets. Lewis, in experimental work at the New Jersey Experiment Station, reports profits from 600 pullets without lights to be \$3.30 per bird, and 500 pullets with lights to be \$5.07 per bird. These figures cover a period of nine months. The fuel and operating costs vary with the type of illumination, but again

quoting from Lewis, who says farm plants were used, the cost was .044 cents per bird. It can be seen that a very slight increase in production will more than pay for the current used.

All Kinds of Lights Used.

Electric, gasoline and kerosene lights are used, but the most economical and successful is electric current. We find many people using gasoline lights and having excellent results. They are not quite as satisfactory, however, for a large plant, due to the labor in tending the lights. Kerosene barn lanterns do not give very satisfactory results. Automatic devices can readily be arranged for electric lights, thus reducing materially the labor. Where electric current is available two forty or fifty W. T. lights will light a pen 18x20 quite nicely. These lights should be arranged at a point slightly forward of the middle of the house and spaced about evenly from the ends. This reduces the shadows to a minimum. A single light tends to produce more shadows. The lights may be fastened to a rafter or joist. It is not necessary to drop the light closer than six or six and one-half feet from the floor. A reflector will aid materially in lighting up the floor area. One gasoline lantern will illuminate a pen 18x20 quite efficiently.

(Continued on page 523).





# LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

## THE WHEAT REPORT.

NO new thought or suggestion is contained in the report to President Coolidge on the wheat situation made by Eugene Meyer, managing director of the War Finance Corporation, and Frank W. Mondell, director of the corporation, upon their return from a trip of investigation through the wheat growing states of the northwest. As one farm organization Washington representative sees it, the report could have been written by a clerk in the office of the corporation without the expense of the trip.

Messrs. Meyer and Mondell claim to have found very much more opposition to government price-fixing in the agricultural districts through which they traveled than there was support for it. They say there was some sentiment in favor of having the government buy the so-called surplus wheat with a view of exporting it to foreign markets, providing a way could be found to segregate the surplus wheat from the other kind.

## THE GOVERNMENT PROFIT.

A WIDESPREAD opinion has found that the government made a profit, estimated at \$58,000,000, in connection with the operations of the United States Grain Corporation, and some expressed the view that the reported profit should be refunded to the wheat growers. How this distribution is to be accomplished was not explained. The expense attending the distribution would probably be more than the \$58,000,000, judging from the way such things are done in Washington.

## DIVERSIFICATION HELPS SITUATION.

IN many places increased freight rates, resulting in a dislocation of available markets, were presented as a factor of vital importance. "There is evidence, however," they say, "that a very considerable readjustment to changed conditions is taking place. Diversification in many areas is making notable progress. Particularly in sections remote from large markets where permanently higher freight rates make inevitable a change in the direction of production, the development of the dairying industry is gradually, but definitely going on. This last information evidently is of some interest to the eastern dairymen who is no doubt wondering what effect this extension of the dairy industry in the far west will have upon the future of the industry in the east."

## GRAIN FUTURES ACT BACKED.

PROPAGANDA against the grain futures act does not meet with much favor in congressional circles. Senator Ladd, of North Dakota, says that any attempts by the grain gamblers or their dupes to repeal or destroy the grain futures act will result in amendments to strengthen the law and give it more effective teeth. The farmer knows the kind of propaganda the country has been flooded with to influence wheat prices and to force the repeal of any legislation not to their liking. I do not believe they will be deceived by this kind of propaganda and I hope they will continue the fight for a square deal."

## CANE SUGAR MEN LOWER PRICES.

THE eastern seaboard sugar refiners have made a reduction in the price of sugar since the western beet sugar crop began coming onto the market. It is widely believed that the

eastern refiners of Cuban sugar have been holding up prices for the purpose of inducing congress to remove the tariff on raw sugar.

## FARMERS WANT TO BE CONVINCED.

IN conference with President Coolidge, Charles S. Barrett, of the National Farmers' Union, who claims to "represent a million real dirt farmers," told the President that the country is greatly dissatisfied with conditions as they now exist, and that something must be done to convince the farmers of the country that the government in Washington is run for them as much as for the big interests.

## APPLE VINEGAR UNDER HANDICAP.

AN application for a writ of certiorari, made by the solicitor of the department of agriculture to the supreme court of the United States, in the case of the United States vs. the Douglas Packing Company, a firm of pectin manufacturers, has been granted, and it is promised that a decision will be announced within the next sixty days.

This is the "waste vinegar" case in which apple growers throughout the country have special interest.

For many years, manufacturers have been making what the trade calls "waste vinegar," from evaporated apples, skins and cores and evaporator, pectin and cannery refuse of all descriptions. It has been held in the trade that when this product was called "cider vinegar" or "apple vinegar" it was misbranded. Some manufacturers make it and retail it legitimately under the name of "Evaporated Apple Vinegar," or "Vinegar made from Evaporated Apples." Until some two or three years ago no manufacturer of this type of vinegar had seriously contested seizures that were made under the pure food law by the department of agriculture's agents, and the rec-

ords and notices of judgment are filled with case after case where vinegar of this type has been declared misbranded and adulterated, and condemned.

Some two and a half years ago the Douglas Packing Company, very large manufacturers of this type of vinegar, contested a seizure on the ground that their product did not differ chemically from cider vinegar and consequently was entitled to that label. Their suit was tried in two federal courts, with a sweeping opinion by Judge Westenhaver, in the United States District Court in Cleveland, in which he held that the goods of the Douglas Company had been misbranded and condemned the shipment in question. The Douglas Company appealed to the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, from Judge Westenhaver's decision, and in April the circuit court reversed Judge Westenhaver's decision and held that the Douglas Company's product was entitled to the label of cider vinegar, with the result that the government has carried an appeal from this decision to the supreme court.

It is unfortunate that whatever the supreme court may decide it will not help the apple growers this season. The "waste vinegar" manufacturers, taking advantage of the delay in the case, are flooding the country with their product labeled as cider vinegar and quoted at prices with which the manufacturers of genuine cider vinegar made from fresh whole apples are unable to compete successfully.

The immediate result has been that prices on cider apples have been so low that the farmers in the big apple sections have not bothered to pick them up. Fruit growers in western New York have been especially hard hit by this unfair competition.

## STRONG FOR PROHIBITION.

THE agreement is unanimous upon Senator Capper's statement that congress must see to the vigorous enforcement of the liquor laws and permit no amendment to the Volstead act

that will weaken it; there can be no backward steps in the enforcement of prohibition.

## A SUGAR SALES TAX.

THE substitution of a sales tax on all sugar consumed for the tariff taxes upon imported sugar, is the proposition now being advocated by the United States Sugar Association, representing the eastern refiners. "If a flat sales tax of two cents per pound upon sugar consumed in the United States were substituted for the present tariff taxes," they argue, "the cost of sugar to consumers would be no more than under the present tariff rates, and the government would annually derive \$228,155,558 instead of \$124,112,384 as at present. This additional \$104,042,674 could be applied toward the revenue necessary to be raised for the soldiers' bonus. Boiled down, it is simply a question of whether we should continue to pay this money as a subsidy to the domestic sugar production, or as a bonus to the ex-service men."

These new-found friends of the soldiers' bonus say that forty-two per cent of the sugar consumed in the United States not only escapes taxation, but the producers of domestic cane and beet sugar areas take advantage of the tariff rates imposed upon the imported portion of consumption to raise the price of their product to the full cost of these rates.

The falsity of this statement is seen in the fact that in the spring and summer when the market is supplied almost wholly with Cuban sugar, the price of sugar is boosted to the maximum notch that the consumer will stand, while in the late fall and winter when the American-grown beet and cane sugar is on the market the prices decline to the lowest limit.

This eastern refinery Cuban sugar combination is evidently determined to destroy, if possible, the growing beet sugar industry in this country.

## FOR REDUCED FREIGHT RATES.

THE decision of the railroad executives not to voluntarily grant a reduction in freight rates for the transportation of wheat intended for export in no way alters the determination of the American Farm Bureau Federation to insist before the Interstate Commerce Commission that the rates be lowered, according to an announcement from the Washington office.

Among the things the federation intends to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission is why the Canadian railways can haul wheat so much cheaper from Alberta and Saskatchewan to the head of lake navigation than can our railroads just across the line. It finds, for instance, that the rate from Coultts, Alberta, to Fort William on Lake Superior is twenty-seven cents a hundred, while the rate from Sweet Grass, Montana, just a few miles across the line, and 200 miles nearer to the lake terminal at Duluth is forty-three cents.

## FOR RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

SENATOR ALBERT B. CUMMINS, chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, on his return to Washington, says he is going to make a fight for compulsory consolidation of the railroads in congress this winter. The plan in his proposed rail merger bill gives the railroads seven years in which to bring about regional consolidations. If at the end of that period this consolidation has not been effected, the government would invoke its coercive powers to compel consolidation.

## The Same Old Stack of Mending Is Waiting for Maw





# What's the Matter with Potatoes?

*Some Conclusions Resulting from Long Experience in Potato Marketing*

By I. R. Waterbury

POTATOES have become one of our most important special crops in this state. I used to say "cash crop." I now say special crop, because of the indefinite interval which is likely to elapse before the fine crop of spuds harvested by the reader who makes a specialty of this crop can be converted into the cash which they ought, and which he hopes they will bring him.

## A Generation of Experience.

I have grown potatoes as a special crop in a small way on my Oakland county farm for something over thirty years. For more than a third of that period I did most of the work myself, and fully appreciate that in this particular line of production, "The laborer is worthy of his hire," and that the grower is entitled to a reasonable return in cash for the hard labor involved.

During the balance of the period I have hired the work done and have arrived at an even better understanding of the need of a liberal cash return from this special crop in order to pay a fair labor cost, to say nothing of overhead items, such as taxes, interest on invested capital, and upkeep of the farm plant, and forgetting entirely any remuneration for such managerial ability as may result from a full generation of experience in this line of production.

One does learn considerable in a generation of experience in this line, as well as in any other line of human endeavor. But we generally learn backward from experience. This is a

slow and expensive method of acquiring knowledge, hence our duty to pass on to a younger generation some of the results of such experience.

In thirty years of experience as a potato grower one is bound, if he is at

potato growing a satisfactory business. But I can see more hope of this for the future than I have been able to see at any previous time, in spite of new and serious handicaps, if we potato growers take intelligent stock of

## Better Prices for Potatoes

POTATO growers can help themselves to better prices if they will definitely align themselves with one of the following classes:

1. Growers of late potatoes who will make a seasonal pooling contract with their cooperative selling organization, along with other growers representing a minimum of fifty per cent of the total acreage in the important potato-producing states.
2. Growers who specialize in certified seed along lines already well developed in this state.
3. Growers located near good local markets who specialize in the production of medium varieties which can be marketed just before the late crop matures.

all an apt pupil, to learn a good deal about efficient production methods. I grow much better average crops of potatoes than I did at the beginning of my experience, or than I did twenty years ago or ten years ago. So does the average potato grower who makes this a special crop.

I believe, also, that I get better average cash return from the crop, but I have, in common, I believe, with other Michigan growers, a long way to go in both directions in order to count

the situation and act accordingly, both individually and collectively.

## Marketing Our Greatest Problem.

In illuminating this outlook, let us pass by the discussion of production except as it affects marketing problems. We are making more general and rapid strides in increased production efficiency than ever before, and object lessons in every community may be depended upon to keep up the good work in this direction.

We have also gotten a fine start

toward the ultimate solution of the marketing problem through the development of a great cooperative marketing organization, but because of our lesser years of experience progress along this line is not as marked as is the case with production methods and there is greater need that we take stock of the present situation in this direction, if our experience is to aid us in increasing cash returns from future potato crops.

Notwithstanding the progress we have made in marketing methods, both in cooperative selling and in the proportion of the crop trucked to commercial centers and sold direct to consumers by the growers, Michigan potato growers this year find themselves in possession of a fair crop of very good potatoes, for which there is no present market at prices which correspond to the statistical position of the crop.

## Why?

If we are to profit by our experience and successfully solve our future marketing problem, we must find the correct answer to this question.

## A Transition Period.

Harking back over my long experience as a potato grower in seeking a reason and a possible remedy for this present situation, the great change in marketing conditions is emphasized. When I began to specialize in this crop, local and transient buyers were numerous. One could haul a load of potatoes to town any day from digging time until late spring, and be

(Continued on page 504).

# Some Productive Winter Work

*Suggestions on How to Put the Slack Time to Profitable Use*

By J. L. Justice

I HAVE been thinking over the editor's suggestion recently in regard to productive employment on farms during the winter months where little or no live stock is kept or produced, and I recall several instances where farmers were turning their time into cash in a number of different ways. I am sure that the ones I mention are only a few of the innumerable ways in which many otherwise idle days might be turned to profit.

I know one farmer—he feeds live stock, too, on a medium-sized farm—who has made it a practice for the last three or four years of building self-feeders for hogs. The self-feeder is quite popular now wherever hogs are grown or fattened, and by making only one design with a small and large size, the lumber is purchased to advantage at a cost of five to eight dollars a thousand under the retail price. Suitable hardware is easily secured, and a little local advertising provides a market for the finished product.

It is the advertising that counts for best success in such a venture. For instance, one farmer with an eye to business in getting orders found where he could buy good solid barrels at small cost, so he built a neat, light self-feeder for growing pigs, loaded it on the side of his flivver and took it around to every public sale gathering in the country, where he got orders for all he could build in his spare time. Along this same line, one could build portable hog houses and farrowing sheds, using the above suggestion, building a miniature model to show at public gatherings or in store windows of small towns.

Another idea worked out by a farmer who had gravel on his farm was to make concrete tile. He bought a small tile-making outfit to make tile for his own farm, and when his own needs

were supplied he and his two boys made tile for their neighbors at a cost below what they could be purchased for on the market. This sort of a project could not be carried out in freezing weather without using a

less than they would have had to pay elsewhere.

A fruit man who had to buy a great many wooden boxes and receptacles to market his fruit in, utilized his winter days in cutting and making his



This Handy Stoneboat Can be Made During Spare Time.

heated building or a place where the concrete would not freeze. To this might be added the moulding of concrete posts and blocks.

One man who kept a few cows and ground his own feed had so many requests for grinding that he bought a good-sized grinder and with the use of his outfit made quite a little profit from the business. It was found that more neighbors wanted ground feed during the winter and spring months than during the summer pasture season, which just suited his convenience. It saved the farmers long trips to the city mill and when they helped him grind the feed he charged them

own boxes. He installed the machinery to saw and utilize the timber on his own place and found a market right in his own community for all his surplus boxes, as it happens to be a community partly devoted to fruit growing.

A friend who happens to be a good hand at butchering started to doing butchering for a few neighbors. So many requests came in that he conceived the idea of purchasing a full butchering outfit, loaded it all on a light truck, and with his son and son-in-law he followed the business as a regular thing from November to the middle of March. They butcher from

a thousand to twelve hundred hogs every winter and have a splendid system for quick and profitable service within a radius of six or seven miles, and turn down many requests that it is impossible for them to meet.

I heard of a rather unusual idea recently which should be workable by the right sort of a man. Having a reputation for making such a fine quality of potato chips, this farm wife made batches occasionally to sell to friends. Her husband had a large crop of potatoes which were of a variety that made exceptionally good potato chips, so they converted many of the potatoes into chips and disposed of them in the bulk to grocers and cafes.

A young farmer who was somewhat of a natural mechanic, enlarged his workshop, and repaired all kinds of farm machinery that it was possible for him to do, including trucks, tractors and automobiles. Another who is handy at plumbing work does a great deal of the plumbing for farmers in his community at a charge far below that of a union plumber.

The testing of seed corn was made the principal work of a young man and his sister, but they found it difficult to interest farmers in this work until after the first of the year or along toward spring. This is particular and exacting work but may be done by any intelligent person who will study the principles involved, especially in detecting the disease of corn called rootrot, which can be determined only on the well-germinated kernel. I could mention other ways that ingenious farmers have used their spare time to advantage, but the above list will show some of the innumerable plans devised, some of which may be an inspiration to other farmers in helping them out of a difficulty.



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## CONTRACTED PRICE.

If a milling company agent came through selling feed, stating that feed would cost under \$45 per ton, and I sign up for feed, and in about thirty days the company sends price of feed to be over \$50 per ton, am I obliged to take the feed and pay the \$50? There was no price listed on the contract.—J. B.

The price is a part of the contract and the purchaser is not bound to pay any more than the price stated when the order was given.—Rood.

## JOINT TENANCY.

If at the death of father and mother, two of the heirs buy out the others and have a joint deed and one of the two dies, do the others come in for any of his property, or does it go to the survivor?—W. W.

At the common law a deed to two or more persons, created a joint tenancy, unless on its face it clearly indicated an intention that they shall take as tenants in common; but by the statutes of this state, it is provided that they shall take as tenants in common unless the deed provides that they shall take as joint tenants. This rule applies to all conveyances, except to husband and wife, executors and

trustees. If property is held by joint tenancy the survivor takes all, if by tenants in common the survivor has only his undivided share as before.—Rood.

## EXCESSIVE INTEREST ON NOTE.

How could one get at a banker for charging eighteen per cent on bank paper or note?—W. B.

It would be impossible to answer the question without knowing the exact facts. There is no law forbidding transfer of commercial paper at a discount, and probably this is what happened. If the note was made to draw a greater rate of interest than seven per cent, no interest at all can be collected.—Rood.

## COVENANT NOT TO ASSIGN.

Last May I sold a house and lot on a contract. They pay \$35 per month, taxes and repairs. Now they wish to sell it to people I do not think are desirable. Can they do this unless I am willing? I still have the deed.—M. S.

In the absence of covenant in the contract not to assign, the right of the purchaser to do so is undoubted, but the original vendee would still be lia-

ble for the payments. The validity of the covenant not to assign has been presented to our supreme court several times, but as yet there is no flat decision upon it. If such covenants are valid the land may be made permanently inalienable.—Rood.

## TENANT OBLIGATIONS.

I am working a farm on shares; stand half of the expense, and get half. The owner of this farm is going to put up a barn. Are we supposed to cook for men that work on barn if owner pays us for it?—C. E.

No. The tenant is not under obligations to board the men unless agreed upon in lease or otherwise.—F. T. R.

## ALFALFA VS. JUNE GRASS.

I have ten acres seeded down four or five years ago, and there must have been some alfalfa seed in it, as there are big bunches of it two feet high all over the field. Will you please tell me the best thing to do with it? I don't know anything about alfalfa, and I don't want to break it up if I thought it would fill in all right. It helps the hay out now.—A. B.

It is rare that alfalfa will gain any headway in a meadow where June grass and timothy are established.

Alfalfa should be seeded on clean ground following a cultivated crop, such as corn, beans or potatoes. Dependable results can be expected if northern-grown seed is properly handled. Twelve pounds per acre of Grimm, Michigan-grown Lebeau, or northern-grown common should be planted, inoculating with culture secured from the Michigan Agricultural College.

If clover fails habitually on your land, and you think it needs lime, a sample of soil should be sent to the Michigan Agricultural College, Soils Department, for analysis for lime determination.

One bushel of barley or oats can be used as a companion crop for plantings of alfalfa made in early spring. I would suggest planting another field to alfalfa, and hold your ten acres until the new field is established, then crop the ten-acre piece for one or two years with cultivated crops before seeding to alfalfa.—J. F. Cox.

The man who nourishes potatoes with that dairy product known as manure, will be able, in the days to come, to serve scalloped potatoes upon his table.

# A Boy Leads Them

*At the "Top O' Michigan Potato Show", the Best Show Yet Held in Michigan, a Lad of Seventeen Carries Away the Highest Honors*

IF you travel west out of Rogers City on M-10, after a few miles, the road turns south. If, instead of turning with the road, you take an angling trail toward the northwest to the little town of Oquoc, pass through and on to the north you will come to the home of August G. Domke.

Mr. and Mrs. Domke are the proud parents of nine children, seven of whom are boys. One of these boys is named Edward. Edward is seventeen years old. He is fair, large, muscular, has hands that are hardened by much work, quite retiring, but shows a keen eye and an intimate knowledge of the things with which he has had to deal.

One of these things is the growing of potatoes. In 1922 Edward not only won out in competition with the club boys of his own county, but when he came in competition with the winners from some sixty other counties of the state, at Lansing, the judges declared that he was entitled to the highest honors in the production of certified potato seed. He also was awarded a place of honor in the club exhibits at the Grand Rapids Potato Show a year ago.

But last week Edward added greater laurels to his crown. This year he was one of eighty-two others to enter Rural Russets at the Top o' Michigan Potato Show, held at Gaylord. There was real competition. Prof. F. C. Gaylord, of Purdue University, who judged the exhibits, said it was distinctly an outstanding show, with the high quality of the exhibits far above what one sees, even at many of the international events.

With so many entries in this class, and with the quality so uniformly high that Judge Gaylord was willing to risk his reputation on saying it was one of the very best shows he had seen, the peck brought in by young Domke was finally placed first in this class. Then when the peck exhibits of all varieties were placed in competition for the sweepstakes, the thirty-two clean, uniform, typy tubers grown on the silt

soil of August Domke's farm by his son, was awarded the highest honor the show could give, the grand sweepstakes. Everyone present who knew potatoes concurred in the opinion of the judge that Edward's potatoes were without question, the best in the show.

## Indiana Wants Michigan Seed.

Before giving a full list of the placings at this splendid show, let us get a slant on this new business of growing and merchandising certified seed potatoes. The farmers are buying certified down in Indiana by the train load. Two hundred cars were bought last year, said Professor Gaylord in the opening number of a program put on by the Michigan Potato Producers' Association and presided over by Tom Buell, of Elmira, the president.

"We are going to keep right on buying this seed because actual field experience shows that through the use of Michigan-grown certified seed we are able to produce from fifty to 198 bushels more potatoes per acre. It really," continued Professor Gaylord, "has made it possible to again grow potatoes over a large section of our state. And the fact is that we pay for certified whether we buy the seed or not, through the difference in the yield and the quality of the product raised."

He emphasized that, in the long run, Michigan producers of table stock should see to it that they ship better eating potatoes into Indiana, since the people there are apt to become critical of the certified seed if the shipments of table stock are not up to grade and quality. Seed, soil and intelligent culture are the big factors in putting quality into tubers. Big yields invariably mean good stock.

## Ventilation Looms as Important.

Do you realize that one of the big factors in the keeping of potatoes is an ample supply of oxygen? This was emphasized in a demonstration talk by F. E. Fogle, of the farm mechanics department of the M. A. C., on ventilation. Ventilation can be used to secure proper temperature, keep down

humidity and aerate the potato house.

It is impossible to ventilate a poorly insulated house. Insulation, he explained, was properly accomplished by providing a sufficient number of air-spaces, waterproof paper and sheeting. A cross-section of an insulated wall from the outside would show, first the siding, then paper, cleats to provide an air space, sheeting nailed to the studding between which studding is a second air-space and on the inside of the studding a covering of matched lumber. Then comes a layer of water-proof paper, more cleats, and finally the inside wall sealing. The roof, likewise, should be insulated. There should also be space between the potato bins and outside wall. This space, for best results, needs to be two feet wide.

Seventy-five per cent of the damage done to the potatoes in storage usually occurs during the fall. When the crop is carried from the field to the house much heat is taken in. This heat should be removed as quickly as possible. For this a large volume of air moving through is needed. By reason of its capacity the Rutherford system of ventilation serves best for fall. It admits outside air to the bottom of storage and allows it to leave at the top. The King method admits air at the ceiling and takes it out at the floor. Hence, the movement of air is slow, which adapts it to extremely cold weather. The air volume of the Rutherford plan can be regulated by the use of dampers in the flue.

By running the intake under the ground for some distance before it enters the storage, air can be considerably reduced in temperature during warmer weather. The circulation of air through the bins of potatoes is facilitated by having false floors or channels running under the bins, double slatted bin-partitions and a good outlet which will increase the rapidity of circulation.

In cold weather the air should move

more slowly, and, if feasible, might be heated to keep the tubers from getting chilled.

## Storage Troubles.

The man who stores potatoes has certain troubles to contend with. Chief among these is frost. There are several degrees of freezing. The milder forms often do not show up for several months, while the more severe freezing breaks down the cells in a short time. Potatoes freeze around twenty-eight and one-half degrees—late potatoes standing, by a degree or so, more exposure than early varieties. Sound tubers are less susceptible to cold and less damage is done when the cooling and warming are gradual. Handling when temperatures are low should be avoided. These were some of the practical statements of J. E. Kotila, of the M. A. C.

He further advised the keeping of a good thermometer in the storage to know exactly at all times what the temperature is. The storage temperature should be from thirty-four to thirty-eight degrees, with the range possibly running up to forty when the house is first filled.

Breakdown is due to the lack of oxygen. It usually starts in February and grows worse until May, when black heart starts. The extreme full houses and the long storage period of last year, occasioned by the poor markets, resulted in an unusually large percentage of trouble of this character. Bins filled to the ceiling are not easily ventilated.

Rots cause only a small percentage of storage loss. They result largely from rough handling. Blackleg causes rots, as is, also, the case with late blight.

## Standardizing the Crop.

It is possible to merchandise only after we have standardized, stated W. P. Hartman, of the State Department of Agriculture. At the present time consuming centers are discriminating against Michigan potatoes because

(Continued on page 531).



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## Fur Trimmed Thibet Coat for Women \$5.98

Sensational value in a warm winter coat. This model is of splendid Thibet cloth in choice of three colors. The ample collar is of genuine brown Coney fur. Coat is finished with all-around self material belt and two patch pockets. Imitation cuff is button trimmed. Coat measures about 48 inches long and comes in sizes 34 to 44 bust. Order brown by No. 18E7094. Navy by 18E7096. Black by No. 18E7095. Send no money. Pay \$5.98 and postage on arrival. Order similar style black with plush collar by No. 30E7097. Price \$3.98. State the size wanted.

## Combination Knit Princess Slip for Women and Misses 49c up



A combination waist and petticoat, knitted in one piece from splendid wool-finished cotton yarn in oxford gray with border stripes. Drawstring at neck. Neatly finished around neck and armholes. Sizes small, medium or large. Order No. 18C1488. Send no money. Pay 59 cents and postage on arrival. Money back if not satisfied. State size wanted. Order Misses' sizes 6 to 18 by No. 18C1494. Pay 49c and postage on arrival.

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stitched tip with medallion on toe; neat perforations at vamp and lace row. Medium extension oak sole with proper height walking heel rubber tipped. A distinct Sharood bargain, suitable for dress or street wear. Soft kid finish leathers are dressy and comfortable. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8; wide widths. Order Brown Kid finish by No. 18S195. Order black Kid finish by No. 18S194. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

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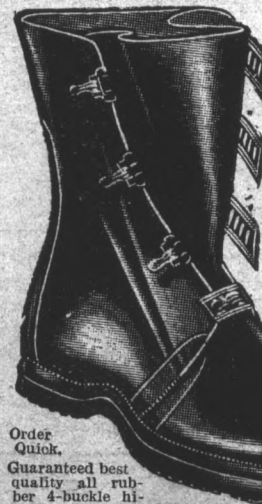


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State Size.

