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FLOUR PRICES ARE CUT.

ACCORDING to information received by the department of commerce, the London millers announce a thirty-cent per barrel reduction in flour prices to enable the bakers to maintain the prevailing level of bread prices.

TO STUDY BAKING INDUSTRY.

IN response to a senate resolution, the federal trade commission has begun an investigation of the production, distribution, transportation and sale of flour and bread, and related lines of business with respect to the costs, prices and profits, and any evidence as to monopoly or restraint of trade. Its report on national wealth and taxation is now in the hands of the printer.

ENGLISH APPLE CROP IS SHORT.

A STATEMENT prepared by the bureau of agricultural economics on the apple outlook in England and Canada, shows that the English crop is seventy per cent of last year's yield. The 1923 production estimate was 3,608,889 barrels, making the 1924 crop about 2,500,000 barrels.

Estimates of the Canadian crop probable yield place it at 3,301,684 barrels, which is twenty-six per cent below the 1923 crop of 4,459,850 barrels.

OUR APPLES HEADING FOR EUROPE.

THE outlook for American apples in the British markets is good. Virginia, West Virginia and Maryland growers are preparing to ship large quantities of fall and early winter fruit to England. Since the box apple yield in the northwest will be twenty-three per cent lower than last year, barrel apples should receive less competition in European markets from this source. The reduction in Canadian crop yield will also lessen the competition in Europe.

DO BIG BUSINESS.

THE 1,547 local farmer-controlled live stock marketing organizations in the United States reporting to the bureau of agricultural economics, have a membership of 294,271 and handled business estimated at \$162,896,000 during 1923. Iowa is the leading state in live stock selling cooperation, with 334 associations and 46,092 members, doing a business of \$42,295,000. Michigan is seventh in the list with eighty-two associations, 17,466 members and a business of \$8,402,000. Ohio follows with sixty-six associations, 29,304 members and a business of \$15,273,000.

A THRIVING INFANT.

THE radio industry is one of the youngest of the nation's businesses, but it isn't suffering from anaemia, rickets or any other infantile ailment. In the last three years more than 2,500,000 radio sets have been manufactured and sold, 560 broadcasting stations established, and 16,000 amateurs have learned to transmit and receive telegraphy by radio. More than 3,000 manufacturers are turning out sets or parts of sets, thirty radio magazines have been started, there are 20,000,000 listeners in the national audience and they spent \$175,000,000 on their hobby last year, furnishing employment to 50,000 persons. The United States has twelve trans-oceanic stations communicating with Europe and Latin America and 2,700 radio-equipped ships.

Surely the man without a silo has more reason to be concerned about the weather these days than has he who possesses one.

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VOLUME CLXIII

MICHIGAN FARMER

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A Practical Journal for the Rural Family
MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER THIRTEEN

"What's Sauce for the Goose---"

C. D. Finkbeiner Applies Big Farm Methods Effectively to His Eighty Acres

By H. C. Rather and J. F. Cox

THAT may be all right for the big fellows, but I never could afford it on my little eighty."

How often that alibi is passed about when methods of farming are being discussed. Such dictums don't stop C. D. Finkbeiner, however, even though his land description only reads a half of the northeast quarter—or something like that, instead of taking in a grand section or two.

It was back in 1873 that Grandfather Finkbeiner, with characteristic foresightedness, picked out a quarter section of rich, black loam soil in southern Washtenaw county. Out of the walnut timber that grew on it, this pioneer carved a farm whose virgin soil yielded bounteous crops for him and later for his son, George Finkbeiner.

When C. D. Finkbeiner, born on the place, took eighty acres of it over in 1911, it wasn't quite so productive any more. Careful seed-bed preparation on the part of its pioneer owners had kept the land clean, but forty years of harvest took with it a heavy toll in plant food and lime, and the land no longer produced as did those virgin fields when wheat went forty bushels to the acre in stumps.

But, as previously stated, alibis don't go with the present incumbents of that Washtenaw eighty, and besides, C. D. Finkbeiner married a school teacher. That ought to be a big help to any man, and so it has proved in this instance. Together, this young couple studied methods that

were being used by the most successful farmers. Here was one that used tile, another got back his clover with lime and phosphate, the leaders paid close attention to blood in both live stock and crops. "What's sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander," Mrs. Finkbeiner probably said to her husband, or words to that effect. Anyway, on the Finkbeiner farm, they believe that the application of the business principles that make successful big farms prosperous, will also bring prosperity to their eighty.

George Finkbeiner, C. D.'s father, started the tiling campaign. Today, there are over two miles of tile drain on the eighty. Mr. Finkbeiner estimates that much of this work paid for itself in two years, and all of it had returned its original cost by the time five years had passed.

Next came the reclaiming of soils once sweet and productive, but now sour and a little run down. Over half the farm was limed with finely ground limestone. Two tons per acre probably represented an average applica-

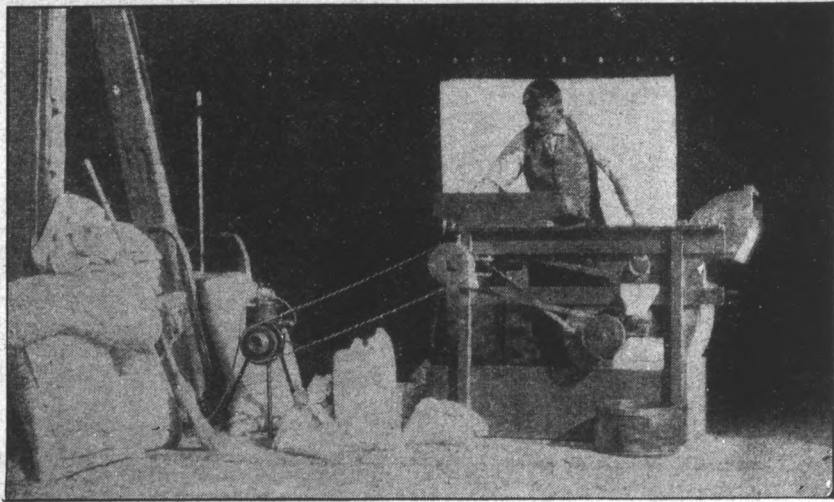
tion. Thirteen years ago there wasn't a field of clover on the farm. Today, clover and alfalfa will grow luxuriantly in any field.

Acid phosphate helped, too. Mr. Finkbeiner sows 250 pounds per acre of sixteen per cent acid phosphate on his wheat, and 200 pounds on his oats, in a four-year rotation of corn, oats, wheat and clover. The phosphate has undoubtedly been a big help to the clover as well as the other crops.

To make most efficient use of roughage grown on the place, the Finkbeiners keep a small herd of Jersey cows. "I never sell any hay," he told us. "I'd rather buy stock than sell hay. I don't grow any timothy either. Clover and alfalfa give the results we want here, both on our land and in feeding our Jerseys." The Jerseys are among the leaders in one of Washtenaw's cow testing associations.

This little eighty is a fine example of the old adage, "Blood will tell." Each member of the family has a hobby, and that hobby is a pure-bred. Mrs. Finkbeiner manages the chickens, pure-bred Barred Rocks, winners in the 1923 egg-laying contest, and famous all over Washtenaw county. Warren, the eleven-year-old heir to this estate, has been routing all competition at the Washtenaw County Fair, even among his elders, with his pure-bred Berkshire hogs. And C. D., himself—well, he just naturally runs to pure-bred everything. Pure-bred Jerseys in his stable, pure-bred Dun-

(Continued on page 262).



Mr. Finkbeiner Believes in Well Clean ed Seed of High Yielding Varieties for Planting on His Farm and for Selling to His Customers.

Lincoln Loves the Farm

He Recovers Health When Absorbed in the Problems of Growing Good Fruit

By Irvin J. Mathews

YOU will have to go west, Ed," said the doctor after making a careful examination. "Unless you get a change of climate—". Here he paused and let Lincoln finish the sentence in his own mind.

This was year ago. "Farmer" Ed. Lincoln, of Montcalm county, went west and he got a change of climate but it didn't do the trick. So he came back home and plunged into orcharding, a thing that he had always hankered for. He got so deeply interested in his work that he forgot about his bad feelings and one fine day he came to realize that part of them had vanished. And today, as you go with him through his thirty acres of orchard, you are impressed with his careful observations and keen absorption in his work.

Space will not permit me to sketch anything except the high spots that I saw on the Lincoln farm. An adequate presentation of his story would take several pages, but he uses some principles that can be applied much more than they are at present.

I have seen a good many apple orchards in the Wolverine state this year, but none of them had a fuller set of fruit on than Lincoln's. I call attention to this because it would seem to add the witness of fact to his system of orchard management. Exponents of clean culture have proven

that their method secures the largest crop of fruit and secures a crop regularly. But they will admit that they must continually watch that the organic matter of the soil is not depleted. The sod mulch adherents claim better coloring and much less expense of maintenance, although they admit shorter and more irregular crops. Lincoln believes that his combination of sod mulch and clean culture secures a good, regular crop and at the same time keeps the ground well filled with organic matter.

For two years after the trees are first set, the orchard is clean cultured until the middle of August, and then seeded to oats. The oats stand through the winter, are disked down the following spring and the operation repeated. Then Lincoln sows alfalfa and clover and leaves the orchard in sod for two or three years, when he gives it another dose of clean culture for two years.

"Organic matter?" I questioned.

Lincoln bit his lip thoughtfully. "That is about the biggest problem there is in orchard soil management. If you can keep up your organic matter, you can solve the rest of your problems easily. The alfalfa and clo-

ver roots fill the soil with organic matter and by going down into the subsoil, they furnish a larger feeding zone for the roots of the trees. If we need it, we use the alfalfa hay to mulch the trees."

There is room for many more Michigan orchardists to cater to the home trade. In the winter I sometimes go from southern Indiana to Michigan and am amazed to find apple prices as high in a real apple town like Grand Rapids as in Jeffersonville, Indiana. Lincoln is one of the pioneers in marketing direct to consumers nearby, and he can do this because he has evolved a storage house that keeps fruit.

Lincoln directed a new line of thought when he called attention to the many fraternal institutions and colleges in Michigan where a large order of apples can be sold. He has a standing order for a hundred barrels of apples a year from one of the fraternal homes and since they return the containers, the transaction has an added element of profit for both of them. Lincoln, too, takes orders for several bushels from various families in Greenville. They pay him in the fall and he agrees to deliver the apples to them in bushel lots just as

they are needed in the households.

His is an outside storage house with a workshop overhead. Below the joists is a covering of boards and just above these, between the joists, there is an inch layer of mortar so the ceiling embodies dead air spaces. The main factor in keeping the apples, however, is an ingenious ventilator. Inside the cellar and supported by a pier of concrete is a tile flue which extends above the roof of the workshop. The foul air goes into a T about four feet from the ground. The elbow which rests on the pier drains the moisture out of the flue.

The intake comes in near the floor of the cellar. Outside, it runs along at the same level as the cellar floor for about forty feet, then it comes to the surface and is extended about three feet above the ground. A steel cone over it keeps the rain and snow out. In the coldest days of winter, the cellar doors and windows are tightly shut, but the frosty outside air is so tempered while traversing that forty feet of tile below the frost line, that the cellar temperature is kept between thirty-three and thirty-five degrees F. This ingenious ventilator works until the outside temperature is warmer than the inside. "I don't want to keep apples after that," says Lincoln. "I want to get out and get into the orchard work."

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CURRENT COMMENT

The Child Labor Amendment

THROUGHOUT the country, in practically every township, an intensive campaign is now being waged to elect men and women to state legislatures who are pledged to vote for the ratification of the so-called child labor amendment. Proponents of the amendment are determined that enough state legislatures will act favorably upon the amendment to write it into the constitution before the close of the legislative season of 1925.

In this connection readers will be interested in figures from the 1920 federal census. These statistics show the classes of children between the ages of ten and fourteen employed in gainful occupations. During the year of 1920 there were 378,063 children thus engaged. Of this number 328,958, or eighty-seven per cent, were employed on farms, and of these 301,937, or 79.9 per cent worked on the home farm under the direction of parents. Only 4.6 per cent were employed in trade at waiting on customers, selling papers and the like. Less than four per cent were doing domestic and personal service work, while less than two per cent were employed in clerical operations.

From these figures, it is apparent that by far the greater number of children to be affected by any action of congress under this proposed amendment would be those employed on the farms and in the homes of their parents, since only three and one-half per cent of the whole number are employed in manufacturing industries, transportation and professional services.

It may be interesting to state that an investigation of the sources of the propaganda now being mailed out from Washington in favor of this proposed grant of power to our federal congress discloses the fact that among its chief promoters are persons employed in government bureaus who naturally would be beneficiaries if the amendment should be adopted.

The Horse Situation

THE farm value of horses at the beginning of this year was at the lowest point recorded during the past fourteen years. This was true in spite of the fact that the horse population of the country has shown a marked decrease during the same period. While the automobile, tractor, and truck have been substituted for the horse in many

places, it must be acknowledged that America is far from the point where she can dispose of any large per cent of her work animals.

Here is the danger. In recent years few colts have been raised. The great majority of the horses now on farms and elsewhere are old horses. Possibly, the average age would run better than ten years. This means that the present horse population is going to depreciate rapidly. But the present price gives no incentive to raise colts. However, in a few seasons by reason of rapid decline in the number and the efficiency of the old horses, prices will come back; then farmers and breeders will be without young stock to meet the demand. We are wondering if farmers would not be taking the prudent course by arranging the farm work so that they could breed their mares this coming season?

Political Bread Pills

BREAD pills have been used from time immemorial by doctors when they did not know what else to give their patients but still wanted to do something that would satisfy them. Naturally, those bread pills seldom got at the source of the trouble, but the patient in his ignorance paid for them as if they were really something which had corrected the fundamental trouble.

We are now in the midst of a political season, one which happens to occur at a time when many things are "apparently wrong." To increase their "practice" many political "doctors" are offering cure-alls for these troubles. Legislation of all sorts is being offered, which if passed will make this world a paradise, according to the inferences of these "doctors."

Too often we voters are being offered legislative cures which may be about as effective as bread pills because they do not reach the fundamental cause. Before accepting such a course of treatment, we should make sure that we understand the true causes of the trouble. In politics, as in disease, it is often best to give nature a chance, for natural forces will usually bring a satisfactory cure. Many diseases are cured in spite of the medicine offered. And time will undoubtedly prove that half of our present political ills will be remedied without legislative action.

The Market Dollar

EVERY little while, when the producer is getting little for his goods and the consumer is paying plenty, we hear of wastes in the marketing of perishable products. Both producers and consumers discuss, often indignantly, these wastes and the wide margin which exists between the producer's returns and the consumer's expenditures.

The Georgia peach crop this year was one of the wasteful affairs commented upon. Women were paying twenty cents per pound in New York for only fair peaches, while fruit was rotting on the ground in Georgia. The comments on this situation were so numerous that the United States Department of Agriculture has come forth with an explanation.

Much of this condition was unavoidable, according to the government. For instance, the peach crop in Georgia was the largest in history. Other southern states also had very large crops. The Georgia trees bore much more fruit than they could develop to market sizes. Thinning was neglected and, therefore, many orchards went about fifty per cent culls.

Another factor is the picking, packing, and marketing costs. With culls they are the same as that of high-grade fruit, and cull fruit does not bring enough to pay these costs.

In large cities the handling of perishable products is complex. For instance, in New York, the carlot receiver gets the first crack at the ship-

ped-in fruit. He sells to the jobber in smaller quantities, who hauls the fruit to the wholesale market. From this the retailer buys in even smaller quantities. The fruit resumes its journey to the retail market, from which it is often delivered to consumers' homes.

Each of these many moves entails a cost, and each man who handles the fruit is due a small profit above the cost. Peaches, as well as other perishable products, also suffer losses through decay or injury while enroute. This loss must also be accounted for and charged against the consumer's dollar.

So, regardless of the abundance of any product in producing centers, there are certain fundamental charges which the consumer must pay to get fruit in a large and complex city.

Thus far no way has been devised which will eliminate these packing, transporting and handling costs. Even legislation and cooperation will not eliminate them. They are parts of the costs of modern living. So both the producer and the consumer must pay the price of these barriers which modern civilization sets between them.

The farmer who sends only the best to the market shows good judgment, because the margin received above the necessary costs in good products is much greater than with poor stuff. The truth of this has been demonstrated time and time again, even in this state.

A Real Fair

WORDS of praise of this year's session of the West Michigan Fair, are heard from every side. A well-balanced exhibit in which every department showed quality products of the home, stables and farm, together with an attractive display of manufacturers' goods, and a program of merit, won a patronage that seemingly reestablishes the Grand Rapids Fair as one of the state's leading agricultural shows.

This fair is largely attended by farm folks from the western and central sections of the state. It has a real field for aiding in the advancement of our agriculture by crystallizing in the minds of the people the highest types of animals and plants useful in our economics and social life.

For this reason, we are delighted that the 1924 session proved so successful from the standpoint of patronage and educational value. Let us hope that this is the beginning of a new era of usefulness for this fair.

Pity The Poor Pie

THE pie is an American invention designed originally by some ambitious cook to tickle the palate. But it has done more than that; it has proven itself one of the finest things for indigestion ever compounded. And when indigestion is promoted most every good human quality is likely to be demoted.

It is hard to smile through a fit of indigestion; it is hard to be happy; it is hard to be aggressive through adverse conditions; because indigestion takes the pep out of a fellow.

The pie has been commercialized. We know one pie foundry which makes thirty thousand pies a day and is making so much money that the surplus is becoming a problem. Slangily speaking, at ten cents a throw the restaurateur also makes a nice piece of change.

But from an unexpected source the pie has gotten a knock-out blow. The president of the National Restaurant Association says it is unfit for the human stomach and four thousand restaurant men cheered him. Incidentally he said that eating ham and eggs in the summer was like committing slow suicide.

Probably the restaurant men have concluded that a man with a healthy stomach can eat more of the right kind of food than a dyspeptic can of

the wrong kind. At least they are going to do their part in saving the digestion of the nation.

Incidentally, the farmer who rarely patronizes a restaurant should take the hint and use care in his eating. The farmer has strenuous tasks to perform and big problems to solve. His activities apparently enable him to digest "shingle nails," but even then Nature takes a toll when good judgment in eating is violated. If his "innards" are all right, his tasks will be lighter and the problems become more simple. Athletes have found that what they do at the dinner table greatly influences their ability. It pays to keep fit, regardless of one's activities.

Recently rains along the Pacific Coast aided in the control of fires that have been raging in the forests of that section. Just the extent of the timber loss cannot now be determined, but it has been large. Whatever this loss may be, the American people have that much less timber to use. Last year we cut twenty-five billion cubic feet of timber and during the same period grew but six billion cubic feet.

This discrepancy, together with the unlimited uses to which wood is being put, causes us to wonder what year it will be when we shall be required to go on short wood "rations;" and who among our land owners will then have forest trees to supply an urgent need at high prices?

