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AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
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ONE YEAR \$1.00
FIVE YEARS \$5.00



Special Bargain Prices All Next Week—Oct. 6 to 11 on Gold-Seal Congoleum Rugs

The Floor-Covering Event of the Year!

For the first time in two years, genuine nationally advertised *Gold-Seal Congoleum Art-Rugs*, By-the-Yard and Rug-Border will be offered at special bargain prices. This nation-wide Sale comes just at the time when women everywhere are putting their homes in readiness for winter. It gives every woman the opportunity to place these richly colored, labor-saving floor-coverings in every room of her home at a real saving in money.

If you have used *Gold-Seal Congoleum Rugs* you know their beauty — their remarkable money and labor-saving features — and you cannot fail to appreciate the bargains that the special prices represent. If you have not yet had Congoleum in your home, you should see what beautiful, sanitary, and practical floor-covering you can buy for amazingly little money.

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All the *Gold-Seal Congoleum* offered in this Sale is fresh, new goods. All of it carries the famous Gold Seal pledge of "Satisfaction Guaranteed or Your Money Back." For your own protection, don't fail to look for the Gold Seal! It is pasted on the face of the patterns.

Remember that these reduced prices are in force October 6th to 11th only. Wherever you may live you will find a Congoleum dealer near you. Don't delay. After Saturday evening, October 11th, regular prices will be reinstated.

Beautiful, Harmonious Patterns. Congoleum patterns are the most distinctive you can imagine. There are elaborate effects for living-room, dining-room and bedroom — simple designs for kitchen and bathroom.

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CONGOLEUM COMPANY

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ART-RUGS

Important Warning!

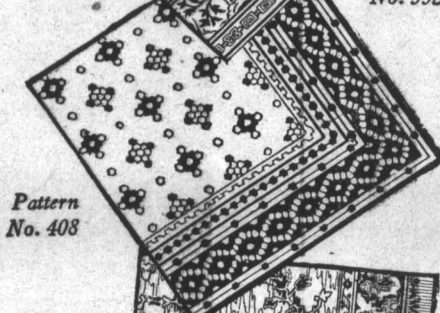
There is only one "Congoleum" and it is identified by the Gold Seal pasted on the face of every pattern. The name "Congoleum" is a registered trade name and the exclusive property of Congoleum Company, Incorporated. If you want "Congoleum" be sure to ask for it by name and look for the Gold Seal.



Pattern
No. 323



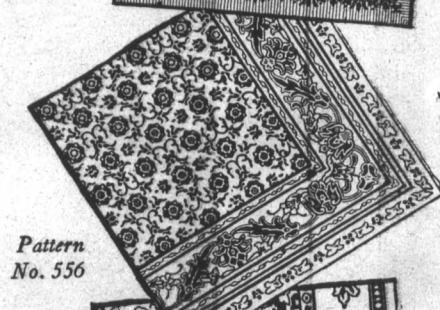
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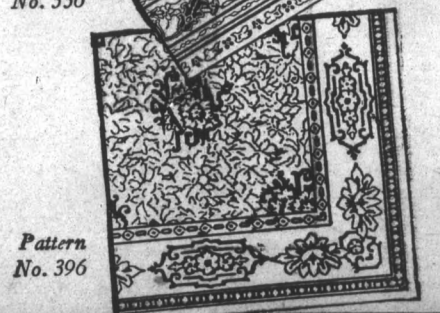
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Pattern
No. 516



Pattern
No. 556



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No. 396

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXIII

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
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A Practical Journal for the Rural Family
MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER FOURTEEN

Wiring the Farm Home

Some Fundamentals to Be Considered When Getting Ready for Electricity

By E. A. Stewart

THE first problem to attempt to solve in the application of electricity to agriculture is the proper wiring of the homes and farmsteads. In planning the wiring of the homes a few fundamental principles were laid down as necessary for proper wiring. They are as follows:

1. No electrical appliance should be attached to lighting fixtures.
2. Any room used as a passageway must have the light controlled from the points of entrance and exit.
3. All lights should be controlled with wall switches where practicable and no light should be turned on by a snap switch at the socket.
4. All power circuits should be installed according to Standard Code.

The habit of attaching floor lamps, electric irons, toasters, etc., to a fixture outlet is very detrimental to the life of the fixtures. Fixtures are made to hold lamp bulbs and are not made for convenience outlets. Many fixtures are ruined, many pieces of fixture glassware are broken, and many lamp bulbs ruined from removing lamp bulbs from fixtures and attaching a cord to the fixture outlet. This causes unnecessary expense, inconvenience and dissatisfaction. This trouble can be eliminated by properly placed convenience outlets. Some wall receptacles should be placed near the floor where fairly permanent connection such as a floor lamp is to be made. Kitchen outlets and outlets for vacuum cleaners, etc., can be placed at about three feet above the floor. Floor outlets should not be used very frequently, but they have their place. They may be used for floor lamps, dining-room appliances, etc., where a

portable cord to the wall is not desirable or where an outside wall is a difficult place to locate an outlet.

The location switches in farm homes is an entirely different problem than it is for urban homes. Most farmers enter the home through the back entrance when they come home in the evening. Living-rooms and dining-rooms are entered more frequently from the rear part of the house rather than from the front. Switches for the dining-room should usually be placed near the kitchen door. If a dining-room is a passageway for the length of it, then the light should be controlled from two points. Farm

kitchens are usually large and are used a great deal as passageways. In such cases the light should be controlled by three-way switches located near the outside door and near the dining-room door. In many farm homes, there is an entry room at the rear of the house. This room may serve for a laundry, a wash room, or for various other purposes. This is usually a passageway and the light should by all means be controlled by two switches. It is desirable to place the switch at the kitchen door inside of the kitchen so that a person can carry an article into the kitchen without setting it down at the door or

without going out into the laundry to turn out the light.

Bedrooms should be provided with some convenience outlets. The cost is too great to provide wall receptacles for all bedrooms and it is not necessary. Some openings should be provided for a floor lamp in one or more bedrooms and sufficient outlets should be provided for use with a vacuum cleaner. One or more bedrooms should be provided with wall outlets for portable lamps for dressing tables or for a curling iron. The use of wall lights beside a dresser is very questionable practice for farm homes. The same money spent for ceiling lights and wall outlets will give better service. Many women object seriously to the use of bracket lights for a dressing table as this fixes the position of the furniture in the room once and for always the same.

A convenience outlet should be placed in the bedroom for use with an auxiliary heater, curling iron, water heater, etc. The liberal use of convenience outlets will save much time, save fixtures, and is a paying investment besides making a home a convenient place to work.

The location of the entrance switch and meter is a very important item. This is coupled up with the location of the transformer. When a home is to be wired for heating devices and the farmstead is to be wired for motors, the mislocation of an entrance switch may mean the wasting of a hundred dollars. This part of the wiring demands more discussion than can be given here and will be treated in a separate article.



The Modern Farm Home is Equipped For Electricity.

How the F. O. B. Auction Works

Some New Wrinkles In Selling Fruit

By Alcyon Robinson

WHY hasn't it been done before?" Every new, ingenious method of doing anything makes us wonder at its simplicity and belated discovery. And the "F. O. B. auction" is among these.

The super salesman, or auctioneer, is a busy little telegraph instrument. Unnoticed near the top of a blackboard, it suddenly begins to auction off the most difficult "wares" in the world to distribute satisfactorily—perishable food products.

Talking rapidly to the skilful human operator who checks down its sales, it connects the F. O. B. Auction Company in Los Angeles at 227 Produce Building, with all its offices in the east; the super salesman is operating simultaneously in seven different cities with 200 to 1,000 buyers vying for the individual carlots of produce. New York City, Buffalo, Boston, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Detroit and Philadelphia bid one after another, anxious for that load of California Bartlett pears, that shipment of Thompson seedless grapes, that Turlock from a well-known grower, that car of honeydews from a standard fruit growers' association.

"How is it done? And what does it all mean?"