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# What's the Matter with Potatoes?

(Continued from Page 501)

sure of selling them at some price, generally unloading them direct into a car. The price was not always satisfactory. In fact, it generally was not. But in those days we had less knowledge of what the consumer paid for the potatoes we sold, and if we got as good a price as was being paid in other towns with which we could keep in touch, we were fairly well satisfied.

I have since come to the conclusion that we had reason for this feeling, and that the competition which then existed, and the methods of distribution which then prevailed, afforded potato growers a pretty fair market. Most of these local and transient buyers then operated on "joint account" with wholesalers in commercial centers. These wholesalers in turn sold in jobbing lots direct to grocers who distributed them to consumers. This was a pretty direct and economic route of distribution.

Later two more factors and two more potential opportunities for profit were injected into the trade. Large jobbers or shippers employed buyers, or sent them out on joint account. They also purchased extensively from local dealers. These shippers sold in turn to the wholesalers in commercial centers. These wholesalers jobbed them to another class of middlemen, who in turn supplied the grocers with small lots to satisfy their daily needs. Then we began to note a wide spread in price between growers and consumers and to kick ineffectually about the profits of the middlemen.

## Stopping the Leak.

Something over twenty years ago, I resolved to try to cut out some of those profits, though not in a wholly public spirited way. I entered into a joint account arrangement with a man who had experience as a small jobber of potatoes in Detroit. I furnished the capital and bought the potatoes, while he furnished the trade experience and sold them. At the end of the season we had reversed positions. At least I had the experience which convinced me that shipping potatoes was a hazardous business.

I didn't get rich out of it. And truth compels me to acknowledge that neither did most of the men whom I knew who followed the business. Most of the local buyers made much the same kind of a living as did the local growers. Some of the big shippers were successful. Speculative buying periodically "cleaned" most of them. But toll continued to be taken too many times between producer and consumer, with the present development of cooperative marketing as the natural result.

## The Present Situation.

Today the whole situation is entirely different, due largely, I believe, to the development of an entirely new factor in the trade. We now have no local potato buyers in my community. We have a cooperative elevator, of which I am a member.

I grew several thousand bushels of potatoes this year, and in accordance with my usual custom, planned on marketing a portion of the crop this

fall. A few truck loads have been sold to groups of city consumers, but I have been unable to sell any considerable portion of the crop at what I thought was a fair price.

The cooperative elevator of which I am a member isn't buying because of the unsatisfactory market conditions, and the fact that most of our local growers are trucking their potatoes to Detroit and selling them on the city market. I visited some wholesalers of my acquaintance in Detroit and found their houses well stocked with potatoes which were moving slowly at prices well below their cost to them. They complain that "peddlers" are not taking them any more, and that groc-



ers are not stocking up as they used to do.

Apparently, the middlemen are not responsible for the present situation. What, then, is the answer?

## The Chain Store.

There are in this city about one thousand so-called "chain stores." These stores are making a "leader" of potatoes. They are selling them to their "Cash and carry" customers as low as nineteen cents per peck, and by the sack as low as \$1.85 for one hundred and fifty pounds. They buy them in the open market where they can buy cheapest, and sell them at cost as a means of attracting customers to their stores. They have cut out all middlemen's profits in the established lines of distribution and have, temporarily, at least, "beared" the market to the positive benefit of consumers and the present detriment of growers. And what is true in this city is true in some measure, at least, in most large cities and in very many small towns.

But this does not necessarily mean that this step in the evolution of potato marketing need prove a permanent detriment to potato growers. In fact, it should prove to be an ultimate benefit to them if the theory of the benefit to be derived from the elimination of unnecessary middlemen's profits in the distribution of foodstuffs is sound. But if it is to be an ultimate benefit, rather than a permanent detriment to potato growers, they must turn it to their own account.

How can this be done?

## Centralized Marketing.

This tendency toward centralized retail distribution of potatoes on a large scale must be matched by centralized selling by growers on a still larger scale if just price levels are to be maintained under ordinary crop conditions, else it will have a strong tendency to hold the potato market down to comparatively low levels, par-

ticularly during the early marketing season. But if fifty per cent or more of the total crop could be pooled by growers under the so-called California plan and this proportion of the crop marketed in an orderly manner, each season's results to growers should be better, instead of worse, because of this cheapening of the cost of distribution. The law of supply and demand would then inevitably operate in their favor as the season advanced.

This is a not generally recognized but very potent reason for the adoption of this plan in Michigan as well as in the other large potato-producing states, since if "Dumping" continues to be largely practiced in any impor-

ant production center, the result is bound to be disastrous to the growers of the entire country under these conditions.

These conditions have made me decide to store the bulk of my crop in the hope of a better future market. I believe this hope would be a certainty if the orderly marketing of even fifty per cent of the season's potato crop could be insured. But in the present situation it is a mere hope.

## Three Classes of Potato Growers.

As I see the situation, commercial potato growers in this state must align themselves into three classes for best future results.

First, and most numerous among these, must continue to be the majority of growers who produce the bulk of the acreage of late potatoes. These growers must unquestionably market their crop cooperatively, and under a seasonal pooling arrangement for best results. They already have the best nucleus existing in the country for this purpose in the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange. But they have not yet gone the whole of the way in making it serve them to the best advantage. But this they can and will do, as the advantage of this course becomes apparent to them and experience teaches them how it can be done.

Another, and I believe rather large, group of growers will find it to their advantage to engage in the special line promoted by the Michigan Potato Growers' Association of growing certified seed, for which a very considerable market is being developed in other states and should be developed in our own state.

Still another, and probably larger class of growers will find it profitable to devote their energies to supplying a local or nearby market demand which they have heretofore very generally neglected. There is nearly always a period "Between hay and grass" in the potato market which of-

fers an opportunity to enterprising growers to increase their profits. Almost every year the last of the southern crop is exhausted before our late crop matures, and a demand exists which the early crop of the northern states is insufficient to fully supply.

## The Profitable Local Market.

Those of us who are close to good markets should be supplying this demand at a good profit instead of competing with more distant growers on the late potato market. We should not attempt to supply this market with extremely early and low-yielding varieties, but with medium varieties, such as Irish Cobblers, or even Green Mountains, which can be planted early and gotten onto the market in late August or early September.

I lay no claim to this as an original idea. It is not even new. I've known it for a long time, just as have many other potato growers, but it did not fit into my preconceived plan of operation.

I know a man who followed this practice very successfully twenty years ago. So successfully, in fact, that he is now a banker instead of a potato grower. I happened to meet him on a train the other day and got him to recount his experience to me.

He lived in a southern Michigan county near a small town from which two railroads ran down into Indiana, touching a number of good towns in a non-potato producing section. He grew about forty acres of potatoes a year on this plan, and established a line of grocer customers who would take a few sacks at a time. He began digging about the middle of August, whenever he had orders, and by the middle of September had his crop sold at a good price and the money in the bank.

## "They're All Right!"

What he did then others who are adjacent to a good local market can do now with a measure of the same success. The local market is generally the best market, and when we have learned to market Michigan potatoes to the best advantage there will be little room for spuds from other states in our market, while under the present conditions they make us sick of the game nearly every year.

When that time comes, if anyone asks us, "What's the matter with potatoes," we can reply with some enthusiasm, "They're all right."

We can all help to bring this about quickly in one of the three ways above mentioned if we will only get busy.

Let's go!

## TO FIND FARM LIVING COSTS.

INVESTIGATIONS into the living costs of farmers by economists of the department of agriculture cooperating with the State College of Agriculture, which have been completed in an area in western New York, are to be extended to thirteen states, including Ohio. A number of representative farms in various parts of each state, including those operated by owner and tenants, will be studied.





### THEY CONSUME APPLES IN STORAGE.

THE fruit grower usually feels that his trouble with insects is past when he has placed his apple crop in storage. Such, however, is not the case. Investigation shows that the larvae of the codling moth, leaf rollers, but moths, the lesser apple worm, together with the San Jose scale and other insects, are known to continue their feeding and development in fruit which has been placed in storage. Some of these insects, fortunately, confine their activities to the fruit in which they were carried to the storage place. Others, however, pass from fruit to fruit, according to New York entomologists.

If the fruit can be held just above freezing point, very little damage will result from the insects. Otherwise, about the only recourse of the orchardist is to so thoroughly care for his fruit that but few insects will be carried to the storage house.

### WHEAT SITUATION ANALYZED.

AFTER having read the numerous accounts of the troubles of our wheat growers and then reviewed an analysis of the situation, a thoughtful farmer burst forth with the oft repeated words, "What do you know about that?"

The facts are that there now promises to be a scarcity of wheat east of the Rocky Mountains. This will be due to prohibitive freight charges for shipment from Pacific coast states and to the thirty-cent tariff on this crop. Even without further exports from the eastern states, the supply of wheat will not be too great to care for the domestic requirement for food, seed and feeding purposes.

The account stands something like this. In the states east of the Rockies, there was a carry-over of 91,000,000 bushels, and a production this year of 645,000,000 bushels, making a total of 736,000,000 bushels, according to Murray, Clement, Curtis & Co. Our domestic requirements amount to about 611,000,000 bushels, and to October 15, we had exported 43,000,000 bushels, which makes a total of 654,000,000 bushels, leaving for carry-over and export 82,000,000 bushels, which is less than the carry-over alone on July 1 of this year.

For the states west of the Rockies, the account is somewhat different. Here they have a total supply of 147,000,000 bushels, with domestic requirements at 58,000,000 bushels, plus 7,000,000 bushels exported up to October 15, making a grand consumptive total of 65,000,000 bushels. This leaves 82,000,000 bushels as a carry-over and for export from these western states alone.

Nevertheless, the whole situation is not so incomprehensible as we were led to think some months ago.

### FUEL WASTE.

SO appalling is this annual waste and, at present high price of fuel, so expensive to the public, that our government has gone into extensive research of this subject, reaching the following conclusions. In still weather the cracks around the doors and windows are not so objectionable, for the air in an occupied room of the home should be changed about once each hour. But the minute the wind starts blowing each crack starts costing us money. During a strong wind or storm the air changes, in the average leaky house, about six times an hour. That means that we, in order to keep warm, must heat not one but six houses, and that out of every six shovelfuls of coal we put in the furnace five are wasted.

Don't forget to attend the big Apple and Potato Show at Grand Rapids, November 20-23. The State Horticultural Society meets then, too.

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# TOP NOTCH

A GUARANTEE  OF MILEAGE

## The Egg Laying Contest

*The Final Results of the First Michigan Egg Competition*

WITH just two exceptions the four highest pens in the Barred Rock, Wyandotte, Rhode Island, Ancona and White Leghorn classes were hens from some Michigan farm. This remarkable record tends to substantiate claims of Wolverine poultrymen that they have within the state fowls of as good breeding for egg production as are to be found anywhere in the world.

The highest pen in the contest was the Leghorns owned by E. E. Shaw, of South Haven. For almost nine months this pen had been leading, but toward the close went into a slump, and was almost nosed out by the White Leghorns owned by O. F. Thompson, of Allen. Thompson's fowls produced 2,097 eggs, as against 2,125 eggs from Shaw's birds.

W. C. Eckard, of Paw Paw, was owner of the third highest pen, also White Leghorns, which finished with 2,079 eggs to its credit. George B. Ferris, of Grand Rapids, had the fourth highest pen, also Leghorns, which finished with 2,070 eggs to their credit.

The heavy breeds were performing beautifully at the close of the contest and the race between some of the pens was in doubt until last week. Mrs. W. H. Chilson's Barred Rocks, products of Grandville, Kent county, shelled out 1,913 eggs during the year

and was awarded the blue ribbon in this class. The pen from the Ontario Agricultural College was the nearest rival, producing 1,893 eggs in the same period. Robert Christophal's pen of Barred Rocks from Holland came in third, with 1,812 eggs chalked to its credit. The pen owned by W. H. B. Kent, Casnovia, New York, was fourth in this class, with a production of 1,795 eggs.

Going into a severe slump during the last few weeks of the contest the pen of White Wyandottes entered by the Evergreen Poultry Farm, of Greenville, lost the blue ribbon in this class. The honor went to a pen entered by B. H. Smith, of Niles, which shelled out 1,520 eggs, or twenty-seven more than the Greenville birds. The other high ones in this class were pens entered by F. W. Sinks, of Farmington, 1,297 eggs, and H. A. Keister, of Bangor, 1,296 eggs.

Four high pens in the Ancona class water, 1,636 eggs; C. M. Beckwith, of 1,726 eggs; E. N. Manning, of Coldwater, 1,636 eggs; C. M. Beckwith, of Milford, 1,571 eggs, and Frank A. Van Free, of Zeeland, 1,567 eggs.

High Rhode Island pens were: C. N. Whittaker, of Lawrence, 1,622 eggs; Mrs. E. S. Travis, of Vicksburg, 1,467 eggs; Mrs. W. Goss, of South Haven, 1,423 eggs, and L. O. Dunning, of Dalton, 1,361 eggs.



## The Roadside Market

(Continued from page 499).

markets in her front yard by the use of bulletin boards.

"I shipped one carload of peaches this season," Mrs. Kreager told me, "and they netted me fifteen cents per bushel. I will never again ship another basket of fruit, as I find I can sell all of it, and more if I had it—at home."

At the time I was there Mrs. Kreager had sold nearly five thousand bushels of peaches this season by means of her front-yard wayside market. She told me she had sold as high as \$100 worth of fruit in a day, where the purchases ranged from twenty-five to fifty cents, making more money, of course, by selling in small lots than in large. Her prices I found very reasonable, ranging from fifty cents to \$1.50 per bushel for peaches, with the better quality strictly in favor with the average buyer.

I interviewed a dozen other wayside market proprietors in the "Fruit Belt" and their stories were about the same as those of Mr. Pullen and Mrs. Kreager. They were unanimous in the sentiment that altogether the best way for the fruit farmer to market his produce is through the medium of the roadside mart, backed up by one or more bulletin boards intelligently used—used every day and used consistently. Experience is proving that where the farmer makes full use of his "silent salesman"—the little bulletin board—it increases his front-yard market sales amazingly. It is his mouthpiece and heralds the nature of his wares for sale, and often the prices. It works the same with the farmer that an advertisement in a daily paper does with a merchant. It is the old story of "It pays to advertise."

And it is the same in every part of the United States. Through the medium of the wayside market the farmer at last is coming into his own, and the world-old problem of "How shall we get rid of the middleman" is automatically solving itself as the grower

and consumer are brought together by gasoline and cement, and the lure of the roadside mart.

### RASPBERRY DISEASES.

Have a red raspberry patch set out four years ago on clay loam. Have always pruned it well after bearing, fertilized it with barnyard manure, but now in two places there appears a disease. Noticed it about berry-picking time. There seemed an unusual amount of berries on the affected area, but very small. The leaves curled up and finally died, although we could find no lice or insects. Could you tell us what to do with it?

Judging from the description you give of your raspberry patch, it has the disease which is quite common now among the brambles, which is called Mosaic. This disease and the yellows have proven quite troublesome to raspberry growers, and during the past few years, many patches have been dug out because that seemed to be the only method of cure.

It is hard for us to diagnose definitely what the trouble is from a written description, so we would suggest that you get in touch with your county agent. He might be able to inspect the patch for you and advise treatment.

We are inclined to think, however, that the trouble is one of the two referred to above, and your only method of procedure is to dig out the affected plants, using care not to touch the healthy ones when doing the digging, and to burn them up.

Arley Blud and his wife have been having a ruckus. She boiled up his box of mail order cigars and used the soup to spray the rose bushes. Then he took her box of Christmas talcum powder and sprinkled it on the potatoes. Then she took his razor and opened a can of fish with it. So he grabbed her powder puff and shined his shoes. But they think quite a lot of each other and don't expect to separate.—Sunshine Hollow.





This is Ashley's Queen 49257, owned by J. B. Deutsch, Big Bay, Michigan. She has been admitted to Class AA of the American Guernsey Cattle Club, having two records of over 800 pounds of butter-fat. Her last record of 16,173.7 pounds of milk and 822.79 pounds of butter-fat gives her fourth place in the above class of the Guernsey roll of honor. She has six calves registered in the National Association.

#### ADVISES GROWING GREEN MOUNTAINS.

THAT the soils and climatic features of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan are particularly adapted to the raising of Green Mountain seed potatoes; that there is an urgent and almost nation-wide demand for this variety of seed, and that the farmers of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan are overlooking an unusual commercial opportunity in failing to give more attention to this agricultural feature is the opinion of Chris Bemis, manager of the certified seed department of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, who recently visited the peninsula in the interests of the seed potato production.

Mr. Bemis visited most of the agricultural communities throughout the peninsula, and in company with several of the county agricultural agents, visited some of the best potato fields.

"While it is true that there may be some over-production of common table stock potatoes, there is a decided lack of the certified seed potato variety, which is now in such urgent demand," Mr. Bemis declared. "We are receiving constant and urgent calls through our Exchange for carload lots of Green Mountain, Russett Rurals, Irish Cobbler, Early Ohio, and other varieties of certified seed potato from practically every section of the country.

"The great need right now is for the Green Mountain variety. We have had, for the most part, to meet the immediate demands for the other certified seed variety from our lower Michigan fields. Green Mountain seed, however, is typically adapted to the soil and climatic conditions of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and it is from this section that the best seed has been shipped. Thus far, we regret to say, only one potato grower in the Upper Peninsula has met our inspection requirements, and that man is John Delongchamp, of Champion, Michigan, and we have purchased his entire crop for this year.

"We are making every possible effort to encourage the Upper Michigan farmers to adopt this feature of agriculture. We understand that a few have started in on the Russett Rural variety. We do not believe that this is advisable for the upper Michigan territory; largely for the reason that conditions in the Lower Peninsula are much more favorable for this variety, and we have been able to secure a more desirable product from that section of the state, and our demand for that particular type is not as urgent at this time.

"I could place ten carloads of certified Green Mountain seed today, if I could get them, at top market prices; and we could almost definitely assure raisers of Green Mountain seed a twenty to forty per cent increase on their income on each acre, as compared with the common table stock variety, which the upper Michigan farmers are now raising. We hope that next year will bring about some tangible results."—Tucker.

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Already, *thousands* of dairy farmers in every section have invested in McCormick-Deering Primrose Ball-Bearing Cream Separators in preference to plain-bearing machines! Satisfactory performance in everyday service explains this instantaneous success.

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# 5

In answer to a nation-wide demand, all five sizes of the McCormick-Deering Primrose are now equipped with ball bearings. The same design, the same easy-turning—a McCormick-Deering Primrose for any size of farm.

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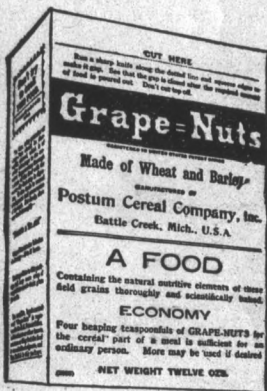
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## GRAPE-NUTS

Six Minute Pudding

1 cup Grape-Nuts  
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1 tablespoon sugar  
½ cup raisins

Cover Grape-Nuts with scalded milk. Add sugar, raisins, and a little nutmeg. Cook six minutes directly over the heat, stirring constantly, and serve with any good pudding sauce. Makes four to six portions.



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## Keep Musterole on the bathroom shelf

Years ago the old-fashioned mustard plaster was the favorite remedy for rheumatism, lumbago, colds on the chest and sore throat.

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The little white jar of Musterole has taken the place of the stern old mustard plaster.

Keep this soothing ointment on your bathroom shelf and bring it out at the first cough or snuffle, at rheumatism's first warning tingle.

Made from pure oil of mustard, with the blister and sting taken out, Musterole penetrates the skin and goes right down to the seat of the trouble.

To Mothers: Musterole is now made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.

35c and 65c jars and tubes; hospital size, \$3.  
The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio



BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

# NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

## T. B. ERADICATION WORK.

**G**OGEbic county is proceeding with its eradication of bovine tuberculosis. Three veterinarians have been working in the county. By October 25, 4,000 cattle had been examined and sixty-four reactors were discovered, which were shipped to Milwaukee for slaughtering under federal inspection. The Globe, of Ironwood, reports that most of the reactors were found, not in the country, but within the city limits or in mining locations where stables had been constructed with little regard to ventilation and lighting, and where cattle are permitted to run at large or in community pastures. This promotes contagion. Farm conditions are much more favorable to good sanitary conditions.

## MANY CLUBS ORGANIZED.

**T**WENTY-FIVE boys' and girls' clubs were organized in Menominee county in one week recently. In addition a training school for teachers who are also acting as club leaders, was held at Stephenson at which twenty-two were present.

## WILL OPEN NEW TERRITORY.

**M**UCH new farming and timber country will be opened up with the construction of the extension of state trunk-line M 35, known as the "Baraga Trunkline," which has now been definitely determined upon. The new construction calls for about twenty miles of highway through virgin country. The heavy stands of hardwoods indicate good soil in this region.

## NEW CAMP SITES.

**R**EMARKABLE public spirit has been shown in Iron county in securing possession of four tracts of forest lands close to state trunkline No. 12, for park and camp-site purposes. These all possess scenic attractiveness and will be greatly appreciated by tourists as well as local residents. One of these sites at Golden Lake consists of three forties and has been donated to the county by the Fox Von-Platen Lumber Company.

There are two other tracts consisting of eight forties, each of which have been purchased by the county outright. I am informed, and negotiations are pending for the purchase of the estate of Rev. William Poyseer, of nearly 160 acres. This property is one of the finest sugar-bushes in the state, Mr. Poyseer having combined with his religious duties the business of champion sugar producer. He desires, however, to unload his agricultural burdens, and it is likely that the county will take over his property on Fortune Lake for park and hospital purposes.

This will put Iron county at the forefront in such facilities. That this renascence is not confined to the country is seen by the fact that Crystal Falls has instituted public and private additions and improvements during the past year which are estimated to amount to \$1,000,000 in aggregate value. All this is splendid work and ought to be encouraged.

## HEALTH CONDITIONS IN MARQUETTE COUNTY.

**M**ARQUETTE maintains a health department in charge of a qualified physician, Dr. C. P. Drury. The health officer recently made public the results of his examination of the 2,500 school children of the city, which shows that, of the total number, five per cent had uncorrected defects of vision, forty per cent had unfilled cav-

ities in permanent teeth, four per cent had nasal obstructions, sixteen per cent had septic tonsils, forty-nine per cent had enlarged thyroids; twenty-two per cent had poor nutrition, resulting in underweight in the case of ten per cent; five per cent had enlarged lymph glands. These figures are regarded as typical for town or country. Sixty per cent had uncorrected defects, of which notice was given to parents, and, in thirty-six per cent, action was attained. The health officer points out that, in nearly two-thirds of the cases reported to parents, nothing was done about it, thus prolonging a situation which may have serious effects in later life. The experience of Marquette, as here given, is regarded as very conservative. Bad teeth among young children is universally encountered, with few exceptions, even baby teeth in many instances being involved. Future health is closely related to these conditions, and the Marquette Lions' Club is promoting a dental clinic for the city.

Meanwhile the rural sections of Marquette county enjoyed the benefits of fourteen dental clinics in seven remoter townships of this, the largest county in Michigan, during the past summer. The Red Cross nurse of Marquette county, in reporting on this work, states that of 202 pupils examined, only one had had his teeth treated by a dentist. An average of one extraction per pupil examined was made by the dentist in charge of these clinics. There were 422 fillings installed, and seventy-four prophylactic treatments were given. The cost of the clinics was approximately \$350, exclusive of the salary of the Red Cross nurse, which is paid by the county. The \$350 was derived from the fund collected by the Junior Red Cross drive, last spring.

## ADVERSE TO STATE HUNT SYSTEM.

**A** GOOD deal of dissatisfaction has from time to time been given utterance against the present state practice in disposing of wolves and coyotes and other noxious animals as being ineffective. The state hunter system has its defenders, but one gathers from a poll of the Upper Peninsula press that the preponderant opinion is adverse. Anyhow, supervisors in five Upper Peninsula counties, this fall, voted county bounties for wolves, the amount to be paid being ten dollars in each case.

There was a concerted effort to bring all Upper Peninsula counties in line, for it was felt that, if some counties refrained from such action, wolves killed there would be transhipped into bounty-paying counties to collect the bounty there. Apparently there has been a good deal of such fraudulent practices in the past. This year, in voting the bounty, Gogebic county even went so far as to require the production of the carcass of the wolf in the clerk's office, before the bounty could be paid.

Bounties were also voted in Chippewa, Dickinson, Delta, and Menominee counties. Marquette county would probably have taken similar action had not the prosecuting attorney ruled it to be illegal, on the ground that the legislature had previously repealed acts making provision for the payment of such bounties. It appears that the attorney-general's office at Lansing takes this view and that the effort to secure county provision for these bounties will be brought to naught.

That wolves and coyotes are increasing seems to be pretty generally held, and there may be an effort to secure a new state bounty law, perhaps with greater safeguards to prevent fraud.



# Tells What a Horse Can Pull

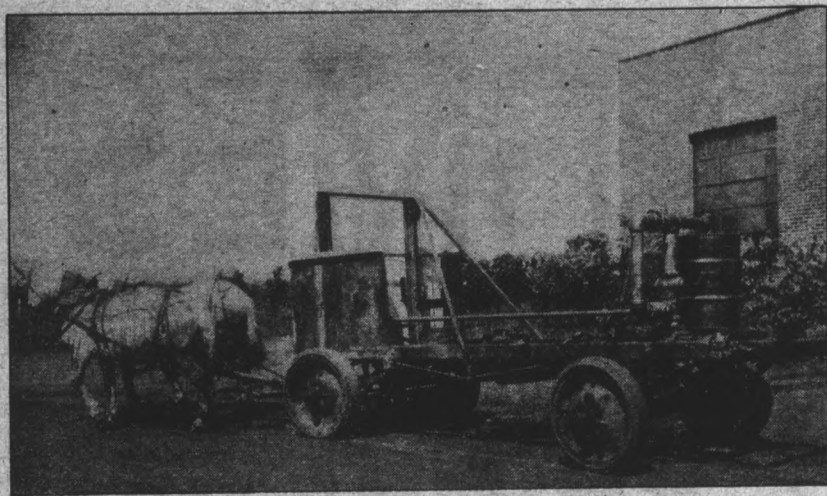
By R. H. Moulton

THE pulling power of horses has always been more or less a matter of guesswork. But not any more. E. V. Collins, of the Iowa Agricultural College, has invented a hydraulic wagon that registers exactly what a horse can do in harness.

The idea is so simple that it is a wonder no one thought of it before. The action of this horse dynamometer is similar to lifting a weight from a well by pulling on a rope running over

suspended at all times; that is, it neither touches the top nor the bottom of the guides.