Shavin's

SHAVIN'S is what we used to get from wood, but in the last generashun you get 'em from faces.

We was industrious folkses when we used to spend our energies fer shapin' wood fer makin' houses and such useful things, even with our whiskers long. Them was honest days o' toil. But this generashun has got machinery ta do their work fer them, so all they gotta do is ta set around with white collars on, 'ceptin' we farmers of course. But folkses nowadays has inherited what you call the propensity ta scrape somethin', so, seein' as they didn't have nothin' else ta scrape, they scrape their faces.

In them old days a good beard was a sign o' good, mature judgment, but now the man what wears whiskers is either a what you call a radicul or is crazy, and some folkses say bein' radicul and bein' crazy is the same thing.

These little garden rakes they use has made men want ta look like beardless youths until they is ready ta say "how-de-do" ta St. Peter. It's the age o' youth and safety razors.

Shavin's is O. K. alright 'cause whiskers always used ta bother when a fellow was eatin' soup, but it looks ta me like there's some o' these bald-headed men what should let their whiskers grow ta show they is mature enuf ta grow hair.

I guess life is a smoother proposishun than it used ta be. The pile o' shavin's you kin make ain't no credit no more; instead, it's the number o' silk shirts you got and the silk dresses and other things the wife has what counts. Even wool and cotton stockin's ain't the style no more, 'cause what's usually in them don't look so nice as with silk stockin's.

And I tell you, there's lots o' folks what get by by close shaves now-a-days, and some o' them is gotta shave twicet a day to do it. Most o' them don't know where their next shave is comin' from.

But me and Sofie ain't foolish like lots o' them. Sofie likes woolen stockin's and I find red flannel undies comes mighty handy sometimes. Yep, I shave, but just 'cause I don't like ta wash my hair every time I wash my face.

HY SYCKLE.



Feeding Off Quality Grain

A Few Suggestions On Economizing In Poultry Feeding

By R. G. Kirby

POULTRY will use grain that is not of top notch quality for market purposes, but it is well to know how far a poultryman can go in feeding inferior grain without injury to the flock. On several occasions I have bought smutty wheat at a discount from my neighbors. This wheat is good poultry feed and the hens and growing stock seem to relish it as much as clean wheat. I have never found it to cause any harm to the flock, and recommend it as a good investment where it can be purchased for less than clean wheat.

But it pays to be cautious in buying salvage wheat, which is the grain sometimes marketed after elevator fires or boat wrecks. This wheat is frequently soaked and then dried. Sometimes it may be all right but if you buy sour wheat or mouldy wheat the poultry flock is in danger. I have heard of instances where severe poultry losses have been caused by using spoiled wheat.

Feeding screenings to hens may be profitable if they can be obtained at a fairly low price. But the screenings

should not be scattered over a wide area of the poultry range or on lawns or in soil that will later be used for vegetable gardening. The screenings are apt to contain many weed seeds that the hens will not readily eat. The

soil is soon contaminated with a choice collection of weed seed that may require years of hoeing to destroy.

There is a great difference in the value of oats for poultry feed. Some-

times oats are light with a large per cent of papery hulls for the amount of food value in the contents. Oats of that type are little more than filler for the hen's crop and a lot of egg-making material is absent. It pays to use only plump oats in the poultry ration whether they are used for sprouting or as part of the scratch grain ration. Poor quality oats can be somewhat improved by soaking or boiling to soften the tough hulls and swell up the meat of the grain as much as possible.

Every year some poultrymen have rye vetch which they desire to use in their poultry ration. We find that hens which have been eating wheat do not readily take to rye. It is usually more profitable to sell the rye and spend the money for wheat. Hens must consume enough feed to keep up their bodily requirements and then take enough more to produce a surplus of energy for egg production. If you give them feed they do not like, the reduced consumption will not prevent them from starving but will seriously cut down the egg production.



One Method of Practicing Economy in Feeding is by the Use of Off-quality Grain to Save on Grain Cost; Another is to Use the Feed Hoppers Whenever Possible in Order to Save Labor.

Farmers Entering a New Day

Now Demanding New Tests to the Business of Selling Farm Products

By J. T. Horner

NOT many years ago farmers were farming by the moon or almanac. Superstitions were common among country folks. There were certain times to do this or that. Many farm practices were based upon some superstition or custom handed down from one generation to another. Customs and practices which were common in one section of the country were carried to new parts by pioneers. In many instances these practices were not successful in the newer regions; but agriculture was borne down by custom and could not change its ways.

In the latter part of the last century agricultural leaders turned their attention to science. Superstitions, customs, and former opinions were thrown into the discard. The results of scientific experiments were to light the way. Such experimental work could be conducted only by governmental agencies. This work has been conducted by various divisions of the United States Department of Agriculture and the agricultural experiment stations.

Many farmers had little or no faith in this scientific work. It has been very difficult to get the average farmer to substitute science for custom. The effort to accomplish this has finally borne fruit and it is only the most ignorant farmers who discredit science in their business.

There will always be the skeptical persons. They can't conceive of anything except what comes within range of their own observations. There were those who said man could never fly, or "make talk go over a wire strung along on poles," and it was absurd to think of such a thing as a "horseless carriage." Not many years ago if the average man wanted to go anywhere he would "rather trust a good horse and buggy than one of these fool automobiles." For one to think, until just recently, that man could send messages and reproduce the human voice and music hundreds of miles away without even the aid of connecting wires was the height of folly.

The advancement and accomplishments of mechanical science have been so rapid and great that most

people have about reached the stage of not doubting the possibility of anything.

Development of science is nothing more than a man learning about natural laws and how to utilize the forces of Nature. Nature is ever present in agriculture. It is the great force which brings productivity. The farmer, then,

ed yet. This march of science will continue to bring the farmer assistance with his productive problems.

Thought has turned toward what has been called the business side of agriculture—that is, problems of selling, buying, and financing. Most of the emphasis has been placed upon the problems of selling. This is true

work no research was done in the beginning. Men started out to tell farmers and the public what was wrong with the market side of their business. Remedies were suggested. If these remedies were criticized or questioned the proposers turned to vilification of the questioner in an attempt to discredit him.

This turn to a consideration of marketing was so rapid and on such a large scale that our society was not able to cope with the problem. There were no trained market specialists. There was no market theory or knowledge. Those who knew most about the market were in the business of buying from farmers, and their counsel was, therefore, considered too partial to be considered.

There are certain people who are always in the front rank in every movement. They are agitators who know how to gain confidence of the masses by fine talk and abuse of others. Many of this class went into market work and made a big stir. From Maine to Oregon market specialists appeared as if by magic. There were hundreds of theories which could not fail to save the farmer and solve all his problems. To this movement came all classes, including the professional agitator, the unemployed, and the man of many words and few deeds.

The farmer has just about reached the place where he is going to demand the same scientific attitude toward his market problems as he does toward those of production. This campaign of attacking other classes of society is never in itself going to bring the farmer the kind of relief he is entitled to.

What is needed to help with marketing problems is a program of scientific economic research to determine the underlying facts of market procedure and difficulties. The sound market improvement program will be based upon this market information which has been scientifically gathered by sincere, truthful and capable research men. The hope that agitation, condemnation, and mere enthusiasm will bring market improvement is gone. We are now entering the day of science in production and science in marketing working hand in hand for a better agricultural and rural life.

Electrifying Rural Places

TO lift and keep the farm on a par with the shop, desk and counter, means that agriculture must progress. To progress, it must absorb from civilization new ideas, new resources, new power. Electricity, which has already been generally introduced to the farmer as a part of his motor equipment, is destined to become a potent factor in the epoch just ahead.

Just now every farming community needs a model farmstead showing electricity at work at the regular tasks in the farm home, the barns, and perhaps the fields. In the home, such a model would show a washing machine and ironer, a motorized sewing machine, vacuum cleaner, toaster, heater, lights, electric pads for sickness, a pump, for furnishing both hard and soft water. Outside, all the buildings would be lighted, motors provided for furnishing water to the stock and lawn, for the feed mill, corn sheller, fanning mill, milking machine, separator, saw, grinder, and perhaps some of the larger machinery.

These things, of course, are not going to come at once; but they will be here in a large way before the average person realizes. Even now, as one passes along the roads of the state, farmsteads in which nearly all of the conveniences named are enjoyed, are not uncommon. And before many years are gone, there will be seen clustering around that mysterious power—electricity—an ever-widening group of efficient methods adapted to the rural home, the stable and the field.

should learn of the laws of this great assistant and attempt to work in harmony with them.

Scientific agriculture has won its initial fight. Science is no longer scoffed at by the intelligent farmer. The "book farmer" is not laughed at, and the wise farmer does not discredit advice because it comes from a man who wears a white collar and has his trousers pressed.

Science in agriculture has broken down the front ranks of superstition and is now sweeping across the field—but there is much to be accomplish-

because most people think income is the only important factor of profit.

In connection with selling, or marketing problems, farmers have been the victims of superstition, prejudice, and misconceived ideas the same as they were with those of production. However, there is a difference in the manner in which these problems have been attacked.

The productive problems were attacked by the scientist in the research laboratory or on the experimental plot. The results of this study were then given to farmers. In market

"Not a Kick in a Million Feet"



Now is the Time

OLD man Procrastination never worries the man who acts in time.

Survey the condition of your buildings—and if there's need—

Build—Repair—Re-Roof now!

THE LEHON COMPANY
44th Street and Oakley Ave.
CHICAGO



Silver Black Foxes

Mr. Farmer, here is your chance to get in the fox business right. Owing to leaving this climate I am offering for sale 7 pairs of proven breeders and pups, one pair or all, and 5 portable pens, at about 1/2 their value for quick sale. My females averaged 4 pups to the litter this year. Come and see them, 1/2 mile south of Pontiac, Mich., on Woodward Ave. **W. H. WILBUR, R. 6, Pontiac, 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, J. O. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., 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 him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

GATHERING VALUABLE DATA.

THE International Institute of Agriculture, according to Asher Hobson, the American representative at Rome, will be able to provide research and extension workers, departments of agriculture and experiment stations with information which they can assemble and put into form to be passed on to the farmers.

The Institute is now engaged in developing plans for securing a uniform census of agriculture in all nations. It is Mr. Hobson's opinion that with all its mistakes and faults the International Institute of Agriculture is doing a valuable service to agriculture, with possibilities for a vast expansion of its beneficial activities.

FOREST FIRE LOSSES SMALL.

FOREST fire losses in this country this year have been small, being confined to the Pacific Coast states, where the approximate loss is estimated at \$4,250,000 by the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association.

CANADIAN WHEAT IMPORTS ARE SMALL.

IMPORTS of wheat from Canada into the United States on which duty is paid, are increasing, but the volume is small, 40,947 bushels for the week ending September 6.

WHEAT MOVES IN LARGE VOLUME.

REPORTS from leading grain markets indicate that the farmers are rapidly marketing their wheat, preferring to accept present prices rather than speculate on the future.

A new high record in the number of cars loaded with grain and grain products was established during the week ending August, according to the American Railway Association. Loadings during that week totaled 68,837 cars, an increase of 7,224 cars over the previous week, and 4,122 cars over the previous high record of 64,715 cars for the week ended July 19, 1921. There is no car shortage in sight.

Wheat exports are large. During the week of September 13, a total of 5,862,000 bushels of wheat were exported, compared with 3,215,000 bushels during the same week last year.

FOREIGN BUTTER COMPETITION KEEN.

AS a result of heavy importations of butter from Denmark the price of butter in this country has dropped below the cost line; American butter and cheese producers cannot meet this competition unless the present tariff is increased from eight cents to ten or twelve cents a pound. President Coolidge was told by a committee of northwestern dairymen, headed by Pierce Butler, son of Justice Butler, of the United States Supreme Court.

GRAPE MARKETING SERVICE.

A SPECIAL grape marketing reporting service is being carried on for New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan grape growers. It is conducted co-operatively by the New York State Bureau of Markets, Pennsylvania State Bureau of Markets, and the Michigan Bureau of Foods and Stand-

ards, and the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The reports are issued simultaneously from Buffalo and Benton Harbor, Mich.

EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

THE week ending September 16 shows the leading pen belonging to W. C. Eckard with a total production of 2,352 eggs. The next high pen is that belonging to L. I. Heasley, which has produced 2,162 eggs thus far. Following closely behind is the other pen of White Leghorns belonging to Mr. Eckard with a production of 2,144 eggs.

The Leghorns far outlay any other breed in the contest. The five highest pens are Leghorns, and usually the high-producing pens for weekly production are also all Leghorns.

Among the heavier breeds the Rhode Island Reds belonging to the Milan Hatchery shows the best production. They have 1,893 eggs to their credit. The Reds belonging to L. O. Dunning come second with a production of 1,724. The Evergreen Poultry Farm White Wyandottes are next on the list with 1,702 eggs. They are followed by the Anconas belonging to C. M. Beckwith, which have produced 1,698 eggs. The Rocks belonging to J. V. Sheap follow with a production of 1,626 eggs.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Always Give Name and Address When Sending Inquiries as Satisfactory Service Cannot be Given to Unsigned Letters

CONTRACTS TO SELL WHEAT.

Inclosed is a contract. Do I have to deliver the 200 bushels of wheat at \$1.05 per bushel? Wheat is worth about \$1.20, at the present.—E. D.

The contract contemplates delivery of goods at a future date. Such contracts cannot be enforced where no specific goods were in contemplation of the parties, and especially where goods of the same quality can be bought in the open market. The only remedy of the buyer on the contract, if not performed, is recovery of the damages from the seller to the extent of the difference between the purchase price and what the buyer has to

pay in the open market to fill the order.—Rood.

COW FAILS EXPECTATIONS.

A. sells B. a cow before she freshens. B. asks if the cow will give five gallons of milk per day, and A. answers that she did give five gallons last year. After the cow freshens, she does not give five gallons of milk. Can B. collect damages?—G. S.

The seller of personal property is liable only to the extent of warranty given. If the cow gave five gallons of milk last year it does not follow that she would do as well this year.—Rood.

PROBATING OF WILL.

Father lived with one child and paid board. Two months after his death, this child probated the will. The rest of the family knew nothing of a will. Is this within the law? If not, what can be done about it?—Subscriber.

There is no rule requiring wills to be published before the death of the testator nor preventing him giving his property to the child with whom he lives. Any objections to the validity of the will should have been raised before probate, and after time for appeal has expired no objection could be made to it, except the provisions were in themselves void.

A BOY'S WAGES.

*If a boy is working for himself and buying all his clothes, would he have to give his wages to his parents? The boy is willing to give his parents half of what he earns, but they want \$20 of his \$32 a month. What is the law?—Reader.

The father is bound to support his infant children, and is entitled to their wages for that purpose unless he has emancipated them.—Rood.

VERBAL LEASE.

I have rented a farm on share rent on verbal contract. Landlord promised to do certain things and if he doesn't do them it will be a damage to me. What can I do? Can I keep crops for damages?—H. M.

A lease for one year is valid without writing. The only ground for a breach of covenants in the lease is suit for damages, or, if the breach is so serious as to amount to an eviction, the tenant may abandon lease.—Rood.

Time to Oil up the Old Gun for these Birds



Bits of Rural News

M. A. C. will give a course for rural teachers, starting in September, 1925. This will give a one-year course, which will be for the purpose of giving prospective teachers a knowledge of rural matters. Many of the rural school teachers now come from cities and villages.

Eggs are improving in quality, according to a United States Bureau of Chemistry report. The officials of this bureau say that this is due mainly to the candling of eggs before shipment, although better methods of raising poultry are also responsible.

Corey J. Spencer, a prominent breeder of Holsteins in Jackson county, has given the Veterans of Foreign Wars a 472-acre farm near Eaton Rapids. This farm is valued at \$40,000 and is to be used by the veterans' organization for the benefit of dependent veterans, their widows and orphans. Mr. Corey is a member of the Caldwell Clark Post at Jackson.

In the Ottawa county poultry center, the poultry raisers are so interested in poultry clinics that County Agent C. P. Milham will conduct the clinics next year instead of poultry tours. Dr. H. J. Stafseth, poultry disease specialist at the college, will conduct these clinics.

The late Prof. Frank A. Spragg left his work in such excellent shape that his successor can continue it without a hitch. He kept a complete record of each cross he made during the fifteen years he spent at M. A. C. creating varieties. E. E. Downs, of his department, worked with Prof. Spragg for years and thoroughly understands the projects this well-known plant breeder had in mind. It is fortunate for Michigan agriculture that Professor Spragg was careful in his work.

The state of New Jersey is planning to "certify" hens. Poultry which comes up to certain standards as to egg production and health will be given the stamp of approval by the state poultry authorities. These birds will be certified in order that the hatcheries in the state may get eggs from known sources.

It pays to fertilize red raspberries, according to the experience of Don Pennington, near Sparta. A year ago Pennington applied 200 pounds of ammonium sulphate to an acre, and also applied some manure. That year the fertilized part did not show results, but this year it outyielded the unfertilized part of the patch by 100 per cent. The picking season of the fertilized part was also two weeks longer than the unfertilized.

NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

PAPERS TO BE PUBLISHED.

THE fifth annual session of the Tri-State Congress will take place at Ashland, Wisconsin, on October 15-16. This is an important gathering of men interested in the problems of agriculture and forestry in the upper lake region of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. The papers read at this congress will later be published for distribution.

PLAN TO SELL CERTIFIED POTATOES.

DICKINSON county farmers who are raising certified seed potatoes recently held a meeting at Iron Mountain to arrange for the disposition of this year's crop and to make plans for next year. The certified seed potato situation in Dickinson is said to be very good this season and barring early frosts should bring excellent returns to the growers. In Delta and Schoolcraft counties late blight appeared in some fields, it is reported, calling for drastic remedial measures.

BEEES DO WELL IN CHIPPEWA.

CHIPPEWA county reports 1,350 bee colonies and claims, on the strength of a report by Mr. B. F. Kindig, state apiary inspector, the very highest quality of honey produced anywhere. This quality is attributed to the fact that bees can feed on clover throughout the season without the admixture of other plants. It is estimated that during the past three years over fifty thousand pounds of honey have been produced in Chippewa annually.

CLOVERLAND'S LEADING HERDS.