The new system is being explained by the president of the Los Angeles company who points out in its elements familiar enough to all. Mr. H. C. Schrader is not at all the caricatured, black-eyed auctioneer of the raucous voice. Pleasant and "wide between the eyes," he has developed a system that is capable of indefinite expansion, of uncalculated benefit to growers and consumers. There is a vision of great saving behind the eyes of this marketer besides the cold figures to be realized, by hard-working farmers and the new national public.

"I didn't think it could be effected, at first," admits the man who in two weeks recently auctioned off nearly 600 carlots of produce, ranging from apples near Siskiyou to grapes at San Diego, and placed these in thirty-seven different cities at the best available prices for their growers. "I didn't think that the 'free on board' method could be worked out practically and profitably on a large scale for producer, shipper, jobber and ultimate consumer, at one and the same time. So far as the California shipping program is concerned, the auction method is

entirely economical and useful. It is here to stay," Mr. Schrader reviewed the performance of his company in the past seven months and stated this as his observation from previous marketing experience. Unusually qualified for placing varied products of the farmer and horticulturist, he brings the knowledge of railroad experience to his new method, as well as information on California and Florida citrus conditions, Washington apple regions and potato lands. Grapes, cantaloup, plums, pears, prunes, apricots, vegetable and major crops that can be shipped in carlots and successfully auctioned by the individual car through the Mutual which draws upon a national market.

While the ingenious wire auctioneer does not claim that the F. O. B. system will displace every known method of distribution, he predicts wide popularity for it among growers who suffer from "blind" marketing. No longer does a producer have to sell on guess. He can withhold the sale of his car from a glutted market and ship to the point where prices are high because the product is in demand. Sound eco-

nomics. This has been demonstrated to hundreds of individual growers, shippers, packers and growers' exchanges through the Los Angeles office connecting with its branch offices.

The farmer is proved to be conclusively a business man and not a gambler nor a guesser when he uses wire auction. Moreover a second impossibility has been proved possible; a system has been devised that brings satisfaction to grower, shipper and consumer, enabling the producer to obtain highest available prices, and as will be shown later, lower prices to the ultimate purchaser may result than under the old method of shipping, distributing and retailing.

Working upon a national scale, the auctioneer sells at the bidder's own price. Many times the bidder is a retail grocer, or three fruit vendors purchase a carlot together direct from the growers, as it were, and so, cutting out wholesalers and commission houses, they can afford to sell to customers a little cheaper, advantageously to themselves also. Here is where we, the well-known consumer, have our "innings," so let us give three rousing cheers for the marketer, who

(Continued on page 276).

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DETROIT, OCT. 4, 1924

CURRENT COMMENT

Here Goes Again

IN our travels we have been pleased to find farmers who have strictly followed our advice in regard to saving seed corn. But there are literally thousands of others who have not made a move to protect themselves against a seed corn shortage in 1925.

A successful preacher once told us that his method of putting a message across was to keep everlastingly bringing that message to the attention of his congregation. This policy, he stated, seemed to get results; and the success, he thought, was due to his hearers finally believing that he really meant what he said.

We are simulating his tactics by bringing once more to the attention of our readers the need of going into their own, or some other fellow's, corn field (with permission, of course), and there gathering a sufficient supply of matured ears to start their fields of corn next spring. When all who will, have done their bit, there will still be a big shortage in the supply, giving a large opportunity for the ambitious to sell well-cared-for, high-germinating ears at a fancy figure.

Those who read here had better go about this matter at once for we may have occasion to say these things again, and then, some of these fine mornings, we are going to discover that there has been a hard freeze and that the corn which, properly handled, would have been all right, will no longer meet the seed requirements of a good farmer.

Keep Cull Beans At Home

CULL beans are a necessary by-product of the bean business. It is impossible, at least with our present knowledge of cultural methods, to grow a perfect crop. And, until we can, there will be the pickings which must be handled in some other way than for human food.

Fortunately, these cull beans make good stock feed. For years they have been used for fattening lambs. Other stock also relish them when properly mixed with other grains. Even the dairy cow will consume them to advantage when they are fed in moderate amounts. Recent tests have shown that 200 pounds of oats, 100 pounds of corn, 100 pounds of bran, 100 pounds of cottonseed meal and 100 pounds of ground cull beans make a very satisfactory dairy feed. Cooked, the hogs will also thrive upon them.

The difficulty, however, has been that the established route over which these beans must travel before getting to the stock is too expensive to make them popular with the average farmer. After hauling the crop to the elevator, having them picked and then returning the culls to the farm adds sufficient expense to this by-product of the bean crop to put it in a class with other feeds.

But, along this line, he it said, we are moving forward as in other matters. During the past few years, equipment has become available for removing the bulk of these cull beans at the farm. Indeed, we have farmers here in the state who have used modern portable pickers economically in putting up a choice hand-picked product, and, at the same time, retaining the culls for the stock. The number of farmers who are convinced that good money can be made at this work is rapidly increasing. And it is altogether possible that in the years to come cull beans will, in general practice, be kept upon the farm where they are grown.

Incentive For Better Dairying

WITH the increasing popularity of the dairy business as a means of steady and profitable farm income, one is sometimes led to think that the industry may soon be overdone, but recent official figures indicate that this will not likely occur.

These figures take into account the normal increase in the population of this country, which amounts to 1,412,000 per year. To provide butter for these new inhabitants, 24,000,000 pounds additional will be needed each year. This is figuring an average consumption of seventeen pounds of butter per annum for each person. To produce this additional 24,000,000 pounds will require the output of 120,000 cows of average capacity.

These cows will not produce the necessary amount of whole milk, cream and other dairy product requirements of this annual addition to our population. If 990 pounds of milk is allowed per person for the year, the average last year, then we will still need the production of 200,000 more ordinary cows. In other words, these figures would indicate that each year the dairymen in some way will have to increase dairy production equal to the total output of 320,000 average cows.

Let's Read Together

THE second week of November has been designated as Father and Son week. During that week tens of thousands of men and boys will be brought together under various auspices to have a good time and to listen to inspiring addresses. While in the past, many rural organizations have given emphasis to this general movement, more should fall in line this year.

A suggestion that seems to have equal potency to the holding of banquets and the doing of "stunts" is the adoption of a resolution by father and son to "read together." What splendid companionship the head of the house and the boys could find in a mutual love of reading. It would be everlasting. As an appropriate introduction to this resolution we suggest that the occasion be emphasized by a gift of a good book from the father to the son. If a banquet is held in the community the presentations of the various dads could be made at the banquet table.

Is Prohibition A Failure

THE other day a fellow said he asked for beer in the dining-room of a prominent hotel and got it. But he did not qualify the word beer. It may have been "near beer," and not very near

at that. One acquaintance also says that he can show us five drinking places in one block where good reliable alcoholic-content stuff can be obtained. But he has not showed us yet; he won't even give the addresses of these places for our convenience.

There is no doubt but what the Volstead Act is being violated; nobody denies that. There is no law on the statutes that is not violated; the violations are what make the law necessary.

But, has the law helped matters any? That is the question. Well, the booze restaurants of the wet-age are out of business. Charitable institutions have been relieved of from twenty-five to seventy-five per cent of their burdens. Church memberships have increased at the rate of 2,500 per day during 1923. The banks are doing better, the insurance companies are doing better, but the breweries, such as they are, are delivering in hip pocket quantities instead of truck loads.

Remember the prophecies of all the grass that would grow on the streets when things were dry? Well, they are not using lawn mowers on the city streets yet. Perhaps it was too dry for the grass to grow.

Oh, yes, you can get it, but you can get anything you want if you have the money and a sufficient amount of disrespect for law and decency. But even so, if prohibition is a failure it is one of the greatest failures at being a failure we have seen for some time.

About Special Privileges

A LOBBY is supported in Washington by the manufacturers of oleo margarine to keep them in close touch with all national and state legislation that in any way may have a bearing upon the oleo industry. This lobby, known as the institute of margarine manufacturers, continues the fight to secure the right to sell their product either as butter or as a substitute for butter.

These oleo people are now out with the argument that the legislative restrictions placed upon their business by congress and the states are nothing more than special privileges extended to the farmers and dairymen of the country. Much of the business now enjoyed by the dairy industry would become the logical trade for the oleo dealers if, as they contend, these legal barriers were removed.