The method of keeping the weight suspended while a test is being made is of interest. This is accomplished by the use of a rotary pump to furnish the necessary braking effect. In the apparatus this pump is geared to the wagon or truck wheels. The force required to rotate the pump or to move the wagon depends upon the op-



a pulley and supporting the weight, but is accomplished in a different manner.

A team under test by the dynamometer pulls on a cable passing around sheaves carried on a frame built over a wagon and to which the weight determining the pull is attached. It is clear that as long as the weight is suspended freely by the vertical ends of the supporting cable, the weight represents the pull of the team under test. While a test is being made the forward movement of the apparatus is controlled by an automatic governor so that the weight is

ening of the discharge valve on the pump. When closed, the pump and wagon are practically locked; when the valve is wide open there is little resistance and the pump rotates very easily.

The discharge valve on the pump is so connected to the weight that when the weights are at rest the valve is closed, and when the weights are in their highest position the valve is wide open. When a test is being made the weight will take some intermediate position which will furnish just sufficient braking effect to keep the weight suspended.

## To Hold Fox Exhibition

PREPARATIONS are being completed for the fourth annual live silver fox show, which will be held in Muskegon, November 22-26. This will also be the annual convention of the National Silver Fox Breeders' Association of America.

It is expected that this will be the largest exhibition of its kind ever held. The three previous shows were held in Muskegon, Michigan, which is the center of the industry in the United States. After Michigan, Wisconsin ranks second in the number of foxes and fox farms. Entries indicate that over five hundred silver and black foxes will compete in this show. These foxes will represent an investment of between one and two million dollars, being the cream of the aristocrats of fur-bearing animals.

There are two national fox breeding associations. A favorable vote has been cast by both these organizations for amalgamation, and committees have been appointed to meet and make recommendations for bringing these two organizations into one large central governing body. Under such an arrangement, there will be but one herd book, and one standard for judging foxes. Local state associations

can then be organized under charters granted by the new association.

At a recent meeting of the National Association, a resolution was passed which provides for the inspection for quality of all foxes offered for registration in this association. The foxes are to be personally inspected by qualified men appointed by the association and, to be registered, they must score eighty points or better. To protect buyers, each fox meeting the necessary requirements for quality and breeding will be tattooed in the ear and these tattoo numbers and letters will be recorded in the herd book and appear on registration certificates. Inspections will be made during the months of October, November and December, when the fur is prime, or nearly so.

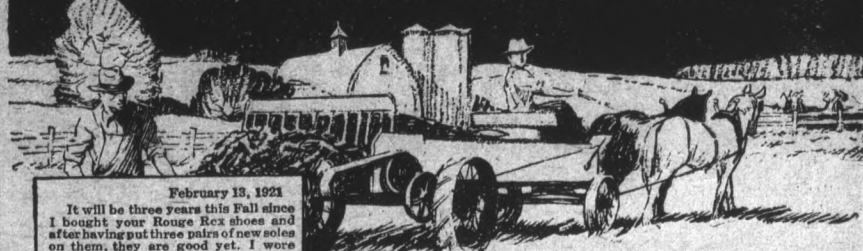
The association has been fortunate this year in procuring the services of three men who are leaders in the fur business to place the foxes at the Milwaukee show. They are: Robert A. Pfeiffer, of Traugott, Schmidt & Sons, Detroit; Robert Frazer, representing Lamson & Company, of London, and George B. Herzig, of New York. J. E. Smith, of Muskegon, is secretary of the national association.



## ROUGE REX

Cordovan Horsehide Shoes

Wear 1,000 Miles—Always Stay Soft

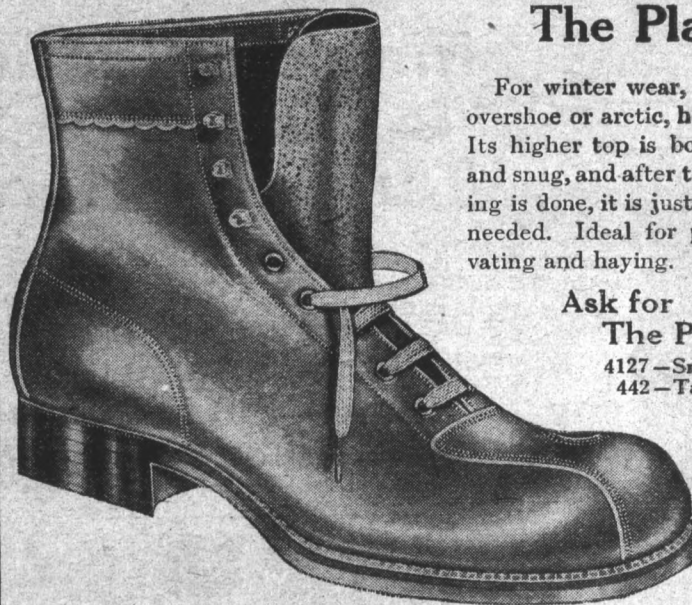


February 13, 1921  
It will be three years this fall since I bought your Rouge Rex shoes and after having put three pairs of new shoes on them, they are good yet. I wore them most of the time. They are the best fitting and easiest walking shoes I have ever worn. They are certainly made to stand the wear, and are always soft and pliable, summer and winter.  
There are six of us and we are all going to buy your shoes. My neighbor asked me when I was going to wear this pair out, and I told him that if I knew that I could get another pair, I would do so. He said he would, too.  
Yours truly,  
(Signed) WALTER HOFF,  
R. No. 1 West Saginaw, Mich.

### The Planter

For winter wear, underneath an overshoe or arctic, here is the shoe. Its higher top is both comfortable and snug, and after the spring plowing is done, it is just the shoe that's needed. Ideal for planting, cultivating and haying.

Ask for  
The Planter  
4127—Smoke  
442—Tan



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From Tanners to You

Every man knows what it is to dry out wet shoes. The leather dries out stiff as a board, hard and uncomfortable.

Now this discomfort is ended. For, thanks to our exclusive, secret, double-tanning process, the Rouge Rex shoe dries out after every soaking as soft as new buckskin. This amazing shoe stays soft. No other shoe made like it!

We tan the leather in our own tannery.

### Rouge Rex Comfort Shoe



Tender feet welcome these shoes. They're soft and flexible as a moccasin, yet wear like iron. A typical factory or dry weather shoe, so light you don't realize they are on duty. Ask for 435 in chocolate. 434 in tan. Both are outing models. 495 chocolate Blucher.

We take selected horsehide of the superfine quality, formerly used for expensive Cordovan shoes and Cos-

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We operate our own tannery and our shoe factory as one organization. This effects very large economies. So every Rouge Rex shoe is very low priced when you consider the quality.

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# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Mrs. Fritz Kreisler, wife of noted violinist, unaided, quelled a communist riot in which she was threatened, in Berlin.



Dr. Hans A. Dorten started the Rhineland Republic. Can he complete it?



Both great in their line—Henry Ford, unequalled producer of small automobiles, and Charlie Chaplin, of big film comedies.



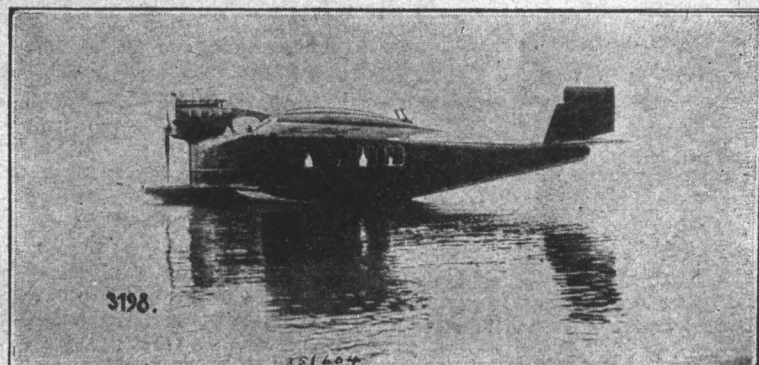
Right in the heart of New York, you will find this old-fashioned woodyard where the families of wealth may purchase their fire wood for use in the open grate.



Many a festive Thanksgiving table will be graced by a turkey from the largest turkey ranch in Idaho. Reports have it that turkeys are fast becoming extinct, but this doesn't look like it.



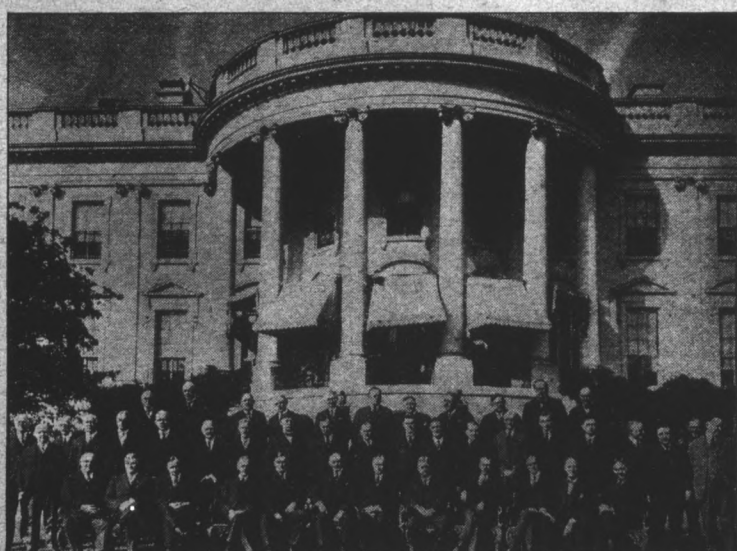
The members of the committee of National League of Women Voters reported in person to Pres. Coolidge, their findings regarding the attitude of European women toward international peace.



This is one of the three all metal Dornier mono-planes which is under construction for Capt. Roald Amundsen's flight to the North Pole. It will land on either ice, snow or water.



Gabor Morris, famous Hungarian artist, is here to paint America's ten most beautiful women.



President Coolidge has taken up a most important task in conference with governors of 36 states, on enforcement of prohibition, narcotic laws and immigration restrictions.



Bessie Friedman won the world's championship for woman typists with 143 words per minute.



SLOWLY, ever so slowly, the indicator of the speedometer measured a mile in dragging decimals. The engine boiled and Barry stopped, once more to huddle against the radiator, and to avail himself of its warmth, but not to renew the water. No stream was near; besides, the cold blast of the wind, shrilling through the open hood, accomplished the purpose more easily. Again a sally and again a stop. And Barry was thankful, as, huddled and shivering in his light clothing, he once more sought the radiator. Vaguely there came to him the thought that he might spend the night somewhere on the Pass and go on with the flush of morning. But the thought vanished as quickly as it came; there was no shelter, no blankets, nothing but the meager warmth of what fire he might be able to gather, and that would fade the minute he nodded. Already the temperature had sunk far beneath the freezing point; the crackling of the ice in the gulleys of the road fairly shouted the fact as he edged back once more from the radiator to his seat.

An hour—and three more after that—with the consequent stops and pauses, the slow turns, the dragging process up the steeper inclines of the road. A last final, clattering, journey, and Barry leaped from the seat with something akin to enthusiasm.

Through the swirling snow which sifted past the glare of his headlights, he could discern a sign which told him he had reached the summit, that he now stood at the literal top of the world.

But it was a silent world, a black world, in which the hills about him were shapeless, dim hulks, where the wind whined, where the snow swept against his face and drifted down the open space of his collar; a world of coldness, of malice, of icy venom, where everything was a threatening thing and never a cheering aspect except the fact that the grades had been accomplished, and that from now on he could progress with the knowledge that his engine at least need labor no longer. But the dangers! Barry knew that they had only begun. The descent would be as steep as the climb he had just made. The progress must be slower, if anything, and with the compression working as a brake. But it was at least progress, and once more he started.

THE engine clanked less now, the air seemed a bit warmer with the down grade, and Barry, in spite of his fatigue, in spite of the disappointment of a disabled car, felt at least the joy of having conquered the thing which and sought to hold him back, the happiness of having fought against obstacles, of having beaten them, and of knowing that he now was on the down trail. The grade lessened for a few hundred feet, and the machine slowed. Houston pressed on the clutch pedal, allowing the car to coast slowly until the hill became steeper again. Then he sought once more to shift into gear—and stopped short!

Those few moments of coasting had been enough. Overheated, distended,

the bearings had cooled too suddenly about the crank shaft and frozen there with a tightness that neither the grinding pull of the starter nor the heavy tug of the down grade could loosen. Once more Barry Houston felt his heart sink in the realization of a newer, a greater foreboding than ever. A frozen crank shaft meant that from now on the gears would be useless. Fourteen miles of down grade faced him. If he were to make them, it must be done with the aid of brakes alone. That was dangerous!

Again he started, the brake bands squeaking and protesting, the machine sloughing dangerously as now and again its sheer weight forced it forward at dangerous speeds until lesser levels could be reached and the hold of the brake bands accomplish their purpose again. Down and down, the miles slipping away with far greater speed than even Barry realized, until at last—

He grasped desperately for the emergency brake and gripped tight

## The White Desert

By Courtney Ryley Cooper

## THE DYING DESPOT

By Hugh Kephart

Sure, they used to burn the witches  
And they trafficked, too, in slaves.  
Then were drunkards found in ditches  
Or were placed in paupers' graves.  
Those were times of sin and sorrow,  
And not many now would choose  
To return again tomorrow  
To the witches, slaves and booze.

But a span of time is measured  
Here for everything on earth,  
And we cling to all that's treasured  
For its just degree of worth;  
While we spurn with equal quickness  
All the waste and vile refuse  
Which accounts for public sickness  
Of the records set by booze.

Tho', of course, booze isn't friendless  
Some of them rank high enough  
And the stunts they pull are endless  
To secure the vilest stuff,  
But those friends are disappearing  
Death so often proves their views  
For such loyalty unerring  
To a dying despot, Booze.

I'll apologize to slavery,  
And to witchcraft, too, as well  
When I link them up with knavery  
That's too black for earth or hell.  
For I try in every sonnet  
To give each his honest dues  
And I'll gladly bring his bonnet  
When old Booze hic's his adieu.

He cupped his hands and called—in vain hope that the stories of Hazard Pass and its loneliness might not be true, after all. But the only answer was the churning of the bank-full stream, a hundred yards away, the thunder of the wind through the pines below, and the eerie echo of his own voice coming back to him through the snows. Laboriously he left the machine and climbed back to the summit, there to seek out the little tent house he had seen far at one side and which he instinctively knew to be the rest room and refreshment stand of the summer season. But he found it, as he had feared he would find it, a deserted, cold, flapping thing, without a human, without a single comfort, or the possibility of fire or warmth through the night. Summer, for Hazard Pass, at least, still was a full month away. For a moment he shivered within it, staring about its bleak interior by the aid of a flickering match. Then he went outside again. It was only a shell, only a hope that could not be realized. It would be less of a hardship to make the fight to reach the bottom of the Pass than to attempt to spend the night in this flimsy contraption. In travel there would be at least action, and Barry clambered down to his machine.

upon it, steering with one hand. For five minutes there had come the strong odor of burning rubber; the strain had been too great, the foot-brake linings were gone; everything depended upon the emergency now! And almost with the first strain—

Careening, the car seemed to leap beneath him, a maddened, crazed thing, tired of the hills, tired of the turmoil and strain of hours of fighting, racing with all the speed that gravity could thrust upon it for the bottom of the Pass. The brakes were gone, the emergency had not even lasted through the first hill. Barry Houston was now a prisoner of speed, cramped in the seat of a runaway car, clutching tight at the wheel, leaning, white, tense-faced, out into the snow, as he struggled to negotiate the turns, to hold the great piece of runaway machinery to the crusted road and check its speed from time to time in the snowbanks.

A MILE more—halted at intervals by the very thing which an hour or so before Barry Houston had come almost to hate, the tight-packed banks of snow—then came a new emergency. One chance was left, and Barry took it—the "burring" of the gears in lieu of a brake. The snow was fading

now, the air was warmer; a mile or so more and he would be safe from that threat which had driven him down from the mountain peaks—the possibility of death from exposure, had he in his light clothing, attempted to spend the night in the open. If the burred gears could only hold the car for a mile or so more—

But a sudden, snapping crackle ended his hope. The gears had meshed, and meshing, had broken. Again a wild, careening thing, with no snow banks to break the rush, the car was speeding down the steepest of the grades like a human thing determined upon self-destruction.

A skidding curve, then a straight-away, while Barry clung to the wheel with fingers that were white with the tightness of their grip. A second turn, while a wheel hung over the edge, a third and—

The awful suspended agony of space. A cry. A crash and a dull, twisting moment of deadened suffering. After that—blackness. Fifty feet below the road lay a broken, crushed piece of mechanism, its wheels still spinning, the odor of gasoline heavy about it from the broken tank, one light still gleaming, like a blazing eye, one light that centered upon the huddled, crumpled figure of a man who groaned once and strove vaguely, dizzily, to rise, only to sink at last into unconsciousness. Barry Houston had lost his fight.

How long he remained there, Barry did not know. He remembered only the falling, dizzy moment, the second or so of horrible, racking suspense, when, breathless, unable to move, he watched the twisting rebound of the machine from which he had been thrown and sought to evade it as it settled, metal crunching against metal, for the last time. After that had come agonized hours in which he knew neither wakefulness nor the quiet of total unconsciousness. And then—

Vaguely, as from far away, he heard a voice—the sort of a voice that spelled softness and gentleness. Something touched his forehead and stroked it, with the caress that only a woman's hand can give. He moved slightly, with the knowledge that he lay no longer upon the rocky roughness of a mountain side, but upon the softness of a bed. A pillow was beneath his head. Warm blankets covered him. The hand again lingered on his forehead and was drawn away. A moment more and slowly, wearily, Barry Houston opened his eyes.

It was the room of a mountain cabin, with its skis and snowshoes; with its rough chinkings in the interstices of the logs which formed the mainstay of the house, with its four-paned windows, with its uncouthness, yet with its comfort. Barry noticed none of this. His eyes had centered upon the form of a girl standing beside the little window, where evidently she had gone from his bedside.

Fair-haired she was, though Barry did not notice it. Small of build and slight, yet with the health and vigor that is typical of those who live in

(Continued on page 517).

AL ACRES—Al Says it's Too Easy To "Time in" on the Acre's Line.

By Frank R. Lee







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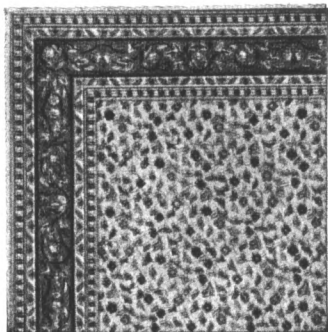
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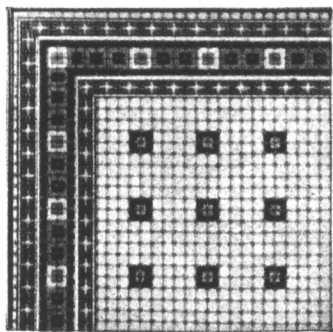
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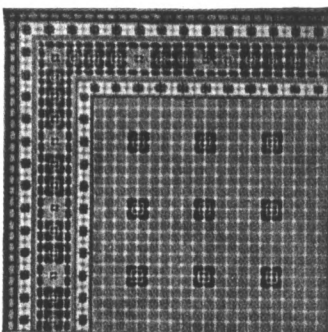
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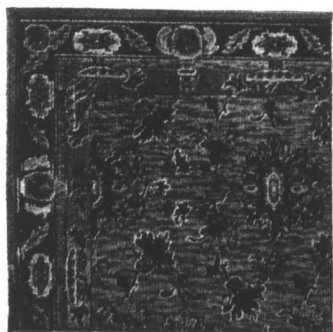
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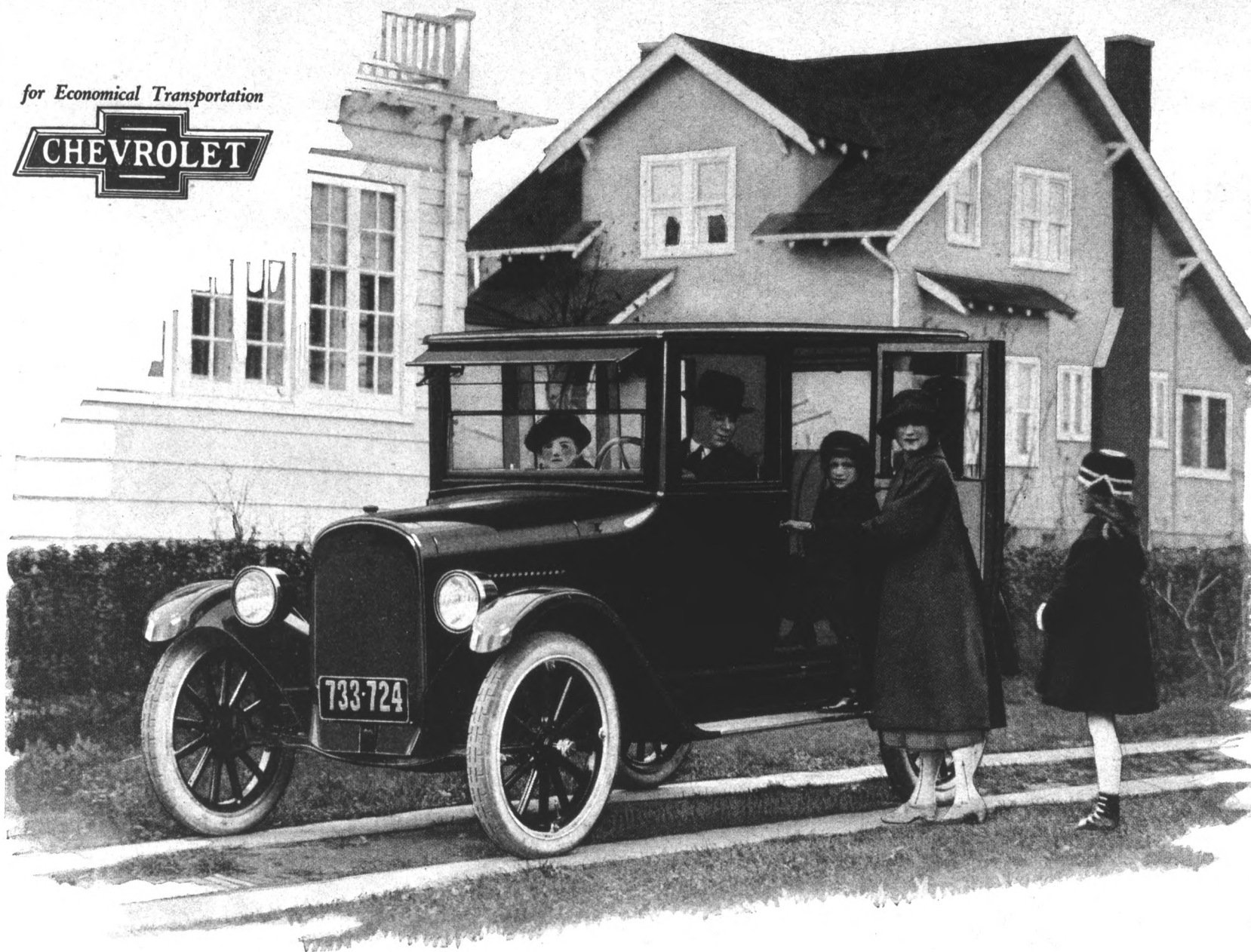
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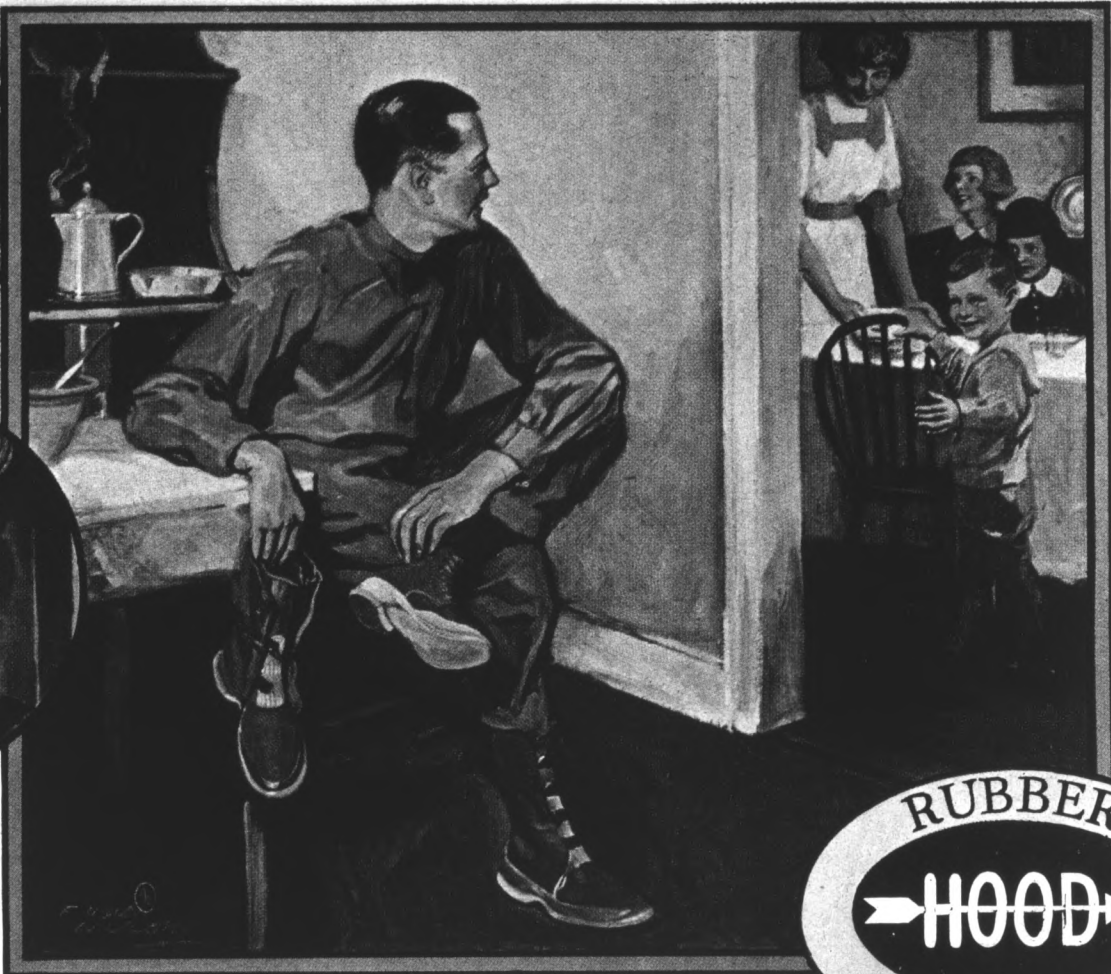
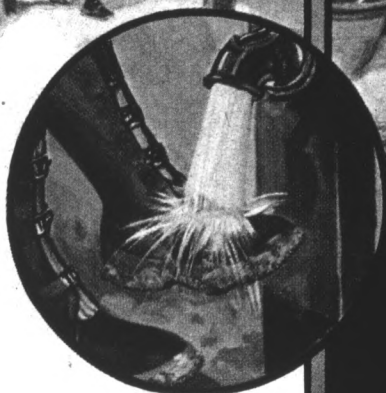
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of strong brown canvas, with durable rubber sole, it is as comfortable as a shoe can be made. The Wurkshu gives the muscles of the foot ample play.