THE report of Mr. J. G. Wells, M. A. C. Dairy Specialist in the Upper Peninsula, shows that Gogebic county led in the associations of the peninsula during July. Mr. H. Olson's

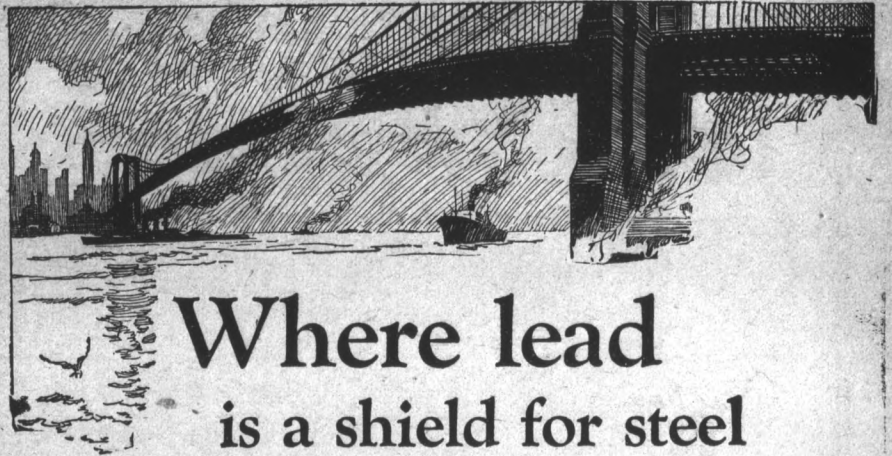
three grade Guernseys stood first among the high-producing herds, its average being 1,010 pounds of milk and 56.7 pounds of butter-fat. In the Marquette-Alger Association, twelve pure-bred Guernseys of the Bay Cliffs Farm made the high average of 1,152 pounds of milk and fifty-five pounds of fat. Seven grade Holsteins of W. Kraus ranked high in Delta, with an average of 1,399 pounds of milk and 46.2 pounds of fat. G. Cassagrande's six grade Holsteins produced an average of 1,261 pounds of milk and 42.8 pounds of fat. In Menominee county, A. A. Allgyer's herd of twelve pure-bred and grade Holsteins took first place with 1,160 pounds of milk and 37.9 pounds of fat.

GET MANY PREDATORY ANIMALS.

OWING to unusually favorable conditions for the season, the July kill of predatory animals reported by the state department of conservation was quite sizeable and amounted to 123 individuals. These included six wolves, forty-six coyotes, four bob-cats and sixty-seven foxes. There were also disposed of 618 porcupine, 125 woodchucks, seven badgers, two raccoons, thirty-nine skunks, twenty-eight weasels, four bears, 126 hawks, thirty-one owls, 449 crows. The wardens report indications that both deer and partridge are on the increase.

LIVE STOCK SANITATION WORK.

COUNTY Agricultural Agent L. R. Walker, of Marquette county, reports that his county will be TB. tested by the close of the season. It was considered quite remarkable that Turin township developed not a single reactor. The Houghton County Board of Supervisors has decided to lay the proposal to conduct a tuberculosis eradication campaign there indefinitely on the table, because of the expense involved. The copper country is trying to cut down taxes during the copper depression.



Where lead is a shield for steel

STREAKS of red stand out against the sky. Tiny figures suspended in midair cover the steel cables of the bridge with red-lead.

From the time the bridge is built, rust seeks to destroy it. Lead is the shield that protects the steel cables, girders, and beams from rust and prevents the bridge from becoming a death-trap. It keeps the bridge strong today, strong tomorrow, and for years to come.

Nearly twenty million pounds of red-lead are applied to metal every year in this country. Yet this is not enough. Rust still destroys millions of tons of steel. Between 1860 and 1920 the world's output of iron and steel was about 1,860,000,000 tons. Of this total it was estimated that 660,000,000 tons were wasted through rusting in use. Just as unpainted farm houses decay and crumble, so iron and steel, unprotected by paint, rust, and are soon ready for the scrap-heap.

Where red-lead saves metal

On the farm red-lead is an important factor in prolonging the use-



This painter is risking his life to give the steel cables of the Brooklyn Bridge paint protection. He is putting on red-lead, the strongest shield that steel can have against rust.

fulness of machinery and tools. Unpainted metal is an easy victim for rust. It is rust that causes many a farmer to spend money for repairs which could have been avoided by the timely application of red-lead paint.

Red-lead is necessary wherever iron and steel are. Railroads, gas and water companies and ship owners use red-lead constantly. They have found from experience that red-lead protection lowers the cost of maintaining iron and steel structures.

Red-lead keeps rust from attacking metal roofs, steam radiators, registers, pipes, fire escapes, fences, iron gates

and exterior ornamental work of all kinds. It covers machinery, trucks, iron pipes, and metal equipment.

Red-lead has been used for generations as the standard protective covering for metal. Mixed with pure linseed oil, pure red-lead makes a paint that dries to a hard, tough layer and clings tightly to the surface. It is insoluble in water.

Red-lead should be and is usually used next to the metal in its natural orange-red color. It is tinted to dark colors for finishing coats for the sake of appearance or for inspection purposes.

A hundred pages of paint facts

If you want to know how to save the surface of metal, wood, or masonry on your farm with paint, write for our "Handy Book on Painting." This book is filled with essential paint facts and formulas and will be sent free at your request.

Producers of lead products

Dutch Boy red-lead is the name of the pure red-lead made and sold by National Lead Company. On every keg of Dutch Boy red-lead is reproduced the picture of the Dutch Boy Painter shown below. This trade-mark guarantees a product of the highest quality.

Dutch Boy products also include white-lead, linseed oil, flatting oil, babbitt metals and solder.

National Lead Company also makes lead products for practically every purpose to which lead can be put in art, industry, and daily life. If you want information regarding any particular use of lead, write to us.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, 111 Broadway; Boston, 131 State Street; Buffalo, 116 Oak Street; Chicago, 900 West 18th Street; Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue; Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue; St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street; San Francisco, 485 California Street; Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna., 316 Fourth Avenue; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut Street.



Save the surface and you save all.

RED TOP Posts Drop to Pre-War Prices

Prices have hit rock bottom on RED TOP Steel Fence Posts. They can go no lower. It's to your gain to buy right now.

For a long time you've wanted the prices you pay out for goods to be in line with the prices you get for your products. We have gone the limit to close the gap for you on steel fence posts.

Your local RED TOP dealer is supplying RED TOPS at this new low price. See him without delay.

Special Note: There is only one Genuine RED TOP. It is patented and trademarked for your protection. Insist on getting it. Avoid imitations.

RED TOP STEEL POST COMPANY
38-L South Dearborn Street - Chicago

My Engine Will Do the Work of 6

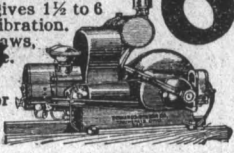


Write now for facts about this wonder engine. Same engine gives 1½ to 6 H. P. Gasoline or kerosene. Portable, light, and free from vibration. Requires no anchorage. Easy starting—no cranking. Pumps, saws, grinds and does all chores. Plenty of power for every purpose.

Low Factory Price—Free Trial Offer

Tremendous value. Thousands of satisfied users. Write now for details and free trial offer on this amazing engine.

Edwards Motor Co., 519 Main St., Springfield, Ohio



Fall Use of Hot-Beds

A Good Way to Lengthen the Vegetable Growing Season

MANY gardeners have plenty of hot-bed sash for spring use but never realize the possibility of their use in the fall. Crops planted now in hot-beds will make a welcome addition to the family salad supply as the weather becomes colder and the vegetable supply scarcer and higher priced, says F. C. Gaylord, of the Horticultural Extension Staff of Purdue University.

The old hot-bed soil will prove admirable if the weeds are removed and it is completely reforked so that the soil is loose and mellow. If the old soil has been removed, fill the hot-bed to within fifteen inches of the top with rich loose sandy garden soil. The fall hot-bed, if planted now, needs no fermenting manure.

If the space is not used until late September it is advisable to place a foot of fermenting horse manure packed down securely in first, and upon this six inches of rich loose soil. Care should be used not to use soil which

is full of weed seed or that will crust and become hard.

After the ground has been thoroughly prepared, crops such as leaf lettuce, early radish, kohlrabi, parsley, spinach and beets can be profitably grown. Varieties best for fall planting are Grand Rapids lettuce, French break-fast radish, any extra early small red or button radish, Purple Vienna, kohlrabi, parsley, spinach and Crosby Ekyptian beet.

To start off the seedling, plant the seeds thinly in rows four inches apart and thin seedlings to an inch in the row. Thin later again by using the largest plants first. After the seed is sown the hot-bed should be watered thoroughly at least twice a week and a light cultivation between rows given occasionally as cold weather approaches the sash must first be placed on beds at night and later both night and day.

Lettuce, radishes and beets shown in September or early October will produce a fine crisp supply of these vegetables for the cool days between Thanksgiving and Christmas. Eating these vegetables from one's own garden when the snow flies is a pleasure waiting the gardener who starts the hot-bed now.

GARDEN NOTES.

Hardy perennials, especially those which bloom during the spring, will do better if planted during September. Do not delay any longer, as the new plants must make roots this fall. Old beds or clumps of iris, peony, phlox, day lilies, golden glow and the like, should be dug up, divided and reset now. It is also easier to tell where bare or thin places exist in the perennial border now than it will be next spring.

Tender perennials should be dug as soon as the first killing frosts have occurred. Dahlias, cannas, elephant ears, gladiolus and others must be stored over winter in a coal cellar. Conditions similar to those used for potatoes and onions will give satisfaction. The cellar should not be allowed to freeze. After digging the bulbs or fleshy roots, they should be spread out under cover for two or three days to dry before storing.

Forcing bulbs should be potted or planted in flats of soil as soon as they are received. They are then placed in a cool, dark, moist, but well ventilated cellar for six to eight weeks before being brought into the light. This is necessary in order to develop roots before the bulb is forced into bloom. The strength and beauty of the flowers will depend quite largely upon the amount of roots produced while in storage. The plants, when removed from the cellar should be brought into full sunlight gradually.

Fruit Notes.—Save all fallen leaves and clippings from the lawn to mulch the strawberry bed with this fall. Clean out the raspberry patch and burn all the old dead canes. Tender varieties of raspberries, blackberries and dewberries should be laid down and covered with soil each fall. Old canes of currant and gooseberry bushes should be removed to give room for younger and more thrifty canes. The branches of grapes may be gathered and hung in a cool place. Tomato vines may be pulled and hung up in the basement. Thus the season may be somewhat prolonged.



These two papers give full protection

One, is a policy in the Hartford Fire Insurance Company which covers all property against the risk of fire and lightning. The other is an inventory showing the value of buildings, contents, live stock and equipment.

The Hartford insures against practically every risk the farmer takes. For over a century it has promptly paid every honest loss of its policy holders. The Hartford specializes in farm protection. As a part of its service it will send you a copy of the handy inventory book called "My Property." It is free. Send for a copy.



A Seal of Certainty on an Insurance Policy

MF-7

HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY
Hartford, Conn.

Gentlemen:

I operate a _____ acre farm.

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

Name _____

Address _____

INSURE IN THE

**HARTFORD FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY**

Hartford, Conn.

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

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Jackie Ott is the world champion five-year-old athlete and perfect baby.



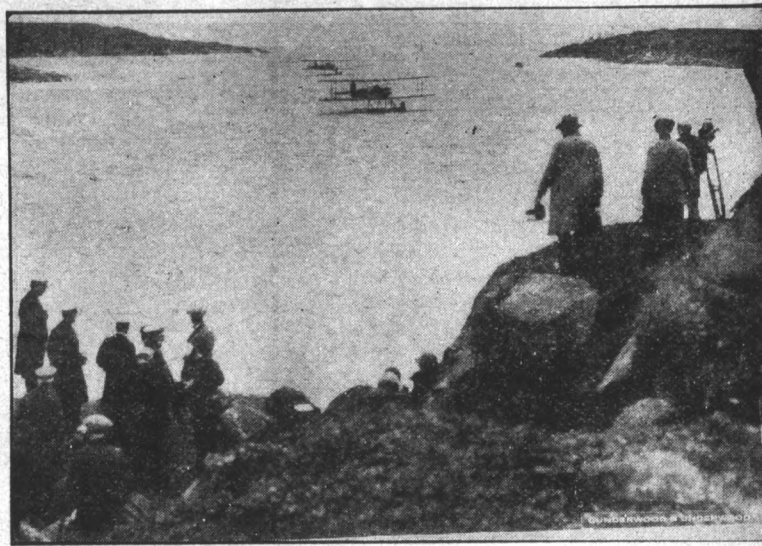
After a number of successful games that put them well in the lead for the American League championship of 1924, the "Senators" (Washington team), received congratulations from the President.



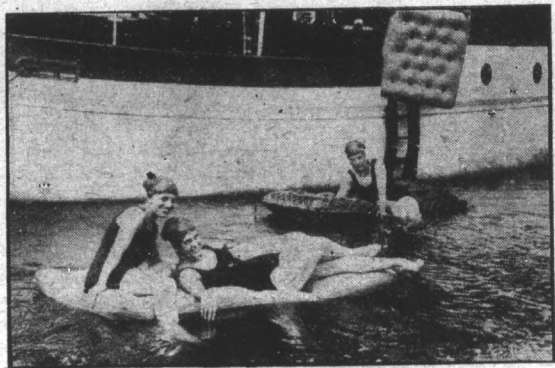
Lieuts. Smith and Nelson, globe fliers, will receive this bronze trophy, three feet high.



The first prize-winning float in the annual roller chair parade on the boardwalk at Atlantic City was "Miss Philadelphia" as Betsy Ross making the first Star Spangled Banner.



This shows the U. S. Army round-the-world planes, Chicago and New Orleans, coming in at Ice Tickle Bay, Labrador. Note the folks are wearing overcoats on the thirty-first of August.



Something new in life rafts is this sturdy rubber pneumatic cushion that serves as a mattress on a passenger's berth.



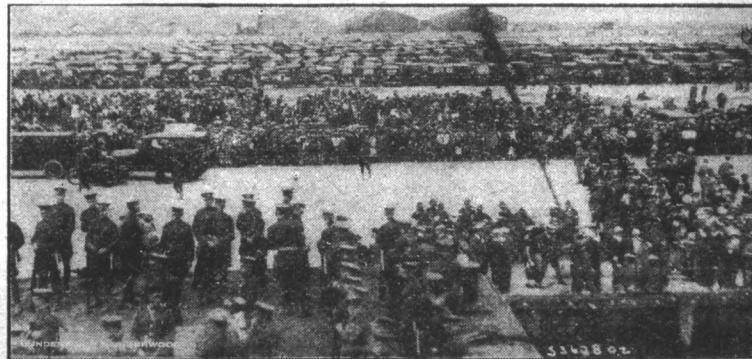
As secretary to prime minister of Great Britain, Rose Rosenberg knows secrets of the Empire.



The Prince of Wales is being very much entertained during his visit to this country. He is seen here at the first formal party.



Missouri mules are being used in northern California to take care of the great wheat harvest by means of the "combine," a combined harvester and threshing machine.



At the aviation field in Boston, thousands stood for hours waiting for the arrival of the two U. S. Army planes flying around the world. General Mason M. Patrick welcomed the flyers.

THE man was leaning on the rail. He turned his head and looked Hilary over from head to foot. His eyes gleamed wickedly, but the voice that answered was unexpectedly suave and gentle.

"This boat, sport, is the Santa Clara, Blue Funnel Line, Captain Sigmund, bound for San Pedro with a cargo of fir, and from there to Valparaiso. Anything else you'd like to know?"

Hilary missed the note of irony. His mind was busy with something else.

"The Santa Clara. Then the crimps have put me on board my own boat."

The jaw of the officer grew salient. "Crimps! Did you say crimps, son?"

"I've been shanghaied. I can tell you this, my man, I'm going to have this investigated. Someone's going to lose his job on account of it," announced Hilary angrily.

"You don't say," murmured the officer. Then, sharply: "And who the blue blazes are you?"

"Harrison Hilary, the owner of this line."

The big man glared at this disreputable wharf rat. Clearly the man was just emerging from a long debauch during which he had been villainously mauled. One of his eyes were closed, his puffed lip was discolored, bruises glistened red on the white face and cuts disfigured it. Bully Blair had seen sailormen in that condition before.

"So, Mr. Harrison Hilary? Well, you hump aft and clap a hand to them sheets. Jump, you splay-footed son of a sea cook!" The mate had begun his words silkily, but the voice lifted suddenly to a raucous roar.

"Don't talk to me like that, you idiot," began Hilary querulously.

He got no farther. The fist of the mate shot out and lifted him from his feet. Harrison Hilary, owner, landed in the scuppers.

A brisk voice cut in with a question. "What's this, Mr. Blair?"

From the wheel house had stepped a heavy-set, middle-aged man, evidently the captain. In the doorway stood a young woman.

"New hand impudent, sir. Just getting over a long jag."

"What's he doing up here?"

The mate grinned. "Came to tell me he was the owner of the line. Said he'd been shanghaied. Gave me some of his lip."

"Send the man aft, Mr. Blair."

"Just what I was doing, sir."

Hilary got unsteadily to his feet. "Let me explain, Captain. You don't understand. I'm Hilary. I've been shanghaied. I—"

"What's his name on the books?"

"Joe Butts. Brought on board last night still sleeping off a spree. Guess he's got a touch of the jimmies."

"That's a lie," interrupted the victim.

The captain nodded ever so little to the mate, who whirled Hilary round and kicked him down the steps to the main deck. The millionaire lay there groaning. He was sick in body and mind. The world that had always accepted his will as law was quite an-

The Shangaied Millionaire

By William MacLeod Raine

Author of "Gun-Sight Pass," "The Big-Towns Round," "The Yukon Trail," etc.

other one from this one he was in. Hilary shut his mouth and looked down. "Git a move on you, or I'll haze you till you don't know what end you're standing on."

Hilary picked himself up, cast one appealing look toward the wheel house, and limped away. He carried away with him a picture of a girl standing in the doorway, slim and erect. Was

ing pin on the head is a forceful prompter. Hilary shut his mouth and obeyed orders. He fetched and carried, said "Sir" to his superiors, ate poor fare, worked hard, and slept like a log on a mattress hard as Oregon fir. The soft flesh of his hands became torn and ragged, but his flabby muscles began to harden and develop. He stopped bemoaning his hard luck

De Onpoppyolah Side!

By Mrs. Ida Budd

I'se done seed de man, in de co'se ob mah life,
Wat erpeah to not hab any spine;
Wat spend all 'is time an' his brains, too, to keep
On de merjority side ob de line.
'E doan' hab no moshun nor strenf ob 'is own,
But 'e jes' drif' erlong wid de tide;
An' he couldn' considah er minnit or less,
Bein' on de onpoppyolah side.

But let dat same cause come de fashion jes' once,
An hisse'f in its colahs he'll tog,
An' prance an' parade in percessions an sech,
An' shout hisse'f hoa'se ez er frog;
'Till er pusson to see 'im mought nach'elly tink
(Erassle eroun' wid sech bim)
Dat he hab to be dere or de hull ting done sink,
An' dat all kep' it up was jes' him.

Well, hit ain't berry pleasant to look at de sneahs
On de faces of folks wat goes by,
An' hit cut kin' ob deep wen dey says "Hit erpeahs
Dat 'e'll likly go crazy bime-by;
So dar's lots ob folks reckons dey'd bes' trus' to luck
An' den let de hull business slide.
Oh! it don tek er man wid consid'able pluck
To be on de onpoppyolah side.