As we understand it, these men would secure this additional trade by deception. That is, they would fool the public into believing that oleo was butter, or that it is as good as butter. There is an abundance of scientific evidence to show that oleo is not the equal of the fat from the dairy cow. We believe, however, that by reason of the low cost of production it would be possible for the oleo manufacturers to secure much of the butter trade, if they were permitted to practice deception in their publicity work and in their selling methods.

What really has been sought in the legislation referred to, is to have the two products made so a person need not mistake one for the other. It gives to each product the trade merited. If that be special privilege, then we can feel safe with many such statutes on our law books.

Fighting For The Farmer

THE other day an earnest but very radical farmer came in with a strong plea, urging us to throw off all restraint in a militant campaign for farmers' rights. In other words, he wanted us, not to roll up our sleeves, but take off our shirts and in a bare-fisted manner give the knock-out blow to "the swivel-chaired plutocrats who are waxing fat on the farmer." We tried to pin him down to facts, but he refused to stay put. His emotion was stronger than his judgment. So we still have our shirts on,

working away in the usual manner.

We know that the millenium in agriculture is not here, but the main reason we did not follow this man's suggestion is that we have found that getting hot under the collar about things as they are and promising a strong armed-to-the-teeth stand for the millenium in agriculture doesn't get one anywhere and doesn't accomplish anything for the cause of agriculture.

Yes, it makes a fine showing to get up and swing the dog by the tail, but it doesn't do the dog any good. It's spectacular to use strong words in a strong way, because it makes a showing. It sounds like a fighter, and, for some reason, it is a human weakness to want to stand by and say "sic 'em" to a fighter.

But open rebellion seldom gets anything when it is against the silent natural forces. Such things need patience and time for their adjustment. Usually they are not the results of the efforts of any individual or collection of individuals, but happen in the natural course of events, regardless of what we individuals may do. So why rail, shout and throw mud unless it is for the entertainment of disgruntled people, or perhaps for self-advertising.

Many promises of millenium, fountains of youth and such things have been illusions which have left behind nothing but disappointment. We believe, therefore, that a constructive and conservative policy is the best one to follow, as it invariably accomplishes the most.

Weather

I DON'T know whether to talk about the weather or not, 'cause so many folkses has discussed the subject already. But weather is one o' the finest things out, 'cause it gives folkses somethin' ta talk about when they is afraid ta say what they's got in their minds, or when they ain't got nothin' in their minds ta talk about. The last is the reason I'm takin' up the subject.

But weather's important 'cause there's some folks that would never 've been marred if it wasn't fer gettin' started by talkin' about the weather. But after a while things got so interestin' they forgot all about the weather and before they knew it a preacher was tyin' them up. So, the weather's been what you call responsible fer many a stormy marred life.

Weather is like folkses, it's so changebul. Some folkses think I should say "like womin" instead o' like folkses, but I know Sofie ain't changebul, 'cause she never changes from keepin' after me ta get ta work. Maybe marred womin get over bein' changebul. I know Sofie used ta be a differunt, 'cause I never used ta know if she was goin' ta marry me or Jim Hobson. But she changed her mind and marred me.

But talkin' about the weather again, there's the difference between it and some folkses: sometimes the weather is pleasant.

Lately the weather's been kinda weak-like. It's about a month behind in its work, and it don't look like it was goin' ta make it up. Maybe it's goin' ta leave its job undone this summer and will start right in with winter. Seein' as we've had such a poor summer, maybe we'll have a awful good winter.

But I'm goin' ta see next year that Sofie gets after the weather. I'll tell you there won't be no gettin' behind with its work if she manages it like she does me. She's kinda sore the way the weather has acted this year, so maybe if she gets after it, it'll do double duty next year ta make up.

HY SYCKLE



Blood and Feed Do the Deed

Meeting the Ration Requirements of Each Animal Boosts the Net Profits

By R. H. Addy

OFTEN the question comes up as to whether it pays the farmer with grade cows to buy high-priced pure-bred bulls from good producing dams—or to spend money in getting his cows tested in a cow-testing association.

Not long ago the writer visited Burt Ter Harr—a dairyman living in Allegan county near Moline.

The Ter Harrs joined the North Allegan Association in April, 1923, and have finished their first year's work and are continuing another year. They have twenty cows milking—about two-thirds of which are grades—(Holsteins)—the rest pure-breds.

This herd not only led their association with an average production of 12,006 pounds of milk and 421 pounds of butter-fat per cow, but made the best record of any Holstein herd on cow testing work in Allegan county this year and, so far as we know, the best record ever made by a Holstein herd on testing work in the county.

The value of the product per cow was \$288.61 and the annual feed cost was \$99.76, giving an income above the cost of feed of \$188.85. The returns for each dollar's worth of feed was \$2.89 and each pound of butter-fat cost \$0.236.

They sold butter-fat at a local creamery for six of the twelve months, which reduced the value of their product considerably—the rest of the year the product went into Grand Rapids as fluid milk.

The interesting things about this herd are two. In the first place, Mrs. Ter Harr does the feeding. She is an enthusiastic booster for the Holstein cow—good feeding—and cow testing associations. When we remember that the herd under her able management has made a record unsurpassed by other Holstein herds in the county, we must take seriously this feminine competition. Indeed, just to talk with

Mrs. Ter Harr makes one realize the fact that her interest and enthusiasm are what so many dairymen need to increase their dairy profits.

Up to last year Mrs. Ter Harr fed largely by guess. This year the cows were fed for what they were capable of producing. The tester talked feeds—he left a feeding pamphlet which was studied. His monthly report was

of grain as they do now, but put each pound where it would do the most good we could find a great many more dollars in profit at the end of the year than we do now. To do this necessitates a knowledge of production and the feed units in the ration that the cow testing association records gives.

The second interesting thing is the breeding. A number of years ago Mr.

two registered cows in the herd. Time has told the tale and today Ter Harr knows that the \$450 was an investment that will net them splendid interest. In other words, the bull's daughters are making good and cow testing records are proving that he has done his bit by transmitting productive ability to his daughters.

Only three daughters have freshened so far. All three are from good producers. This is the real test—when a bull adds production to his daughters of extra good cows. Old Holstein, a grade cow, gave 13,293 pounds of milk and 497.5 pounds of fat. She milked the 365 days to do this, but as she freshened three months before the record started, it still represents a real record.

Her daughter Spot, by the above bull, freshened as a two-year-old and in her first six months gave 6,600 pounds of milk and 238 pounds of fat. This, compared with the 7,973 pounds of milk and 288.4 pounds of fat her mother gave in the first six months shows us the heifer, allowed her mature equivalent, gave 1,400 pounds of milk and fifty-two pounds of fat, in six months, more than her dam; all due to one good bull.

Still another daughter of this bull from a registered cow had but three months' work to her credit; during this time she gave 3,857 pounds of milk and 131.8 pounds of fat, while her mother, during her first three months on test, gave 4,216 pounds of milk and 136.4 pounds of fat. Using mature equivalent on the heifer's record we have an increase over the dam of 1,300 pounds of milk and fifty-two pounds of fat in three months.

These results emphasize the fact that cow testing associations give the help in feeding and breeding as well as weeding, that enables the dairyman to put his herd on a more profitable and prosperous basis.



Well-bred Stock Always Attracts Attention.

a guide to efficient feeding that was mighty valuable—so valuable in fact, that Mrs. Ter Harr says they never got so much milk from each one hundred pounds of feed as they have this year.

It is a pleasure to look over the testing book and to notice the relation between feeding and production. No two cows in the entire herd had the same feed cost for the year. If more dairymen would use the same amount

Ter Harr had but two pure-bred cows. He needed a bull and, of course, a pure-bred. The question was whether he'd buy an ordinary bull from an untested dam, or a better bred bull from a dam with a good record. Good judgment dictated the latter course and they spent \$450 in buying a young bull from a tested dam and by a son of a good producing cow.