Binding and cramping the feet in stiff shoes is chiefly responsible for foot troubles, and for undue fatigue at the end of the day. There is no excuse for making work harder.

In the evening, the Kattle King may be thoroughly cleaned under a faucet or in a tub of water, all in a few moment's time. The Wurkshu need not be changed. It is as comfortable as a slipper. Try this combination, for health and for comfort.

You can identify the Hood store by the Oval Sign. Just step in and see for yourself some of the exclusive features which have made the HOOD line so popular.

HOOD RUBBER PRODUCTS CO., Inc.  
Watertown, Massachusetts



**HOOD** →

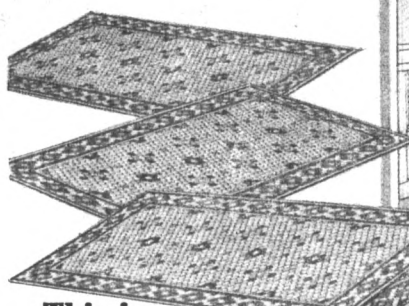


**RUBBER  
FOOTWEAR**



## Year to Pay

One dollar with the coupon is all you need send. Then \$1.50 monthly — giving you a whole year's time.

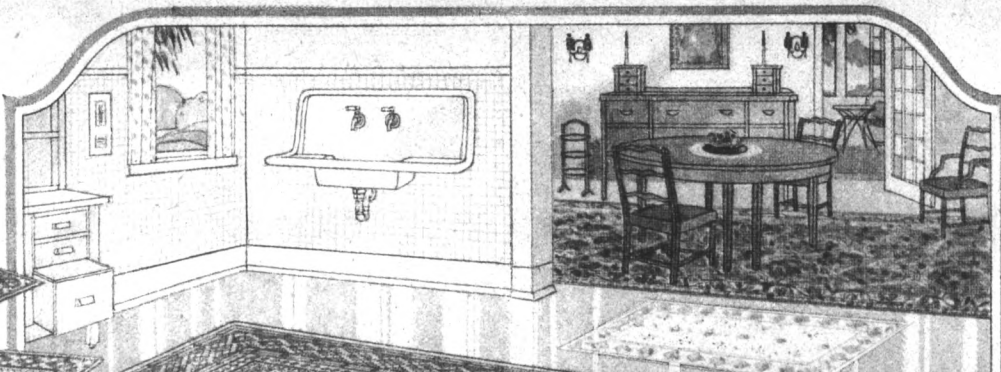


This is Pattern 408

### The Greatest of Bargains

Almost everybody knows the price of the famous Congoleum Gold Seal Art Rugs. They are advertised and sold at the same standard price everywhere. Look everywhere else first if you wish — stores, catalogs, magazines and newspapers. You'll find no offer like ours — lower price, 3 rugs free, 30 days trial, year to pay.

There is only one guaranteed Congoleum, identified by the Gold Seal shown above — on the Rugs. It protects you against dissatisfaction and gives you an unconditional money-back guarantee. Behind the Gold Seal Guarantee is our own Double Bond.



## 3 Rugs Free

Each small rug measures 18x36 inches. They match exactly the large rug you select. For heavy wear spots in front of range, sink, kitchen. At thresholds, in hall, in front of dresser or bed. While this offer lasts, we give three of these small rugs free with each large rug; all for less than the price of one.

Choice of two Patterns on 30 Days Free Trial

This is Pattern 534

# Four CONGOLEUM Rugs for Less than the Price of One \$1.00 Brings All Four

Ours is the only house in America that can make you such an offer. No one else can bring you a genuine guaranteed Gold Seal Congoleum Rug, in the full 9 foot by 12 foot size, with three small rugs extra, and all for less than the regular price of the big rug alone. And on a year credit.

Clip the coupon below. Write your name and address plainly. Say which pattern you want. Pin a dollar to it — mail at once. We will ship immediately — on approval **all four Congoleum Rugs** — in one complete neat package. No muss, no bother, no trouble to lay. If satisfactory, take a year to pay.

If you wish *both* patterns send \$2.00 with coupon, \$3.00 monthly and get all eight rugs for \$35.90.

### The Rug of Guaranteed Wear Year to Pay — 3 Rugs FREE

Congoleum Gold Seal Art Rugs are the most popular floor covering known. They are rapidly becoming the national floor covering — highly prized in good homes for any and all rooms.

**They Are Waterproof.** No burlap for water to rot. Surface is hard, smooth and wear-resisting. Does not stain. Not marred or hurt by spilling of hot liquids.

**They Lie Flat** from the first moment without fastening. They never curl up or kick up at edges or corners. No need to tack or fasten them down. Dirt cannot accumulate underneath.

**Less Work.** Rid yourself of back-breaking drudgery. Dirt, ashes, grit, dust or mud cannot "grind into" Congoleum Gold Seal Art Rugs. A damp rag or mop keeps it clean and colorings bright.

No laborious cleaning, no sending to cleaners. Absolutely sanitary. All this guaranteed by the famous Gold Seal that means complete satisfaction or your money back.

**On the Farm** saves endless toil; the trail of muddy boots or "tracked in" dirt disappears under a damp mop.

### Tile Pattern No. 408

Probably no floor covering of any quality or kind, ever piled up the popularity of this wonderful design. It is a superb tile pattern that looks like mosaic. Lovely robin's egg blue, with shadings of Dutch blue, and a background of soft stone gray, give a matchless effect. Particularly suited for kitchen or dining room. Don't fear muddy boots and shoes. A damp mop whisks it clean in a jiffy.

Only \$1.00 with Coupon — \$1.50 Monthly

No. E4C408 9 x 12 ft. Congoleum Gold Seal Rug with three small rugs to match, each 18 x 36 in. — all four only \$17.95

### Oriental Pattern No. 534

This is the beautiful Gold Seal Congoleum Art Rug as shown at the top of this page. On the floor, it looks unbelievably like an expensive woven rug. The richest blue color dominates the ground work. Mellow ecru, old ivories, and light tans, set off the blue field. Mingled with these lovely tints are peacock blue, robin's egg blue and darker tones. Old rose, tiny specks of lighter pink and dark mulberry are artistically placed. Darker browns and blacks lend dignity and richness.

The border background contrasts with the blue all over center by reversing the color scheme. Ecru and tan shades form the border background. In this rug you have all the advantages of design and coloring so much sought after in high grade pile fabrics.

An ideal all purpose rug, beautiful in any room. Perfect for living room or parlor. Lovely in bedroom or dining room. Charming in the kitchen. A real boon to the women folks on the farms. Saves endless drudgery.

Send Only \$1.00 with Coupon — \$1.50 Monthly

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It Shows 10,000 other bargains. It brings credit without asking — everything from cellar to garret.

Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Rugs, Dishes, Cooking Utensils, Curtains, Furniture, Silverware, Lamps, all sorts of odds and ends for the home. Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.

Your request on a postal card is enough.

### Pin a Dollar to Coupon Below!

Our easy credit terms are designed to serve home lovers in the smaller towns and on the farms. If you live in a city of 100,000 population or over, we cannot fill your order for this Congoleum Rug Offer or send our free catalog.

Spiegel, May, Stern Co., 1772 W. 35th St., Chicago

I enclose \$1 for the 4 Gold Seal Congoleum Art Rugs — exactly as described — in the pattern selected below, on 30 days free trial. If I return them, you are to refund my \$1, also all transportation costs. Otherwise I will pay \$1.50 monthly, until special bargain price of \$17.95, is paid.

I Select Pattern No. ....

If you wish both patterns, write down both numbers, send \$2 — pay \$3 monthly AND GET ALL 8 RUGS.

Name .....

Street, R. F. D. or Box No. ....

Shipping Point .....

City .....

State .....

Also send me your latest Free Furniture Book

10,000 Other Furniture Bargains

# Spiegel, May, Stern Co.

1772 West 35th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Ask for FREE Catalog



## THE WHITE DESERT.

(Continued from page 512).

the open places. And there was a piquant something about her too; just enough of an upturned little nose to denote the fact that there was spirit and independence in her being; dark blue eyes that snapped even as darker eyes snapped, as she stood, half turned, looking out of the window, watching with evident eagerness the approach of some one Barry could not see. The lips carried a half-smile of anticipation. Barry felt the instinctive urge to call to her, to raise himself—

He winced with a sudden pain, a sharp, yet aching throb of agony which involuntarily closed his eyes and clenched his teeth until it should pass. When he looked again, she was gone, and the opening of a door in the next room told him where. Almost wondering, he turned his eyes then toward the blankets and sought to move an arm—only to desist in pain. He tried the other, and it responded. The covers were lowered, and Barry's eyes started down upon a bandaged, splinted left arm. Broken.

HE grunted with surprise, then somewhat doggedly began an inspection of the rest of his human machine. Gingerly he wiggled one toe beneath the blankets. It seemed to be in working order. He tried the others, with the same result. Then followed his legs—and the glorious knowledge that they still were intact. His one free hand reached for his head and felt it. It was there, plus a few bandages, which however, from their size, gave Barry little concern. The inventory completed, he turned his head at the sound of a voice—hers—calling from the doorway to some one without.

"He's getting along fine, Ba'tiste." Barry liked the tone and the enthusiastic manner of speaking. "His fever's gone down. I should think—"

"Ah, oui!" had come the answer in a booming bass. "And has he, what you say, come to?"

"Not yet. But I think he ought to, soon."

"Oui! Heem no ver' bad. He be all right tomorrow."

"That's good. It frightened me, for him to be unconscious so long. It's been five or six hours now, hasn't it?"

"Lemme see. I fin' heem six o'clock. Now—eet is the noon. Six hour."

"That's long enough. Besides, I think he's sleeping now. Come inside and see—"

"Wait, m' enfant. M'sieu Thayer he come in the minute. He say he think he know heem."

The eyes of Barry Houston suddenly lost their curiosity. Thayer? That could mean only one Thayer! Barry had taken particular pains to keep from him the information that he was anywhere except the east. For it had been Fred Thayer who had caused Barry to travel across country in his yellow speedster, Thayer who had formed the reason for the displacement of that name plate at the beginning of Hazard Pass, Thayer who—

"Know him? Is he a friend?"

"Oui. So Thayer say. He say he think eet is the M'sieu Houston, who own the mill."

"Probably coming out to look over things, then?"

"Oui, Thayer, he say the young man write heem about coming. That is how he know when I tell heem about picking heem up from the machine. He say he know M'sieu Houston is coming by the automobile."

In the other room, Barry Houston blinked rapidly and frowned. He had written Thayer nothing of the sort. He had— Suddenly he stared toward the ceiling in swift-centered thought. Some one else must have sent the information, some one who wanted Thayer to know that Barry was on the way, so that there would be no sur—

(Continued on page 518).

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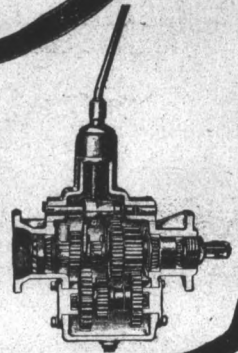
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or wood when you can burn gas in your stove or heater by installing a Uni-Hot Kerosene Burner (with exclusive 1924 features) in five minutes time. It gasifies common kerosene to the hottest and cheapest fuel known. Does away with dirt and high fuel cost. Heat regulated to any degree by valve. Increases stove efficiency 100%. Has brought joy and economy to thousands. **FREE TRIAL.** Saves its cost in 30 days. Write quick for full particulars and introductory price.

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RUNS EASY NO BACKLAGES  
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## FARM BARGAINS NEAR WASHINGTON

Let me send you this interesting free booklet, telling why Southern Md. farmland offers the greatest opportunities to the ambitious farmer. K. A. McRae, Exec. Sec. Southern Maryland Immigration Commission College Park, Md.

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I Want Farms in Mich. for cash buyers. Describe and state price. R. A. McNow, 324 Wilkin son Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

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Farm Wanted Send particulars. Mrs. W. Roberts, 320 E. Tray, Roodhouse, Illinois.

Wanted to hear from owner of land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisc.

Farm Wanted Near school; at spot cash price. Mean business Fuller, Wichita, Kas

Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing Advertisers

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on the coldest days in Brown's Beach Jacket.

"Nothing like it. Haven't worn an overcoat all winter. Knocks the life out of a sweater," said one farmer.

All farmers like it, because it keeps out the cold, washes and wears like iron, and is comfortable to work in. Three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

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## Brown's Beach Jacket

the Old Reliable garment worn by thousands of outdoor workers.

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PAY NO ADVANCE FEE; don't give option or tie up real estate for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

ON state road, 60 acres 3 miles southwest of Lansing, \$9,000, all cleared level black loam where buyer can quadruple price, sub-dividing quarter acres, \$150 quarter. Has 7-room house, barn, 2 wells, fruits, wire-fenced, \$1,500 cash, balance 50-year mortgage, \$150 privilege more with annual interest. Ditto equipped, highly imp. 118-A rent or cash sale on M. A. C. Int. Ry. P. O. Box 5, Lansing, Mich.

160 ACRES Pecos Valley, New Mexico, with 27 cows, 5 horses, 50 hens, all hogs, steers, crops, implements, household furniture. New house, 2 barns, big poultry house. Will sacrifice for \$4,500, part cash. Write for large bargain Bulletin Free. Fuller, The Land Man, Wichita, Kansas.

## 80 ACRES

with title free and clear, in Calhoun County, 2 1/4 miles from Marshall county seat. Offered at an honest bargain price of \$4600 cash to settle estate. Russell A. Cole, Admin. 1538 Woodmere Ave., Detroit, Mich.

FARMS WANTED—We have buyers for Michigan Farms. Give description and lowest cash price. Warren McKee Farm Agency, Logansport, Ind.

Cash Buyers want farms—various localities. Describe fully and give best price. U. S. Agency, Box 43, North Topeka, Kans.

Farm Wanted Immediately, direct from owner. J. W. Houck, Tiffin, Ohio.



# An Extension Department

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

**M**OST of the larger colleges and state universities have extension departments, for carrying the message of better living all over the state. Some of the big corporations print magazines for their employees and the buying public, and others send out lecturers, who are well informed on business and industrial conditions. The most disinterested form of extension work of which we know, is that of the Christian missionary. He carries his message without expectation of financial returns or honor. Many modern scientists also have a large share of this attitude. They conduct their researches and publish their findings without thought of returns in money.

The prince of the missionaries was Jesus Christ. He was the principal lecturer in the world's greatest extension service. The fact that He came to earth at all was founded on His desire to bring a new message to men. "All things were made



by Him; and without Him was not anything made that was made. In Him was life, and the life was the light of men." And this was the Man who started the whole missionary idea. It appears that the beginning of the missionary impulse lay in Christ's value of the human soul. We probably do not have any conception of how highly He looked upon the ordinary man and the ordinary soul.

**T**WENTY thousand persons are killed yearly in the factories, mines and railroads of America, and we think little of it. Seven hundred thousand are injured in industry, and but small effort is made to prevent these accidents. Evil influences surround the average growing child, even in the best of communities. We are told that twelve hundred girls came to New York last year and disappeared, never to be seen again by their parents. And yet the value which Christ placed on the individual soul was so high that we comprehend it with difficulty. "And whosoever shall give to drink one of these little ones a cup of cold water only in the name of a disciple, verily I say unto you, he shall in no wise lose his reward." "And whosoever shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me." "I say unto you that there is joy in the presence of the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth."

The value of human life comes out vividly when one loses a child, as recently took place in the city of Detroit. Professor James Stalker, of Edinburgh, in his book, "Imago Christi," says, "Is it really true that one soul (that of the thief dying today in prison, or of harlequin who was grinning last night in the circus) is more precious than the gold of California or the diamonds of Golconda? To multitudes, if they would confess the truth, such an assertion has no meaning. Yet it was made by Him who, while living here below in time, lived also aloft in eternity and could look clearly along the track of the future, seeing all that the soul can become, both the splendid possibilities it may develop and the depths to which it may fall."

**I**F the human soul is of such incalculable value, its growth and development should receive every attention at our hands. Growing one hundred bushels of corn to the acre is big business; growing a thousand bushels of apples without one wormy one is big business; but bigger than this is the growing of a soul. And that is one kind of farming in which we are all engaged. Even if we grow

sick of the farm and make for the tall smoke stacks, the clatter of street cars, the rush of the city, we still retain some interest in agriculture, for we are in the business of cultivating, watering and developing a soul.

The other day I was reading how many farmers are waging a war on runts. "Need runts among farm animals be accepted as a necessary evil?" asks this writer, "or can they be prevented?" It was shown that the income from several hundred farms would be increased thirteen per cent, if the runts were absent. Fourteen million runts in the country make a long procession and mean a good many hundred thousand dollars of loss. Several farmers state that by careful breeding, feeding and housing they had reduced the runts to zero. Others admitted that in spite of all their efforts they still were unblest with a few. One stockman said that he bought a runt pig for fifty cents, when a few weeks old. It was so weak he thought it would die in the wagon on the way home. But by giving it special attention it developed into a 287-pound hog at nine months. All the correspondents, however, were emphatic that there is but little money in runts. The only sensible policy is to get rid of them altogether, whether they be pigs, calves, chickens or what not. When I read this, instantly I thought of human runts; dwarfed, under-developed, unprivileged children and adults.

**Y**OU can always tell an animal runt at first sight. But you cannot always tell a human runt, because he may be normal in body, but abnormally under-sized in character or brains. If the human soul is as priceless as the Savior said it was, has the modern community any right to

grow dwarfed souls? There are cases no doubt, where unfortunate dwarfed souls are born and grow up, for whom no one apparently is to blame. We are not speaking of them. We must simply do the best we can with such. But the thousands who never are brought into contact with the teachings of the Christ who loved children so; the other thousands who never have had a wholesome, inspiring book read to them, and who know nothing of the beauties of hero-worship, which is the very life and marrow of the growing boy and girl; the other thousands who never look forward to anything in particular, but who "get a job," and exist from day to day—what of all these? Such dwarfings may be prevented. Runts from such sources are inexcusable.

The teachings of the Master Missionary are not for the next world only. They are not intended simply to keep good people out of hell, and get them safely landed in heaven. No. Christ wants men and women to have the life of God in them now, so that they have the zest, the outlook, the freedom, the joy that come of a new life. "To be saved," says a modern prophet, "is to become a new kind of person, with a new inner nature, a new dimension of life, a new joy of soul." And people who come into such an experience will never be spiritual dwarfs. They will never be runts. Moreover, they will try to pass this experience on to others, else they will lose it entirely; for religion, like water, must be kept in circulation in order to be pure. Much more could be said on this.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 18.

**SUBJECT:**—Our Lord Jesus is a missionary. Matthew 9:34-38. Mark 1:29-39. Luke 8:1-3 and 10:1. John 3:16,17.

**GOLDEN TEXT:**—God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten son, that whosoever believeth on His should not perish, but have eternal life. John 3:16.



## WEALTH ACCUMULATES AND MEN DECAY.

**T**HERE will be no decay of the men of America while they spend more and more time planning for good minds and sound bodies for the children of the schools. United States Commissioner of Education John J. Tigert is promoting American Education Week and calls particular attention to Saturday, November 24, which has been designated as Physical Education Day. Anyone desiring special information about program, stunts and features for the celebration of the day in such a way as to bring joy to the heart of every boy in the community, should write to Mr. Tigert at the Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Tigert starts his propaganda with the striking couplet:

"Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey  
Where wealth accumulates and men decay."

He goes on to tell that the purpose of physical education is to promote normal growth and organic development; to develop leadership, loyalty and sportsmanship; to promote a healthful and intelligent interest in active exercise; to establish health habits.

It is certainly fine to have so important a government official as the chief of the Bureau of Education showing such intelligent concern in these basic principles for building men rather than wealth.

Mr. Tigert's program for the celebration of the day includes not only an essay contest, but goes into such

practical and attractive features as a health parade, with floats and banners. The floats need not be anything expensive. They may be hauled by the children on their own express wagons; yet they may show a lot of invention and originality. Children dressed to represent vegetables, such as "Billy Beet," "Jimmy Onion," etc., would be in this parade. To wind up he would have some competitive sports with prizes offered by prominent citizens or clubs. Both boys and girls could enter these sports and his circular gives an interesting outline for an afternoon field meet, going into minute details as to its management.

In conclusion, it is suggested that a local committee be organized to plan the field meet, provide officials, secure and award the prizes and give appropriate newspaper publicity, all of which should tend to promote the thought of healthful outdoor play for young and old.

We may well feel proud that we have such a commissioner of education, and it is to be hoped that many communities will be moved to send for his program.

## WASH THE FACE CLEAN.

I am a boy seventeen years of age. I am troubled with my face being covered with pimples. What remedy do you recommend for them?—J. L. W.

One trouble with young people is failure to thoroughly wash the face. It becomes greasy and a mere dash of water that takes off the grime does not remove the oil of the skin and the dirt that is entangled in it. So scrub the face with warm water and

soap, then rinse thoroughly in several washings of clear water. Keep the bowels regular by eating fruit and green, leafy vegetables. Avoid rich, fried, greasy foods, especially those that you know to be unacceptable to your digestive organs. Drink eight glasses of water every twenty-four hours.

## LITTLE DANGER FROM SWALLOWING SHARP OBSTACLES.

Would a small flake of glass, glazing off of crockery, or enamel from enamelware, cause trouble if swallowed with the food?—Mrs. W. C.

It is not likely that it would cause trouble. We swallow indigestible matter every day, that is sent through the stomach and intestines without damage. There is a possibility that a sharp fragment of glass might become enmeshed in the mucous lining of the stomach. It is just possible that it might produce ulceration. This, however, is not at all likely, and when you consider how many sharp-pointed articles, like pins, are swallowed and passed without serious harm, you will see that while there is danger it is not great.

## ACETYLENE GAS LESS HARMFUL THAN COAL GAS.

I would like to ask if acetylene lights are injurious to health if there are small leaks, where you can smell it slightly? What about the hot plate, or would an oil stove be better?—A Reader.

Acetylene gas is made from calcium carbide and is much safer than coal gas. Small leaks in a room of good size would not be injurious. The odor of acetylene gas is so characteristic that a leak large enough to do serious harm would be very conspicuous. I think the hot plate safe enough for ordinary use.

## THE WHITE DESERT.

(Continued from page 517).

prise in his coming, some one who realized that his mission was that of investigation.

The names of two persons flashed across his mind, one to be dismissed immediately, the other

"I'll fire Jenkins th emminute I get back!" came vindictively. "I'll—"

He choked his words. A query had come from the next room.

"Was that heem talking?"

"No, I don't think so. He groans every once in a while. Wait—I'll look."

The injured man closed his eyes quickly, as he heard the girl approach the door, not to open them until she had departed. Barry was thinking and thinking hard. A moment later—

"How's the patient?" It was a new voice, one which Barry Houston remembered from years ago, when he, a wide-eyed boy in his father's care, first had viewed the intricacies of a mountain sawmill, had wandered about the bunk houses, and ridden the great, skidding bobsleds with the lumberjacks in the spruce forests, on a never-forgotten trip of inspection. It was Thayer, the same Thayer that he once had looked upon with all the enthusiasm and pride of boyhood, but whom he now viewed with suspicion and distrust. Thayer had brought him out here, without realizing it. Yet Thayer had known that he was on the way. And Thayer must be combatted—but how? The voice went on, "Gained consciousness yet?"

"No." The girl answered. "That is—"

"Of course, then, he hasn't been able to talk. Pretty sure it's Houston, though. Went over and took a look at the machine. Colorado license on it, but the plates look pretty new, and there are fresh marks on the license holders where others have been taken off recently. Evidently just bought a Colorado tag, figuring that he'd be out here for some time. How'd you find him?"

(Continued next week.)





## Doings In Woodland

### Bruin's Sleep is Disturbed

WHEN Rolly Rabbit had finished telling of the sad accident to his wife, Bruin felt very sorry for him.

Times were certainly changing. Their own country, the Big Woods, was hardly a safe place for the people in Animal Land to live. The hunters, with their big "bang bangs" that frightened and killed so many of their friends, were coming farther and farther into their woodland.

Bruin and Rolly Rabbit talked about this until a late hour. When Billy Owl was hooting seven o'clock, from the front door of his home up in the big spruce tree, they decided to go to bed.

Rolly Rabbit led the way into the house and to the guest-room. "I believe you will find everything to make yourself comfortable for the night, friend Bruin. But if you do not, just call me," said Rolly Rabbit. "I'll put some more medicine on your bee stings now, and the swelling will be about gone in the morning."



Rolly Rushed in to See What Was the Trouble.

"Thank you," smiled Bruin, "you have been so kind to me, I don't know how to repay you."

"Oh, we won't think of that," said Rolly, as he finished doctoring the bee stings. "Sleep as late as you wish. Good-night, Bruin."

"Good-night, Rolly Rabbit," he answered.

It had been a long day for Bruin. He hurriedly prepared for the night. After saying his prayers, he climbed into bed. Rolly Rabbit was not in the habit of entertaining bears at his house, so the bed was a little small. Bruin curled himself up as much as he could, and managed to get himself all into the bed. But how it squeaked and groaned with its heavy load!

Everything went well, though, until Bruin wanted to turn over. This was quite a task for him, for he seemed wedged on every side. He tried it twice without success. The third time he stretched a little too far.

"Squeee-eeek, squeee-eeek, squawk, biff, bang, bang." Down went the bed, right in the middle, leaving Bruin on his back with the bed so close around him that he just couldn't get up.

Hearing the terrible crash, Rolly Rabbit came rushing in to see what was the trouble.

When he saw Bruin on his back, squeezed down between the four sides of the bed, how he wanted to laugh. It was such a funny sight. But Rolly was too polite for that. Bruin was his guest, and he must at all times be a host.

After much pulling and groaning, he finally got Bruin up on his feet again. He was not hurt by the fall, and only a little shaken up.

As it was getting rather late, they thought it would be best to wait to fix the bed in the morning. So Rolly made Bruin a nice soft bed on the floor, and each went off to Slumberland again.

### FROM A LITTLE BROWNIE.

Dear Aunt Martha:  
I am nine years old. My birthday is May 22. I read our page and like it.

I will describe myself. My hair is brown and my eyes are brown. I go to school every day and like it fine. I am in the fifth grade. Well, I guess I better close now, so good-bye.—From your niece, Marian Price.

### A HALLOWE'EN FROLIC.

Dear Aunt Martha:

I thought I would write and tell you what fun I had on Hallowe'en. We had a social at our school and I had three pieces, and I didn't know my one piece, and I got upon the stage and I had to laugh, and then all the other people laughed, too.