But sometime, mah bredren, (we doan' know 'jes w'en,
An' we kain't jes' edzac'ly tell whar),
Dar'll be a great suppah, an' wimmen an' men
Dat we knows ob will likly be dar.
But I reckon 'mong's dem wat'll be settin' down
To de feas' of de Lamb an' de Bride,
Dar'll be mighty few dat sometime in deir lifes
Wasn't on de onpoppyolah side.

she laughing at him? He could not be quite sure.

* * *

Harrison Hilary had known the seamy side of life only in books. All the rough corners had been padded for the heir of his father's wealth. From his birth he had been guarded against discomfort. The feet of this young prince of commerce had trod only primrose paths.

Under Bully Blair he learned lessons, hard, bitter, and humiliating. For the first time he had to stand on his own feet. At first the thing was unbelievable, but the impact of a belay-

and actually found himself enjoying the experience.

Barefooted, he swabbed the forward deck one day under the direction of Frona, who took charge of him with a calm impersonal disregard of his feelings that stung.

"You've got the poorest idea of how to go to work," she told him with candid contempt. "Lots of good that A. B. from Harvard has done you. I'm going to help Mr. Blair give you a postgraduate course free, Mr. Hilary."

His face flushed. Sometimes he did not notice him at all, but when she did it was always for the purpose

of humiliating him. One of her favorite methods was to call him Mr. Hilary in a voice of derisive irony.

"You'll find my name is Butts on the ship book, Miss Sigmund," he corrected.

She flung a quick look at him. "I distinctly heard you say it was Hilary."

"Lapse of memory, ma'am. Mr. Blair explained it at the time."

"So he did. He argued it with you in his own forceful way. I hope you'll be careful how you talk back to him."

"Yes, ma'am. Thank you, ma'am." Hilary touched a forelock humbly.

"If you give up your bad habits Mr. Blair will make a man of you."

"I'm very grateful, ma'am."

"Because you've had things easy all your life you are a softy. I suppose you were a waiter or something of that sort."

She flung this last at him carelessly as she went aft to join her father.

Hilary grinned sardonically. She had come pretty near to putting the right tag on him. A softy! He had passed current because he had his father's millions back of him, but now that he had bumped up against Old Man Hard Luck he had to stand the acid test like the other men.

His jaw clamped tighter as he watched her walking beside Captain Sigmund with the light buyoant tread that made of her movements a sort of poetry. Her arm was tucked inside his and she was looking up into the rough, weatherbeaten face with a smile adorable and delightfully provocative. The girl's beauty was like the flush of a flame, born of the kindling of the ardent spirit within her. Hilary resolved to show her whether he had the stuff in him to stand the gaff of adversity.

It was the custom on board the Santa Clara for the ship's boy to do the washing of the captain's cabin. Soon after leaving San Pedro the boy sprained his ankle badly. Frona washed her own things and then sent for Hilary.

"Have you ever washed clothes, Mr. Hilary?" she asked.

"No, ma'am. And my name is Butts," he corrected.

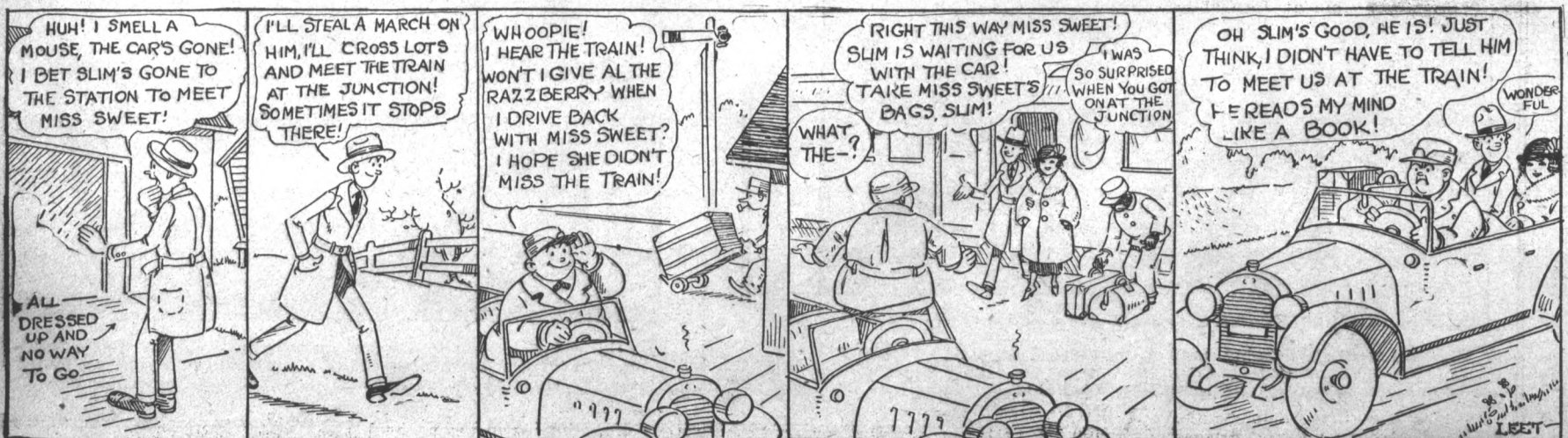
"Very well, Butts. Mr. Blair says you're not much of a seaman and he can spare you. So I'm going to teach you a new trade. Take those clothes out of the boiler and put them in that tub. Rub them clean on the washboard. Not that way, stupid. Hold your hands like this. See!"

Inside of ten minutes Hilary had rubbed the skin from his knuckles but was making progress in his new trade. Miss Frona stood over him and scoffed while she gave directions and censure. He humbly did his best, even when Blair joined the girl and asked the washerman ironically why he did not introduce a scrubbing party as a new social diversion when he got back to his friends.

Hilary shut his teeth on his annoyance. (Continued on page 253).

ALL ACRES—Look Who's Here, Miss Sweet is Back.

By Frank R. Leet





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12 and 16-gauge recommended for Duck, Brant, and Jack Rabbit. No. 4, 5 or 6 Chilled or Soft Shot

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Remington provides you with shells made to a *predetermined performance* in the three necessary respects—the velocity or speed, the pattern or spread and the penetration, all with moderate recoil.

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Rabbit Load

Recommended for Rabbit and Squirrel. 12, 16 and 20-gauge; No. 6 Chilled or Soft Shot.



Squirrel Load

Recommended for Squirrel and Rabbit. 12, 16 and 20-gauge; No. 6 Chilled or Soft Shot.



Snipe Load

Recommended for Snipe, Rail, Plover, Woodcock and Quail. 12, 16 and 20-gauge. No. 9 Chilled or Soft Shot.



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Recommended for Goose, Fox, Turkey and Raccoon. 12-gauge; No. 2 Chilled or Soft Shot.



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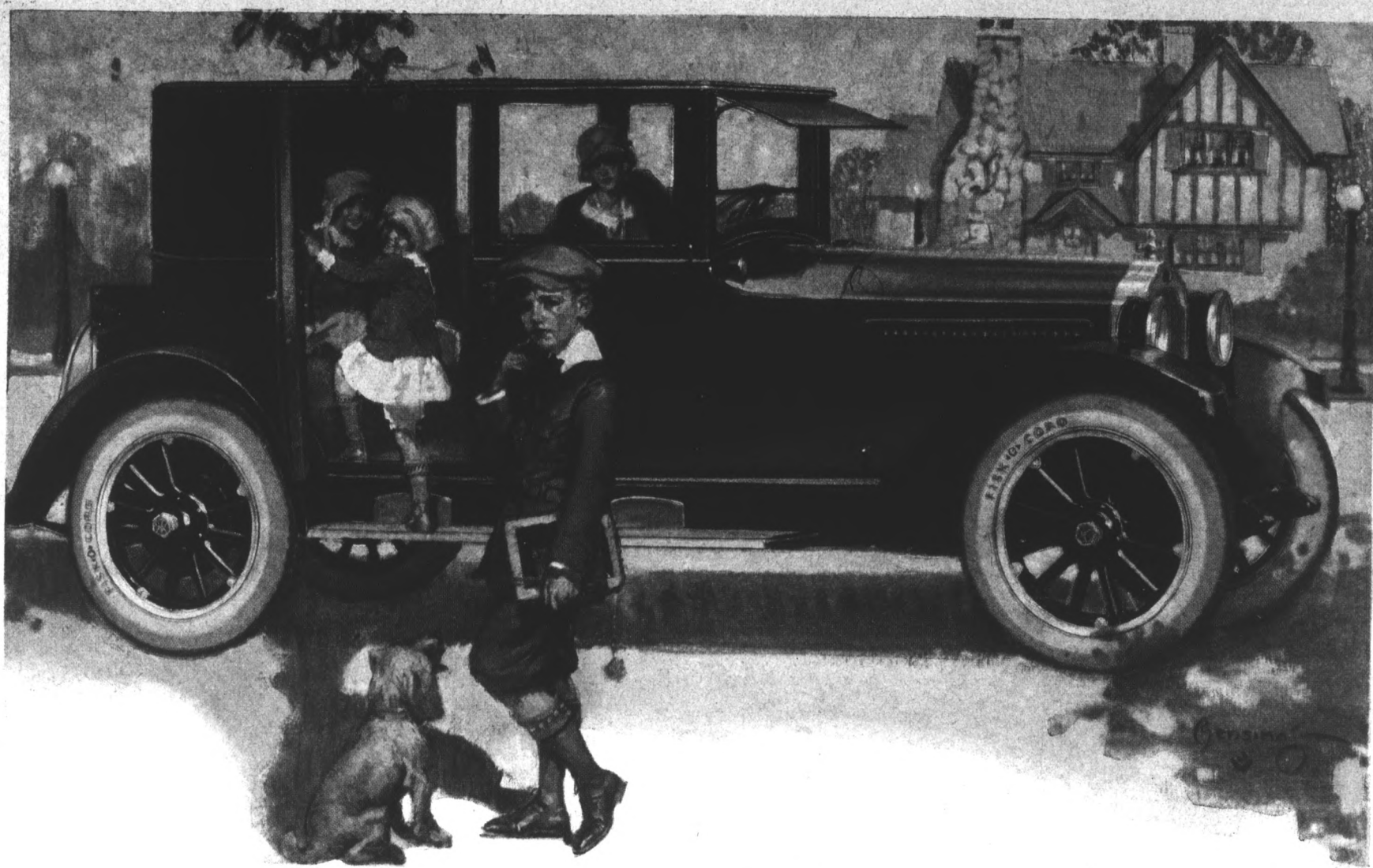
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This is the car that made folding seats as old-fashioned as hair-cloth furniture. Doors both *front* and *rear* let everybody enter and leave without climbing over seats or feet. A Wilson-built-Body—with the *capacity* of a sedan and the *sociability* of a coupe—finished in a beautiful color scheme of blue, black and nickel.

As fine as it looks, it is yet finer internally. The Willys-Knight sleeve-valve engine is famous around the world as *the engine that improves with use*—supremely smooth and quiet at any gait you drive! No valve-grinding. No bother with carbon. *None* of the clatter and griefs so often associated with ordinary poppet-valve engines.

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There is a definite social distinction in owning a Willys-Knight . . . abiding pride in its charm . . . lasting satisfaction in performance. The longer you drive the more you enjoy the driving—and the more value you attach to the car. Try a Knight on the road today!

Willys-Knight Models: 2-pass. Roadster \$1175, 5-pass. Touring \$1195, 7-pass. Touring \$1325, 5-pass. Sedan \$1695 (De Luxe \$1895), 7-pass. Sedan \$1995; all prices f.o.b. Toledo. We reserve the right to change prices and specifications without notice.

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WILLYS-KNIGHT

ance and attended to business. He had a perfectly good come-back that some day would make Bully Blair sick, but this did not seem quite the time to spring it. Both Frona Sigmund and the mate were due to receive the surprise of their lives when they discovered that the filthily clothed roustabout they had hazed was after all the owner of the line.

With the arrival of Blair on the scene Frona's attitude toward the Washerman sensibly changed. She had been scornful of his work and rather sharp in criticism. But evidently she felt quite able to handle him without any help from the mate.

"You're so kind, Mr. Blair," the girl told him smoothly. "If I think he needs to be hit over the head with a handspike I'll send for you."

A dark flush swept the face of the mate. More than once Frona had come to a disagreement with him about his methods of handling the crew. But since he was a candidate for her hand he could not afford to quarrel with her.

"I know my business, Miss Frona, and I know these wharf rats that ship on American boats. When they need a bit of roughing I'm the man to do it," he answered sulkily.

"I'm quite sure you are, Mr. Blair." She looked directly at him with cool steadiness. "And, as I said before, when I need your help I'll be sure to send for you."

Frona turned her back pointedly on him and gave Hilary directions how to wash the feet of socks. Blair stood in the background glowering in sullen anger. After a minute he moved away. Presently they heard his raucous voice flinging oaths at the head of the first sailor he saw.

* * *

Hilary was scouring brasswork on the upper deck with one eye upon his task and the other upon Frona and Blair. They were moving slowly along the lower deck toward him. The mate was talking urgently in a low, angry

voice and the girl was listening coldly. Neither of them saw the man above when they came to a halt just below the upper deck. Before Hilary could notify them with a little cough of his presence Blair had given the situation away.

"Why not? That's what I want to know. Ain't I good enough for you? Spit it out, if that's it."

"I've told you a dozen times that I don't care for you, Mr. Blair. I wish you'd let me alone."

"Look here." He caught hold of her two wrists and gave her a little jerk towards him. "I'm the man you're going to belong to. Put that in your pipe and smoke it, girl."

"Take your hands away. You're hurting my wrists," she flashed angrily.

"You answer my question first. What's the matter with me? Why don't you like me?"

"Because you're a brute. Let me go, I tell you." Her eyes blazed. She stamped passionately on the deck.

From above came an exclamation of dismay. Blair started to look up. At the same moment a bucket, half full of warm water and suds, descended bottom side up and extinguished the mate. He stamped around like a blindfolded Bull of Bashan, streams of water pouring from him on all sides.

The bucket was a tight fit and it was some moments before Blair could free his head from the enveloping helmet. In that interval the eyes of Frona met those of Hilary. She did not need to ask him whether he had done it on purpose.

"Sorry, sir. Accidents will happen," explained Hilary as the mate flung the bucket into the scuppers.

Blair took the steps three at a time. Hilary was standing at the top of the stairway. The mate struck at him as he came up. The young man flung out a forearm in defence. It caught the officer under the chin and lifted him backward to the deck below.

(Continued next week.)

Christianizing America

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

DURING the past three months we have covered thirteen lessons, all dealing with the early period of Christ's ministry. We have listened with the shepherds to the angel choir announcing His birth and proclaiming peace on earth, good will toward men. We saw one picture of His boyhood, and we stood beside the fast-flowing Jordan, as He was baptized by John the Baptist. We wandered about with him in the desolate region called the wilderness, as, for forty days, He battled with temptation, and thought out what was to be His line of future action. We saw Him select twelve men who were to enjoy the priceless boon of being His private pupils for three years. We joined those disciples as they went to the wedding at Cana and witnessed a first miracle.



We entered the court of the huge and gorgeous temple at Jerusalem, and stood transfixed as we watched Him in the white heat of His righteous wrath expel the confidence men and the sharpers from the holy place. We secreted ourselves behind the curtain and eavesdropped on the conversation between Christ and Nicodemus, and heard those undying words fall from undying lips, "Except a man be born again, he cannot see the kingdom of God." We thrilled with joy as we stood beside the nobleman when he learned that his dying son had been restored to life. We looked on in amazement and horror as we saw the bigoted citizens of Nazareth seize the whitest soul and

the greatest mind that has yet visited our earth, and attempt to plunge Him headlong over the cliff, because His teachings were too lofty for them. We arose before dawn to find Him, and came upon Him in the act of prayer to the Father of whom He taught so much.

WHEN all has been said, when we have seen the ground traversed, the question will not down—why do not the teachings of this Master-Teacher, why has not the example of the Lord of Life, made a greater impression on the modern world? Why must we still talk of Christianizing America, and England and France, where the Bible has been known so long?

Now, it is not easy to talk about this topic without being charged with pessimism. Save us from the croaker, we say. And yet, it is a choice between blatant talk about progress, and getting at the truth as it exists. We all want to be boosters. We cannot all be boosters all the time, unless we are dead certain we are boosting something. Jonah was not boosting a bigger, busier Ninevah when he went up and down the streets crying that in forty days it would be overthrown. Jeremiah was tried for preaching disloyalty to the government and prophesying its overthrow. Even Lot had to admit that talking big business in Sodom did not stop the coming of fire and brimstone. What we all need is to know the truth, vision to see the right, and courage to follow it.

AMERICA is today the greatest nation on earth. I say that partly because I am an American, and like

to say it, and partly because it is true. If it were not true, saying it would not make it so. We are the largest republic, unless it be Brazil, and the oldest unless it be Switzerland. We have more wealth than any other people, more natural resources, more railroads and manufacturing. Gladstone was right when he said the United States had the possibilities of becoming the greatest empire ever created by man. We have all ranges of climate, all varieties of products. Our population is young and vigorous with the blood of almost every nation and tribe. We are coming, not going. We are climbing the hill. We have not yet started tobogganing on the other side.

And yet it is a commonplace that a nation is great only in proportion to its moral standards. Nature will not be fooled and God is not mocked. Other nations have attained to a marvelous degree of strength and influence, whose dust is now blown about the iron hills. "Is not this great Babylon that I have builded?" has been said by others long ago, but no one says it about them now. They failed where failure was fatal. They were weak at the vital spot. A man may lose a leg, an arm, an eye, or both arms and legs and eyes, and still live. But he cannot live when his heart gives out. A nation may continue to live if it is small. Switzerland has. It may exist when it is large and poor, and with vast numbers of struggling masses. Russia has. But somehow, when the moral underpinning gives way, there is not much left to build on. The ten commandments are as necessary for politics as they are for the church. They are essential for farmers and city folk as they are for high schools and colleges.

NOW there are some factors in America that make one uneasy. Call it pessimism if you like, we are not afraid of names. For instance, it is very hard for the church to flourish in a pagan society. You cannot have saints with the church sinners in business. They are one or the other all the time. Is our modern glorification of success Christian or not? Economic success is the god to which many of us pray. How to get there, how to reach the top, and let the men we have passed on the road take care of themselves. "The real enemy of Christianity," says a very keen thinker, "is not ignorance, nor apathy nor indifference—the real enemy is a virile and militant creed, which affirms that the main end of man is to obtain the mastery over his fellowmen which is conferred by economic success."