Their neighbors said they were crazy to put \$450 into a bull, with but

The Farmers' Shifting Fortunes

When Danger Is Over Europe Seeks the Cheapest Supply of Food

By Crittenden Marriott

FROM the earliest days the American farmer has played a great part in helping Europe as well as in building up the United States; and, perhaps naturally, now that Europe can buy cheaper elsewhere she buys from him only what she must.

Before the revolution the southern colonies exported to England sugar, tobacco, indigo, and cotton, and later, rice and molasses, none of which competed with the British farmer. The northern colonies had wheat, corn, flour and meat to export, but as these products did compete with the British farmer they were barred. So the colonies worked up a trade in these with the West Indies; and the Indies paid for them by the proceeds of shipping tropical products to Europe; and Europe (chiefly England) paid the Indies by the proceeds of shipping manufactured goods to America. All three payments were made by bills of exchange, with little or no money transfer.

In the nineties and early in the nineteenth century, the Napoleonic wars created a strong demand for food, to which the American farmer hastened to respond. For years the American farmer practically fed Europe, shipping vast stores of wheat and flour, and only less important shipments of meat, cotton, wool and other raw materials.

Before the Napoleonic wars ended, England began to industrialize. That is, she changed from agriculture to

manufacturing. The agricultural population decreased between 1812 and 1860 from thirty-four to ten per cent of the whole. Later, similar changes began on the Continent and continued more or less slowly till the seventies. This resulted in less food production and more mouths to feed in Europe, and after a few years' dullness (1807-1813) the American farmer was called upon to supply the deficit and responded nobly. Even the breaking out of the Civil War did not curb his shipments of wheat, which increased fourfold in 1863, though it did heavily reduce his shipments of meats. Here

the American farmer perhaps saved the Union; for Britain, dependent on the United States, and unable to obtain wheat anywhere else, did not dare to recognize the Confederacy, for war with the north would have cut off her supplies.

After the Civil War, the revival of the American farm was marked in the south and amazing in the north. In 1876, 1877 and 1879, Great Britain, which had been steadily turning more and more from agriculture to industry saw her crops fail and once more had to call on the American farmer for food.



Each Farm Home is Indirectly Affected by World Conditions.

On the Continent industrialization was progressing rapidly. In Germany, it developed tremendously after the formation of the Empire and the end of the Franco-Prussian war. Her rural population moved to the cities, dropping from about sixty-four per cent in 1871 to forty per cent in 1910; and she called on the rest of the world for food. Indeed, she even had to import laborers to gather what crops she raised. Till the close of the century the American farmer fed Germany and also in lesser degree Belgium and Denmark and even France, which clung to her agriculture more closely than any other great European power. Between 1872 and 1898 our exports of wheat and pork to Europe increased three fold, and of corn and beef five-fold.

From 1900 to 1914 the American farmer was treated by Europe as the doctor is usually treated by patients after they get well. The nations of Continental Europe wanted to raise their own food in preparation for possible later wars and blockade; moreover, they found other sources of supply, chiefly in Russia, Australia, and South America. England was not troubled about blockades, but she obtained cheaper foods from Canada and Australia and took them. The American farmer's exports of wheat to England alone, dropped nearly two-thirds from 1897 to 1914; and of bacon, lard and

(Continued on page 276).

Harvesting and Storing Potatoes

Care in Harvesting and Storing Means Better Returns for This Year's Crop

WEATHER conditions in Michigan this season have been favorable for the production of good quality potatoes. There has been sufficient rainfall to maintain a uniform development of the tubers and it is believed that the percentage of hollow heart potatoes will be much less than it was last year.

The more general adoption by the growers of good cultural practices, such as earlier planting, closer spacing, use of certified seed, etc., should result in better matured, brighter potatoes of excellent market quality. The advantages, however, of favorable weather and careful growing will be lost if the potatoes are carelessly handled when harvested and stored. The market wants bright, sound, well-graded potatoes. Poorly graded stock showing fork punctures, bruises and other blemishes resulting from careless harvesting and poor storing, causes Michigan growers enormous losses every year. The following suggestions should aid growers in handling the 1924 potato crop so it will market to the best advantage.

Harvesting.

Delay digging operations until the vines are matured or until they are killed by frost. The tubers separate more easily from dead vines and are less apt to be injured than when the crop is harvested while the vines are

still green. Digging operations should be started in sufficient time, however, so that the entire crop can be harvested and stored before freezing weather sets in. Usually the ideal harvesting season is only of a few days duration. This necessitates having sufficient equipment and labor available to shorten the work as much as possible. Every precaution should be taken to avoid field frosted potatoes. No other factor causes more worry and loss to growers, warehouse men and dealers than chilled or frosted potatoes.

As far as possible do the digging on cool clear days when the soil is comparatively dry. Wet soil sticks to the potatoes and often causes them to rot in storage.

Use care in handling the fork and digging machine to prevent injuring the potatoes. It is not uncommon to see many lots of potatoes showing fifty per cent or more injury resulting from fork pricks, digger cuts and bruises. Such stock keeps poorly in storage, becomes dark colored and is not wanted on any market.

The details of harvesting should be closely supervised. A careless man with a fork can cause the grower a big loss in a short while. Keep the plow of the digging machine deep enough to avoid cutting the potatoes

By H. C. Moore

and to carry some soil over the conveyor rack. If the potatoes are bounced along on the bare conveyor chains, they will be bruised. Slow, steady driving of the digger is important in preventing serious bruising of the tubers.

The dug potatoes should be left exposed to the sun and air for a few hours until they are dry and their skins toughen. They should never be left exposed, however, to chilling temperatures. When picking up the potatoes, very effective grading can be done if the badly bruised, ill-shaped and cull stock is left on the ground to be picked up later. Where weather conditions and time permits mechanical sorters can be used in the field to good advantage. Special efforts should be made to eliminate as much as possible of the unmarketable potatoes from the stock that is carried to the storage cellar. This will make for a better looking lot of potatoes when it is later graded to comply with the Michigan standard grades.

Pickers should be cautioned against throwing the potatoes into the crates. Serious bruising results from this practice. If the potatoes are hauled to the storehouse in crates or bags instead of in bulk they will be less bruised. In many cases the hardest drubbing that the potato gets in the

harvesting-storing operation is over the mechanical grader. The injury done them at this time can be materially lessened if the grader is of the continuous belt type instead of the shaker screen type. Padding the grader hopper with burlap and running the grader moderately slow will help save the skins and will make for brighter colored potatoes.

Storing.

Nothing but sound, dry potatoes relatively free from dirt should be placed in storage. Potatoes that are wet and dirty are likely to heat and rot. Growers and warehouse men should take pains to keep all lots of potatoes that are chilled or frosted out of the warehouse. Such stocks should be kept on the farm.

During the first few weeks of storage potatoes go through a sweating process. Much heat and moisture is given off at this time. Windows and doors should be left open nights during mild weather so that the warm moist air can escape. The temperature of the storage cellar should be reduced to forty degrees F. as quickly as possible.

To keep the potatoes in a dormant condition and to prevent wilting and the development of molds and rots a uniform temperature of thirty-five to forty degrees F. should be maintained throughout the winter and spring.

(Continued on page 289).

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

HAS LARGE GRAPE CROP.

REPORTS to the department of agriculture indicate a yield of 74,000 tons of grapes in New York state, twenty per cent higher than last year. The season is backward, however, few of the earlier varieties beginning to ripen before September 15.

DOING BIG BUSINESS.

THE new Cooperative Grain Marketing Company is doing more business than all the five firms combined were doing before the merger, and it is now handling seventy-five per cent of the export wheat trade, according to Gray Silver, who was in Washington recently.

MICHIGAN MAN REPRESENTS THE FARM BUREAU IN WASHINGTON.

DEWY B. REID, who takes Gray Silver's place as Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau, is a Michigan man, who has been connected with American Farm Bureau Federation work for several years, and is thoroughly acquainted with Washington affairs.

WILL START AGRICULTURAL CENSUS IN DECEMBER.

THE agricultural census of 1925 will begin December 1 of this year, and will be completed January 31. There will be 212 supervisors and from 15,000 to 20,000 enumerators employed.