We had pumpkin faces and they were all lit up. They had all kinds of

Dear Little Folks:

The postman brought me a lot of nice letters this week. I wish I could print all of them so you might enjoy them, too.

Quite a number were successful with the farmyard puzzle and the riddle. Many said they liked puzzles, so we will have more later. Remember, this page is just for you, and at any time send in your own little stories and drawings, and I will be glad to print them.

Another riddle was sent in by Frank Boyd for you to guess. This is it: "Four legs have I but only one foot, a head, and yet I never talk, a spring and yet I am always thirsty? What am I?"

Who can guess?

Sincerely,

AUNT MARTHA.

faces and we had a fishing pond and I got a little looking-glass.

My box went for \$1.10. We had an orphan's box and it went for \$17.45.—Yours truly, Gertrude Hensfeten.

### SOME PUMPKIN.

Dear Aunt Martha:

I am going to tell you what we had for Hallowe'en. We had a pumpkin two feet high and two feet around. We had a box social and I was pretty near not getting any.—Your nephew, Harry Gregersen.

### A CORRECT GUESS.

Dear Aunt Martha:

I like the story of "Doing in Woodland" very much.

I am a little boy and I like to read stories.

I was reading the story about Bruin and saw a puzzle and traced it and it was a hen.—Your nephew, Wendell Wood, Quincy, Mich.

## "By the Way"

Don't let disappointment scare you. Maybe it's just sand thrown on your track to prevent skidding.

Judge—"Now, I don't expect to see you here again, Rastus."

Rastus—"Not see me here again, Mr. Judge. Why, you'll ain't goin' to resign yo' job, is you, Judge?"

Little Robert while out walking with his nurse saw a blacksmith shoeing a horse. Upon returning home he said, "Mamma, I saw the man who makes horses."

"Are you sure you did?" asked mamma.

"Of course I am," replied Robert. "He had one nearly finished when I saw him. He was just nailing on its hind foot."

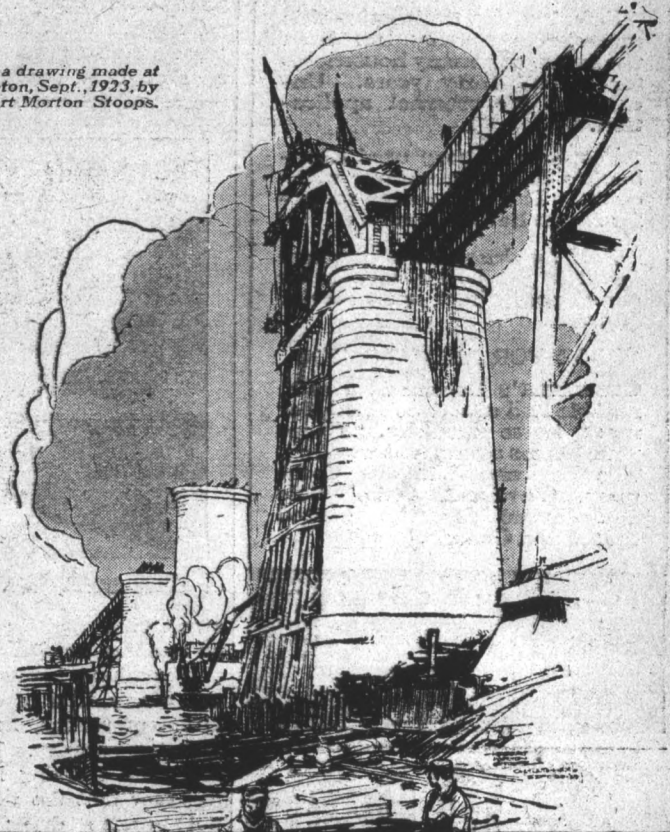
## Beyond the dreams of the Pioneers

Of the mile-long, high-level bridge now being built across the Hudson near Albany on the New York Central, the New York World says:

"The great cut-off at Castleton on the Hudson \*\*\*\* will be a boon to all the people of New York State and to five times as many beyond its borders. \*\*\*\*"

"The Castleton cut-off is a notable example of those modern railway problems which concern rather improving old lines than the opening of new ones, for the cheaper movement of traffic grown vast beyond the dreams of the pioneers."

From a drawing made at Castleton, Sept., 1923, by Herbert Morton Stoops.



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

Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington, Vt.

## MALT COFFEE

Finest Quality

100 pound Drums	8 Dollars
50 " "	4.25
20 " packages	1.80
in Milwaukee	

Samples and Circulars free.

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350 Strokes Each Minute.



A Work-Saver—A Money-Maker  
"Good to make money."—L. Labouse, Mass.  
"Made over one thousand dollars."—J. Wenger, Pa.  
"Do what claimed."—S. E. Funk, Colo.  
"Worth every cent."—T. Odom, Georgia.

Fastest Sawing—Easiest Moved—Cheapest To Run  
4 H.P. Burns kerosene. Costs 1 1/2 cents to cut a cord. 30 Days' Trial—One month to try at your work. Must fulfill 10-Year Guarantee.

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Room 1505-J Magee Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.  
1505-J Wood Street, OTTAWA, KANS.

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With wood selling at \$3.00 a cord, you can make \$45.00 a day. Now, while coal is very high in price, SAW WOOD with an OTTAWA for yourself and to sell. IT DOES ALL THE HARD WORK.

## OTTAWA

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FREE Wood Sawing Encyclopedia





OF COURSE it is. One application of Gombault's Balsam quickly relieves the most stubborn pain. A second use and you're well again, feeling sound as a dollar.

If you have a lame back, stiff neck, cut, bruises, strain or sprain, sore throat, bronchial cold, muscular or inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica or lumbago, get a bottle of Gombault's Balsam today—it will drive out the pain in a hurry.

Safe, healing, antiseptic—this remarkable remedy has been the favorite in many households for a full forty years. Unequalled for external application.

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GOMBAULT'S Balsam is a safe, reliable and effective remedy for most horse troubles. Keeps your horses sound and working. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio. Sole Distributors for the United States and Canada.

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worth of fuel will keep this Sunray lamp in operation for 30 hours. Produces 300 candle power of the purest, whitest and best light known to science. Nothing to wear; simple; safe; 15 Days' Trial.

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As a special introductory offer, we will give you a 300 Candle Power Sunray Lantern FREE with the first purchase of a Sunray Lamp. Lights up the yard or barn like a search light. Write today for full information and agency proposition.

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To try in your home 30 days. Should you not like it return at our expense. Million members of families now using Hoosier Stoves, best made, the latest design and guaranteed for two years. Ask your dealer to show you 'Hoosiers' or write us for our big free book showing photographs. Large assortment and sizes at a big saving. Send postal today.

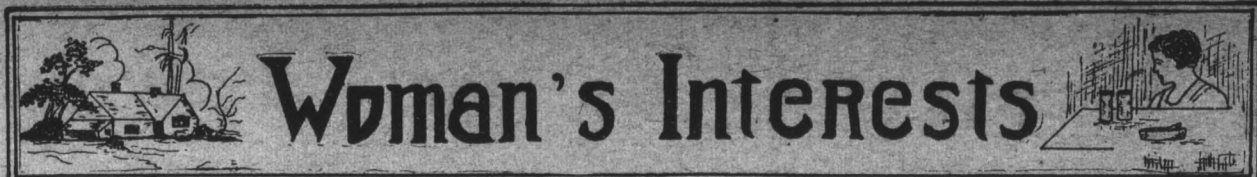
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You furnish the raw beef or horse hides or raw furs; we do the tanning in our own plant. We make up coats, robes, gloves, mittens, caps, vests. The finest kind of fur work done on ladies' fine furs coats, capes, chokers, horse hide shoe leather, coats, finest of sheep lined coats.

Send for circulars, tell us what you have to tan. We answer.  
**W. W. Weaver, Reading, Mich.**



## Thanksgiving Cheer In the Menu

*Changes from the Ordinary will Add Up-to-Dateness to Your Entertaining*

THAT a genuine spirit of thankfulness is the proper seasoning for the Thanksgiving menu is something that the hostess should not forget at this season of the year. But, if she, as further proper seasoning to this feast, will substitute a few new dishes and add a few frills there will be a note of up-to-dateness to her entertaining that will be a pleasant surprise to her guests.

To begin with, serve an apple appetizer. This is made by adding two cups of diced apples, one-half cup of preserved cherries, to one-half cup of

the fowl just underneath the legs. With string tie the ends of the legs together and fasten by means of the string to the tail. Then wind the ends of string fastened to the tail around the ends of the skewer which are projecting from the fowl. Cross the ends of the string over the back and wind them around the ends of the skewer through the wings. Tie the strings together at the back. If these directions in trussing are followed, there will be no string marks across the breast to mar its appearance when served.



Undoubtedly Mr. Rooster Has Forgotten that Thanksgiving is Nigh.

sweet cider and the juice of one lemon and one orange.

If you have planned on stuffed fowl, use a new kind of dressing. The addition of raisins, nuts or celery is a pleasing change. When roasting a fowl, the trussing is very important. In order that the wings and legs may not become dryer than the other parts, they should be held fast to the body. To accomplish this insert a skewer through the wings and breast. Then thrust another skewer through

If you serve roast fowl without dressing, then you might serve stuffed and baked vegetables, such as onions or tomatoes. Diced carrots, turnips and peas, combined with white sauce and baked, is delicious.

Some candied cranberries will make a tasty garnish for the Thanksgiving feast. Instead of just jellied cranberries, why not serve spiced cranberries as a change?

A celery salad, made by the combination of diced celery, apples and

nuts, served in red apple cups, will give an individuality to any November dinner.

Bits of preserved ginger added to whipped cream and fluted around an ordinary piece of pumpkin pie will make the guests wonder why it tastes so good. Or individual pielets will please the little folks as well as the grown-ups.

If you have served soup as first course, nothing is better as a desert than a frozen fruit ice served with wafers. But when the first course has been a fruit appetizer, a pudding—perhaps English plum pudding—makes a good finish to the dinner.

#### TRY SOME POTATO CHIPS.

POTATOES are a general food, and share honors with bread as the staff of life. When you are puzzling over what variety you can add to the school kiddies' lunch basket, why not try some potato chips?

They are easily and quickly made if a few simple instructions are followed. First, select a few mature potatoes. New potatoes in the spring or early summer do not make good chips. They should not be used before the skin sets. Use potatoes that are high in starch value, for a waxy, soggy potato will not fry to a good crisp.

Pare the potatoes, slice thin—about one-sixteenth of an inch—and let soak in cold water two hours. Change the water during this time to get rid of as much of the outer starch as possible. Then drain, dry with a towel, and place in hot deep fat for three to five minutes, depending upon amount of chips to be fried.

A deep frying kettle with wire basket to fit inside to hold the chips, is best to use, although a skimmer or wire spoon will prove quite satisfactory in removing the chips from the fat. Place on brown paper to drain, and sprinkle with salt.

When packed in a lunch basket, the chips should be wrapped in heavy waxed paper.

#### POTS FOR HOUSEPLANTS.

TIN cans and old kettles and pans have been called into use as flower pots about as often as regular pots, but pots are so inexpensive that if we can get them they will add so much to the beauty of the window that it will pay. If we cannot get pots conveniently then we can use cans, but they should be painted a neutral tint to make them less conspicuous. If we use cans it is best to cut the top off just below the rim and carefully pound the edge into a little roll outward. This rids it of sharp edges and will permit plants being shaken out without danger to the roots.

The shape and size of pots should suit the plants grown. Ferns will do best in a shallow pan, and for bulbs there is a half-depth pot made that will give them plenty of soil and save much heavy lifting. Some plants, like geraniums, will bloom best in small pots so the roots will be pot-bound, while others, like callas or chrysanthemums, want plenty of rich soil.

If the fruit jar covers stick and refuse to budge, try grasping with a piece of coarse sandpaper instead of the bare hand.

## Why Can Meat on the Farm?

The popularity of the cold-pack canning method for fruits and vegetables just naturally draws us to the canning of meat. In fact, science has taught us we can preserve in a healthful form any food by canning.

It is difficult to keep fresh meat on the farm without a refrigerator or an ice supply. Even with these conveniences, the fresh meat will not keep as long as the supply would last if the daily consumption was kept at normal. The farmer who is without his home supply of ice often loses some of the fresh meat by spoiling, or is compelled to use more than he needs if the weather turns suddenly warm after butchering time. This is a waste of an important and relatively expensive food product which may be avoided by canning.

With a goodly supply of home-canned meat stored on the canning shelves, the housewife can, on short notice, prepare a complete appetizing meal. When company arrives unexpectedly, her fears are assuaged for she knows that with her meat all cooked dinner can be ready in short order.

Home-canned meat makes possible a more varied diet by lessening the dependence upon salted and smoked meats, and is a saving of both time and fuel in cooking.

#### Overcoming Prejudice Against Canned Meats.

Many people are timid about canning meat for fear it will not keep. With care it can be canned just as safely as any fruit or vegetable.

Bacteria are the most troublesome foes to contest in all canning. If we follow the same careful rules for destroying this bacteria when canning meat that we do for fruit and vegetables, we will be rewarded with success.

Certain poisonous compounds are formed when an early stage of decomposition begins in foods rich in protein. It is, therefore, of utmost importance to use only absolutely fresh and clean foods for canning. Meat that is canned before the slightest trace of spoiling has commenced, packed in a sterilized air-tight jar, properly sealed, and processed for the time and temperature required will be a wholesome and healthful food when served.

The condition of canned meat should be carefully noted when the can is opened. If by chance some leak has come in the top and decomposition has begun, the meat is rendered unfit for human consumption. This decomposition is readily detected by an offensive odor. Pure canned meat will have no distasteful odor.

(Further information regarding the curing and canning of the home meat supply will be found on this page next week.)



## TRY A BACON SANDWICH TODAY.

THE bacon sandwich will be relished by anyone on any occasion. It will be as welcome at the afternoon tea as in the workingman's lunch-box. You will find it desirable to use bacon frequently as a garnish and in combination with other dishes. Its appetizing qualities are such as to make other dishes taste better, and to improve the whole meal.

**Hot Bacon Sandwich.**

Cook the bacon until it is crisp. Butter slices of bread and spread lightly with salad dressing. Add a little chopped lettuce and chopped tomato which has been seasoned with salt and pepper. Add crisp bacon, put the remaining slice of bread on top, and then serve. The salad dressing and chopped lettuce may be omitted and the whole sandwich toasted in the oven.

**Bacon and Onion Sandwich.**

Cut thin slices of onion and serve with bacon in bread or roll sandwich. For those who like the onion cooked: Slice or chop the onion, then brown in pan with some bacon fat left by first frying, the bacon to be served with the onion. Sprinkle with salt and pepper before serving.

## SAVING THE PENNIES.

HERE are some of the ways I use "cast-offs" or save a few pennies. How many use inner tubes where elastic is needed in children's garments? These bands also make good fasteners to hold the strainer cloth on the separator tank. I sew a small piece to a fly-swat handle and save buying a new one.

When the wire separator brush is worn at the end, I bend it back and it lasts still longer.

The glue paper tape I had left from making a dress-form is handier than string, when wrapping parcels, and I also use it for labeling fruit jars.

I want to tell you all about a piece of furniture I made myself. I have a kit of tools of my own which I know how to use.

I bought a cheese box for ten cents from the grocer, and ten feet of one inch by one inch pine for ten cents. I used the cover for upper part of my sewing stand, open side up, and nailed the four two and one-half-foot lengths to it. The bottom part was placed the right height from the floor and fastened in place. A ten cent can of dark oak stain made an agreeable finish. After I had fastened in place several muslin pockets, I had a work basket like I had been wanting for years, for the cost of forty cents.—Mrs. A. P.

## COMMON CAUSES OF CANNING FAILURES.

THIS is the time of year when housewives wonder why things which they have put up for the winter do not always keep.

Shrinkage of material in the jar may be due to packing the jars too tight at canning time; to overcooking, or to air spaces left between the food materials when the jar is packed.

The first difficulty can be met by packing firm, but not tight, to within a half-inch of the top of the jar, and by leaving this half-inch of space for expansion during cooking.

Strict adherence to a canning table, giving cooking time for different fruits and vegetables, will settle the second trouble. To avoid the third difficulty, exclude the air by inserting a spatula or thin bladed knife in the jar before putting on the lid.

"Flat sour," another common trouble, also arises from over-packing, but is mainly due to allowing food to stand in a semi-heated condition at any time during the canning process.

When the fruits float, the jar may have been over-packed, or over-cooked, but it is generally a sign that too much sugar has been used.

Those women who have become acquainted with the superior quality of **LILY WHITE FLOUR**, "The Flour the Best Cooks Use," use it exclusively for every requirement of home baking.

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY - GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

## COAL

Blue Ribbon Lump is the Ideal domestic coal for Furnace, Heating and Cook Stove use. It is thoroughly screened over 4 inch shaker screens. It contains no slack or slate. Ignites freely, makes a lasting fire, does not clinker, and burns to a soft white ash. Farmer Agents Wanted, to solicit orders from their neighbors. You will be surprised to know how quick orders can be obtained for a 40 or 50 ton car at a nice profit. Get our low price by return mail.

THEO. BURT & SONS Melrose, Ohio

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner—They cost little and bring big results.

**STOP THAT BAKE DAY WASTE!**

That's what millions of women have done with  
**CALUMET**  
The Economy BAKING POWDER

Being uniform and dependable it never spoils any of the ingredients used on bake-day. Has more than ordinary leavening strength—goes farther—lasts longer.

Don't trust to luck, use Calumet and know what the results will be—economical bakings that are always pure, and nutritious.

EVERY INGREDIENT USED OFFICIALLY APPROVED BY U. S. FOOD AUTHORITIES

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BEST BY TEST

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAKING POWDER

## MICHIGAN FARMER PATTERN SERVICE.

Our new Fall and Winter Fashion Catalog contains five hundred of the latest appropriate models for ladies, misses and children, suitable for all occasions. Along with this valuable collection of patterns it gives a concise and comprehensive article on dress-making.

Send fifteen cents, either in silver or stamps, for this up-to-date Fall and Winter Fashion Catalog, to the Michigan Farmer Pattern Department, Detroit, Michigan.

No. 4486—Ladies' Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 5½ yards of one material 36 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2¼ yards. Price 12c.



No. 4484—Ladies' Coat. Cut in four sizes: Small 34-36; medium 38-40; large 42-44; extra large 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 5½ yards of 44-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4535—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires four yards of 32-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 4536—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material. Price 12c.



## The Very Latest Style—Astrakhan Coatee

Biggest Bargain Ever Advertised  
\$30 Style

Model Dress with Pleated Skirt

Only \$3.98 C. O. D.

Sizes 32 to 46 in. bust for women; 14, 16 & 18 for misses.

Money Back if not satisfied.

Everybody is wearing them. Astrakhan Coatee dresses have taken New York, Chicago and the entire country by storm and Lucille Martine here offers you the most beautiful and most stylish creation of the season. A master designer's prize-winning masterpiece. Excellently made of finest quality Navy Blue Velvet with Weave Serge, the best wearing and most fashionable material today. Becoming to all ages and figures. Regular Coatee Style with pleated skirt. Navy blue buckle and King Tut cuffs. Trimmed with Astrakhan all the rage. Be the first to wear this most beautiful dress.

**Send No Money** But rush your order now! Give us Name, Address and Size. We will ship the dress by parcel post. Pay the mailman \$3.98 and postage when the package arrives. Then examine the dress in your own home. If not satisfied in every way return the dress to us, and we will refund every cent of your money.

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## PATENTS

As one of the oldest patent firms in America we give inventors at lowest consistent charge, a service noted for results, evidenced by many well known Patents of extraordinary value. Book, Patent-Sense, free. Lacey & Lacey, 195 F St., Wash., D.C. Estab. 1869.



Use this department to help solve your household problems. Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

### FOR ROUGH HANDS.

When doing my housework, my hands are always so rough. Can you tell me something for them.—Mrs. A.

For a lotion, mix two ounces glycerine, the juice of two lemons, two tablespoonfuls of water, six drops of carbolic acid. Bottle and shake well. Use after washing your hands each time.

### HOLIDAY MENUS.

I am planning on company from December 24 to January 2, and would like a menu for the different days during that time. There will be nine people, six grown-ups and three children. I have the following supplies: Potatoes, cabbage, turnips, beets, onions, apples, canned tomatoes, cherries, strawberries, peaches, plums, currants, pickles, beans, dried corn and apples. I will also have cuts of meat from a freshly-killed pig, with groceries, including raisins, rice, both kinds of flour, etc., together with plenty of eggs, cream, milk and butter.—Mrs. J. D.

Space will not permit the complete menus here, but if you find yourself in the same quandary as Mrs. J. D., I

will be pleased to forward you this information.—Martha Cole.

### CLEANING GREASY WOODWORK.

Will you please tell me how to clean greasy woodwork that is painted, so as not to injure the finish?—Mrs. R. W.

Greasy painted woodwork should be cleaned with a cloth dipped in turpentine and then with a cloth dipped in clean water, to which a little kerosene oil has been added.

### TO REFINISH KITCHEN FLOOR.

I would like to do something to my kitchen floor, but it is so rough. Can you tell me how to fill these small cracks?—Mrs. T. D.

Before varnishing or staining an old floor which is scarred, mix putty with a darker stain, fill in the crevices or knot holes, and then varnish over all, using a good floor varnish.

### TO REMOVE PUTTY.

Will you please tell me how to remove hard putty from around window panes?—Mrs. W. S.

Putty may be removed from glass by rubbing the surface with a hot iron. The putty will then become soft

and may be scraped off with a knife. Use the same method on wood, but be careful not to burn the wood with the iron. You may also apply sulphuric acid with a brush. This will soften the putty and it can then be scraped off. Wash the wood with soap and water and rinse with clear water.

### CHRISTMAS GIFT SUGGESTIONS.

MAKE your plans for Christmas gifts early. That's just what you promised yourself to do last year when you were in the last minute's mad rush of preparing gifts. Then, at the last minute, because you had no more spare time, you had to buy several gifts, losing all you had saved by making the others.

With the holiday less than six weeks away, it is vital that we make use of all our spare time to avoid that last minute's rush and hurry.

Here are some suggestions by which you could make pleasing gifts that

would be dainty as well as practical. This pretty basket design would add just the right touch to a dainty handkerchief or some hand-made



underwear. The design is shown in Book 302, which contains some ten different basket designs, together with dress trimming patterns, alphabet for pillow covers, and a collection of seven kittens to be used on a child's bedspread.

The crocheted chariot wheel illustrated here would make an attractive design to use on any table runner or buffet scarf. The directions for making it, together with sixty other pat-



terns, in edges, insertions, medallions and yolks will be found in Book I.

If you can tat, this clover leaf edging is very simple, yet effective, when used on collar-and-cuff sets, handkerchiefs or guest towels. You will find this with directions for making in our



art needlework Book No. 3, that contains over a hundred other tatting patterns.

Any of these books may be obtained by sending fifteen cents to Needlework Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, with your address plainly written.

When making apple and celery salad, to two cups of diced apples, add one cup of diced celery, one-quarter cup of nut meats and one-quarter cup of diced carrot. Season with salt and add mayonnaise. Garnish with celery tops.

### WHO PUT 'L INTO COLDS?

I, said the draft, I catch 'em fore and aft.  
I, said infection, I do it by injection.  
I, said bad air, I catch 'em all for fair.  
I, said wet feet, I do 'em up neat.  
Then they all sang together  
We are out in all weather  
We keep 'em in, though it is sin  
If they'd go out and walk about  
'Twould break the spell, there'd be no 'l

They'd have no cold as of old.  
But as long as they do wrong  
We'll see there is 'l in cold.—Hygeia.



*"Here is something I forgot!"*

If you have failed to take an inventory of the property on your farm and have a serious fire you will probably forget to make claim for many items that have been destroyed.

Send today for the Hartford free inventory book, "My Property". It will help you make the proper record on which to base a sound insurance policy and will prevent you from forgetting valuable articles should you ever make a claim for a loss.

HARTFORD FIRE INSURANCE CO.  
Hartford, Conn.

Mail this Coupon for the booklet. It is **FREE**



HARTFORD  
FIRE INSURANCE  
COMPANY  
Hartford, Conn.

Gentlemen:  
I own (manage) a \_\_\_\_\_ acre farm.

Please send me a free copy of your inventory book—"MY PROPERTY".

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_



## Herold-Bertsch Shoes



Ask for  
No. 988

### Genuine Comfort for Troubled Feet

Our Special No. 988 brings joy to sensitive feet. Wide, roomy, soft leather, bunions last.

Relieves thousands

### H-B Dependable Footwear

Favorites with farmers for 30 years. Dress and Service shoes for men and boys of all leather and all good leather. Made by skilled shoemakers. Good looking, long-wearing, easy on your feet and on your pocketbook. Your store sells H-B shoes, or will get them for you. Handsome free booklet on request.

HEROLD-BERTSCH SHOE CO. Grand Rapids, Mich.

## NEW LAMP BURNS

94% AIR

## Beats Electric or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. Write today for full particulars. Also ask us to explain how you can get the agency and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month. Address: J. O. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago III.

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner. They bring results.

## Aspirin

Say "Bayer" and Insist!



Genuine

Unless you see the name "Bayer" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer product prescribed by physicians over twenty-two years and proved safe by millions.

Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Drug-gists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer. Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylic acid.

## Hen-house Lights Help Poultry Profits

(Continued from page 499.)

Since lighting is essentially a feeding practice it will be seen that it must be very regular and never failing. This has led to the use of several automatic devices being invented, to turn the lights on and off. This is practical only where electric lights are available. Many large plants use a time switch. This is an instrument designed to turn the lights on and off automatically. While the original cost is rather high it is doubtless a good investment on a large plant where many birds are being kept. We have, however, many simple home-made devices which rank with equal satisfaction and at a much less cost. These usually consist of alarm clock attachments. Possibly the simplest is an ordinary tumble switch set out from the wall. The alarm clock is then placed so the winding stem in turning throws the switch over. I have seen several modifications of this same idea but they are all relatively simple, inexpensive and reliable. Any one who has a mechanical turn of mind and a genius for invention can easily fix up a home-made device at a very small cost.

### Early Breakfast or Late Supper.

Poultrymen are employing several systems of illumination which might be summarized as follows:

1. Morning light.
2. Evening light.
3. Combination of morning and evening light.
4. Night lunch method.

These possibly explain themselves. Where morning light is used the lights are turned on about 4:00 a. m. and off at daylight. This system has an advantage where electric lights are used. No dimming device is required as is necessary with evening lights. Feed and water can be put in the pens the night before and the attendant gets away from late hours at work. This system has a strong appeal to the hired man whose interests in the evenings are not in the chicken coop.

The evening light is often used where gasoline lanterns are used. The lights are put in at dusk and allowed to stay on until 8:30 or 9:00 p. m. A dimming device is necessary with this system in order to get the birds to roost. With lanterns this is accomplished by gradually turning down the light.

A combination system is commonly used by farmers who make a practice of turning the lights on in the morning when going to do their chores, and again in the evening.