An educated Hindu said some months ago, speaking of America, and others of the white race, "What bewilders the observer is not the occasional aberrations of the Christian nations, but their habitual conduct and organization, not their failures, but their standards of success; not their omission to live up to right principles, but their insistence that wrong principles are right. Your religion is a noble creed which affirms that all men are brothers; that humility and poverty are blessings, and riches a dangerous misfortune; that the way of service and self-sacrifice is the way of happiness. What surprises me, however, is that in your practice you erect into a system the duty and happiness of practicing precisely the opposite. The normal condition of your social order is an economic civil war which you hardly take the trouble to conceal." And so on. Hits pretty hard, doesn't he? Right where we live, too. He found one of the sore spots right off.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 28.

SUBJECT:—Review. Opening period of Christ's ministry.
GOLDEN TEXT:—For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on Him should not perish, but have eternal life. Jno. 3:16.

When Rodeheaver Sang "The Old Rugged Cross"

thousands in the great Billy Sunday Tabernacle were thrilled and exalted. This is but one of the many inspiring sacred songs that can now be heard on Mr. Rodeheaver's Rainbow Records. You, too, can enjoy these famous songs in your own home. Read special offer below.



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I Walk with the King
The Old Rugged Cross
Half Has Never Yet Been Told
Carry Your Cross with a Smile
Life's Railway to Heaven
Keep Me on the Firing Line
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Woman's Interests



The Family Pocket-book

By Clara M. Waldron

"With all my goods I thee endow,
The marriage service ran,
That William blithely chanted;
And was made a happy man.

And he really thinks he meant it,
Long with "better and for worse."
But it's down in William's pocket
That you'll find the family purse.

He'd be very much insulted,
And he'd rant and rave and tear,
If you hinted that his helpmate
Really ought to have a share.

"Pay her wages like a servant
Hired to do her little task!
Everything I have is her's, sir!
All she has to do is—ask."

"And she has the butter money,
Buys what groceries she thinks best.
And I never think of asking
What she does with all the rest."

"All things else we have in common,
All is her's as well as mine."
But its down in William's pocket
That those family dollars shine.

The Humble Herb Social

A Unique Way to Develop Community Fun

A DELIGHTFUL country social I have in mind is called the Humble Herb Social, and is to be carried out when a way to raise money is the country church's problem.

Decorate the church or hall to represent the attic of an old New England farm house. Hang the rafters with bags and bunches of every kind of herb procurable—catnip, lavender, dried clover blossoms, thyme, pennyroyal, sage, celery, peppermint, mullein, pine needles, cat tails, etc.

The ladies on the receiving and entertaining committee should be dressed in old-fashioned calico or "print" dresses with tight basques and be-ruffled skirts, (with "hoops" if available), with old-fashioned breastpins, collars, "half-hands" and hair-dressing.

At the booths everything offered for sale should be made of or contain herbs—packets containing herbs for culinary use, for medicinal use, catnip for the family pets, little sachet bags filled with sweet scented herbs, such as rosemary, mint, balm, rosegeranium leaves, myrrh, rose petals, lavender, etc. Prices range from five to twenty-five cents each (seldom over).

Muslin slips measuring 20x20 inches may be filled with soothing herbs and sold as invalids' pillows—they may be decorated or not, and will sell well and at a good price. Mint jelly, neat bath bags (with fragrant herbs to give perfume), herb relishes, recipes, etc., may be offered for sale and will be classed among the "best sellers." Serve tea, anis cookies and cakes, mint sandwiches, (meat or chicken paste filling seasoned with herbs), home-made mint candies and various other dainties that will suggest the "herb" idea at the refreshment booth, charging at least thirty cents for the complete menu.

The committee in charge will arrange for a moderate amount of music, games and recitations. Afternoon will be the best time to hold this kind of social as, in winter, both men and women, old and young, will be able to attend and a fine sum netted for the church, aside from the refreshment of spirit to be gained by these simple little social gatherings that tend toward keeping alive not only the little country church, but neighborhood interests as well.—Mrs. G. S.

GROWING TULIPS IN WINDOWS.

I HAVE often had inquiries about growing tulips in the house. They will not stand forcing and seldom do well in pots, but you can grow some varieties with fair success. Ask for forcing sorts. I never try growing them in pots, but have excellent success with them in window boxes where they are planted just the same

as outside—three to five inches deep. If the box is set in a cool dark place so much the better, and it can be left there until mid-winter. If placed in the window at once, keep as cool as possible by not letting sun shine on the soil, and keeping moist. I have had them make good thus and would never hesitate to plant any hardy bulbs thus. The deep planting serves to prevent premature top growth, and buds seldom blast if the room is not too warm.—A. H.

DON'T WASTE GREEN TOMATOES.

SOON Jack Frost will place his caressing touch on our gardens and then the problem of green tomatoes or none at all, will confront many farm wives.

If your family is fond of a "spread" or "sweets," here is a palate tickler. Wash and quarter large, green tomatoes and put them through the food chopper. Drain off as much juice as you can easily. Cook for thirty to forty minutes, then add as many cups of sugar as there are of tomatoes and boil slowly for two hours. One sliced lemon to each gallon gives a very satisfactory flavor also. Pour in jars and seal hot.

Ten Commandments to Parents

THE school year is just opening. With all the enthusiasm and eagerness of a child, several thousand youngsters are beginning their first or a new year of their school life. It often develops that this enthusiasm and interest in their school work becomes a strain that may tend to cause the child to be nervous and irritable, and eventually rob him of health and the enjoyment of his youth.

Dr. Park J. White, child specialist, says in Hygeia that the best cure for this nervousness is prevention, and gives these ten commandments to parents to help their children.

1. Be sure that the child is in good physical condition. Nervousness should be the last diagnosis made.
2. Never let the child hear you or anyone else talk about him.
3. Make few requests and have them obeyed, instead of many requests that are not followed up.
4. Remember that a child always knows more than the proudest parent thinks he does. Keep him occupied.
5. If you must worry about your child, don't let him see it. He looks to you for strength, not weakness.
6. Never say, "Boys will be boys." It covers too many sins.
7. Never hire anyone to do the actual bringing up of your child. Try to fit yourself for the task.
8. Enter into your child's fun just as much as into his discipline. Otherwise, you will scarcely know each other.
9. Know all about your child's teachers and his friends without seeming to interfere.
10. At the proper time, talk to your children—father to son, mother to daughter—of sex, as naturally as you would of digestion.

"Once a child has developed one or more of the great catalog of nervous symptoms," says this specialist, "the greatest hope of cure lies in correcting the physical trouble that may be responsible. Failing this, the child's environment must be changed, either by purging the house of nervous adults, by sending the child away for a visit, by providing new companions, by putting him in a new school if the old one has really been at fault, or by putting him in bed for a rest cure."

When picking green tomatoes for pickling, take the medium and smaller sized ones, leaving the small ones whole and cutting the others in halves. Cook in salt water until partly tender. Place in jars and cover with hot vinegar in which sugar and spices have been previously boiled.

For mince meat, prepare tomatoes as for preserves. To each gallon add two-thirds cup of vinegar, two teaspoons each of salt and cloves, three teaspoons cinnamon, one package of raisins and six to eight cups of brown sugar, according to taste. Boil slowly for two hours, one cup of suet chopped fine, or one cup nut meats to each gallon may also be used if desired.—Mrs. B. O. R.

THE SECOND DAY OF THE ROAST.

SOMETIMES when we have a good-sized roast, we wish to serve it hot the second day before we commence on it as cold meat. An excellent way to vary the roast slightly from the first day, especially if it is veal, or lamb, is to follow this method:

Put the roast into a covered receptacle, standing it on a wire rack with feet. Put water in the bottom of the container and steam the roast briskly for half an hour. This may be done on top of the stove. Then uncover, set in a hot oven, and dry off for ten minutes more. In putting the meat above the hot water, it does not lose its juices, and remains moist.

If the wire rack is not at hand, the meat may be put into a steamer or set upon an open wire plate supported underneath by a bowl.

While this process is going on, prepare a portion of delicious dressing. Put a minced onion and a couple of tablespoonfuls of sweet fat into a frying pan. Toss until a golden brown. Be careful not to burn. Set aside for a few moments. Take any pieces of dry bread, crusts, or cold, buttered toast which may be on hand. Dip quickly into a basin of cold water. As soon as moist, remove, squeeze out the water, and chop up fine in the same chopping bowl which has been used

for the onion. If liked, an egg may be blended with the bread mixture.

Now put the seasoned dressing into the frying pan with the onion and fat, and mix through thoroughly. After the mass becomes hot and inclined to be a little dry, add two or three tablespoonfuls of the thickened meat gravy left from the day before. Heat very slowly, and when the dressing is smoking hot, pat into a smooth cake, fry lightly on one side, and fold over, omelet fashion.

By this time the meat will be hot, and may be transferred to a warm platter with the dressing at one end. With the hot gravy and mashed potato and a little jelly to give zest, the meal will be quite as good, if not better, as on the first day when the roast was served.

'TIS SAUERKRAUT TIME.

IT seems when I survey the bursted heads of early cabbage, as though I should have heard a very loud noise, or a volley of them. It is just as good however, if used at once, and the one and only way to do so, is to make it into kraut.

When shaving the cabbage do not make the common mistake of throwing the heart and the part around it



At Sixteen This Girl is Wearing Her Mother's Wedding Dress. Uncomfortable Looking, to Say the Least.

away, but cut straight across each head until it is all sliced. You will be surprised how nice those thin pieces of heart will taste when the kraut is served.

When the kraut has reached the proper stage of fermentation to taste well, put it into preserving kettles, bring to a still boil, can and seal as you would fruit. It will keep indefinitely.

Here is the way I preserve it so one who has a troublesome stomach may safely eat it.

I put the desired amount in a granite pudding pan, add a pinch of soda, a spoonful of salt and plenty of water. Boil for about ten to fifteen minutes and drain. It may then be fried in pork or bacon fat, or put in a pork roast for an hour it will impart a most delicious and appetizing flavor to both meat and dressing.—B. O. R.

A bundle of small rubbers costing only a few cents, are much better than twine or pins for holding parcels. Put pieces of a kind together, roll and slip a rubber round it. The work of untying to find any particular piece is dispensed with and the roll takes up but little room.



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

BRIGHTENING KID GLOVES.

I have a pair of black kid gloves that are quite good yet, but the fingers are worn white at the tips. What could I use to dye them?—Mrs. F. W.

Brush the fingertip and seams of your gloves lightly with a feather that has been dipped in a teaspoon of salad oil to which five or six drops of black India ink has been added. The worn spots will scarcely show.

APPLE SAUCE CAKE.

Please send me a recipe for apple sauce cake.—Mrs. F. A.

2-3 cups of butter or shortening	2 cups raisins
1½ cups sugar	1 tsp. cinnamon
2 cups apple sauce	1 tsp. cloves
mixed with	4 cups flour
1½ tsp. of soda	1½ tsp. soda

Cream the butter and sugar together. Then add other ingredients in the order given. Bake in a well-lined pan for one hour in slow oven. Frost with boiled frosting, made as follows:

1 white of egg	1 cup sugar
----------------	-------------

Cook sugar in half cup of water until soft ball stage. Beat into it the beaten egg white. Flavor. Beat until ready to go on cake.

REJUVENATING THE FELT HAT.

Will you please tell me how I can color a white felt hat red?—Mrs. Y.

It is quite a difficult problem to dye

a white felt hat red, to prevent it from streaking. Remove all cleaning powder that has been worked into the felt and use a good wool dye, testing on a small piece of felt to be sure you have the desired shade. Immerse the felt hat in this dye solution, prepared according to directions, and let stand for one hour. Rinse only enough to keep from streaking, and shape over a bowl to dry. This will put the crown back into shape, but it will be necessary to pull and press the brim with a cold iron to the desired shape.

WASHING WITHOUT RUBBING.

EVERY thrifty housewife has practical labor-saving devices which she puts into every-day use. I use the "no rub" method for washing clothes. The night before I wash, I put my clothes to soak in cold water, soaping the badly soiled spots. In the morning I wring out. Having my boiler ready with about two pails of cold soft water, one bar of good laundry soap (soaked the night before), and one tablespoon of kerosene oil. Add white clothes, moving them around occasionally. Let come to a boil slowly. As soon as they start to boil remove, rinse and blue.

By using this method all stains disappear. Clothes wear much longer than by constant rubbing. There is plenty of time to tidy my house while the clothes are coming to a boil.—Mrs. M. M. H.



Doings In Woodland

The Nutting Party

AS Old Sol went to sleep each night behind the hill farther and farther to the south, Mother North Wind blew the news about that Autumn was coming. To the animal folks in Woodland the Autumn was a welcome time. It meant nuts, and best of all, a nutting party.

And so a party was planned one crisp cool day. The animal folks met on the village square in Woodland early in the morning and trooped off to the nutting ground in the Big Woods. Each one carried a basket.

Frankie Fox called this place where they gathered the nuts the "Nutting Family" because there were two big trees close together whose branches every year were bountifully dotted

as his tummy would hold, they were ready for their fun.

The first game they played was a race by Willie Woodchuck, Bruin and Sammy Squirrel to see who could get a hickory nut from a hollow in the trunk of one tree and put it in the hollow of another. But this nut had to be balanced on their nose and they could not touch it after they started.

With their right toe on the starting line and the nuts all placed on the tips of their noses, off they started. How funny they looked, and all the other folks of Woodland stood back and laughed at them. Twice Willie Woodchuck's almost rolled off his nose and once Bruin almost did it. It should have been easier for Bruin to balance the nut because his nose was so big. But little Sammy Squirrel was so nimble when it came to doing tricks that he soon was in the lead, even if he couldn't take as long steps as Bruin. So it was nimble little Sammy Squirrel who reached the goal a whole minute ahead of the others and won the prize.

When they were all busy playing "Blind Man's Bluff," Jackie Rabbit scampered up the tree under which they were playing. Quietly he climbed out on a big limb and gave it a quick shake. How the big hickory nuts did rattle down!

One hit Rolly Rabbit on his ear and another rolled right down Jennie Rabbit's neck and another fell right on Bruin's corn on his big toe. Jackie had to hide up in the leaves for a long time after his mischief.

The fun continued until the shadows began to grow long. When they went home they wished Autumn would come more than once a year so they could have a Nutting Party more often.



Sammy Squirrel Was Nimble at Tricks and Was Soon in the Lead.

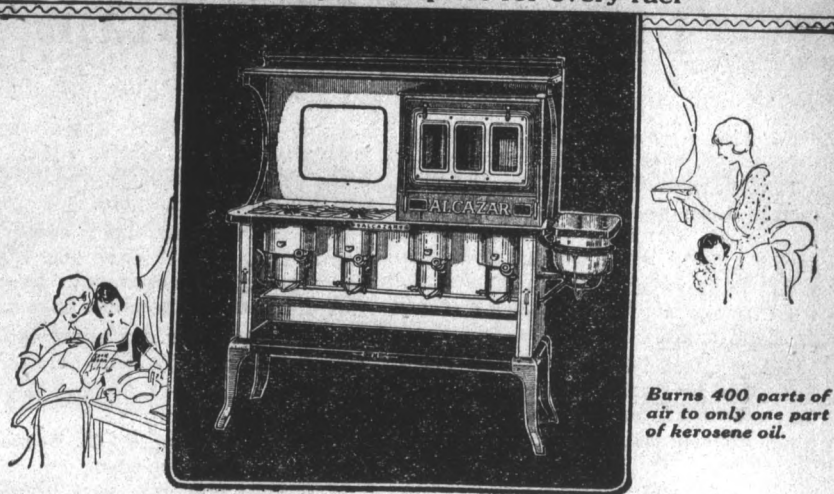
with hickory nuts and beside them were several smaller trees with nearly as many nuts. Frankie Fox called this Mother and Father Hickory Nut Tree with their family of little Hickory Nut Trees.

When each one had gathered his basket full of nuts and eaten as many

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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

The Rural Mail Man

Some Comments by Merry Circlers

By Zona L. Amos, M. C., Owosso, Michigan.

Who is more faithful than the mail man? Rain or snow he will deliver your mail. Sometimes the mud is up to the middle of his wheels, and again it is so dusty he can hardly see the road ahead of him. But he comes just the same.

Many times he is later than usual, but stop to think that he may have had a blowout, or trouble with his engine. There are often people who are

If we did not have a mail carrier we would have to drive a long ways after our mail, as it is, we have him and we ought to be glad.

The coldest day last winter was January 6, and it came on Sunday. We were glad because our mail carrier did not have to come that day.

We try to show our appreciation to our mail carrier by little acts of kindness.

By Helen Dunvar, M. C., Beaverton, Michigan.

Our mail man is a very brave man, indeed! In summer he never misses a day. With his automobile he travels Route No. 4, from Monday until Saturday. For over seven years he has traveled this same route. He has often

taken pennies from the box and nearly froze his fingers doing it. Poor fellow!

Last winter in stinging cold weather and when the snow was piled several feet deep, nothing was seen on the road but Mr. Mail Man's cutter. When he reached a snow bank too big to get through he was not afraid of a shovel. He would jump from his cutter like a jolly Santa Claus and dig a road through the great hills of white snow.

When people got ready for town they would say, "Oh, well, wait till the mail man comes, then there'll be a track broken through." Well, of course, he was the mail man and had to go. I guess they think he is stronger than anyone else.

There are many mail men just as brave as this one, who help to carry on the good work of great old Uncle Sam. They certainly don't receive thanks enough for their kindness.

I say thanks to the good mail men who work as our humble servants.

always read the boys' and girls' page. Talk about girls doing most of the talking, I guess they do, all right. I'm quite that way myself.

The boys have kind of backed down on writing. I suppose they don't feel very much like expressing their opinions, since they read the "knocks" Harold has got. There won't be much of an argument at all after the girls quiet down.

I agree in every way with Fern Chamberlain about this "flapper stuff." Girls don't bob their hair just because they are too lazy to comb it.

And, Uncle Frank, if you ever want to punish a boy good, just put girls' clothes on him.—Your want-to-be niece, Verna Hillman.

I don't think the boys are afraid of the knocks Harold got. They are nat-

Bobbed Hair Contest

WE have discussed the bobbed hair question for a long time, and we have had some real lively discussions. Often letters come in saying that we should discontinue this discussion. These letters have led me to wonder what value came from all these discussions. So, to find out what the Merry Circlers think about it, I will make the contest this week on the question, "What Value Comes From Discussing Bobbed Hair?"

Write your opinions on one side of the paper only and put your name and address in the upper left hand corner of the first sheet. If you are a Merry Circler, put M. C. after your name. Make your discussion about 250 words long.

The best papers will win prizes: The first two, handsome nickled fountain pens; the next three, handy flashlights; the next five, cute little boxes of candy. All who send in good papers and are not Merry Circlers will get M. C. buttons and membership cards.

Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before October 3, as the contest closes then.

usually more quiet than girls. You'd have some job putting girls' clothes on some boys. I agree that girls do not bob their hair because they are lazy.