The department of agriculture is co-operating with the bureau of the census in making preparations for the census. It is said that during the next sixty days, 5,000,000 questionnaires will be distributed by rural mail carriers to individual farmers, in order

that they may know in advance the information required of them.

The farm schedule blanks are much more comprehensive and intelligible than in former census years. They were prepared with the aid of the state departments of agriculture, agricultural colleges and farm organiza-

tions. Farm values, farm debts and expenses, cooperative marketing and farm facilities such as roads, tractors and radio are given much attention.

As the farmer will have time to carefully consider each question it is believed that at last this country will have an agricultural census that will

somewhere near approach accuracy and reliability. It is hoped to make it the most complete census of agriculture that has ever been taken in the United States.

DIRECTORS OF FARM ORGANIZATIONS MEET.

A MEETING of the board of directors of the National Board of Farm Organizations was held this week, at which the organization was reported to be in an excellent condition financially. A new central heating plant will be installed in the board's Washington headquarters building. The member organizations of the Board of Farm Organizations are said to be in a prosperous condition.

THE PAUPER POPULATION DECREASES.

FRIENDS of prohibition are pointing with considerable gratification to the significant fact, as shown by the census bureau, that there are fewer paupers in almshouses in the United States than there have been in the last twenty years, and the number per 100,000 of population is smaller than it ever has been in the history of the country.

There were 78,000 paupers in almshouses on January 1, last year, compared with 84,198 in 1910, when the last census of the kind was taken. Native born white paupers numbered 48,019, and foreign born white numbered 23,557.

It is rumored that United States interests are about to establish a sugar beet factory in southern Alberta.

Indiana poultrymen are considering the subject of accrediting hatcheries. Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio and Iowa have already done preliminary work along this line.

Page The Child Labor Investigators!



Apple Industry Facts

What a State Survey in Pennsylvania Revealed

APPLE growing today is a distinctly business proposition. Only those men who are qualified to undertake it in a business-like way can expect to succeed. This statement is borne out by the fact that while during recent years, there has been a rather general decrease in the total number of apple trees, that decrease has occurred largely in the old farm orchards rather than in commercial plantings. Thus in the report just published of the survey of the Pennsylvania apple industry, made jointly by the Pennsylvania State College and the State Department of Agriculture, it is shown that while during the last twenty years there has been a decrease of about 4,750,000 apple trees

cover crop seeded in by the third week in July.

Clover, either alone or with other legumes is the most common cover crop. Of the non-leguminous crops, rye is found most often.

Fertilizers Are Popular.

Apparently because of somewhat different fertilizer practice and more favorable climatic and growing conditions, Pennsylvania apples do better in sod than do those of New York or Ohio. Thus nearly one-third of the acreage surveyed has been in sod for three years or more in the last seven. Practically all orchards less than ten years old, however, are cultivated.

Two-thirds of the sod orchards and a large majority of the cultivated or-



Halstead, in Oakland County, Finds Sod Mulch Works Well.

in that state, the commercial apple industry is advancing in a most promising manner.

Start as Hired Men.

This is but one of the interesting facts revealed by the survey, which is of wide interest and value because of the importance of Pennsylvania among apple-growing states. For example:

About one-third of the growers included in the survey had spent from seven to eight years as hired men, tenants, etc., before buying their farms.

There were more growers between the ages of forty and fifty than in any ten-year-age period. The next largest group was between fifty and sixty years old. There were as many fruit farm owners over sixty years of age as there were between thirty and forty.

A surprisingly large percentage of growers started without any previous training. Among the most successful were found doctors, engineers, teachers and business men.

Growing Costs Increase.

The estimated costs of growing, picking and packing a barrel of apples ranged from eighty-eight cents to \$1.95 before the war, and from \$1.06 to \$3.79 in 1919 and 1920.

The proportion of the farm in orchard ranged from twenty to forty-two per cent.

The percentage of the total farm income derived from fruit varied from twenty-eight to ninety-seven.

Trees in the northern section of the state have been planted usually forty feet apart. In the southern districts, the spacing has been from thirty to thirty-three feet. This has been found to be too close, however, and the newer plantings are being spaced more widely—from thirty-five to forty feet apart.

Fillers Are Popular.

Fillers have become popular. Peaches have been used, but since the two fruits require somewhat different care, many growers use early apples instead.

Probably three-quarters of the orchards surveyed are plowed before blossoming time. The largest group of growers cultivate four times. Nearly as many cultivate from five to seven times. Cultivating is over and the

chards were fertilized. Over half of the unfertilized sod orchards were reported in poor condition. Most of the orchards were manured, the frequent interval being three years and the common application, five to ten tons per acre. Most growers used commercial fertilizer applied every year, the one nearly standard mixture being nitrate of soda and acid phosphate, used at the rate of from ten to fifteen pounds per tree. Bone meal and sulphate of ammonia are also used. A majority of the growers apply fertilizer prior to May.

Insects Ruin Neglected Orchards.

Diseases and insects have nearly ruined all but the well-cared-for orchards.

The tractor is replacing the horse to only a slight extent, one horse less, on the average, being found on farms of the same size without a tractor. On a farm of say 200 acres, the number of work horses ranged from three to six.

The largest group of farms, (they averaged ninety-six acres each), employed one hired man. This allotted forty-eight acres to each unit of labor, counting the owner as a laborer, and figuring on the total acreage rather than the crop acreage.

On 142 farms, coming under the survey, the wife helped with some of the farm work, and on sixty-seven farms, the daughters also helped.

A better time cannot be found for getting the old lawn in shape or for establishing a new one, than this fall. After fitting the soil, an experienced gardener would seed with a mixture of Kentucky bluegrass and red-top—using two parts of the former to one of the red-top and sowing at the rate of one-half ounce per square yard, or a pound per square rod.

Excessive moisture in corn not only adds to the cost of getting it to market, but lowers the grade, and causes enormous loss to the railroad companies and the handlers of corn as a result of deterioration that takes place in the corn in transit and in storage. Much of this moisture in corn is due to the producing of large, late-maturing varieties.

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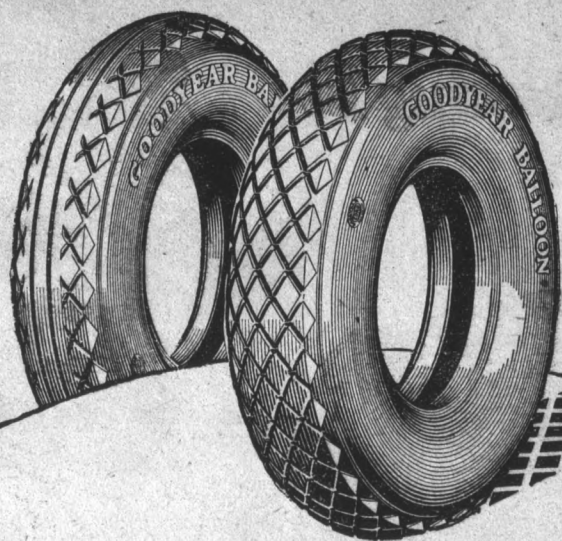
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COLLECTING ON NOTES.

Can the farm bureau collect notes that were signed four years ago, by a person under age, and who has no property in his name? Notes were supposed to be paid within the first two years.—J. A. K.

Contracts of persons under age are valid only for necessities, and membership in the farm bureau could scarcely be classed as such.—Rood.

DIVISION OF PROPERTY.

Husband died several years ago. Farm has never been divided, same being occupied by wife and children, all grown now. One son's wife has left him. Could she come in for a share and demand a division of the property?—R. C.

The children each inherited an undivided share of the farm upon the death of the father; but the wife of one of them could demand no interest in the property during his lifetime.—Rood.

SHEEP ON SHARES.

I have a fourth interest in a flock of sheep, and as I am not home very much would like to settle up the affair. What do you think would be the best plan for me to do?

1. Sell the whole flock and divide the money.
2. Sell my share and put the money in bank.
3. Divide them and hire someone to keep my share.