The night lunch system originated in New Jersey and consists of allowing the birds to go to roost as usual and putting the lights on about 8:00 o'clock for an hour while the birds are given a feed of scratch feed. This system is most economical on fuel, the lights being on but for a short time.

It is considered that a fourteen-hour day is possibly the correct length of lighting. We would not recommend using lights in excess of that amount.

### Feeding Birds Under Lights.

Birds under lights must be fed more than they otherwise would and must be kept constantly busy. The birds are in heavier production and are exposed to just as much severe weather. The grain ration should be increased. Fourteen pounds of grain per day to each 100 hens would not be too much. This should be given in four feeds. The common practice where morning lights are being used is to feed the night before for morning. Grain is fed again at 8:00 o'clock, right after dinner, and again before the birds go to roost. The last feeding should be the heaviest, with a liberal feeding in the morning. If the birds do not consume large amounts of grain they are sure to lose in weight and go to pieces in the spring. A dry mash is kept before the birds at all times. It is ad-

visable to increase the corn content ten per cent to aid in maintaining body weight. The common practice where evening lunch is being used is to feed three times a day on grain. In the morning about three pounds; at noon about two pounds, and at dusk about three pounds per 100 birds. Then when the lights are turned on a feeding of about six pounds.

In addition to the above methods, care must be taken to keep a supply of clean water before the birds at all times. This is sometimes difficult in mornings when the water freezes over night. If there is snow on the ground dump the water in the evening and fill the dishes with snow. This will give very good results until water can be supplied a little later in the morning. Do not neglect the green feed and oyster shell.

### Lights in Spring.

Many persons using lights have had an unhappy ending to a productive winter by turning the lights off too suddenly in the spring. Any sudden change must be avoided and we usually take from two to three weeks to complete the change, cutting them down gradually a few minutes each day. This should be done about April 15. We plan on having the lights off by May 1. The early and late feeding must be continued even after the lights are turned off.

Pullets on range will be well rounded up this month and should be ready to go into business by November 1. When bringing them in grade them as to size and age. Some of the later hatched pullets will do much better in a pen by themselves. The old hens should be kept separate and allowed to go through the moult normally and regain some surplus fleshing. They can then safely be subjected to lights about January 1 and will respond very well.

### RETAILING EGGS.

POULTRYMEN who sell strictly fresh eggs to private customers certainly earn the retail price per dozen that the stores are charging. Sometimes the price can be higher. But some city customers expect wholesale prices on small orders and may not consider the extra time involved in making small sales. When the entire production of a week can be sold in one lot at a certain price, the price must be higher to pay for selling the same number of eggs divided into small orders.—G.

### GETTING NOVEMBER EGGS.

PROPERLY matured pullets are the cash producers in November. The birds of that type are the result of six or eight months of steady work. They are not produced in a few weeks. If your pullets are not ready for production now you can profit by the experience next spring. Remember that early hatching and plenty of feed are essential for November eggs.—R.

### GIVE FALL HOUSECLEANING.

THIS is about the last call for cleaning the poultry house before winter may arrive. It pays to place the clean straw in the houses before it becomes wet with snow. Success in managing poultry in winter often hinges on having the house perfectly dry. So never place any straw litter in the house when the straw is still wet from fall rain or snow. Clean straw is the best poultry house litter. I like it better than shredded corn fodder, as the dry corn leaves seem more apt to make the birds crop-bound and it is impossible to keep the birds from eating some of the litter.—K.

## 16 Hens Laying 14 Eggs a Day

Chinese Tablets Work Wonders for Mr. Bailey. Easy to Try.

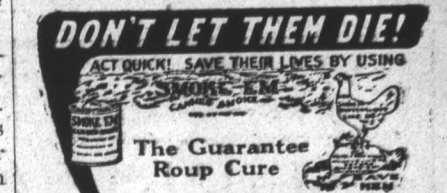
"We didn't have much confidence in Don Sung, so we tried it first on 16 hens. We started Jan. 20th, when these hens were laying almost nothing—2 or 3 eggs a week. In three weeks, they were laying 10 to 14 a day, or over 6 dozen a week. I'm glad we gave Don Sung a trial. We can't praise it enough."—H. H. Bailey, Clifton, Texas.

Six dozen extra eggs a week, at winter prices! And a \$1 package of Don Sung lasts 16 hens 3 months. No wonder Mr. Bailey is glad he tried it. It may sound too good to be true. That's what Mr. Bailey used to think. But we'll prove it to you just as we did to him with this 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). Burrell-Dugger Co., 424 Columbia Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.



The Guarantee Roup Cure is a discovery of the world's best known home of Holstein Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, and our famous NONESUCH TRAP-NESTED LEGHORN CHICKENS. The loss of three thousand dollars' worth of our valuable poultry from roup caused our determination to discover the most scientific DRUGLESS CURE that has ever been discovered for the deadly roup, colds, canker, diptheria, and chicken-pox. Every cent of your money back if it fails. Three hundred thousand testimonials on file at our office. Read what Mr. H. J. Schutte, Box 47, Evansport, Ohio, says: "SMOKE-EM" is a wonderful roup cure. It certainly does the work." You owe it to yourself and to your poultry to write or wire us for large 32-page catalogue and full information today. THE PRICE is low. Dealers, we have a good proposition to offer you. THE H. M. SPARR BREEDING ESTATE, Dept. 38A, Spahr, Frederick County, Maryland.



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PRICE COMPLETE \$1.75 2 GALLON SIZE

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Made of heavy galvanized steel. A long felt water supplied. Every hen-house needs one. Hens cannot wet themselves or waste water. Sanitary Fountain and Heater complete, only \$1.75 for 2 gallon size. Also made in 5 and 8 gallon sizes. Order today or send for circulars and testimonials. Agents wanted.

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Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Both Combs. Our cockerels will improve your flock in color and egg production. Write for prices. Interlakes Farm, Box 30, Lawrence, Michigan



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J. H. SICKENSTRICKER, Delaware, Ohio.  
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JOSEPH FASCNACH, Fowler, Indiana.

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## OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

### Found in the Letter Box

Some Interesting Letters from Merry Circle

Dear Uncle Frank:  
I have been reading the Michigan Farmer for the last few months, and decided that I would like to join the Merry Circle.  
My sister is teaching our school. She ought to write on, "What I Fear Most." The boys bring in snakes and mice to frighten her.—Wayne Van Camp, R. 2, Rapid City, Mich.  
I am glad you want to join us. Tell your sister that the most dangerous snakes are the kind men get when the drink firewater. "Hooch" has killed and injured more people than all the snakes in the world.

Dear Uncle Frank:  
This makes the fourth or fifth time I have written and I haven't seen any of them in print. The Waste Basket must know me by this time.  
I have received a membership card and a button and a map and I cannot thank you enough for them, Uncle Frank.  
One letter I was very sorry that it couldn't be in print. It was the one telling about our club picnic on the island in Ann Arbor. I had my camera there but I failed to get your picture, but just the same I have seen you.—Another niece, Florence Laird, M. C., Chelsea, Mich.  
I, too, am sorry that I did not have room for that Island Park letter. However, you probably saw that I wrote up the picnic. I like Island Park, don't you?

Dear Uncle Frank:  
Say, Uncle, you won't let this letter go where the other ones went, will you? I received my membership card and Merry Circle pin.  
Say, Uncle Frank, why don't we organize a debating club? It would be fun to debate on other things than bobbed hair and knickers.—From your niece, Rose Lieber, M. C., Whittemore, Mich., R. 1.  
Your suggestion is a good one. Now, will someone suggest a subject to debate on?

Dear Uncle Frank:  
I received my pin and membership card some time ago, but have been so busy lately, and my sister, age six, got

her leg broken by a car when she was coming home from school. She is at Alma now. We expect to bring her home about the middle of this week, if we can.  
I sure do receive lots of advertisements now days. I would like to know how they found my name. And some new friends also.  
I think the club is all right just as it is, for now anyway. I also think

### Michigan Girl Wins



Theodora Poole, thirteen-year-old school girl of Lansing, Michigan, won first prize in the Second National Safety Essay Contest against 400,000 other school children. She gets a gold medal and a free trip to Washington. Her essay was written when she was a student in one of the Pontiac, Michigan, schools.

the neighbor M. C.'s would be all right, but there are no other M. C.'s where I live, to have parties, that I know of.—Yours respectfully, Ruth Howd, M. C., Breckenridge, Mich.  
There are other M. C.'s in your neighborhood. We can give you their names if you wish them. I wonder if others are also receiving advertise-

ments because of their names being in our page. Those who are should let me know.

Dear Uncle Frank:  
I think this is the fourth letter I have written. I hope this one proves interesting enough not to go as the others did, to the Waste Paper Basket. I am a girl ten years old and in the seventh grade. Our school received \$8.90 prize money for drawings sent to the Allegan County Fair.  
We also had a box social for Halloween. We spoke pieces and had a dialogue. We got \$12.75 for the boxes. Our money will buy a book case and some other needed things for the school.  
Let Uncle Frank be manager. I don't see how it would benefit the Merry Circle to elect officers, being that it is such a wide circle.  
May I suggest that we have a contest for tongue-twisters, such as: What sort of a noise annoys an oyster? A noisy noise annoys an oyster.  
Hoping to get a prize, Doris McBride, M. C., Hopkins, Mich., R. 1.  
Your school activities are interesting. It would be nice to hear from others on school entertainments. You are doing well to be in the seventh grade at ten years of age. Thanks for your tongue twister suggestion.

Dear Uncle Frank and Circleers:  
While the voting question is on hand I want to give my opinion of it. I think the "Merry Circle Club" is all right the way it is now, rather than have other officers scattered throughout the state.  
I think the Correspondence Scramble would be nicer if it was divided into two groups, according to age. One up to twelve years and the other over twelve.

I received a letter from a girl nine years old, and would much rather have heard from one nearer my age. I believe others feel the same way.  
If, on the outside of the outer envelope was written, "Group One," or "Group Two," you could more easily tell to which bunch it belonged.



Bet Mary Stroud, of Chassell, is a Regular Outdoors Girl. A Prize Picture.

I think the contests, scrambles, etc., are much fun.—Your niece, Florence Nelson, M. C., LeRoy, Mich., R. 1.  
Your suggestion regarding the scramble is a good one. I will use it in our next Scramble.

Dear Uncle Frank:  
I think this club should be left just as it is. I'll side with Rex Ellis for that, you bet.  
I think Martin Lerg's suggestion to collect a sum of money from Merry Circleers and sending it to the poor starving children, is good.  
We, my mother and grandmother, are sending clothes to Poland to my great grandmother, because they can't get the things they want, even if they have the money to get it.  
There are a lot of people we can help if we just get right down to it. It is our duty and we ought to do it.  
Uncle Frank, would you have this printed, as I would like to hear from others who feel the same way.—Mae Rosene, Brighton, Mich.  
I, too, would like to know the opinions of others on getting up a Merry Circle fund.

## Washtenaw Club Camp

THE third year of the Washtenaw County Boys' and Girls' Club Camp was the most successful, 127 boys, girls and leaders attending. This is the only exclusive County Club Camp in the state of Michigan and is entirely self-supporting.

The aim of those in charge is to



A. L. Watt, Washtenaw Club Leader, Apparently Takes Camp Life Seriously, While Miss Elda Robb, Assistant State Club Leader, Seems to Enjoy It.

give the campers useful instructions and at the same time a good outing. The boys occupied the camp from

July 30 to August 4, and the girls during the week of August 6.

Through the kindness of Mr. L. Reiman, in charge of the U. of M. Fresh Air Camp, Mr. Lockwood, naturalist, and an Indian chief and wife spent a day at camp and entertained at camp fire.

A senior scout from Ann Arbor spent the week at camp and assisted in instruction, first aid, rope splicing, knot tying, etc.

Mr. V. O. Nelson, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., gave excellent instruction in swimming and resuscitation.

Dairy extension specialists took up milk testing, judging, fitting and showing calves.

Professor Bartlett, head of the U. of M. Botanical Department came out for a day each week and gave intensely interesting talks on his subject and travels.

During the girls' week, Miss Elda Robb, assistant state club leader, took up basket weaving, making artificial flowers, sewing, canning, judging and games.

The evenings were spent in camp fire entertainment. Talks were given by Dr. G. G. Alway, of Ann Arbor; Professor Bartlett, U. of M.; Professor Ford and Dr. Pittman, State Normal College; Mr. L. Reiman, University Y. M. C. A.; Mrs. Dora Stockman; East Lansing, and others.



# Some Prize-Winning Stories

## AN EXCITING NIGHT.

By Ida Cryderman, East Tawas, Mich.

Midnight! The three girl occupying light-housekeeping rooms at Widow Smith's awakened as one. Breathlessly they listened, alarm changing to terror as they recognized sounds of a struggle below stairs.

"Burglars," shuddered Martha. "It can't be," chattered Lucile. "I came in last and I locked every door. O-oh!"

Another crash and a cry of "Help" drowned her words.

"Mrs. Smith is being murdered," announced Irene, getting resolutely out of bed, "We've got to stop it."

After much coaxing the others followed and the three tiptoed down the stairs in eerie silence. The lower rooms were undisturbed.

"The basement," said Irene suddenly, "come."

She switched on the cellar stairway light and recoiled in horror. At the foot of the stairs was, apparently, a pool of blood, and a gasping sound could be heard in the cellar. With one accord the girls ran, unlocked the door and scurried outside.

Irene recovered first and walked courageously toward the house, saying, "Girls, we must find out."

This time silence reigned in the cellar. The girls had mustered courage to descend one step cellarward when the kitchen door burst open and Mrs. Smith flopped her many pounds down on the kitchen floor.

"Lucile," she gasped, "You locked me out and I tried (gasp) to get in the cellar window (gasp) and I stuck."

"But the blood," shouted the girls, pointing, "What—"

"Wal, if I didn't spill that whole can of red paint when I was threshing around trying to get loose o' that window. Wal, ain't that a shame!"

## ERIC, THE ERRING 'ERO.

By Rex Ellis, M. C., Reed City, Mich.

It was late afternoon. The sun was slowly sinking below the western horizon.

Sir Eric Melinffok sat placidly puffing away at his old briar, wondering at the monotony of the hour. Nothing ever seemed to happen to change the daily routine of this "one time" royal personage. Life held but little interest for Sir Eric, save, on the eve of his departure for the "unknown," he had pledged his undying love to Anna, the beautiful daughter of old Fedot Talmasoff. She had promised to await his return.

Two years had passed since he came to this little Mexican border town for his health.

Just yesterday he had received a summons from a friend, bidding him to join them in a week-end frolic at their Long Island summer home.

Languidly lifting his pen from the rack, he scribbled a short but firm refusal.

But suddenly new life seemed to spring into his being as he thought of Anna. "Why not?" he asked himself. No sooner thought, than, seizing his pen the second time he wrote her of his sudden plan to return.

Glancing at his watch, he saw he just had time to mail it before the office closed.

Hurriedly addressing an envelope he snatches the missive he had written to his "one and only," (or thought he did), and quickly saddling his pinto, he sealed it as he galloped away.

Time has passed and we find our friend mounting the steps of a house. After ringing the door bell, he is shown into a well-lighted hall. Standing there, he feels at a loss, wondering what is wrong, that he seems unexpected.

But, what is this lovely vision of loveliness descending the stairway? "Anna," he cried, "Anna, my love."

Swiftly she twisted her head and

saw the man she had given her promise. But instead of smiling and rushing into his arms, she receded and clasping her hands to her throat she cries, "How dare you?"

Staggered for a moment, Sir Eric stares at the beautiful form he had expected to clasp in his arms. "Anna," he finally said, "didn't you get my letter?"

"Yes," she hysterically screamed, "and here it is, with the ring I have so long cherished." So saying, she threw them at his feet.

Gazing at the missive that lay face

## Correspondence Scramble

THE Scrambles are still enjoyed, so we'll have another this time.

This Scramble will be the same as the others, except that we will make use of the suggestion sent in the other day. We are dividing the letters into two divisions, A and B. The A division will be for those under twelve years of age, and the B section will be for those from twelve to eighteen.

Please don't forget to enclose with your letter to your unknown friend an envelope on which you have a stamp and your name and address.

The envelope in which you enclose these should be addressed to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. In the lower left hand corner of envelope the words "Correspondence Scramble," with the letter "A" or "B," depending upon your age. The letters will be scrambled November 23, so be sure to get yours in before that time.

upward, he read what he had swiftly scribbled in a refusal to the Long Island frolic.

"I see my blunder now. Oh, my darling, how can you ever forgive me?" And he told her of his swift decision to return, and how he had not detected his mistake.

The missive read:

"Have changed my mind. Do not wait for me."—Eric.

Needless to say, they were married and lived happily ever after.

## THE STORY WRITERS.

SO many girls and boys showed story writing ability that it was difficult for me to pick the winners. Only one thing helped me a bit and that was because so many confused the telling of incidents and the giving of descriptions as stories.

Our old-time prize winners capture the first prizes again. But they really did it on merit. Both of the stories on this page are very close to good story form. They have a plot and a surprise at the end. So, Ida Cryderman and Rex Ellis win flashlights.

The three who won fountain pens are:

Gertrude Hoeve, Zeeland, Mich.  
Alice McDonald, Long Rapids, Mich.  
Opal L. Beilby, Centerville, Mich., R. 1.

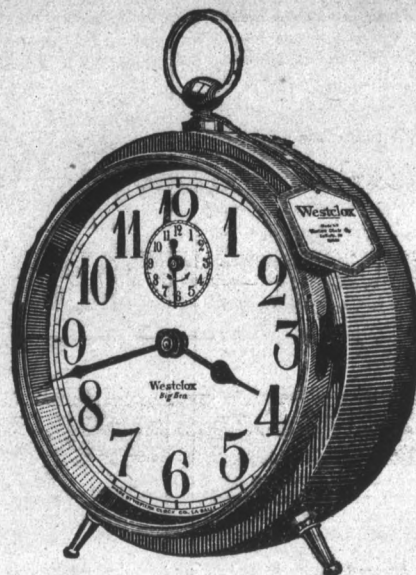
## Boxes of Candy.

Julia E. Hibbard, of Sturgis, Mich., R. 3.  
Zona L. Amos, Owosso, Mich., R. 7.  
Floyd Simons, Shelby, Mich., R. 1.  
Lettie Gullickson, of Manton, Mich., R. 1.

Bethel Hallock, of Hastings, Mich., R. 6.

Solomon Kuhn who has a job down town, is already considered one of their leading citizens. He leads the banker's cow down to the townline pasture lot and back every night.—Sunshine Hollow.

# Westclox



## And longer evenings

WHEN folks went to bed with the chickens, the old rooster was a good enough alarm clock.

Electric lights, automobiles, radio, R. F. D., encourage folks to stay up past the chickens' bed time.

So Westclox got a job on the farm. They call at

whatever time you set, and time the household work throughout the day.

Today progressive farmers are just as particular to see that the trade mark Westclox is on the dial of the clock or watch they buy as to see their favorite mark on an implement.

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is GUARANTEED to last 2 to 3 times longer in any standard test and to have 2 to 3 times heavier zinc coating than ordinary galvanized wire. It should last many years longer; therefore, cost far less than you paid for your present fence.

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**50c Book Free**

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4928 Industrial St. Peoria, Ill.



## Good or Bad Bulls

By A. C. Baltzer

WHO knows the true value of a pure-bred bull? Who can tell accurately the damage and loss incurred by a scrub bull? In the purchase of any standard commodity, for example, an automobile, a certain performance is expected and found. This is not always true with dairy sires. When a scrub bull and a pure-bred bull are compared, big variations in the milk-producing ability of their offspring are found.

J. W. Hoffman, tester in the Arenac County Cow-Testing Association, has been active in promoting dairying. Recently he totaled his six months' work. He found a member in his association who had a cow with two daughters. One daughter was sired by a pure-bred bull, and another daughter, out of the same dam, was sired by a scrub bull. All three cows were under the same feed and care and freshened at the same time. Here are the records for six months for the cow and her two daughters.

	Lbs. Milk	Lbs. Fat	Value Product	Feed Cost	Returns Above Feed Cost
Dam	4548	147.9	\$ 77.36	\$32.82	\$44.54
Pure-bred bull daughter	5528	190.6	101.09	37.31	63.78
Scrub bull daughter	1224	58.4	28.84	23.33	5.51

The same amount of work involved, the same amount of barn space taken by each animal, the same amount of time to feed, milk, and care for these cows—and just see the big difference. It would take twelve cows—a barn full of cows—to make the same returns above feed cost, namely, \$63.78, the amount of returns above feed cost made by the cow sired by the pure-bred bull. This makes twelve times the barn space, the labor, the feed, and dozens of other things involved; but there would be no profit, even with twelve such cows.

The scrub bull is the greatest single source of loss—money loss—to all Michigan dairymen—not alone to a few dairymen in Arenac county—but all dairymen everywhere. The scrub bull and the grade bull are the grindstone about the dairyman's neck. Every cow-tested, every C. T. A. member, every county agent and extension worker, every good farmer and dairyman should wage incessant warfare in the battle with the grade and scrub bull.

It pays to test your cows for better production through the cow-testing association. The feed and ration used is not the whole story. The sire used leaves a permanent imprint. The sire used today is definitely going to stamp the profit—whether big or little—that results tomorrow.

### SOY BEANS MAKE GOOD DAIRY FOOD.

SOY-BEANS as a feed for dairy cattle are very much under-rated. They may be used as a hay or forage, or the bean may be harvested, ground and fed to the dairy cow. Soy-beans are very high in protein and fat, containing thirty-six and eighteen per cent respectively. As compared to cottonseed meal, soy-bean meal has been found somewhat superior, pound for pound, for milk production. Ground soy-beans when fed with alfalfa hay, silage, ground corn and oats, are worth one-third more than oil meal.

The protein of soy-beans is of high quality. It is very efficient in promoting growth. Vitamines A and B are present in considerable quantities.

The high oil content of the beans may cause the meal to heat and spoil on standing. This can be overcome by grinding a small quantity at a time.

—C. W. Hoffman, Dairy Department, M. A. C.

### T. B. CAMPAIGN SUCCESS.

WASHTENAW county has just completed their tuberculosis campaign, during which 43,936 head of cattle were tested and 1,059 reactors found. The total per cent of reactors for the county was 2.4. Ypsilanti township had the most reactors at eight per cent. Several of the townships went under one per cent. Infection seemed to be worse around Ypsilanti and Ann Arbor, which is the principal dairy section.

Work in the county was started about fourteen months ago. Dr. F. W. High was detailed by the State Department of Agriculture to take care

of the work in the county. The efficient way in which he has handled the work has met with the general approval of the live stock breeders of the county.

Six townships have had two complete tests. On the first test in these six townships the total number of cattle tested were 8,980; 229 reactors were found, or 2.5 per cent. On the second test in these same townships 7,826 cattle were tested and thirty-one reactors found, which is .4 per cent. These tests show that if the work is continued infection can be greatly reduced, if not practically eliminated.

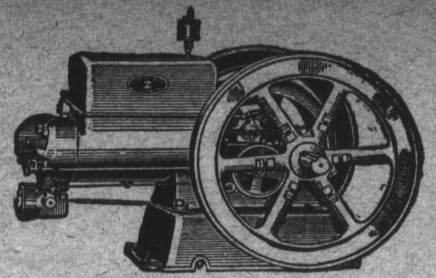
The board of supervisors at their October session appropriated funds for the second drive which will take place in September, 1924. Live stock breeders of the county expect to reduce infection below one-half of one per cent so that Washtenaw county can become an accredited area.

### FEEDS CORNMEAL TO COWS.

It has been my experience that during the summer months a too liberal feeding of cornmeal to the dairy cows is wasteful; yet, in the winter time, I believe it is very profitable to include it in fairly liberal quantities.

The quantity to mix in the ration depends upon the roughage ration. When I feed corn silage and clover or alfalfa hay, then I plan to feed from four to five pounds of cornmeal in the ration of each cow per day.—L. C. R.

I found that interest in the production of each cow not only made it easier to part with the poor ones; but, also, gave me real heart to feed more liberally those I found worth while keeping.—W. B.



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(349)

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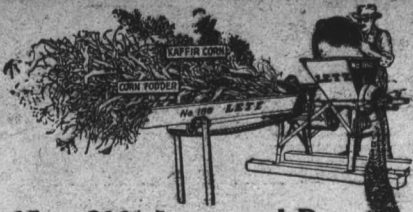
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to subsist very largely on home-grown feeds; to convert most economically large amounts of cheap roughage into milk and butter-fat; to respond readily to additional grain feed with increased production. In short, to utilize most profitably all feed fit for a cow.

Let Us Tell You the Story of the Holstein Cow

**EXTENSION SERVICE,**  
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America  
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

# HOLSTEINS

### THESE LISTS ARE GROWING.

ALL members of the following cow-testing associations have the service of pure-bred sires: Genesee No. 1, Genesee No. 3, Shiawassee, Clinton-Shiawassee, Lapeer, Van Buren-North, Kent-Alto, Kent-West, Kalamazoo, Oceana, Gogebic, Midland; Eaton-North, Eaton-South, Kalkaska-Mackinaw Trail, Jackson-Grass Lake, Cass, Ogemaw, Monroe, Allegan-West, Livingston No. 1, Newaygo, Ingham-Lansing.

All herds in the following associations are T. B. tested: Livingston No. 1, Livingston No. 2, Kent-Alto, Kent-West, Jackson-Grass Lake, Jackson-Rives, Jackson-Parma, Gogebic, Shiawassee, Kalamazoo, Ontonagon, Leelanau, Antrim-North, Berrien, Ingham-Mason.

### HOW SHALL WE FEED THE HEIFER CALVES?

IS a superior or inferior cow born or grown? Answering this common question has called for a great deal of investigation, and the matter is by no means settled as yet, but some of the information may prove of aid to the dairyman who is looking forward to getting a better foothold in the game, and who is not satisfied to just stand still. Feed is supposed to affect size, type and production, and though it would take a large book to cover all these points, a short article may contain the substance of the facts thus far learned by careful and well conceived investigation.

There is no doubt that a heifer fed a heavy grain ration will develop into a larger cow than one reared on roughage alone; but the difference in size is much more marked during the first few years and less so at maturity. Experiments conducted in Missouri showed the height at the withers of an eighteen-months-old, heavy-fed heifer, to be 3.5 inches more than for the poorly fed one, while at maturity the difference was only one inch.