Dear Uncle Frank:

As I have never written before, perhaps I had better express a few of my ideas. I'm not a "flapper," nor "an old-fashioned girl." I have my hair bobbed though, and I wear knickers when I go to camp, but I wouldn't be seen on the street in them. I don't think girls should try to look like boys. If God had wanted them to, He would have made them so. What a funny world we would have if we all looked like men. It would get kind of monotonous, don't you think so?

I missed both Margaret Gravelle and Harold Cole's letters, but I have a pretty good idea what they contain. I don't believe Harold is quite so shy as he is made out to be.

That slam Earl Miller gave Margaret Gravelle, gave me "wee giggles of satisfaction." Won't she laugh and term me a "goody-goody" as I get sometimes from the flappers at high school, if Mr. W. B. gives her a chance to read this letter?—Your want-to-be niece, Bernice Blakie, Marine, Mich, Michigan.

It would be monotonous if everybody looked like a man, wouldn't it? Harold has written several letters on his favorite subject. No, he is not bashful, I am sure.



Sylvia Schomaker Drew This, and Called it "Bobs."

expecting letters. If they do not get them, they blame the mail man. But is he to blame? I should say not. If a letter for them had been at the post office, he would have delivered it to them.

How many times does he do a favor for you? For instance, in the cold winter weather you are out of stamps. Can you imagine how cold his hands get just counting out a few stamps for you? Many times he brings you invitations, happy messages, and sometimes death messages that make you sad, but he is the mail man, and has to do it.

The next time he is a little late, stop and think of something that may have detained him, or if you are expecting a letter, and don't get one, don't blame him.

The mailmen are generally good fellows, and it is nice to be on friendly terms with them.

By Mildred E. Merritt, M. C., Ypsilanti, Michigan.

Who is the most popular man in Washtenaw County Ypsilanti R. D. No. 1? Listen good! I'll tell you. It is our mail carrier: The ladies don't make any secret of it, in fact, they even telephone to each other and ask, "Have you seen the mail carrier go south? I am watching for him now, as I want to see him this morning."

Our mail carrier comes through all kinds of weather and never grumbles. He has a car so well trained that it can jump any mud puddle and go through any snow bank.

Sometimes the mail carrier brings messages of love and sometimes of sorrow, but both should be expected. He brings packages to me and they make me happy.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have been a silent reader of the boys' and girls' letters and the worst of them all is the one that Claud W. Mitchell wrote. I hope it will be the last letter of the kind to be printed in the Michigan Farmer. If he had left out a few words, it would not have been so bad. No doubt Miss Margaret Gravelle is a nice girl, but is full of fun, and why shouldn't girls be full of fun?

No doubt this Claud is a young man who tries to grow long hair so he can comb it straight back on his head. When he gets it there, I hope he will not write a letter and use the words he did in the last one.

I say, girls, bob your hair if you like, and have a good time.—Willard A. Jones, Marlette, Mich., R. 1.

That's right, Willard, defend the girls when you think it necessary. It's a gentlemanly thing to do.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Speaking of hay—I worked in the hay field for half a day, and I'm here to tell the world that was enough. I got three blisters on one hand, and talk about sunburn—I was so red I looked as though I had been murdered. I'm one girl, though, that says she can work in the field without knickers. Although skirts are a bother, knickers are just as bad along the main highway, as everyone looks so hard at girls in knickers.

Girls who rouge remind me of this: He—You are not a very good painter.

She—How do you know?

He—I can see it in your face.

Well, anyone who paints has my regards.

Uncle Frank, you haven't much over us in the puncture line. Five of us went to Carp Lake, a town about eighteen miles from here, to a movie one night. We had three punctures in just about eight hours, and you had all day to get five in. The last puncture was a real for sure blow-out. We girls were left alone with our chap-eron about two miles from nowhere,

while the men folks went for a tire. While we sat in the car and waited, there was a cow came along and frightened us. We got home about morning—tired but happy.

I have a good reason for not answering contests, and if everyone was like me, there wouldn't need to be any prizes given. First, I have a fountain pen. Second, I'd rather be in the dark than carry a light, 'cause if someone was going to steal me they couldn't see me in the dark and in the morning they would bring me back when they did see me. Third, I just have to look pretty, and I get all the candy I want. Now if anyone is more lucky than that, let's hear from them.

I will close now so you can give this to Mr. W. B., as he probably has his mouth wide open for it, poor fellow.—Mary Ethel Conner, R. 2, Alanson, Michigan.

I suppose your haying experiences are just like Sammie's. Sammie played in Sousa's band once, but only once. I've seen a lot of girls whose faces show they are poor painters, and that they have poor judgment. I'll say you are lucky, but why not try for a prize anyhow, just for the satisfaction of trying, and possibly winning?

Dear Uncle Frank:

I just had to write and tell Harold Coles a little about history. Now listen, Harold. Why did the men of long ago cut off their hair? For comfort, of course. And now that it has grown to be a habit, you would think it terrible to have long hair.

We (us girls) want comfort, too, and "bobbed hair" gives comfort. Now, please think about this Harold.

With best wishes for all the cousins, I will close.—Marian Boge, M. C., R. 3, Rosebush, Michigan.

You went a long ways back in history to get a bobbed-hair argument, but it's a good one.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have never written before, but I



Wm. Folis Won the Calf Awarded the Club Boys in Cloverland.

MISTAKE CONTEST MISTAKES.

BELOW are the mistakes Joycie Purdy found in the first ten pages of our issue of September 13. She did not find the misspelling of "technique" on page three.

1. Year "ended" June 30, page 2.
2. An annual total of 25,398 pounds of milk and 256.8 pounds of "milk," page 3.
3. If there "were" no trespass, page 6. (Not a mistake).
4. Didn't grow "any" more, page 6.
5. An interesting "disucssion," page 8.
6. Buy good trees and "and," page 8.
7. They managed to "pit" the table over, page 8.
8. Round-trip rates for one and one-half "far," page 9.
9. Service sheets that "decribe," page 10.
10. It is the "re-action," page 10.

MISTAKE CONTEST RESULTS.

THE Mistake Contest was a mistake, all right. Perhaps I asked too much in asking the reading of ten pages, especially at this time when school is just starting and fall work at home needs everybody's attention. But, whatever the cause may be,

only four answered the contest. This is by a large margin the lowest number who ever answered a contest. We have had as high as fifteen hundred, and sometimes as low as twenty-five, with the average between two and three hundred. So you can see that this was a mistake contest in several senses of the word.

Joycie E. Purdy was the first one to send in a paper for this contest. She found ten mistakes and all except one was an actual mistake. But she, also the other three, failed to find the most noticeable mistake of all. That was on page three in the sub-head of the article entitled, "Keeping Watch of Plow and Mart." The word technique was spelled wrongly.

Joycie did so well in working out this contest, and was so prompt in sending her paper in, that she is going to get first prize, and also a box of candy. The four prize winners are:

Fountain Pens.

Joycie E. Purdy, R. 2, Fowlerville, Mich.

Violet Stables, R. 4, Traverse City, Mich.

Flashlights.

Iva Crandall, Bellaire, Mich.

Mabel G. Teal, R. 1, Hartford, Mich.



POSSIBLY BLACKHEAD.

Would like to know what is ailing my turkeys. I had good luck with them until a few weeks ago. They droop around a day or two and then die. I feed them whole wheat twice a day and curdled milk until they are a few weeks old. They have free run, and are beginning to show the red. I drove them in over night until about three weeks ago.—Mrs. R. W.

Perform a postmortem on the turkeys that die, and note the condition of the liver. Blackhead can always be suspected when they droop around and then die. From all I can learn from experimental reports on blackhead, I can find little in the way of remedies that seem to give much satisfaction. I would advise you to write to the M. A. C. Experiment Station, East Lansing, for the free circular on blackhead, by Dr. Stafseth.

PROBABLY TUBERCULOSIS.

My old chickens eat hardly anything, and have a pasty diarrhea. They seem to linger until they are nothing but skin and bones and then they die. In some cases, some chickens even lose the use of their feet.—Mrs. H. M.

Perform a postmortem on the hens that die and note the condition of the liver. Greyish spots on the liver, combined with rapid emaciation and bowel trouble are symptoms of tuberculosis. This disease in fowls cannot be treated. If you have a large and valuable flock it will pay to have a veterinarian inspect the birds and make recommendations. It is necessary to kill and burn the sick birds and give the house a good cleaning and spraying.

CHICKS LOSE FEATHERS.

My chickens lose their feathers. Some are absolutely naked. Others are not, just dump around for a day or a few hours and die. They range in size from robins to crows. They have no diarrhea. I have opened some and they are as clean and healthy as any chicken should be. They were fed buttermilk, mash, oatmeal, and bran while small. Now they get ground corn and ground oats. I also boil whole oats and add poultry powder. They have had thick sour milk every day and the brooder house is cleaned twice a week. Their troughs and dishes are cleaned. I have Rocks, Leghorns and Wyandottes. The Rocks of my last hatch are the ones that die.—Mrs. J. R. R.

The loss of feathers may be due to depluming mites which bite the skin at the base of the feathers and cause irritation. Rub the parts with an ointment made of four parts lard and one

part flowers of sulphur. Washing with commercial disinfectant is also good. If the birds are confined on a narrow range they may have started feather eating, due to idleness and a lack of something in the ration which they crave. Free range is the best cure.

Sometimes growing chicks feather very slowly. I have noticed this tendency among certain finely barred exhibition Barred Rocks. Selecting the breeding stock that feather early helps to eliminate that fault. The last hatch of Rocks which are dying may be reduced in vigor because of trampling of the older stock. Keep them isolated on a clean grassy range. From the symptoms given, I cannot decide what may be causing the losses.

RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

WHAT DO THE ENDOCRINE GLANDS DO?

Can you tell me the location of the endocrine glands and what functions they perform?—J. M.

This is too large an order. The endocrine glands include all glands of internal secretion and are located in various positions. Their functions are still a question of dispute in many respects. Perhaps in a matter of ten years, the learned experts who gave evidence so positively, in the recent trial in Chicago, as to the exact function of these glands will be glad to have their positive words forgotten.

OILY SKIN.

I am a fifteen-year-old farmerette and am very much bothered with an oily skin. Even after washing, my face seems to be shiny and oily. Please explain what I can do.—E. P.

This condition is more a personal characteristic than a disease. It cannot be corrected by medicine, but persistent attention to habits of living and diet will be helpful. Fats and fat-making foods must be reduced to a minimum. A bath in cool water should be taken every day and followed by a vigorous rubbing. If overweight every effort must be made to reduce to the correct basis. Sleep outdoors if possible. Be careful to guard against over-dressing. Green vegetables will maintain the bowels in proper action and will be much better for you than the more starchy variety.

LUMBER!

PER THOUSAND FEET \$9.00

LAST CALL! This startling offer is made because we must vacate Government land. Price is for good sound seasoned lumber in carload lots of 16,000 feet or more to the car. Includes flooring, ceiling, drop siding, sheathing, 2x4, 2x6, 2x8's in lengths up to and including 8 feet. Fair proportion of each length guaranteed. No orders accepted for specified lengths at the \$9.00 price. This price good only while present surplus stock is on hand. Orders filled promptly as received. Suitable for all sorts of farm, out buildings, elevator cribbing and general repair work.

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We offer lumber in regular specified lengths at the lowest prices. All sound, seasoned, southern pine guaranteed free from nails and full measure.

5% Discount

will be allowed on all carload Lumber orders of \$300.00 or more received during the months of September and October when cash in full accompanies order.

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8 ft. lengths, per thousand ft.	\$15.00
10 ft. lengths, per thousand ft.	17.00
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Flooring specially selected, per thousand ft.	\$19.00
Flooring Camp Run, per thousand ft.	15.00
Drop Siding, per thousand ft.	16.00
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Tongue and Grooved Sheathing, 1x6 and 1x4, per thousand ft.	16.00
Timbers, 4x4 and 6x6, per thousand ft.	15.00

These Prices are for Carload Lots of 16,000 feet or more to the car. Orders accepted for mixed carloads. Three or four small orders loaded in same car—each order kept separate. Freight rates very reasonable. Approximately \$9.00 or \$10.00 pays the freight on 1000 feet, nearly 1000 miles in any direction from Camp. We will gladly quote guaranteed freight prepaid prices.

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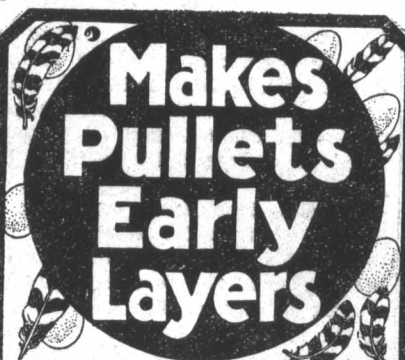
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Catalog also contains useful information to TRAPPERS
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Yearling Hens and Cockerels

Yearlings, Leghorns and Anconas—Carefully culled high production stock.

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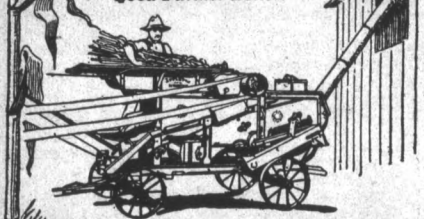
Your stover represents 37% of the feed value of your entire corn crop. Every time an Appleton shredder stover into your loft or puts up stover silage, the value of this feed pays you back for your labor and investment—and your corn is husked and elevated into your bin or wagons free. If you and your neighbors raise as much as 30 acres of corn, you need an Appleton Husker and Shredder.

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Registered Guernseys

LONE FINE RANGER our new Herd SIRE has a Dam with an A. B. O. record 936 fat. When in the market for better Guernseys, write GILMORE BROS., Camden, Mich.; J. W. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

Thirteen Registered Guernseys

2 A. R. Cows, one fresh, one Bull, ready for service, 4 Cows and 2 Heifers served; 4 Calves. Tuberculin Tested. Dr. Baker, 4800 Fort St. West, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE Two fine pure-bred Guernsey bull calves and one yearling. Grandsons of Imp. Spotswood Sequel. Also Duroc spring pigs, either sex. Hoyt Woodman, Lansing, Mich.

Guernseys For sale, Reg. rearing heifers, bull calves, May Rose breeding, prices very reasonable. W. W. Burdick, Williamston, Mich.

Prince Echo Rauwerd 353211

Is being used in the Traverse City State Hospital herd on the daughters of his half-brother Echo Sylvia King Model. Both of these bulls are sired by Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, best son of May Echo Sylvia, and sire of 14 daughters from 30 to 37.5 lbs. The dam of Prince Echo Rauwerd produced 34.05 lbs. butter and 688.6 lbs. milk as a Fr. 3-yr.-old. His sire has ten daughters from 30 to 37.69 and her dam is a 30-lb. cow with a 365-day record of 1,113.25 lbs. butter and 29,000 lbs. milk.

We are counting on the tremendous production back of him to show results. His six nearest dams average 35.22 lbs. butter and 709 lbs. milk in 7 days. Send for our list of bulls from Michigan State Herds.

**Bureau of Animal Industry,
Department B. Lansing, Michigan.**

FOR SALE—Maplehurst Holsteins. We offer for sale two young Bulls from 30-lb. Dams, also six Registered cows due to freshen in Nov. Cows have Records. Whitney Bros., Oronodaga, Mich.

Holstein Bull Cal. Sired by a 30-lb. bull, dam's wt. over 1,600, 60 to 70 lbs., 2 milkings per day, \$10, reg. 9 reg. Cows for Sale. B. E. KIES, Hillsdale, Mich.

STOCK FARMING

FEEDING POTATOES TO SWINE.

THIS will be another year when many farmers will find it profitable, or at least convenient, to feed a portion of the potato crop to the porkers. In this connection, the summarization of trials made at the South Dakota Station should prove helpful to those having a surplus of this crop. Here are the conclusions from this work:

1. In two trials when new raw potatoes were fed in connection with tankage, 513 pounds replaced 100 pounds of yellow corn, but when old potatoes were fed in the same way it was necessary to feed 962 pounds of potatoes to replace 100 pounds of corn.

2. Raw potatoes are not palatable and it is difficult to get pigs to consume large quantities of them.

3. Cooked potatoes are palatable and in three separate trials during early summer, early fall and early winter, pigs receiving cooked potatoes with corn and tankage made very satisfactory gains.

4. In three trials 326, 305 and 386 pounds of cooked potatoes replaced 100 pounds of shelled corn.

5. For best results cooked potatoes should replace not more than one-half of the corn in a full corn ration, or for each pound, the proportion of cooked potatoes to corn should not be any greater than four to one.

6. If cooked potatoes are fed during the winter months when there is little sunshine and pigs are forced to remain under cover most of the time, it may prove advisable to feed alfalfa hay in addition to corn and tankage.

7. Whether or not farmers can afford to feed cooked potatoes to hogs depends on the market price of potatoes, etc., facilities for cooking on the farm, the availability of cheap fuel and the cost of labor.

8. No farmer can afford to grow potatoes as a feed for hogs, but under certain conditions hogs will furnish a home market for potatoes that are not saleable and yield a small return from what would otherwise be a total loss.

WILL THE HOG BREEDER GET HIS?

PRICES of market hogs have been low compared with feed costs for the last year and a half. The incentive to produce better market hogs by increasing the tincture of improved blood in commercial herds has been lacking.

Farmers have been curtailing production so that the number of pure-bred males wanted by them has been below normal and they have not been willing to pay good prices. Because of the temporary lack of profit in the pure-bred hog business, there have been few beginners added to the list of breeders. The established herds have not had the benefit of demand from such beginners for foundation stock.

Pure-bred Hogs Are Cheap.

Under such conditions, bargain days in pure-bred hogs have been inevitable. Sale prices covering the five principal breeds compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture show a reduction in 1923 compared with 1922 of from thirteen to forty per cent, depending upon the age and sex.

As adversity in the pure-bred hog business in the past has always been followed eventually by prosperity, it is logical to expect a similar sequence at present. Already, market prices for hogs have turned for the better as receipts have begun to reflect the curtailment that has taken place in production of commercial hogs. There is every reason to believe that values

will average much higher in the next two years than in the last two.

When higher prices for hogs begin to stimulate increased production again, the demand for improved blood to use in commercial herds will increase and pure-bred values are bound to advance. Breeders probably will have marketed their surplus closely so that a moderate shortage of breeding stock may appear. As hog growers get into easier financial circumstances new breeders will come forward, men who desire to launch into the production of pure-bred hogs on their own account. Demand from this source, which is an important factor in all prosperity periods in the pure-bred industry, is decidedly limited at the present time.

Good Time to Invest.

How rapidly such a change will take place no one can say. Unfortunately, the poor corn crop in prospect which is prolonging the period of an unfavorable feeding ratio compared with hogs, will also delay the time when growers will desire to expand production and the return of a broader demand for pure-bred hogs. It seems probable that enough change will take place to help the brood sow sales of next spring and, if 1925 returns a normal corn crop, pure-bred hog sales next summer should be much more remunerative to the breeder than those held this summer.