Which do you think would bring me the best returns? What is your idea? If I should hire their keep what would be the terms, etc.?—D. C.

It makes little difference what method is used in disposing of the sheep. It is a comparatively easy matter to divide the flock, thus eliminating the selling of the entire flock unless all parties agree to same.

The flock could be divided by disinterested parties or by owners, each member choosing one animal until all were divided. If any member felt incompetent to judge sheep they could have some competent person select for them.

One method of letting sheep out is on the share basis, i. e., the caretaker returns to the owner twice as many sheep as received, at the end of the third year, thus leaving the wool and surplus sheep for his labor and feed.—F. T. Riddell.

LIABLE FOR DIFFERENCE IN VALUE.

We traded and got a horse. The man warranted her to be sound. We worked her a day or two and she breathed hard. We couldn't do much with her. She breathes hard when standing in the stable. We went back in a few days, but the man wouldn't do anything. What can we do?—F. F.

The seller is liable for the difference between the value of the horse as it is and the agreed price, or the contract may be rescinded and the full price recovered.—Rood.

CROTON OIL AND BICHLORIDE OF MERCURY.

What are the properties of croton oil and bichloride of mercury?—H. B.

Croton oil is pressed from the seeds of croton tiglium and is a pale yellow or brownish yellow oil a little lighter than water. It is a powerful and drastic purgative. It is often successful where other means fail, but if improperly taken is capable of producing fatal results. When applied externally for the skin it produces inflammation and blisters. It should be used only on the advice and under the prescription of a physician.

Bichloride of mercury is a rather heavy, white crystalline product. It is extremely poisonous and should be used and handled with great caution.

It has a number of technical uses, such as etching steel and iron, in embalming fluids, etc. It is a powerful germicidal agent in solutions of one part of bichloride to 1,000 to 5,000 parts of water. It is also used successfully in treating potatoes for scab and also in treating canker of fruit trees. Specific directions for using the corrosive sublimate for these purposes can be obtained by addressing the Farm Crops Department and the Botany Department of the Michigan Agricultural College. Bichloride of mercury attacks metals and when it is used for treating potatoes or for other purposes it should be dissolved in wooden containers. Corrosive sublimate is merely another name for bichloride of mercury.

GROUND RYE FOR DAIRY COWS.

Would ground rye be good to feed cows to produce more milk? If so, how should it be fed?—Mrs. H. J. D.

The most that can be said against rye as a food for dairy cows or, for that matter, for any live stock, is that it lacks palatability. The animals don't like it as well as they do wheat or corn and many other foods. They always fail to do as well on things they don't relish as they do on things they like. This is probably due solely to the fact that they do not eat as much. It is the extra pound of food that the animal eats that makes him fat, or that makes the cow give the extra pound of milk.

There is very little difference in the chemical composition of rye or wheat, but wheat is considered the better food. Animals like it better. Rye contains seven-tenths of one per cent more digestible protein than wheat, and ought to be a little better to balance up a home-grown ration, but the consensus of opinion is that it is not.

Ordinarily it is more profitable to grind the wheat or rye, sell the flour for human food and feed the bran and middlings. The by-products contain a greater per cent of protein and are more effective in making a balanced ration out of home-grown roughage.

What is practically the same thing, it, in most cases, will pay to sell the rye at market price and purchase bran and middlings or some other feed than to feed the whole rye to dairy cows. In the case of fattening hogs this would not be true for there more carbohydrates are needed to make fat.

OWNER'S RIGHTS.

A. has no signs upon his farm; B. sets traps on the place. A. takes the traps up to house, calls B. on telephone and tells him there is no trapping allowed on his place. Has A. the right to pull traps and take them to the house? Or has A. got to notify B. first?—I. S.

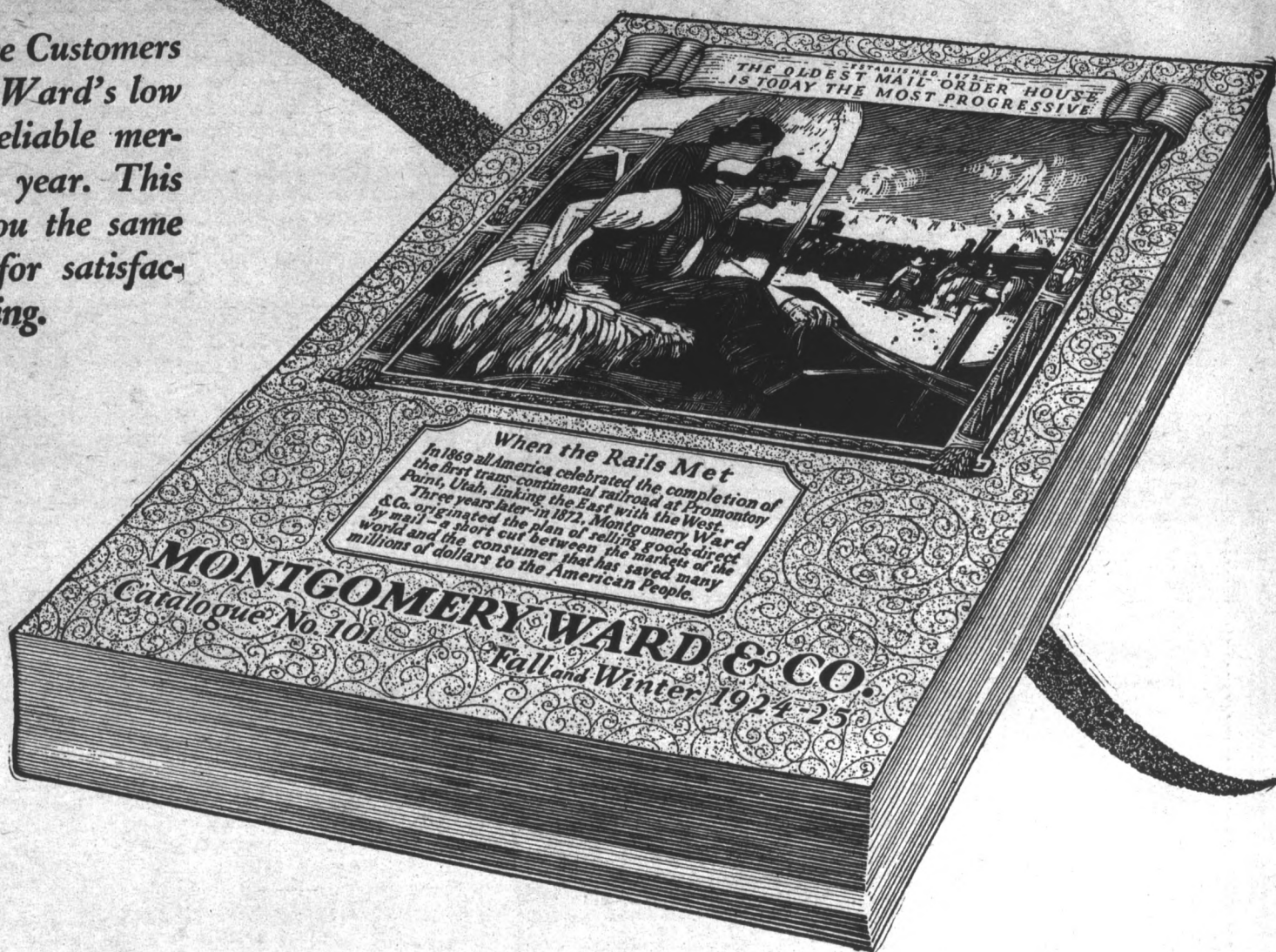
The owner of the land has a right to pull traps set on his place without consent, giving no notice at all. The notice is merely a gratuitous courtesy.—Rood.

A WAGE DISPUTE.

A hired hand has been working steadily for a farmer since May. While there was no definite arrangement made as to wages, it was understood that he was to be paid, as he turned down an offer of \$35 a month to continue at his present employment. How can his wages be determined, and what procedure is proper to take steps to collect? Employer has sufficient grain and other crops to make bill collectable, but will probably market same soon.—C. L.