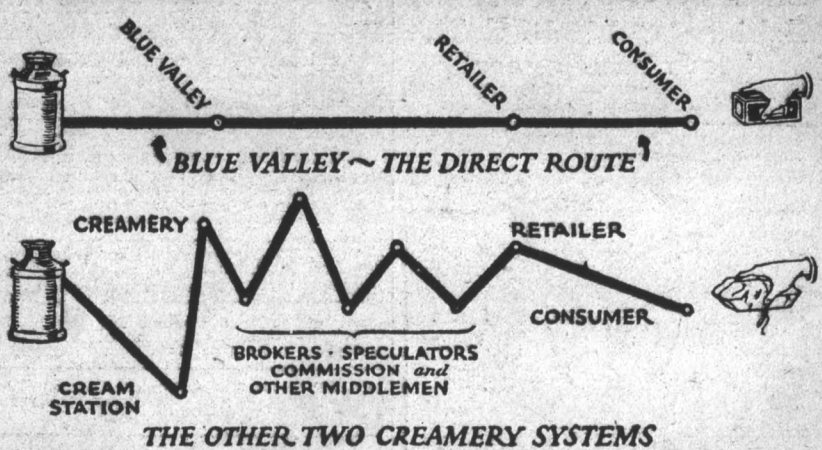
Liberal feeding may affect type temporarily in that heifers so fed will be heavier and show beefiness of form instead of the angular conformation looked for in the good dairy cow. If, however, the heifer has inherited from her parents the factor of heavy milk production she will usually "milk off" this additional fat during her first lactation period and ultimately develop into as good a producer as her more scantily-fed mate.

A few years ago experiments were conducted with twins, so as to minimize the chance of error due to breeding. One of them was well-fed, producing 11,392 pounds of milk, testing 5.75 during her first two periods of lactation, and qualified for Record of Performance; her sister was not well fed, produced 3,767 pounds of milk testing 4.45 during the first two periods, and could not, of course, qualify for Record of Performance. By experiments conducted in various parts of the United States it has been shown that the milking tendency of a cow, when mature, is not influenced to any appreciable degree by any ordinary variations in the ration fed during the growing period.

Under certain conditions, such as preparing pure-bred stock for sale or exhibition, or when it is desirable to increase size somewhat, it might pay to feed very heavily on grain, and it must be said that there is no fear of injuring heifers in doing this, for if the cows are bred right they will lose the surplus fat soon after calving. But, in general, the most profitable course to follow will be an intermediate one, between the two extremes; on very good pasture, no concentrate, and at other times, all the clover hay they will consume, with ensilage and roots when available, and a grain allowance of from two to three pounds per animal, per day, according to age.

—E. W. G.

## Blue Valley is the Straight Road — No Middlemen



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### Blue Valley the Shortest Road to the Highest Market

It costs money to distribute any product. The producer is satisfied to pay legitimate distributing cost. But he is not satisfied and should not be satisfied to pay extra toll for which he gets nothing.

There is no extra profit takers the Blue Valley way. It is the direct route to the best market—the Blue Valley Butter Market.

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The price of cream depends on the price of butter. By making uniform high quality butter that stays good to the last bit, Blue Valley has established a steady butter market higher than the open market. It has taken Blue Valley 23 years to build up this tremendous national market, but the expense has been paid for long ago, and it is now serving thousands upon thousands of farmers.

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Blue Valley package butter is known to the consumers of the nation. Supplying a national market, Blue Valley distributes Blue Valley Butter as each locality needs it. It avoids the markets over-supplied, and supplies the market where demand is greatest. Blue Valley never dumps butter on glutted markets, as the creamery which supplies one market must do. Blue Valley Butter is merchandised, not just shipped to market. That's another reason why Blue Valley pays full value cream checks.

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It's easy. Just address any tag to nearest Blue Valley creamery shown below. Tie it to can and tell railroad agent to ship. Full value cream check will be sent you day cream is received and can will be returned to you cleaned, sterilized, dried and tagged. You run no risk. Our guarantee protects you. We positively guarantee to satisfy you absolutely in every particular. Could any offer be fairer or squarer? You have everything to gain—nothing to lose. Ship your next can of cream to Blue Valley.



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That our check in payment for each and every can of cream you send us will satisfy you.

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If for any reason whatever you are not satisfied we expect to hear from you.

We guarantee to satisfy you perfectly.

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**10 Reg. Guernsey cows**, some A. R. Record May  
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Six or 8 Good Young Cows, soon to freshen. Also  
Several Young Bulls of Excellent Breeding, from  
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**Registered Jersey** cattle, young bulls, for  
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**15 Cows, 4 bulls** from R. of M. Cows. Chance  
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nine producers in one week av-  
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Breeding at practical prices for rais-  
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**Duroc Fall Pigs**, either sex, registered, \$10  
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Fred L. Bodimer, Reese, Mich.

SUPPLY PIG PENS WITH GUARD  
RAILS.

**RECORDS** from twenty farms on  
which hogs are a major crop show  
that the protection afforded young  
pigs is a real factor in determining  
the margin of profit upon a hog farm.  
On these farms 484 of the 1,532 pigs  
born, were lost before weaning. The  
farmers who lost heavily of the young  
pig crop, usually found the income  
from sales of hogs less than expenses.  
On the other hand, those who saved  
a large percentage of the pigs, were  
the farmers who made a profit.

Of the losses mentioned, forty-six  
per cent was due alone to over-laying  
by the sows. Probably one-half of this  
loss could be saved by supplying ade-  
quate guard rails in the pens. This  
inexpensive equipment might well  
mean all the difference between profit  
and loss to the average hog raiser.

URGES THE KEEPING OF MORE  
SHEEP.

**THE** farmers, and more especially  
the wool growers, do not appreci-  
ate what the wool growers of Eng-  
land, South Africa, Australia and oth-  
er wool growing countries are up

large number of dogs are kept. He  
thinks the dairy farmer would have  
cleaner, better pastures and increase  
his income by keeping a few sheep.

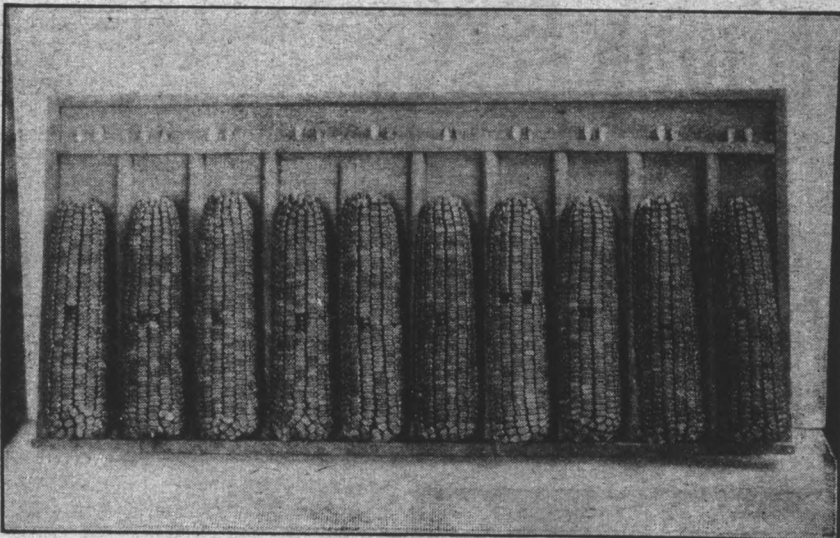
Speaking of the recent exportations  
of wool from this country to England,  
Mr. Willingmyre says that these wools  
being exported are principally low-  
grade, coarse foreign wools, which are  
being re-shipped. Little domestic wool  
is being exported to England or any  
other country.

## VISIT KINCH FARMS.

**A**WAY up at the tip of the Thumb,  
where the waters of Saginaw Bay  
spread out into old Lake Huron, lives  
Frank Kinch with his very capable  
wife and a wonderful family of daugh-  
ters.

The Kinch farms are among the  
oldest in that rich section. They are  
well stocked with high-class live stock  
of several breeds, and equipped with  
substantial buildings.

The farm is one of the largest in  
Huron county, comprising approxi-  
mately 1,400 acres. The largest barn  
in the county is on this farm, and a  
very large, fine house with modern  
improvements provides a comfortable  
home for the family and, situated on



Besides Being the Court of Last Resort in the Exhibits of Fat Stock, The  
International will Display a Great Exhibit of Grains and Hay.

against, says George T. Willingmyre,  
in charge of wool investigation in the  
Federal Department of Agriculture,  
who recently returned from a visit to  
the wool producing sections of the  
British Isles. He believes that it  
would be beneficial to the wool grow-  
ers in this country to investigate and  
study conditions of their industry in  
other countries.

If wool growers in the United States  
who sometimes feel that they are  
down-trodden, will go abroad they will  
find that they are much better off than  
wool growers of England and other  
countries, says Mr. Willingmyre. They  
will come back looking upon their  
own country as a heaven blessed land  
favored above all others in advantages  
possessed by the farmer and wool  
grower.

He thinks that conditions here would  
warrant the starting of another cam-  
paign to increase the production of  
wool and mutton in this country, es-  
pecially on eastern farms. He ad-  
vises farmers to start with a few  
sheep, they need not be pure-breds.  
After they have learned how to care  
for their grades they can work into  
pure-breds and develop their flocks to  
meet their own farming conditions.

The old idea that sheep and cows  
do not do well together in the same  
pasture, he says, has been exploded  
by practical experience, and the dog  
evil is largely a groundless bugaboo,  
except in the vicinity of cities and in  
the coal regions where an unusually

the high banks directly above the  
rocky flats along the shore, commands  
a delightful view of old Lake Huron.


Mr. Kinch does a rather excellent  
job of general farming, and practices  
what he advocates in the use of the  
best of seeds. His long suit, however,  
is sheep, of which he keeps as high as  
a thousand head at times. Many of  
these are pure-bred and registered and  
carry an abundance of quality. His  
winnings at several of the fairs this  
fall, both in the various sheep classes  
and in the swine departments—their  
swine herd consists largely of Tam-  
worths—have been flattering, indeed.

The Kinches are outstanding leaders  
in their community and naturally are  
the first to attempt the establishment  
of the annual pure-bred stock sale, as  
a method of reducing their ever-in-  
creasing herds and flocks to proper  
proportions. They are not only con-  
sidering their own convenience in this  
respect, but are looking forward to  
the time when their community may  
be headquarters for carload lots of  
top-notch pure-breds that the ranges  
of the southwest demand.

Their recent sheep sale was a start-  
er in this direction. These are not  
times when agriculture, or anything  
connected therewith, is marked by  
great enthusiasm, and this first sale  
was no exception. Nevertheless, many  
good sales were made at conservative  
prices, and the foundations laid for  
several flocks that we will no doubt  
hear from in the future.



**Better Health  
More Profits**



**U-COP-CO**  
SPECIAL  
STEAM BONE  
MEAL  
FOR  
CATTLE

All dairy animals need extra minerals. U-Cop-Co. Special Steam Bone Mineral Meal supplies them. One hundred lbs. contains 33.3 lbs. special steam bone meal, 33.3 lbs. finely ground limestone, 33.3 lbs. salt and 0.1 lb. iodized calcium. A 100 per cent mineral feed without drugs or filler. Write for free booklet "Minerals for Farm Animals" by E. S. Savage and L. A. Maynard, and learn why your animals need U-Cop-Co. feeds. 100 lbs. \$3.00, 500 lbs. \$15.00, 1 1/2 ton \$27.50, ton \$50.00 f. o. b. factory. **UNITED CHEMICAL & ORGANIC PRODUCTS CO.** Chicago, Ill. 4112 S. Ashland Ave.

**FREE!**

30 page Land Clearing Book illustrated in colors. Written by land clearing experts. Explains the different methods and tells when each is best. Write today for free copy. New low prices and easy terms on latest model Stump Pullers. Demonstrators wanted. Write Today.

A. J. Kirstin Co., 308 Lud St., Escanaba, Mich.

## HOGS

**Chester Whites** Fall pigs Sired by "The Pilot," 2nd prize senior pig Mich. State Fair, '23. Measuring 62 inches long, 33 inches high at 11 mos. Special offer to Mich. buyers during Nov. Write Clara V. Dorman, Snover, Mich.

**Chester White Boars** \$10 to \$15 each. C. O. D. on approval. Guaranteed. W. H. Bentley, Lenox, Mich.

**Chester White** Service boars at attractive prices, also fall pigs. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

**O. I. C.'s** March boars, and Sept. pigs. Sired by Giant Boy, Senior Champion at West Mich. State Fair, 1923. Milo H. Peterson, Ionia, R. 2, Mich.

**O. I. C.** Big Type. Will sell cheap. Spring pigs sired by Lengthy Monster, Wt. 665 lbs. at 16 mo. 8 days old. We bred and showed more first prize winners at Mich. State Fair this year than any two breeders in state. Newman's Stock Farm, Marlette, Mich.

**O. I. C.** Spring boars of prize winning blood. Shipped C. O. D. and Reg. free. J. W. Howell, Ovid, Mich.

**O. I. C.'s** 25 choice young boars for fall service. Clover Leaf Stock Farm, Monroe, Mich.

**O. I. C.'s** 75 spring pigs, pairs not akin. From 3 good sires, also fall pigs, recorded free. Otto Schulze & Sons, Nashville, Mich.

**Registered** O. I. C. Service Boars and Bred Gilts. Also a few tried Sows, due soon, four Beagle hounds.—Joseph R. Vanetten, Clifford, Mich.

**REG. O. I. C.** Yearling Boars. Extra Yearling and Spring Sows. Satisfaction or no Pay. Shipped on approval. Fred W. Kennedy, R. 2, Plymouth, Mich.

**O. I. C.** Choice young boars for fall service and Red Polled bulls. Jacob Berner & Sons, Grand Ledge, Mich.

**O. I. C.'s** a few good spring boars at farmers' guaranteed. Lee E. Gale, Mecosta, Michigan.

**L**ARGE Type Poland China Spring Boars. Sired by Hover's Liberator 4th, prize age boar at Detroit, and out of Gertsdale Lady 5th. Fifth prize age sow at Detroit and champion sow at Saginaw. Fall pigs not akin. Write or prices. Dorus Hover, Akron, Mich.

**P. C.** 50 head choice Boars and Gilts. Sired by a son World Champion Big Bob. Peter a Pan son 1,075 Peter Pan and Model Clansman. C. E. Garnant, Eaton, Rapids, Mich.

**BOARS** at half price. Big Type Poland China. The kind that pay a profit on high-priced feed. Our pig, in the Pig Club, gained 70 lbs. in 30 days on 98 lbs. of grain. Jno. C. Butler, Portland, Mich.

## WESLEY HILE POLANDS

For Sale—30 gilts and sows; 10 young boars. Includes Nos. 1-2-3-4-8 & 9 of our Sale offering of Oct. 17. 46 head were cataloged but darkness caught us with but 33 head sold. They averaged \$49.65—a very satisfactory sale. Rather than put on another sale at this time we are selling at private treaty.

Will sell 8 of our choice, young herd sows with breeding privilege to Emancipator 2d or our Liberator boar. Includes both Glover sows, Buster Maid and the Reserve Grand Champion Sow at Detroit 1922. Some fine boar prospects for sale; priced at \$20 up. Every Animal Immuned and Guaranteed a Breeder.

**Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.**

## Old Fashioned Spotted Poland Chinas

"The Hog of the Hour—The Feeder's Type"

Prize winners of both sexes for sale.

**Spring Brook Farms, Three Oaks, Mich.**

## Spotted Poland Chinas

Michigan's Largest Herd—State Fair winners include Premier Champion Exhibitor's Herd, Premier Champion Breeder's Herd. Over 200 head to select from. G. S. COFFMAN, 1 1/2 miles East of Coldwater, Mich.

**L. T. P. C. Boars** and Gilts all go at private treaty. Service to Foxy Clansman \$40. Michigan Champion herd for 3 years. A. A. Feidkamp, Manchester, Mich.

## Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

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

**Abnormal Foot.**—My twelve-month-old sow has litter of pigs five weeks old; one of her claws seems to have grown too fast and turned up, making it almost impossible for her to walk. She is down most of the time. J. S. Caro, Mich.—Doubtless the surplus horn should be cut off, then she could better handle the foot. If she has partial loss of power, this may come from lack of exercise, or result of eating too much corn, and not enough exercise. Mix equal parts of crushed limestone, salt together and give her some in feed twice a day. Feed less corn, more oats, bran, middlings and green feed.

**Sows Fail to Come in Heat.**—Have three nice sows which had pigs last April; since then none of them have come in heat. W. B. Baroda, Mich.—Give vetol three times a day. Keep the sows warm and feed plenty of grain to stimulate them.

**Indigestion.**—What can be done for calf that bloats nearly ever time I feed it milk? Calf is three months old, is fed some oats. J. H. D., White Cloud, Mich.—Add a teaspoonful of bicarbonate of soda to its milk each feed, and heat the milk to body temperature. It is perhaps needless for me to remind you of the importance of using clean feeding utensils.

**Breeding and Feeding Questions.**—How old should a sow be before she is bred? What is the gestation period for swine? Can I afford to buy all the feed and fatten three pigs during the winter? Also, will it pay to buy feed for sixty hens? We work no land. Should pigs seven weeks old be taken away from their mother? L. P., Onondaga, Mich.—A sow should be from eight to twelve months old before they are bred. The duration of pregnancy is seventeen weeks. You can buy pork for less than you can produce it on a small scale. By good management you might perhaps keep chickens without loss, but unless you have had some experience you had better leave it alone. Pigs are usually weaned when six or eight weeks old.

## HOGS

**L**ARGE TYPE POLANDS—Boars and Gilts. Sired by Michigan Liberator, a Son of Liberator, the King of Sires; and Giant John, a great son of the noted Checkers. Geo. F. Aldrich, R. 6, Ionia, Mich.

**Polands,** Holsteins—March boars and sows, 1 crack yearling boar. Bull calves 1 to 6 mos. old. Chas. Metz, Ewart, Michigan.

### HAMPSHIRE SPRING BOAR

Here's a real smooth, growthy and well-marked boar by the Cyclone. Will sell reasonable. Ed. Faulman, R. 7, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

**Fifty** Hampshire Hogs, for sale at bargain prices. All sorts, from a two-year-old boar, peer to any of the breed, to pigs six weeks old. All registered or eligible. Best blood lines, thrifty condition, perfect belts. Montgomery Company, Coloma, Michigan.

**Hampshires** Spring Boars and Gilts, and fall pigs. Pairs not akin; 11th yearling. 1st to select from. John W. Snyder, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.

## SHEEP

**OXFORDS** For the best. Write Wm. Van Sickle, Deckerville, Mich.

**For Sale Oxford Rams & Ewes** good quality. Geo. T. Abbott, Palms, Mich.

**Registered Hampshire Rams** and ewes. Size, type, quality and good breeding. W. W. CASLER, OVID, MICH.

**Sheep For Sale** Cotswolds, Lincolns and Tunis Rams, Lambs, Ewes. L. R. Kuey, Adrian, Mich.

**Shropshire Rams For Sale** W. E. Morrish Flint, Mich. R. 5

**ONE** of the finest Delaine stock rams in Ohio. Large size, heavy shearer. Also yearlings. Write S. H. Sanders, R. D. 2, Ashtabula, Ohio.

**E W E S** For sale in car lots, 2 yrs. old, to solid mouths, mostly black faced. In good condition. A. B. CHAPMAN & SON, So. Rockwood, Mich. Phone Newport.

**Shropshires** A few rams and ewes of Butter and Senator Bibby blood lines. C. J. Thompson, Rockford, Mich.

**Shropshires** Yearling rams with quality, and ewes of various ages. Write your wants. W. B. McQuillan, Howell, Mich.

**Shropshire Rams and Ewes** write of call on Dan Booher, R. 4, Ewart, Mich.

## HORSES

**We Offer For Sale** Some fine mares in foal by our Grand Champion Stallion, "Guribaldi." No better Belgian Draft Horses can be found in the world than we are offering. If you know what we have done in the show ring you can make up your mind that we can start you out right and sell you the best of foundation stock at a reasonable price. Ask for catalog and come and see us any day in the week except Sunday. Owosso Sugar Company, Prairie Farm, Alicia, Saginaw Co., Michigan.

## 10% More Milk Will Double The Profit from Your Cows

You do not expect bumper crops from your fields without fertilizing and extensive cultivation. Why, then, expect a maximum milk yield from your cows unless you keep their milk-making organs in top-notch health? The hard-worked milk-producing functions of the cow need frequent aid to keep up a full flow and retain the stamina to resist disease.

Kow-Kare has such positive action on the digestive and genital organs that its benefit is soon shown in the milk yield. Thousands of successful dairymen are now using it regularly about one week in each month for every cow. Especially during the winter months it aids in keeping up a full yield from dry rough feeds.

Dairy authorities say that the average dairy can double the net profit if measures can be found to increase the milk 10%. Kow-Kare is a regular part of the feeding course in thousands of dairies where surprising increases in milk yield are being accomplished.

Kow-Kare, of course, is primarily a cow medicine. It increases milk flow only because it builds up the same set of organs that must be reached when cow diseases are being treated.

Such troubles as Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite can be successfully eliminated by Kow-Kare because it restores health to the genital and digestive organs.

There is a definite profit advantage for every user of Kow-Kare. Cow health and big milk yields are inseparable. Our free book, "The Home Cow Doctor," is yours for the asking. It tells the various uses of Kow-Kare, with which every cow owner should be familiar.

Feed dealers, general stores and druggists sell Kow-Kare, \$1.25 and 65c sizes. If dealer is not supplied, order direct. We pay postage.

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

**FREE  
BOOK**



## ARE YOUR COWS Losing Their Calves From Abortion?

**You Can Stop Them Yourself  
AT SMALL COST**

Ask for **FREE** copy of "The Cattle Specialist," our cattle paper. Answers all questions asked during the past thirty years about abortion in cows. Also let us tell you how to get the "Practical Home Veterinarian," a Live Stock Doctor Book, without cost. Veterinary advice **FREE**. Write tonight. A postal will do.

**Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co., Inc., 153 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.**

## DISPERSAL SALE

### HOLSTEIN-FREISIAN CATTLE

60 Head of Pure Breds—T. B. Tested

**SAMS & HIGH HERDS** and Consignment by H. J. Booth At Flowater Farm  
4 mi. N. of N. Bradley, Midland Co., Mich. 5 mi. E. and 1 mi. N. of Coleman, Mich.  
8 mi. S. of Beaverton. All Roads are Good Gravel

**WEDNESDAY, DEC. 5, 1923**

Under Cover Rain or Shine. Free Lunch Before the Sale.  
SALE STARTS AT 12 O'CLOCK. CENTRAL STANDARD TIME

This stock consists mostly of young cows, fresh or soon to freshen—among them a 27 lb. J., 3 years old; a 27 lb. 5-yr. old; a 23 lb. Jr., 3-yr. old; 16.75 lb. yearling; a 16.55 lb. 2-yr. old; one aged cow, dam of State Champion in year record for 4-yr-olds; one 5 months old bull, sired by AVON PONTIAC ECHO LAD, dam a 946-lb. year record cow; one 30 lb. prize winning 4-yr. old bull—won Sweepstakes wherever shown; one 31.86 lb. bull; one bull 3 years old, whose dam has 810 lb. year record at two years old.

**Auctioneer,  
COL. PERRY,**  
Columbus, Ohio

**Ass't Auctioneer,  
R. R. PATTERSON,**  
N. Bradley, Mich.

**Pedigree Reader  
F. G. JOHNSON,**  
Columbus, Ohio.

For Catalog, Write **M. A. Sams, R. F. D. 4, Coleman, Mich.**

"When Better Poland Chinas Are Raised Livingston Will Raise Them"

## PUBLIC SALE of the Real Big Type P. C.

at my farm 4 miles northeast of Parma, nine miles northwest of Jackson

**Nov. 23, 1923 Rain or Shine**

Sale will be held under Cover. Gravel roads from both Parma & Jackson

Consisting of 30 Spring and Fall Gilts and 6 Spring Boars. Sired by the Wolverine 471763, B's Clansman (Grand Champion Mich. State Fair, 1921), M. & W's Orange, Alaska, Better known as Daddy Long Legs, Black Buster, and others. These Boars are all Prize Winners and sire of Prize Winners. This herd has produced more Prize Winners and Grand Champions than any herd in the state. Extreme size and quality has been my motto. Don't buy a hog you cannot fat. Hot lunch 11:30. Sale starts 12:30 sharp. Be on time. Andy Adams, Litchfield, Auctioneer. The Michigan Farmer will be represented at the sale.

**W. E. LIVINGSTON, PARMA, MICHIGAN**

**CLARK & RINGQUIST, ADRIAN, MICHIGAN**

WILL SELL

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINA BOARS & GILTS

**Saturday, November 24, 1923 at 1 P. M.**

At Farm 3 Miles North of Adrian on Bent Oak Road

Thirty head or more will sell, including 20 spring gilts and 7 spring boars all sired by our great herd Boar, Y'S PACIFIER, 1st prize junior yearling, Ohio State Fair, 1922, winning over boar that took first later at National Swine Show. The best blood lines of the breed are represented and the offering is strictly high-class. Some great herd boar prospects. A few extras may be added, including 4 or 5 tried sows with or without litters, if there is a demand. All cholera immune.

**Auctioneer Col. Waffle**

Send bids to either in our care at Adrian.

**Fieldman P. P. Pope**





# THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS

## GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Monday, November 12.

### Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.10½; No. 2 red \$1.09½; No. 3 red \$1.06½; No. 2 white \$1.10½; No. 2 mixed \$1.09½.  
Chicago.—December \$1.02½; May \$1.07½; July \$1.05.  
Toledo.—Cash \$1.09½@1.10½.

### Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 yellow \$1.07; No. 3 yellow 97c.  
Chicago.—December at 76½¢@76½¢; May 74½¢@74½¢; July 74½¢.

### Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white at 47c; No. 3, 45c.  
Chicago.—December 41½¢; May at 44½¢; July 43½¢.

### Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 73c.  
Chicago.—December at 67½¢; May 72½¢; July 72½¢.  
Toledo.—73c.

### Barley.

Barley, malting 75c; feeding 71c.

### Buckwheat.

Buckwheat.—New milling \$2.10 cwt.

### Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipments \$5.30@5.35 per cwt.  
Chicago.—Choice \$6; red kidneys at \$7.25.

New York.—Choice pea, 1923, \$6.75; red kidneys, 1923, \$7.90@8.

### Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$13.40; alsike at \$8.10; timothy \$3.60.

### Hay.

New Hay.—No. 1 timothy \$22.50@23; standard and light mixed \$21.50@22; No. 2 timothy \$20@21; No. 1 clover mixed \$19@20; No. 1 clover \$19@20; wheat and oat straw \$11.50@12; rye straw \$12.50@13.

### Feeds.

Bran \$35; standard middlings \$34; fine do \$36; cracked corn \$44; coarse cornmeal \$42; chop \$37 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

### Fruit.

Chicago.—Apples, barrels, "A" grade Greenings \$5; Snows \$4.50@5; Jonathans \$5@5.50; Grimes \$5; Spies \$4@5; Kings at \$4.50@5; Baldwins \$4@4.50; Wealthies \$4.50.

Grapes.—Climax baskets, 16 lbs. Concord at \$1.25.