From the standpoint of the investor in pure-bred hogs, it is doubtful if there will be another opportunity for several years to buy at such extremely low prices as those now prevailing.—Guyler.

MATING FOR EARLY LAMBS.

THE flock owner who is so situated that he can provide his flock with adequate protection against adverse climatic conditions will find mating for early lambs profitable. Lambs dropped during the late winter and early spring months require extra care, but under favorable conditions have the advantage of getting a good start and, coming to market maturity early in the fall, command a higher price than lambs dropped later in the season.

Ewes generally will mate as soon as cold weather arrives. Some breeds of sheep, for instance, the Dorset, will mate much earlier in the fall than other breeds. However, the flock owner who wishes to have his lambs dropped during the months of March and April will find, if his ewes are in good breeding condition, little trouble in mating. Failure to breed at first mating, I think, is largely due to the ewes not being in good condition.

For lambs to be dropped during the months of March and April the ewes should be mated not later than the first of December. The gestation period of ewes varies somewhat, but on an average it is 152 days. Ewes that are in good flesh and gaining are more sure to take the ram and become pregnant at the first service than if low in flesh or over-fat. It has been my experience in handling sheep under average farm conditions that to mate the ewes so as to have the lambs come a few weeks before time to turn the flock to pasture is most profitable. L. C. Reynolds.

Silage is not a substitute for grain, but it is a hundred per cent substitute for pasture when pasture is scarce.

Cream powder, which consists of about eighteen per cent butter-fat, is considered a most excellent product for the casual outside meal, or for the camping trip.

Stop Rust

Every rod of "Galvanized" Square Deal fence is made of copper-bearing steel. The patented "Galvanized" process welds 2 to 3 times more zinc coating into the wire. Copper mixed in with the steel together with the extra heavy zinc coating stops rust; therefore Square Deal lasts 2 to 3 times longer. Costs not one cent more than the ordinary kind. We'll send upon request, copy of official tests that absolutely prove these claims.

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has these other good points: Stiff, picket-like stay wires require fewer posts—always tight and trim, no sagging; full gauge wires last longer; famous Square Deal Knot guaranteed not to slip; well crimped line wires give live tension, secure against strains and sudden weather changes.

Two to three times more zinc—more wear—no extra price

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"Galvanized" Square Deal is now marked with a Red Strand. Buy this longer-lasting fence—no extra price.



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LARGE HERD OF

HOLSTEINS

Registered and Grade.
Will sell cheaply for
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Address Box 556, Michigan Farmer

Holsteins For Sale Nine Females, One Male. Will sacrifice For Quick Sale. Box 2, Beriamont, Mich.

FOR SALE Good registered and grade Holstein cows, due soon. W. C. HOWE, EST., Howell, Michigan.

Two Young Hereford bulls, one cow and heifer calf by side, also some choice heifers. Ward W. Dunston, Clarkston, Mich.

Auction Sale October 7, 1924

15 Head Pure-bred Jersey Cows, 5 Yearling Heifers, 7 High Grade Jersey Cows, all TB. tested. 19 of these cows will be fresh this fall. 4 Pure-bred Lincoln Ewes, 1 Buck. 3 Pure-bred Duroc Brood Sows, 2 young Boars ready for service. B. W. PARDEE, Big Rapids, Mich.

For Sale Jersey Bull

Dropped May 13, 1923. Sire, Brookhurst's S. Tormentor 163258. He is by Sophie 13th Tormentor out of Sophie's Corn. Dam, Jacobs P's Loretta 288839, combining the blood of Jacobs Irene and Loretta D. A. H. DONALDSON, Fenton, Mich.

15 Cows, 4 bulls from R. of M. Cows. Chance to select from herd of 70. Some fresh, others bred for fall freshening. Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville, Mich.

Jerseys For Sale Fresh Cows, Heifers, Calves. LEROY KUNEY, Adrian, Michigan.

Jerseys For Sale Bulls ready for service, also a few females. All from R. of M. dams. Accredited herd. Smith & Parker, R. D. No. 4, Howell, Mich.

Shorthorns For Sale Bulls, heifers, cows. EST ESTEP, Sunfield, Mich.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 261

DAIRY IMPROVEMENT WORK

Some Jersey Herd

ONE of the outstanding herds in Michigan is that owned by the cow testing association work in Parma Jersey Farm, of Parma, Jackson county, Michigan. This herd of twenty grade and pure-bred cows of milking age is owned, and, until January 1, 1924, was managed by Mr. L. A. Ledgwick, now living in Jackson. Upon his retirement, temporarily, Mr. Sedgwick turned the active management of the farm and herd over to his son-in-law, W. Kenneth Booth, with whom he has entered into a partnership. That Mr. Booth, though young in years, is a good dairy man is shown by a comparison of the records of the herd for the past year with those of the two years previous.

The first year's cow testing association work, (May, 1921-May, 1922), in which this herd participated, showed that Crystal, a grade Jersey, was high cow for the herd and association with 9,005 pounds of milk and 488.6 pounds of fat. During this year there were 103 cows in the association that produced over 300 pounds of fat. The entire sixteen cows comprising the P. J. F. herd averaged 360 pounds of fat, and every cow went dry and freshened during the association year. It must be borne in mind that no cow on the Parma Jersey Farm is ever milked more than twice daily.

The second year's work, (May, 1922-23), shows some real achievements for this herd which averaged for the year 24.5 cows, many of them heifers with first or second calf. The herd average was 390.3 pounds of fat. Ten of these cows averaged 457.8 pounds of fat, and fifteen of them averaged 432.4 pounds of fat per cow. Over fifty herds were enrolled in the two associations operating in the county during this year, and the average of this herd gave it second place in the county with Nita, one of its members, placing as second high cow of the county with 1,055.4 pounds of milk and 555.7 pounds of fat as a three-year-old. Of the thirty-nine cows in the local association producing over 380 pounds of fat, fourteen or more than one-third, were owned in this herd. Five of the ten high cows of the association claimed Parma Jersey Farm as home.

The last year's work, covering May, 1923-May, 1924, not only brings added laurels to this splendid herd and its managers, but demonstrated the value of consecutive records in building up a herd. Three associations, including over seventy herds, were operating in the county this year, and the P. J. F. herd of twenty cows came through with the highest average for all herds milked twice daily, their average being 410 pounds of fat. In the local association, this herd again boasts five of the ten high cows, the individual places and records being as follows: High cow with 518.9 pounds of fat at four years; second high cow with 510.7 pounds of fat at four years; third high cow with 492.8 pounds of fat at two years; fourth high cow with 461.3 pounds of fat at three years, and tenth high cow with 430.9 pounds of fat.

Mr. Sedgwick also calls attention to some real records made by individuals in his herd for three consecutive years. Dona of Parma No. 459292, the high cow for the past year, has three records at two, three and four years of age that average 405.6 pounds of fat. Dictator's Belle No. 437421, the second high cow for the past year, has three consecutive records at two, three and four years that average 445.4 pounds of fat. Dictator's Flora No. 385171, full sister of Belle, has an average for three consecutive years of 413.1 pounds, and Addie Gold Drop No. 275-

324, beginning at nine years, has an average of 372.5 pounds for three consecutive years.

Folks will say, "Some average," and "Some herd." But these Jerseys and their remarkable showing are the result of good sires and proper methods of feeding and management. Just brains, that's all.—H. E. Dennison.

DETAIL AND VOLUME ASSURE GOOD MILK PRICE.

FARMERS who are selling their milk to condenseries have not been very well pleased lately. At the same time, the Town Brothers, who keep a herd of Holsteins in Montcalm county, find that by giving a Greenville milkman an assured volume of milk at exactly the time he wants it, they can get a price which is a dollar more than net condensory prices.

The Town herd had its origin in a small incident but it must be said that the owners have given the herd constructive thought since then. A neighbor visiting with the Towns one day back in 1911 incidentally mentioned that he had more cows than feed and that he had a two-year-old heifer that he would sell for \$40. Mr. Town asked him over three times and then said, "Bring on your heifer."

The next year that \$40 heifer made an official record of twenty-one pounds of butter, an unusual accomplishment in those days. The present herd is largely descended from this diamond that sold for \$40 in the rough.

In order to get the dollar extra for each hundred pounds of milk, the Town Brothers agree to have the milking all done by six in the morning and seven at night. More than this, they must have a regular volume. And to secure this volume, they commenced to grow alfalfa hay so they could supplement the short pastures of summer. Then, too, they feed grain the year around. Chauncey Town says that when they did not feed grain in the summer, it took them about half the following winter to get the cows back into condition. Now they keep their cows going at top speed the year around with a pound of grain for each three and one-half pounds of milk. Being in a bean country, they find cull beans a cheap source of protein, since they can buy them for \$15 a ton. At present they are feeding a mixture composed of one part cull beans, one part ground oats and two parts of a twenty-four per cent compound dairy ration.

They invariably seed their alfalfa with oats and they say that if there is one seedling on each square foot of soil, they have what will amount to a full crop of hay the next year.—I. M.

MR. H. T. STANTON, tester for the Genesee No. 6 Cow Testing Association, reports in his annual summary, that Ed. Woolfit had the high cow in both fat and milk production. This cow, Topsy, a grade Holstein ten years old, made 12,319.6 pounds milk and 498.2 pounds fat.

Only five herds averaged better than 300 pounds of fat, and eight cows made better than 365 pounds of fat for the association year.

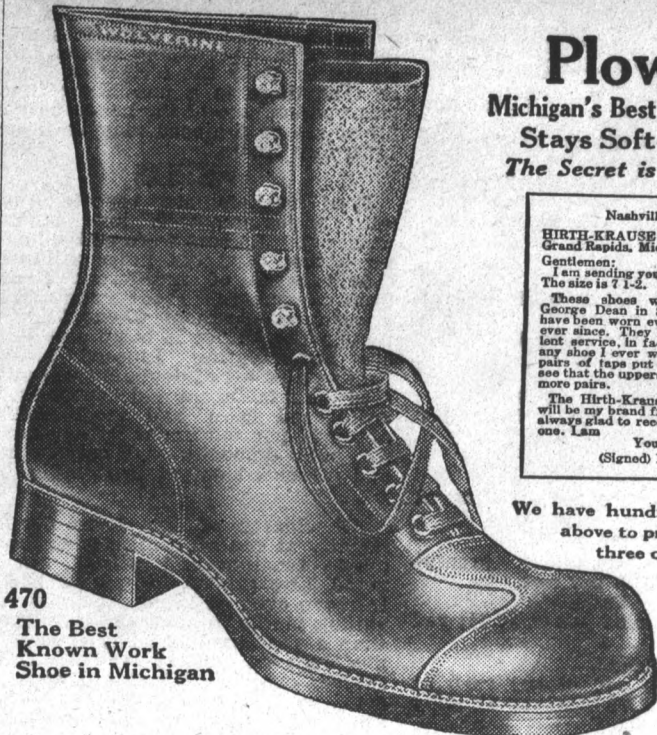
Fred Boyse, with a mixed herd, had the highest butter-fat average. His six cows produced 350.9 pounds of fat and 8,343.8 pounds of milk. E. L. Powers' eleven pure-bred and grade Holsteins had the best average in milk production.

Progressive live stock men everywhere use the silo.

ROUGE REX

The 1000 Mile Shoe

CORDOVAN HORSE-HIDE



Plow Boy
Michigan's Best Known Work Shoe
Stays Soft—Wet or Dry
The Secret is in Our Leather

Nashville, Mich., May 19, 1923
HIRTH-KRAUSE CO.
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Gentlemen:
I am sending you the shoes in question. The size is 7 1-2.
These shoes were purchased from George Dean in September, 1919, and have been worn every day at hard work ever since. They have given me excellent service. In fact, the best service of any shoe I ever wore. I have had four pairs of taps put on them, and you can see that the uppers are good for several more pairs.
The Hirth-Krause Rouge Rex Brand will be my brand from now on, and I am always glad to recommend them to anyone. I am
Yours truly,
(Signed) HALE B. SACKETT

We have hundreds of letters like the above to prove they outwear three ordinary pairs

470
The Best
Known Work
Shoe in Michigan

A plow shoe that delivers service way beyond all expectations. It keeps out the dirt. Once used they are always used. Rouge Rex Shoes are different than the rest because they are made of thick pliable horsehide, double tanned in our own tannery, soft as buckskin but tough as rawhide. Rouge Rex Shoes are the only

work shoes made of Cordovan horsehide thruout—the toughest leather known, as tanned by us. There's a Rouge Rex Shoe for every job—farm, factory, mine, or lumber camp. If your dealer does not handle Rouge Rex Shoes, write us and we will name our nearest dealer and send you a catalog of

Grief defying ROUGE REX SHOES for the man who works

HIRTH-KRAUSE COMPANY • Shoe Manufacturers and Tanners
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- How to feed cows for profit.
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THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Wednesday, September 24.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red at \$1.37; No. 2 red \$1.36; No. 3 red \$1.33; No. 2 white \$1.38; No. 2 mixed \$1.37.

Chicago.—Sept. \$1.31½; December \$1.34½@1.34½; May \$1.40½@1.40½. Toledo.—Cash \$1.36½@1.37½.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.20; No. 3 yellow \$1.19; No. 4, \$1.14.

Chicago.—Sept. at \$1.07½; December \$1.02½@1.02½; May at \$1.04½@1.04½.

Oats.

Detroit.—New, No. 2 white 49½c; No. 3, 47½c.

Chicago.—Sept. at 47½c; December 50½c; May 54½@54½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, \$1.10.

Chicago.—Sept. \$1.09½; December \$1.11½; May \$1.15½@1.15½.

Toledo.—\$1.11.

Barley.

Barley, malting 89@94c; feeding at 85@89c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.70@5.75 per cwt.

Chicago.—Navy \$6.50.

New York.—Choice pea at \$6.35; red kidneys \$9@9.15.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$15.30; alsike \$11.75 (new); timothy \$3.45.

Hay.

New Hay.—No. 1 timothy \$19@20; standard and light mixed at \$18@19; No. 2 timothy \$17@18; Wheat and oat straw \$11@11.50; rye straw at \$12@12.50.

Feeds.

Bran \$33; standard middlings \$35; fine do \$40; cracked corn \$55; coarse cornmeal \$53; chop at \$46 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Fruits.

Apples, Duchess \$1@1.25 bu; Golden Sweets \$1.50; Wealthies \$1.50; Jonathans \$2.25; Delicious \$2.50. Pears, Bartlett's \$2.50@2.75 bu; Keiffers at \$1.25@1.50; plums 75c@\$1 per bu; peaches \$2@3 per bushel.

WHEAT

Wheat prices averaged higher last week, in spite of the decline in corn. Broad demand from mills and large export sales on all declines have furnished the sinews of strength. World crop news continues to favor higher prices. The total amount of wheat sold for export in the last three weeks has been enormous although there is no accurate way of checking it up.

Spring wheat is flowing rapidly to terminals in the American northwest, but a large fraction is going to Duluth, furnishing another symptom of large sales for export. Milling demand is broad with indications that the September and October grind will be as heavy as usual.

CORN

Corn prices broke sharply last week, largely on liquidation of speculative holdings accumulated in anticipation of early frost. The crop is slowly edging forward toward maturity and most of September will be over without serious frost damage.

A small amount of injury has already occurred, however, only a minor part of the crop is out of danger and killing frosts by the average date will find a third to a half of the acreage in an immature stage. The cash corn market is in a healthy state. Receipts have increased as they usually do in September, but the demand has been broad enough to absorb them and a small amount from the visible supply in addition.

OATS

After maintaining a record movement for two weeks, primary receipts of oats have fallen off sharply in the last three days. Heavy selling direct from the threshing machine is probably over. This grain remains at more than the usual discount below corn and considerable export business has been reported recently because of cheapness compared with Canadian grain. In spite of rather broad demand, a large share of recent receipts at primaries has been added to the visible supply.

SEEDS

The size of the red and alsike clover seed crops this year is highly uncertain, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. The acre-

age of red clover intended for seed is about 15 to 25 per cent larger than last year and the fields show a luxuriant growth in most sections. The crop is late, however, and rains in some of the important producing sections have tended to delay the formation of seed so that there is a possibility that a large percentage of the heads may not fill at all, or the seed may be injured by heavy frosts.

FEEDS

Feed markets are reported quiet with prices generally lower than a week ago. Jobbers were active buyers for a few days but have withdrawn bids because of indifferent demand from consumers. Flour mills are not pressing offerings of wheat feeds, although the output is large and stocks are accumulating. Linseed meal is firm as a result of demand from mixed feed manufacturers and exporters, but cottonseed cake and meal declined about \$1 per ton under lighter buying for both domestic and export trade and increased output from mills.

HAY

All classes of hay have declined slightly at central markets because of ample receipts and only a fair demand. Low grades are extremely hard to move even at large discounts. Prevailing prices in most cases are lower than a year ago. The hay crop in the northeastern quarter of the United States, or from Minnesota and Missouri eastward to New England, is about 18 per cent larger than a year ago. New England has ten per cent less than last year, and the combined crop in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina is a third smaller than a year ago. The timothy hay crop for the entire country is 11 per cent larger than last year.

POULTRY AND EGGS

With the number of strictly fine eggs continuing to decrease, prices on them were higher again last week. The strength was not reflected in the

medium and ordinary qualities, however, as there is a constant surplus of these grades. Receipts are declining although not as fast as reports of diminished country collections would indicate. The fair proportion of held stock coming in as fresh accounts for this apparent discrepancy. A smaller egg production this fall than last is generally anticipated.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 34@36c; dirties 26@27c; checks 24@25c; fresh firsts 35@38c; ordinary firsts 31@33c. Live poultry, hens 23½c; springers 22c; roosters 15c; ducks 19@20c; geese 19@20c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 34@38c; storage 31@33½c. Live poultry, heavy springers at 25c; light springers 21@22c; heavy hens 27c; light hens 18@19c; roosters 16c; geese 18@20c; ducks 18c.

BUTTER

Heavy holdings of storage butter throughout the country, and generally favorable conditions for a good fall production have shaken confidence in immediately higher prices. Short supplies of fancy butter last week held prices steady for a while, but they finally declined in line with other scores. The surplus of 53,000,000 pounds of butter on September 1 over September 1, 1923, as shown by the government's report was quite generally expected and it was believed that prevailing prices discounted the excess to a large extent. A declining butter

Prices for 92-score creamery: Chicago 37c; New York 37½c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 34½@35½c.

BEANS

The bean market has shown an unsettled tone during the past week. Prices declined on the first few sessions under a minor rush to sell, but rains at the close of the week caused an upturn as they will add to the crop damage that has already occurred and increase the amount of pickage. C. H. P. Whites are quoted at \$6 per 100

pounds f. o. b. Michigan points for old stock and \$6.25 for new beans for first half of October shipment. Buyers are undetermined as to whether to buy old beans at the discount as new beans may not be of usual good quality owing to weather damage. It is generally believed that buying will broaden in the next week or two and the market will maintain a more settled state unless weather conditions continue unfavorable.