There being an agreement to pay wages, but the amount not fixed, the employer is liable on suit for what the services are reasonably worth, the amount to be assessed by the jury in case the parties cannot agree.—Rood.

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NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

WOMEN DEMAND MARKET FACILITIES.

FOLLOWING the example of Escanaba, Gladstone has opened an open-air city market for the accommodation of farmers and the buying public. The Women's Club of Gladstone, is credited with getting this undertaking on its feet. Farmers of the vicinity have expressed an intention of availing themselves of the market facilities here offered. A small parking fee is charged.

JUNIOR FARMERS TAKE THE LEAD.

THE Ironwood Daily Globe reports that when boys' and girls' club members competed with their elders at the Gogebic County Fair recently, they took first money in almost every instance. Arthur Nylund, of Erwin township, the present owner of five pure-bred Holsteins, took many of the prizes.

In the "show ring" it was apparent that the animals exhibited by the club members in competition with the grown-ups were better fitted, were led with ease, and were shown to the best advantage. A special purse was put up for contests among the club members themselves, both boys and girls competing and taking honors.

TO SEND BIG DELEGATION TO DAIRY SHOW.

PLANS were being made late in September for about 200 Upper Peninsula farmers to visit the National Dairy Show in Milwaukee. It was expected that these farmers would go by automobile and carry their own sleeping accommodations. Arrangements have been made whereby these farmers can sleep on the exposition grounds in one of the exposition buildings.

REPRESENTS STATE AT MILWAUKEE.

LUTHER KRANTZ and Arthur Nelson, of Wallace, members of the Menominee county demonstration team, took first place against ten competing teams at the Michigan State Fair and are thus entitled to represent Michigan at the National Dairy Show at Milwaukee, this fall. The winners demonstrated the production of clean milk on the farm. The boys who won at Detroit had previously won first place in the Upper Peninsula contest at Chatham in August. At Detroit they were opposed by teams winning in the several district contests held in the Lower Peninsula.

FARMERS TAKE INTEREST IN KOTA WHEAT.

FREQUENT summer rains and fogs are held responsible for a tendency of wheat grown in the copper country to rust. For this reason considerable interest is reported from this section in the variety of wheat known as "Kota," introduced here from North Dakota because of its reputed rust-resisting qualities. It is a hard, red spring wheat of Russian origin, it is stated, and it is said to resist well stem-rust.

The North Dakota records of the performance of Kota and Marquis wheats indicate, it is stated, that the Kota wheat carries only about one-tenth as much rust as the Marquis variety. It is nearly as resistant to rust as Durum wheat, it is said. The Dakota records also show a per acre yield of 18.5 bushels for Kota in comparison with sixteen bushels for Mar-

quis. It also outweighs Marquis.

County Agricultural Agent L. M. Geismar, of Houghton county, is pushing the growing of Kota wheat among the farmers of the copper country and he has induced the Copper County Fair managers to offer a special award covering this variety.

GETS NATIONAL HONOR.

JOSEPH H. DRAKE, of Sagola, who won first at the Grand Rapids potato show, last year, has been awarded first place in a nation-wide radio essay contest conducted by the national committee of boys' and girls' agricultural club work. This will entitle him to a free trip to the third boys' and girls' national club congress to be held in Chicago, early in December, in connection with the national live stock exhibition.

"How I Made My Crop of Potatoes" is the title of the essay which won young Drake this additional honor, and in it he relates the method by which he planted, cared for and harvested his field of certified seed potatoes a year ago. This essay also gave him the title of Michigan's champion potato grower among the club boys of the state. He is a member of the Michigan Potato Producers' Association and his field was given the usual examination afforded to members of this organization. His crop, when harvested, was shipped to a buyer in Pennsylvania.

SEED POTATOES WANTED BY EASTERN FARMERS.

DICKINSON county is reported to produce about one-half of the output of Green Mountain potatoes in Michigan, and County Agent Arthur Lonsdorf has been requested by the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange to accompany their representative to the east to seek a market for certified seed potatoes. It is expected that the 1924 crop of certified Green Mountain potatoes in Dickinson county will total twelve to fifteen carloads, while there will be five cars of certified seed from other varieties. There is already an eastern demand for Upper Peninsula certified seed potatoes.

SHORTEN ROUTE INTO CLOVERLAND.

THE county road commissions of Delta, Menominee and Dickinson counties are preparing to request that highways 90 and 91 in those counties be taken over by the state and operated as a part of the highway system of the state. This will considerably reduce the cost of construction and maintenance to these counties.

It is only quite recently that it has been discovered that highway 91—"The Bay Shore Route,"—is both shorter and more attractive than trunkline 15, which hitherto has been commonly used by travelers into the peninsula from Wisconsin. The Bay Shore Road has already been considerably improved in its northern section and is proving a very popular thoroughfare throughout its approximately sixty miles. It hugs the shore line of Lake Michigan much more closely than route 15 and, incidentally, it opens up some promising farming country and some developed farms that hitherto have not been favored with good roads to market.

It will require an act of the legislature to add these roads to the trunkline system of the state, it appears, and the road commissions here mentioned intend to see that the legislature has a chance at the proposition.

Notes from a Michigan Farm

By L. B. Reber

HERE we are again folks, Boy Howdy! Generally I wait until the summer is over to start my notes, but this year the summer was over before it began. I cannot agree with the pessimists though. Our people have harvested their grain and threshed as usual, corn and potatoes are ripening, we have carried on as usual in spite of the unfavorable season. Pears and apples are a light crop here and peaches are nil, but grapes are ripening for a fine crop and prospects are good for good prices. Wheat turned out rather disappointing in yield though there was an unusually good growth of straw. Oats were a good crop. Small fruits yielded abundantly and prices were good. Farmers' barns are stuffed with hay and straw so all is well after all.

Last year I set out a lot of tomatoes and couldn't give away the tomatoes when they ripened. This year I only set out a few and we are having such a demand for tomatoes we have to turn people away. Our muskmelons and watermelons are ripe at last and we are feasting. We haven't set up the heating stove yet but the family huddles around the kitchen stove every morning. We have three youngsters going to school now and that means get up early and hustle around.

I am getting pounds of campaign literature and letting it go unread. I wonder whether all of you know that the republican party originated here in Michigan, July 6, 1854, the first republican convention met at Jackson, under the oak, made up a state ticket and named the party. Wisconsin claims that she was the originator but her convention was not held until July 13. Alan Bovay, of Wisconsin, suggested to Horace Greeley that a new party be formed and named republican. Greeley in turn wrote to Michigan men and suggested the same thing. Senator Isaac Christiansen called the party leaders together at Detroit in February and talked things over. It was decided to issue a call for the Jackson convention and all Free Soil men and disaffected democrats were invited to attend. The democratic party in Michigan was split over the slavery question, so many of them came to the convention and joined the new party. Michigan was just seven days ahead of Wisconsin, but we were certainly ahead and Michigan is entitled to the honor of forming and naming the new party.

Just two years before this convention the Farmers' Companion and Horticultural Guide had consolidated with the Michigan Farmer, so you see our paper was even then a great influence in Michigan. One of our editors, Mr. Johnston, was also farm superintendent at the new school of agriculture at East Lansing.

It is interesting to read the accounts of pioneer days in our state. Those old-timers builded better than they knew. For instance, there are still in use near me rail fences. Those rails were split at least seventy years ago and the old fences are still doing duty with but little repair. Beside them are woven wire fences put up on cedar posts. These fences are from ten to fifteen years old and are falling to pieces. I know because there is one between my neighbor and I and his cows poke their heads through about anywhere they please.

Well, I must get out and see whether I can find room for a few more calouses. That is one good thing about the farm, you can always find something to do and work is the greatest blessing we have.

FARMERS LIKE RADIO.

THE man who predicted a radio set on every farm in the next five years, will find much satisfaction in the report of a special survey just completed by the department of agriculture. The survey was made by county agents, reports from 833 of whom placed the aggregate number of radio sets in their counties at 108,710, or an average of 130 sets per county. Projecting the average of 130 a county for all of the 2,850 agricultural counties in the United States gives an estimate of 370,500 radio sets in use on farms as compared with a similar estimate of 145,535 sets a year ago.