## WHEAT

Wheat prices declined last week to the lowest point since late September. The report of the Meyer and Mondell commission did not indicate any immediate aid from the government. Domestic flour trade became less brisk and export difficulties were heightened by the slump in European exchanges. Receipts of wheat at primary markets during the last month have been the smallest for the corresponding period since 1917 when the crop was much lighter. Nevertheless, stocks have accumulated at terminals because of the smaller movement for export until the visible supply is over 69,000,000 bushels, against 31,278,000 bushels a year ago. Much of this increased volume of wheat is hedged, the hedges being bought by speculative interests in the belief that the government would do something to advance prices. These holders are becoming uneasy as the time approaches when deliveries may be made on December contracts and selling out by them was a factor in the break.

## CORN

Corn prices fluctuated wildly last week, advancing sharply early only to break with wheat at the close. New corn has not come forward fast enough to supply the demand, primary receipts declined and stocks at terminals were pared down to one of the smallest figures ever known. But country advices indicate that gathering the new crop is proceeding rapidly under favorable weather and that larger receipts can be expected soon while industries are disposed to buy sparingly at prevailing prices. There is every indication that the total amount of live stock to be fed is larger but economies in feeding, enforced by high prices, will bring consumption within the limits of the supply. Exports are likely to be small.

## OATS

The oats market shows little independence of action. Primary receipts have declined so that the visible supply is probably near its peak. An inadequate movement for export, and large visible supply, offset the small size of the rye crop. The flax crop is

about two-thirds larger than last year but is below average domestic consumption. Prices compare favorably with last year at this time.

## SEEDS

The November estimate of the clover seed crop was 1,121,000 bushels, compared with 1,251,000 bushels a month ago and 1,875,000 bushels harvested last year. On this basis, the 1923 crop is the smallest in a number of years, and below requirements.

## FEEDS

The feed market was quiet last week with western mills offering the wheat feeds to the east for immediate shipment at slightly lower prices. Future shipment quotations were firm. The cotton crop estimate caused southern shippers to advance cottonseed meal prices but demand from consumers was light and export inquiry negligible. Linseed meal prices were easy as offerings are heavy and in excess of the demand.

## HAY

Light receipts and a good demand caused a firm tone in hay markets, with higher prices at several points toward the end of the week. Dairy-men were good buyers of alfalfa at Kansas City.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

Receipts of fresh eggs showed a marked falling off last week. Prices advanced sharply but declined when the output of storage stocks increased as dealers supplied more of their needs from this source. As fresh eggs continued scarce, however, the market recovered part of its loss and any further advances are not improbable. Cold storage holdings of eggs on November 1 amounted to 6,653,000 cases, the largest on record for the corresponding date.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 40@45c; dirties 24@26c; checks 20@23c; fresh firsts 45@50c; ordinary firsts 32@40c. Live poultry, hens 18c; springers 18c; roosters 13c; ducks 18c; geese 18c; turkeys 35c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded at 43@51c; storage 27@29½c. Live poultry, heavy springers at 20c; light springers 17c; heavy hens 22c; light hens 20c; roosters 14@15c; geese 20c; ducks 23@24c; turkeys 35c.

## BUTTER

Butter prices remained practically unchanged last week. Receipts of fresh butter are declining gradually as is usual during the late fall and reports from production centers indicate further shortening of supplies. Stor-

age butter withdrawn to supplement the fresh last week kept prices from advancing. Cold storage holdings on November 1, according to the preliminary report, were 76,630,000 pounds, a surplus over last year of only 2,773,000 pounds, indicating a fairly rapid out of storage movement at the interior points. Thus far this month withdrawals at the four leading markets have been in excess of the same period last year. Dealers view the market with confidence, although prices are not expected to advance into much higher ground before the first of the year.

Prices on 92-score fresh butter were as follows: Chicago 51½¢; New York 52½¢. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 44@48c per pound.

## POTATOES

The November estimate of the white potato crop was 417,000,000 bushels, an increase of 16,000,000 bushels over a month previous, mostly in New York and Pennsylvania. Sweet potatoes were estimated at 97,000,000 bushels, or an increase of 1,000,000 bushels over last month. The combined yield of 514,000,000 bushels compares with 561,000,000 bushels harvested in 1922. Carlot shipments from producing sections have declined over forty per cent in the last month and further shrinkage can be expected up to the first of the year. Prices were practically steady last week with New York round whites at \$1.65@1.85 per 100 pounds sacked and bulk in eastern cities, and northern round whites at \$1@1.20 in Chicago.

## APPLES

The commercial apple crop estimate was increased slightly in the November returns to 33,522,000 barrels, compared with 30,955,000 barrels last year. Carlot shipments from producing sections last week were about one-third less than two weeks ago, but consuming markets have not recovered from the heavy movement and prices have not made much progress. New York Baldwins were quoted at \$4@4.50 per barrel in eastern cities, and Michigan A-2¼-inch Jonathans at \$5.50@6 in Chicago, with Spies at \$5@5.50.

## BEANS

The bean market was quiet last week, with prices practically unchanged. Choice hand-picked whites were quoted at \$5.60 per 100 pounds f. o. b. Michigan shipping points for immediate shipment. Demand was less brisk as wholesalers have not disposed of all their purchases in the last two

months and are not inclined to accumulate big stocks. Beans are picking out slowly so that there is no pressure on the market, but supplies are coming forward fast enough to take care of the present demand. The crop estimate for Michigan was raised to 6,532,000 bushels in the November returns which, with a pickage of eight per cent, means about 6,000,000 bushels of merchantable beans.

## GRAND RAPIDS

Produce buyers began scouring the country this week for turkeys, paying 30@32c a pound for young turkeys, 8 lbs. and up; 28@30c pound for 6 to 8-pounders, and 25c pound for old toms. Competition was keen as representatives of eastern houses are active in this section for desirable Thanksgiving fowls. The market was steady on chickens and hens, and the demand was slightly better for young geese at 17@18c lb. Receipts of fresh eggs were lighter and bids advanced to 55c per dozen, a new high record for the year. Onions were slow at \$1.40 for U. S. No. 1 grade, and potatoes were in moderate demand around 50c a bushel. Live stock was easier and hides one cent lower. Farmers are holding their wheat and rye for higher prices, but beans are being offered at \$4.75 per cwt. for white, and \$6.50 cwt. for red.

## WOOL

A better tone was reported in the laggard Boston wool market last week with medium wool prices tending upward. Fine wools are inclined to be slow. Values on imported wool are stiffer but a substantial amount was sold for re-export last week. Foreign markets are strong with all the price changes toward a higher level. Stocks from the spring clip in this country still in the hands of growers are firmly held. The goods market shows but little change for the better or worse, but manufacturers are buying wool to fill in for present needs.

## THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK.

No new clouds are apparent on the business horizon to suggest that a storm is brewing. Developments of last week contained a reasonable proportion of sunshine. In the farm market field a more steady undertone in cattle and hogs, the advances in corn and cotton, and the evidence of sustained consumption of dairy and poultry products at good prices put the majority of changes on the favorable side.

The Brookmire Economic Service says with emphasis:

"Fundamental conditions point to a good steady volume of business at steady or slightly rising prices at least through the winter months and probably considerably beyond that time. The outlook is decidedly for a situation in which business will be 'good' with fairly narrow fluctuations either way, but with the main trend in prices and production moderately upward."

Roger Babson looks for a further recession in business and industrial activity in the immediate future but is hopeful of improvement in the farm field, with a possibility that before the end of next year, farmers may even be in a better position financially than their city brothers.

The November review of the Cleveland Federal Reserve Bank makes this statement:

"Business has entered into the final quarter of the year with production less active in certain lines than it was a month ago, but still large in volume, and sustained by the consumptive requirements of a well employed population."

"Agricultural conditions are showing a steady improvement and it is the opinion of those in close touch with the farm trade that farmers in certain sections are coming into the market for those necessities which they have needed for the past three years."

## COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

### Holsteins.

Dec. 5.—M. A. Sams, Coleman, Mich.  
Poland Chinas.

Nov. 20.—Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.  
Nov. 23.—W. E. Livingston, Parma, Mich.

Nov. 24.—Clark & Ringquist, Adrian, Mich.  
Feb. 5.—Detroit Creamery Farm, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

### Durocs.

Feb. 20.—Detroit Creamery Farm, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

## Live Stock Market Service

Monday, November 12.

### DETROIT

#### Cattle.

Receipts 2,035. Market is steady on good, slow on others.

Good to choice yearlings.	\$ 9.50@10.25
Best heavy steers.	8.25@ 9.00
Handyweight butchers.	6.50@ 7.00
Mixed steers and heifers.	5.00@ 5.50
Handy light butchers.	4.25@ 5.25
Light butchers.	3.50@ 4.00
Best cows.	4.50@ 5.00
Butcher cows.	3.00@ 4.00
Cutters.	2.25@ 2.75
Canners.	2.00@ 2.50
Choice bulls.	4.50@ 5.00
Bologna bulls.	4.00@ 4.75
Stock bulls.	3.00@ 4.00
Feeders.	4.00@ 6.00
Stockers.	3.50@ 5.50
Milkers.	\$ 40@ 90

#### Veal Calves.

Receipts 550. Market slow.  
Best ..... \$ 12.00  
Others ..... 3.00@11.00

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 4,230. Market 50@75c higher on lambs; sheep steady.  
Best lambs ..... \$12.75@13.00  
Fair lambs ..... 10.00@11.50  
Fair to good sheep ..... 5.50@ 6.50  
Culls ..... 2.00@ 3.50  
Light to common ..... 7.00@10.00

#### Hogs.

Receipts 3,730. Prospects are:  
Mixed hogs ..... \$7.40

### CHICAGO

#### Hogs.

Receipts 70,000. Market is mostly 10@20c lower. Light pigs 15@25c off. Bulk good and choice 200 to 235-lb. butchers \$7.50@7.60; tops \$7.50; good 160 to 190-lb. average mostly at \$6.75@7.10; packing sows largely \$6.50@6.75; better grades weighty slaughter pigs \$5.75@6.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 25,000. Market-fed steers, yearlings and good beef heifers strong to 15c higher. Stots more, and good choice yearlings of practically all weights. Early tops at \$12.50. Killing classes plain. Run includes 6,500 western grassers. Lower grades of fat she stock slow. Stockers and feeders and fed steers showing advance.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 24,000. Market is active. Fat lambs are unevenly strong to 25c higher. Others and sheep are steady. Bulk fat lambs \$12.80@13; tops to shippers \$13.25; good clippers at \$12.10@12.25; cull natives \$9.50@10; good mixed and handyweight fat ewes at \$5.75@6.25; heavies around \$5; feeding lambs averaging around 70 lbs. at \$12.75.

### BUFFALO

#### Cattle.

Receipts 15 cars. Market steady. Calves at \$13.

#### Hogs.

Receipts 20 cars. Market is steady. Heavy \$7.85; yorkers \$7.50@7.65; pigs \$6.75.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts five cars. Market strong. Top lambs \$13.50; yearlings \$9@10.50; wethers \$7.50@8; ewes \$6@7.



# A Boy Leads Them

(Continued from page 502).

they have not been up to standard. Buyers feel better assured of getting the grading they are after by purchasing stock packed in some of the other states.

We have just started with a new program of grading, stated Mr. Hartman. In this, we now have gone one better than other states by making ours mandatory. Under this law the buyer has recourse in all cases if the stock he gets is not as marked. The next step, said Mr. Hartman, is to educate the housewife to buy potatoes as she buys cereals, or soaps, by asking for U. S. No. 1 grade.

Among the benefits to be derived from this standardization is the promotion of future sales, more f. o. b. and in transit sales, facilitation of government inspection at terminal markets, better storage results, no freight on culls, discouragement of speculation, the supplying of the foundation for advertising and the general creation of a broader potato demand.

On Thursday evening farmers, business men and visitors joined in a most enjoyable banquet. All were made to feel very much at home, and thereby exemplified the spirit of good fellowship and cooperation which should ever characterize the relations between those who produce and those who consume.

## The Awards.

The full list of awards as placed by Judge Gaylord is as follows:

Rural Russets.—In this section eighty-two exhibits were shown. First prize went to Edward Domke, of Oqueoc, Presque Isle County; second, Walter Barlow, Alpena; third, Charles Herron, Hubbard Lake; fourth, Frank Rotter, Alanson; fifth, J. Fred Brudy, Wolverine; sixth, Frank Wyrick, Alanson; seventh, C. G. Brudy, Wolverine; eighth, William Shann, Wolverine.

White Rurals.—First, Morell Fox, of Gaylord; second, Michael Smilowski, Gaylord; third, E. S. Brewer, Onaway. Irish Cobbler.—First, John Mosser, Weadock; second, R. C. Campbell, of Heatherton; third, John Allen, Hubbard Lake; fourth, Steven Hartman, Alpena.

Other Varieties.—First, C. G. Brudy, Wolverine, on Bliss Triumph; second, Nellie Feldhouser, Frederic, on Early Northern; third, Wilbur Broadbent, Gaylord, on White Wonders.

In the county exhibits, Otsego was placed first; Cheboygan, second; Presque Isle, third; Alpena, fourth, and Crawford, fifth.

In the certified seed exhibits of 100 pounds, first place was awarded Frank Wyrick, Alanson; second, Jacob Weiss, Levering; third, Charles Herron, Alpena; fourth, Walter Barlow, Lachine.

Awards of merit in this class went to H. S. Molineaux, Wolverine; E. Pettifor, Gaylord; Harold Bailey, Gaylord; Harold Bonnett, Levering; J. F. Brudy, Wolverine; John Spreeman, Vanderbilt.

The Sunny Side Potato Club, of Cheboygan, took the honors in the best club exhibit. In the individual club exhibits, C. J. Wester, of Cheboygan, took first on Rural Russets; J. A. Wester, of Cheboygan, second; Rudolph Redman, Cheboygan, third, and Jack MacArthur, Cheboygan, fourth. In the White Rural entry, J. A. Wester, of Cheboygan, was awarded first place.

In the Detroit special class, J. H. D. Myers, of Levering, was awarded the blue ribbon; Charles Herron, of Alpena, second; E. Pettifor, of Gaylord, third; George Coulters, Gaylord, fourth. Charles Herron, Alpena, was awarded first place in the Detroit News special, and William Feldhouser, Frederic, second.

In the Consumers' Special, Charles H. Shaub, of Elmire, got first; Charles Herron, Alpena, second; J. H. D. Myers, Levering, third; Valentine Manowski, Gaylord, fourth.

The Sweepstakes for the best peck in the show went to Edward Domke, as mentioned earlier in this article.

Among the demonstrations was one on the work done by the Grayling Experiment Station which showed excellent results from growing potatoes on sweet clover sod which had been limed, manured and fertilized. This exhibit was put on by R. D. Bailey, county agent of Crawford county. Another illustrating the work done in Otsego county under the direction of County Agent Lytle, showed that fifteen farmers found that a 2-8-5 fertil-

izer gave them an increase of forty-nine bushels over the check and a 3-10-3 fertilizer gave an increase of twenty-two bushels per acre.

The M. A. C. presented a display of models on ventilation, of plants used by bees in the manufacture of honey, of bottles of honey made from various flowers and of several bags of certified seed. The State Department of Agriculture demonstrated how potatoes and apples should be graded, what had been accomplished in tuberculosis campaigns, and in cleaning up fowl brood, besides several other interesting features.

The man upon whom the big burden of the show fell was County Agent Lytle, of Otsego county, who was ably assisted by Mr. Lenhouts, of the Michigan Central Lines, the county agents of the other counties participating, the M. A. C. and the State Department of Agriculture, the Michigan Potato Producers' Exchange, and the North-eastern Michigan Development Bureau.

The Top o' Michigan Potato Show should be made an annual event. The success of this year's show is sufficient proof. A crowded house made up largely of growers and their families who listened to the good program proves that the interest is among the farmers where it should be.—B. W.

## SOTHAM HEREFORD AUCTION.

AT Herefordia, the Hereford farm of T. F. B. Sotham & Sons, at St. Clair, was held their first public sale on November 2. This enterprising firm is working hard for the Hereford cattle interests in Michigan and Ontario. The results of the numerous sales and shows which they have been active in promoting, not only speaks well for the firm and their clean business methods, but indicates that prominent place the pure-bred Hereford is destined to take in the future of Michigan agriculture.

This sale was held with the object of reducing the herd to winter proportions. The cattle had just come off from pasture, and, as many of them were nursing calves, were in very ordinary condition. The outstanding attraction of the sale was the great young bull, "Bean Kingston," that was champion at several Michigan fairs and stood eighth in class at the last International Live Stock Exposition. He has all the earmarks of a real herd bull and sold to Charles Kolb, of Capac, for \$300. Mr. Kolb also secured several of the better class of females in the sale. The fifty-five lots catalogued sold for \$6,050, an average of \$110 each. They were distributed to the following buyers:

## TOBACCO

TO INTRODUCE our star brand Green River Leaf Tobacco will sell ten pounds mild smoking for \$1.75. Ten pounds Green River and Burley smoking for \$2.55. Ten pounds chewing for \$3.45, and give you a genuine \$1.00 Wellington French Briar pipe free with each order for ten pounds. Postage extra. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Fifteen pounds Common Smoking Tobacco for only \$1.45 and postage. Kentucky Tobacco Company, Dept. 15, Owensboro, Ky.

TOBACCO—Select Smoking, 10 lbs. \$2.50; Good Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10 lbs. \$1.50; 20 lbs. \$2.75; Select Chewing 5 lbs. \$2.00; 10 lbs. \$3.50. Quality Guaranteed. Co-operative Tobacco Growers, C133, Mayfield, Ky.

TOBACCO—Extra Fancy Smoking, 10 pounds \$2.50; Good Smoking, 5 pounds \$1; 10 pounds \$1.50; 20 pounds \$2.75; Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50; 10 pounds \$2.75. Quality Guaranteed. O'Connor Smokehouse, S133, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Five pounds chewing, \$1.75; ten, \$3.00; twenty, \$5.25. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe and recipe free. Send no money. Pay when received. Kentucky Tobacco Company, Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO.—Five pounds chewing \$1.75; Ten \$3.00. Five pounds smoking \$1.25; Ten \$2.00; pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Cooperative Farmers, Paducah, Kentucky.

## PET STOCK

GERMAN Shepherd, Akredales, Collies: Old English Sheepdog dogs; Puppies. See illustrated instructive list, W. R. Watson, Box 35, Macon, Mo.

NEWFOUNDLANDS, St. Bernards, Collies, Shepherds, Akredales, Rat Terriers, Fox Terriers. List Free. Tilmer Thompson, Elmore, Minn.

REGISTERED COLLIE PUPPIES—Natural heelers, both sexes. Silvercrest Kennels, Gladwin, Mich.

# VISIT INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION DEC. 1 to Dec. 8 UNION STOCK YARDS CHICAGO



Supreme Court of the Pure-Bred Live Stock Industry.  
Round-Up of the Master Breeders and Feeders of the Continent.

See the Aristocracy of the Animal Kingdom.  
Learn Economy in Production.  
Enjoy the Great Spectacular Features.  
Profit by Investing in a Trip to  
THE WORLD'S GREATEST LIVE STOCK SHOW.

## DAILY PUREBRED SALES

ABERDEEN-ANGUS SALE  
Wednesday, Dec. 5th, 1:00 P. M.  
For particulars write Chas. Gray,  
Union Stock Yards, Chicago

HEREFORD SALE  
Friday, Dec. 7th, 1:00 P. M.  
For information write R. J. Kinzer  
300 W. 11th St., Kansas City, Mo.

## SHORTHORN SALES

Shorthorn Sale, Thursday, Dec. 6th, 1:00 P. M.  
Milking Shorthorn Sale, Friday, Dec. 7th, 10:00 A. M.  
Polled Shorthorn Sale, Wednesday, Dec. 5th, 10:00 A. M.  
For catalogs and particulars of all 3 sales, address  
American Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., 13 Dexter Park Ave.,  
Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

## CLYDESDALE SALE

Thursday, Dec. 6th, 10:00 A. M.  
For information write American Clydesdale Assn.,  
Union Stock Yards, Chicago  
And Other Pure-Bred Live Stock Sales.

See the  
**INTERNATIONAL HAY & GRAIN SHOW**  
For Chicago Board of Trade Premiums.  
Ask R. R. Agent about Reduced Fares  
A Season of Education, Pleasure  
and a TRIP TO CHICAGO

## 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

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

NAMES WANTED.—Tell three of your neighbors that we trade photograph records and player rolls. Send us their names and 12c in stamps and we will mail you, prepaid, a fine four-piece set of miniature furniture. National Record Exchange, Wichita, Kans.

CHOICE Silver Black Foxes from Registered parents, for sale at farmer's prices. W. H. Wilbur, Route 6, Pontiac, Mich.

HOW TO TAN all kinds of Furs at home, cheap, easy. The secret of tanning sent to any address, One Dollar. Address L. E. Davison, Mecosta, Mich.

SILENT Alamo Electric Plant, 1 Delco Pump, both in perfect running order. Fred Stein, R. 2, Box 130, Inkster, Mich.

WANTED—Roots and barks; \$1 pound. Box 27, Michigan Farmer.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—To close an estate, 40-acre farm and country store. J. G. McClure, Merrill, Mich.

## POULTRY

MICHIGAN'S BEST Giant Bronze Turkeys. Another excellent flock ready for sale. We place 100 breeders in Michigan each year. Furnish unrelated stock. Save by buying early. N. Evelyn Ramsdell, Ionia, Mich.

SINGLE COMB REDS—Cockerels and pullets, March and April hatched. Reduced prices for quick sale. They win, lay, weigh and pay. Harry J. Theis, 233 Hunter St., Battle Creek, Mich.

FINE ROSE COMB R. I. Red Cockerels \$2 each. Giant Bronze Turkeys, Toms \$9, Hens \$7. Mrs. Albert Harwood, R. 4, Charlevoix, Mich.

FOR SALE—Superior Ringlet Barred Rock Cockerels, Cocks, Hens and Pullets, Show Birds and Breeders. J. L. Wyndham, Tiffin, Ohio.

BARGAINS—Muscovy Ducks, \$7, trio; 20 breeds of Ducks, Geese, Turkeys. All leading breeds chickens. Chas. Smiley, Judson, Ind.

LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS—White Holland turkey Toms, and Toulouse Ganders. A. W. Chase, R. F. D. No. 5, Plymouth, Mich.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—From high egg-producing prize winners, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Dawson Farm, Muskegon, Mich.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys, Tom Barron and King George strain, large, healthy, grown on range. Toms \$15; Hens \$12.50. Remit with order. Mrs. Wm. C. Ryno, Edwardsburg, Mich.

APRIL COCKERELS—English Strain White Leg-horns. M. A. C. stock. Choice Birds, \$2.50 and \$3.00 each. John R. Brinks, R. 3, Zeeland, Mich.

10 Breeds Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Bantams, Guineas, English Bulls, Fox Terrier Pups; 300 Pekin Ducks. Jesse Burnside, Judson, Mich.

PURE-BRED Giant Bronze turkeys, unrelated. Hens \$7; Toms \$8; until Nov. 24. Mrs. Ida Davey, Ellsworth, Mich.

PURE-BRED Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. For breeding only. Write Johnson Turkey Farm, Six Lakes, Mich.

PURE-BRED Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, large, vigorous birds, reasonably priced. Mrs. Ralph Sherck, Caledonia, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Bourbon Red Turkeys, Toms \$10, Hens \$8. Unrelated; also African Geese, \$10 a pair. Rudolph Hassler, Sandusky, Mich.

FOR SALE—Large White Holland Turkeys, very tame. Mrs. D. E. Deane, R. 2, Milford, Mich.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Hens \$8; Toms \$12. H. O. Ruggles, Milford, Mich.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Toms \$7; hens \$6. A. E. Shier, Wolverine, Mich.

MAMMOTH bronze turkeys from best breeding stock. Mrs. Eugene Ramsdell, Hanover, Mich.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN cockerels. Write for prices and description. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS—The Big Kind. Tom \$12, hen \$8. Mrs. Wm. B. Newell, Onsted, Mich.

## HONEY AND BEES

INSTRUCTION booklet free, explains how you can read your favorite bee-keeping book entirely free. Write for it. Hill-Spencer Apiaries, West Los Angeles, Calif.

## HELP WANTED

WE WILL PAY YOU at the rate of \$8.00 per barrel selling quality lubricants to auto and tractor owners, garages and stores. Sell now for immediate and spring delivery. We have been in business 40 years. The Manufacturers' Oil and Grease Company, Dept. 18, Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—FRUIT TREE SALESMAN—Profitable, pleasant, steady work. Good side line for farmers, teachers and others. Permanent job for good workers. Write for terms. E. E. Higginz Sons' Co., The Monroe Nursery, Monroe, Mich. Established 1847.





# They have *more* than strength

*How an added quality gives "U. S." Boots longer wear*

Rugged strength—that's what most farmers look for when they buy boots. Strength to stand kicking around the barnyard—tramping over rough ground—through ice and slush.

"U. S." Boots are built strong. But they've got something *more* than strength.

Into every "U. S." Boot is put one of the *most elastic rubber compounds ever used in boot construction.*

Cut a strip of rubber from a "U. S." Boot—and you'd find it would stretch more than five times its length without breaking!

The tough fabric reinforcements of "U. S." Boots are anchored in solid rubber as *live as an elastic band.*

That's why "U. S." Boots have unusual *flexibility* as well as strength. That's why they stand constant strains without cracking or breaking. That's why bending and

flexing thousands of times each day leave them tough and resisting. And that's why thousands of farmers in every section of the country are turning to "U. S." today.

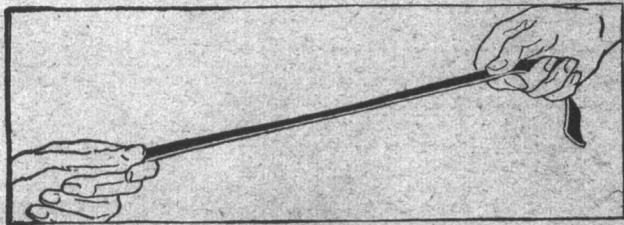
Be sure to ask for "U. S." *It will pay you to get the longest wear a boot can give you.*

*Other "U. S." Footwear built for long, hard service*

You'll find every type of rubber footwear in the big "U. S." line. There's the "U. S." Walrus, the famous all-rubber overshoe—the "U. S." Bootee, a lace rubber work-shoe for spring and fall—"U. S." Arctics and Rubbers—all styles and sizes for the whole family. Look for the "U. S." trademark whenever you buy—the honor mark of the largest rubber organization in the world.



**THE INSTEP**—A boot has no lacing in front, like a shoe, to give as you walk. Every mile you go, the rubber bends and buckles 900 times. We've put a series of graduated reinforcing layers into the instep, combining unusual flexibility with surprising strength.



**United States Rubber Company**

A strip of rubber cut from a "U. S." Boot stretches more than 5 times its length without breaking—and snaps back into shape like an elastic band. This live, elastic rubber is one of the reasons for the unusual flexibility and long wear of "U. S." Boots.

Ask for **"U.S." Boots**