WOOL

Wool prices show a rising tendency the world over. Recent sales at London, Liverpool and Sidney show advances of eight to 15 per cent over previous sales. South American prices are quite firm and both domestic and foreign wools at eastern seaboard markets are tending upward with both mills and speculative interests buying. Domestic wool prices remain below the level of foreign wools after the duty is paid.

POTATOES

Carlot shipments of potatoes have increased about 65 per cent in the last ing late potato states have more than doubled. The movement is due to expand still further, as the records of the past five years show that the peak is reached anywhere from the second week to the last week in October. Prices have declined recently with Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, quoted at \$1.15@1.25 per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Produce of all kinds overflowed the markets. Tomato prices dropped. Cantaloupes were in moderate demand with prices varying according to quality. First quality plums were ready sellers and pears had a fair demand. Spinach, lettuce and other greens were taken easily, while bunch stuff was in moderate demand. The demand for squash, cucumbers and onions was slow. Poultry and eggs sold fairly well at retail.

Apples, fancy \$1.75@2 bu; No. 1, \$1.25@1.60 bu; beans \$2@2.50 per bu; beets 40@50c dozen bunches; local celery, large 65c@\$1 dozen; No. 1, 50@60c dozen; cabbage 50@65c per bu; cantaloupes \$2@3.50 bu; carrots 40@50c dozen bunches, 75c@\$1 bu; cucumbers \$1@2 bu; small pickles \$6@10 bu; leaf lettuce \$1@1.25 bu; dry onions \$1.50@2 bu; potatoes 80@\$1 bu; sweet corn 20@35c dozen; summer squash 50@75c bu; tomatoes, red \$1@1.50 bu; eggs, wholesale 45@55c; retail 45@60c; old hens, retail 28@30c lb; springers, retail 30@38c lb; ducks, retail 24@28c lb; plums, fancy \$2.75@3 bu; No. 1, \$2@2.75 bu; pears, fancy \$3@3.50 bu; No. 1, \$2.25@2.75 per bu; peaches, fancy \$3@3.75 bu; No. 1, \$2.25@2.75 bu; grapes \$3@4.50 bu.

APPLES

Carlot shipments of apples are still running below the average at this season, during the three preceding years. The movement is gaining, however, and arrivals at consuming centers are becoming heavier each week. Midwestern Jonathans and bringing \$1.75@2.50 per bushel basket in Chicago. Exports of apples for the season to September 6 total 48,668 barrels and 281,824 boxes.

LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.

Oct. 7.—E. M. Stewart, Inkster, Mich. October 24—Complete dispersal sale. Spring Valley Stock Farms, Elisha Bailey & Son, Pittsford, Mich.

Oct. 16.—C. S. Heeg & Son, Howell, Mich.

Jerseys.

Oct. 7.—B. W. Pardee, Big Rapids, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, September 24.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 312. Market is slow and about steady.

Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$ 8.50@10.00
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 7.50@ 8.25
Handyweight butchers .. 6.25@ 6.75
Mixed steers and heifers 5.00@ 5.75
Handy light butchers ... 4.50@ 5.00
Light butchers 3.50@ 4.25
Best cows 4.50@ 5.00
Butcher cows 3.25@ 4.00
Cutters 2.50@ 3.00
Canners 2.00@ 2.50
Choice bulls 4.25@ 4.50
Bologna bulls 4.50@ 5.00
Stock bulls 3.50@ 4.00
Feeders 4.00@ 6.00
Stockers 4.00@ 5.50
Milkers \$45.00@90.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 417. Market steady.
Best \$13.00@13.50
Others 3.00@12.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 2,009. Market steady.
Best spring lambs \$12.75@13.00
Fair 10.50@12.25
Light to common 7.00@ 8.25
Fair to good sheep 5.00@ 6.00
Culls and common 1.50@ 3.50
Buck lambs 7.00@12.00

Hogs.

Receipts 2,396. Market steady to 5c higher.
Mixed and heavy yorkers.\$ 10.70
Roughs 8.50
Pigs 9.25@ 9.50

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 62,000. Market is uneven, mostly steady with Tuesday's average. Tops are \$10.45; bulk of good 160 to 225-lb. average \$10@10.50; better weight butchers \$9.85@10; bulk of good 140 to 150-lb. kind \$9.50@9.90; packing sows \$8.80@8.90; better strong weight slaughter pigs \$8.75@9.25.

Cattle.

Receipts 12,000. Market fed steers steady to strong. Good beef cows and heifers moving; in-between grades mostly grassy offerings are dull and uneven; fed yearlings upward to \$11.50; several strings at \$11@11.40; heavies \$10.50; vealers steady to 25c lower, bulk \$11@11.50, few at \$12; packers and feeders steady.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 25,000. Market early sales fat native lambs steady at \$12.50@13, few \$13.10; sorting moderate; good Montana lambs \$12.50@12.75, around 15c lower; bidding 25c lower on balance of fat range lambs, best held at about \$13.25; sheep and feeding lambs steady; few fat ewes at \$4.75@6.50; good to choice feeding lambs \$12.75@13, some held higher; breeding ewes \$6.75@7.

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 3,420. Market is closing strong; heavy \$10.90@11; medium at \$10.90@11; light weights \$10.90@11; one deck \$11.10; light lights \$10@10.90; pigs \$9.75@10; packing sows, roughs \$8.50@9.

Cattle.

Receipts 300. Market dull.

Calves.

Receipts 300. Tops \$13@13.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 800. Best lambs \$13.75; ewes \$5.50@6.50.

SHIP YOUR WOOL
To TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT & SONS,
508 MONROE AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

And Get the Following High Prices F. O. B. Detroit

FINE DELAINE	50c	FINE CLOTHING	42c
MEDIUM	48c	REJECTION	40c

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Turn Soft Corn Into Profit

Martin Dryer and Crib for Soft Corn will save and cure every bushel perfectly. It will add more weight and better food value. Get the most from your corn next spring, whether you sell or feed it. The greatest invention in years for corn growers.

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

ABSORBINE

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

W.F. YOUNG, INC., 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

USED MACHINERY FOR SALE

6-12 Allis-Chalmers Tractor; 2 Fordsons; 8-16 and 30-60 International; 1 Sampson; 20-35 Flour City; 18-30 Avery. Also 17x22 Ann Arbor Belt Power Press; and 14x18 and 17x22 Wolverine Presses. You can save money on these items. Write for used machinery list.

THE BANTING MFG., Toledo, Ohio
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MICHIGAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

Pure-bred or grade cattle for sale. Can quote prices on individuals or carloads. R. of M. and Cow Testing Association records.

H. E. DENNISON, Field Man, East Lansing, Mich.
Best of quality and breeding. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box D, Tecumseh, Mich.

RED POLLED CATTLE
E Buy from Michigan's Leading Herd, Owned by L. F. WESTBROOK BROS., Ionia, Mich.

HOGS

D UROC fall and spring boars of the best breeding and quality, at prices to sell. Fall pigs at bargain prices. W. C. Taylor, Milan, Mich.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—Chester Whites. Two extra good spring boars by Reserve Grand Champion, Saginaw, 1923. Also a great son of Prince Big Bone. John C. Witk, St. Louis, Mich.

Chester White Boars. Size, type, quality and price will please you. Registered free. F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, Mich.

O. I. C.'s Spring pigs, Sired by "Giant Boy" and "Jumbo Bell Boy," also Brown Swiss bulls. MILO H. PETERSON, R. 2, Ionia, Mich.

Francisco Farm Poland Chinas

Now offering good hard Boars with the best of breeding. Also gilts not akin to them. Prices are right. P. P. POPE, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Fall Pigs either sex, by the great Boar, The Wolverine. Priced reasonable. Best of dams. W. E. Livingston, Parma, Mich.

Extra Fine bunch of Poland China gilts. Priced at \$20 each for quick delivery. Ward W. Dunston, Clarkston, Mich.

For Poland China Gilts or boar pigs write or call on ARMSTRONG BROS., R. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

Reg. Spotted Poland China pigs and Reg. Black Top Delaine Rams. GEO. A. McFATE, Horton, Mich.

LARGE TYPE Poland Chinas Spring pigs, either sex from Michigan's Champion herd. A. A. Feldkamp, Manchester, Mich.

Hampshire Bred Gilts and Boar Pigs, not akin, 12th year. Write your wants. John W. Snyder, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

Dispersion Sale---Reg. Holstein Cattle

The Entire Herd of C. S. HEEG & SONS, Howell, Michigan

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1924

Sale Pavilion, Fair Grounds

SIXTY SIX HEAD IN SALE, Includes a Draft of Thirty Head from Other Good Herds

ALL HERDS ON THE ACCREDITED LIST—60-Day Retest Privilege

The highest record lot of cattle ever sold in Livingston County. The first 7 dams of our Herd Sire have records that average over 34 lbs. He is included in the sale. Weight 2,000 lbs. 3 other bulls, two from 30-lb dams. A 36-lb. cow, a 35-lb. cow and several daughters from 30-lb. cows, also many other good ones. The Grand Champion Bull and Cow at the Livingston County Fair this year are included in the sale. A great opportunity to secure foundation stock. For catalogs, address:

F. J. FISHBECK, Howell, Mich.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Genesee Co., Sept. 15.—There has been plenty of rain. Plowing for wheat is well under way. Corn will be late, but most fields show good earing. Beans are well podded, but rains interfere with curing. The beet crop is average, and the same with potatoes. Pastures are good. Many are pasturing the late crop of clover. Although there are many men out of work in Flint, few seem willing to help on the farms. Market prices show little change.—E. R.

Calhoun Co., Sept. 12.—A large acreage of beans were planted here, but at present indications are for a rather light crop. Unless we have lots of warm weather, corn will not mature. Potatoes are looking good. Apples are about fifty per cent of normal; pears a full crop. Farmers are selling their hogs on account of the unpromising outlook for corn. Butter-fat brings 39c; eggs 33c; hens 19c; wheat \$1.10; rye 80c; oats 40¢@42¢; good wool is quoted at 35c. Farmers are late with their plowing, not over fifty per cent of the wheat ground being prepared.—F. E. S.

Iosco Co., Sept. 11.—Although beans and corn are hurt a little by frost, many will realize a fair crop. Potatoes are about ripe, so will not be hurt; they are also a good crop. Apples, pears, plums and peaches are a fairly good crop, while grapes are coming along nicely. Cranberries are promising. Squirrels are laying in a good supply of nuts, which indicates a cold winter.—M. F. P.

VETERINARY.

Scours in Calves.—Our veterinary has been treating six calves for the scours, but they are no better. D. F. M., Grand Rapids, Mich.—Give each calf five grains of salol every four hours. Disinfect your calf stable.

Chronic Cough.—I have a horse nine years old that has been troubled with cough for the past twelve months. C. J. W., Palms, Mich.—Give him one ounce of gly-heroin (Smith) at a dose three times a day, rub throat with camphorated oil twice a day.

SHEEP

Pure-bred Shropshire Rams and Duroc Hogs

LAKEFIELD FARMS,
Clarkston, Mich.

Shropshire Rams and ram lambs of the woolly type. Dan Booher, R. 4, Erast, Mich.

The Maples Shropshires
For Sale—Choice yearling rams and a 2-yr.-old Broughton stock ram. Also large ram lambs. C. R. LELAND, Ann Arbor, Mich. Phone 7134-F 13, R. 5.

Sheep For Sale Rams, Ewes & Lambs—Cotswolds, Tunis, Lincoln, Oxford & Karakulcs. LEROY KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.

Shrop hires Am offering 11 show and breeding rams at reasonable prices. C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

Registered Shropshire yearling rams and ram lambs of exceptional quality. Also a few ewes. C. LEMEN & SONS, Dexter, Mich.

For Sale Registered Oxford Rams and Ewes. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. T. Abbott, Palms, Mich. Phone 78-3, Deckerville, R. 2.

OXFORDS Rams, Yearlings and Ram Lambs. H. W. MANN, Danville, Mich.

Oxford and Tunis Rams Red Poll Cattle, Yorkshire Swine. DON P. CARR, Homer, Mich.

OXFORDS Ram Lambs and yearlings. Shipped to please. Wm. Van Sickle, R. 2, Deckerville, Mich.

Registered Hampshire Rams and Ewes. Best of Breeding. W. W. CASLER, Ovid, Mich.

30 Reg. Rambouillet Rams for sale. One and two years old, bred for wool and mutton. A. & F. Parmenter, R. F. D. No. 1, Durand, Mich.

Breeding Ewes

For sale, in lots of 50 or more, telephone Newport, telegraph Rockwood. P. O. So. Rockwood. ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SON.

50 Delaine Rams as good as grow. Photos free. F. H. RUSSELL, R. 3, Wakarusa, Ohio.

FOR SALE Black top Merino Registered Rams. 30 ewes, lambs. J. Meachams, Millington, Mich.

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The Auto-oiled Aermotor has behind it 9 years of wonderful success. It is not an experiment.

The Auto-oiled Aermotor is the Genuine Self-Oiling Windmill, with every moving part fully and constantly oiled.

Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. It never makes a squeak.

The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. They are always flooded with oil and are protected from dust and sleet.

The Auto-oiled Aermotor is so thoroughly oiled that it runs in the slightest breeze. It gives more service for the money invested than any other piece of machinery on the farm.

You do not have to experiment to get a windmill that will run a year with one oiling. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is a tried and perfected machine.

Our large factory and our superior equipment enable us to produce economically and accurately. Every purchaser of an Aermotor gets the benefit from quantity production. The Aermotor is made by a responsible company which has specialized in steel windmills for 36 years.

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GET MORE FOR YOUR EGGS—Let us sell them for you on the Boston market. Prices are higher than in your towns. Freight very small when divided at the rate per dozen. Start shipment now. Produce Commission Company, 34 Chatham Street, Boston, Mass.

DELCO LIGHT and Power Plant, including meters; water pump; as good as new; can be seen running; \$400. Warren, Idle Hour Anglers' Club, St. Clair Flats, Mich.

NOW DRYING PRUNES—Special Price this month: Choice Oregon Prunes, 100 lbs., \$7. Sample 5c. Kingwood Orchards, Salem, Oregon.

ALL WOOL YARN for sale from manufacturer. 75c to \$2.00 per lb. Free sample. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

AMAZING TRIAL OFFER! Any one Kodak Roll Film developed; 6 fine Glossy Prints; only 15c. Associated Photo, Box 1463-AB, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—Single bottom plow for Fordson. Carl DeWitt, Wheeler, Mich.

TYPEWRITERS—\$20 up. Easy payments. Free trial. Payne Company, Rosedale, Kans.

REAL ESTATE

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MICHIGAN LANDS—One tract 1,280 Acres Schoolcraft Co., ditched, 800 Acres or more ready for crop. 60 Acres Timothy; on railroad; sufficient timber for buildings. Time. Snap price. 3,800 Acres Alger Co., one tract on state highway, 2 miles from station; good soil, 3 brooks, 1,000 or more Acres meadow; Bargain price, long time if desired. Jesse Greenman, Pioneer Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

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FOR SALE—High-class Foxhounds; Beagle hounds, Coonhounds; Bloodhounds; and Setters; partly and well-broken; puppies of all breeds; no money in advance, ship C. O. D. Stamp for booklet. Landis-Kennels, Mohnton, Pa.

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AIREDALE PUPS—Whelped July 14, eligible in A. K. C., \$10, \$15. One female Police pup, wolf gray. Satisfaction guaranteed. F. H. Aldrich, R. 4, Saranac, Mich.

FOR SALE—Five pups four months old. ¼-Blood Hound and ¾ English Fox Hounds. No. 1 trailers at 6 & 7 months old. Write Donald Anderson, R. 3, Harrisville, Mich.

FOR SALE—Beautiful Sable and White Collie pups 2 months old, special price \$4 and \$8, why pay more? Meadow Brook Farm, Stockbridge, Mich.

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200-EGG STRAIN White Rock Cockerels, \$2.50 to \$5. Woodsroad Place, R. 3, Buchanan, Michigan.

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THESE BOYS WILL WIN.

TO show how keen some of our young farm boys are, we observed, the other day, two with bags going to and fro through the corn field gathering ears from a good stand on their father's farm. When asked about their work, we were informed that they had been reading of the probability of a seed corn shortage this next spring and were getting ready to take advantage of the situation by laying in a supply now. First, they were setting aside sufficient to provide for the home farm needs, and then whatever else they could gather and cure would be for sale to their less enterprising neighbors. The business acuteness of these lads should not only be simulated by other boys, but by adult farmers as well.—D. S.

TAKE THE WATER OUT OF CORN.

PROPERLY curing their corn before marketing it is one means whereby the farmers of the country can cut the cost of transportation, according to the department of agriculture grain specialists. They find that the American farmers are paying freight on hundreds of thousands of tons of useless water in shipping their corn from the producing centers to market; that thousands of freight cars could be used otherwise.

"WHAT'S SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE."

(Continued from page 241).

can corn, pure-bred Wolverine oats, pure-bred Red Rock wheat—he is a veritable world's champion with the latter.

In 1922 a bushel of Red Rock wheat exhibited by him, took first in the soft red wheat class in the International Wheat Show at Wichita, Kansas, the Mecca for all good wheat. At the Chicago International, his Red Rock won first that same season and on two other occasions it won second. This year, the Finkbeiner Red Rock is again after honors. It yielded forty-four bushels per acre and has been registered by the Michigan Crop Improvement Association as being the most desirable Red Rock seed wheat in the state.

By growing and exhibiting such high quality products, the Finkbeiner farm is gradually winning a national reputation for seed. Last year, the Michigan Crop Improvement Association received scores of out-of-state inquiries and orders for seed wheat, specifying C. D. Finkbeiner's seed. Remember, all this has happened to an eighty-acre farm.

This place has other effective marketing methods. Spraying the ninety trees in his orchard first brought ridicule. Second, it brought clean fruit, and third, it brought customers—customers from all over Washtenaw county. Practically all of the fruit is sold right in the front yard.

Of course, that kind of farming and marketing makes for a more comfortable home, which, in the end, is what we are all driving at.

The Finkbeiner farm home—it's still just an eighty—is completely equipped with its own electric lighting plant. Mrs. Finkbeiner has an electric washer to do her washing, an electric iron to iron it, and running water conveniences all through the house. Her chickens wake up for early scratching by electric lights, there's electricity in the barn, and C. D.'s pet fanning mill that cleans up his prize Red Rock wheat and Wolverine oat seed receives its motive power from the same source.

We couldn't help but see that here was one place that didn't have to be big to be good; that drainage, proper soil and crop management, pure-bred stock and seed, and effective marketing were just as important and just as possible on eighty acres as on the biggest farm in Michigan.



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