New York state leads in number of radio sets on farms. Thirty-four counties in New York reported 15,000 farm radio sets. Thirty-eight counties in Pennsylvania reported 5,600 radio sets, Ohio reported 11,700 radio sets, and twenty-three counties in Michigan reported 3,000 radio sets on farms.

It was found that the largest use of radio is in sections that have the best broadcasting facilities. For instance, in Schenectady county, New York, ninety per cent of the farms have radio sets.

The radio market news service of the department of agriculture has been developed so largely in the last three years that it is now possible for farmers in virtually all parts of the country to receive daily market quotations and reports on agricultural conditions.

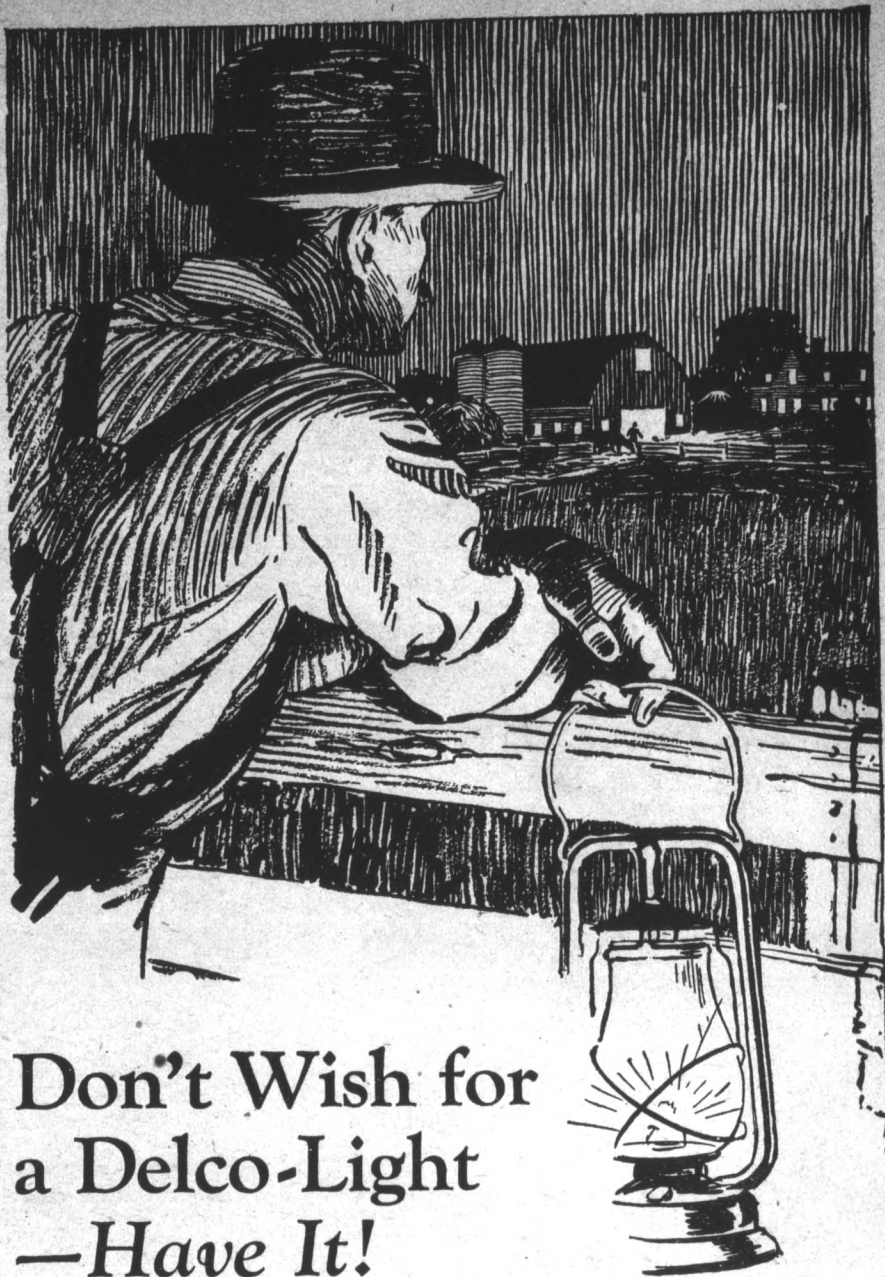
Radio has developed a very extensive industry in this country. In 1920, according to the Copper and Brass Research Association, it did a business amounting to \$2,000,000; in 1921, \$5,000,000; in 1922, \$60,000,000; in 1923, \$120,000,000, and in 1924, it will amount to \$350,000,000, computing on the showing of the industry in the first eight months of this year.

Has the Radio Saved You Money?

OF course, we know it is bringing the finest entertainment to you every night, and you don't need to move from the comfort of your own favorite rocker to hear the music and lectures either.

But there are many other things that your radio set is doing for you and for your farm. Do you get hints from the college of agriculture which help you farm more profitably? Do the market reports which you receive put you in the way of extra profits in the marketing of your hogs, cattle or other products of your farm? How about the weather forecasts? Has a timely forecast of the weather enabled you to protect some delicate crop against a heavy frost, or has it enabled you to hurry through with the hay cutting?

We want to know what radio is doing for you aside from entertaining you and your family every night. Of course, if that's all you use it for, we want to know that, too. But we want to have you write us all about the uses to which you put your radio set on your farm. Write us a letter about it, and if you have any good pictures, send them along. We'll pay you for every letter that we publish, and we'll publish a lot of them, for we want other folks to know what you are doing by means of radio. Address your letter to the Radio Editor, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, and tell us all about it.



Don't Wish for a Delco-Light—Have It!

How often have you observed your neighbor's Delco-Light and the help and happiness that he derives from it—and wished that you too might have Delco-Light in your home—on your farm.

You can have Delco-Light. Perhaps you have never found out how really easy it is to have its labor-saving help.

At this time the price of Delco-Light is low. It is sold to you *completely installed*, ready to turn on its safe, brilliant light. Easy terms of payment have been arranged. Don't wish for Delco-Light—*have it!*

Delco-Light will pay for itself in many ways. It will furnish light in every building on the farm, make before dawn and after dark chores easier, quicker and safer—no dangerous lanterns. It will furnish current for pumping water, running your cream separator, washing machine, churn, electric iron, vacuum cleaner and radio!

Ask your Delco-Light dealer or ask us for the particulars of a Delco-Light outfit for your place. You will be agreeably surprised at how easy it now is to have this great modern convenience and utility on your farm.

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

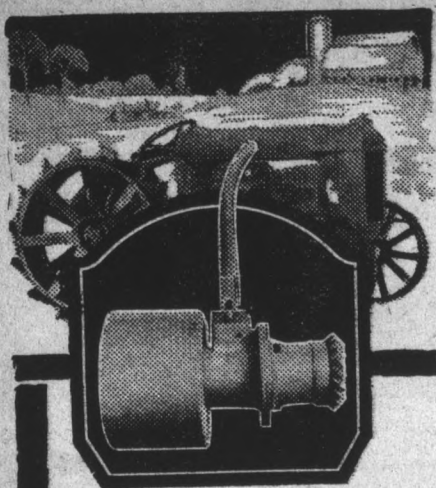
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There are 25 styles and sizes of Delco-Light plants, one to fit your needs. We also manufacture Delco-Light Water Systems, the Delco-Light Washing Machine and Frigidaire, the Electric Refrigerator. All Products made for 32 and 110 volt Direct or Alternating Current Service.

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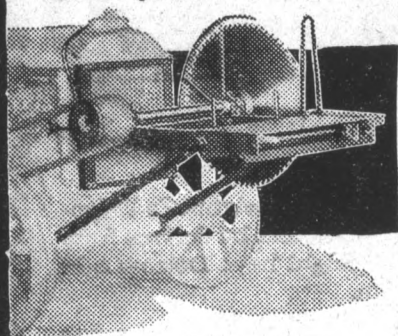
Instant Belt Power from Your Fordson

USE your Fordson—it owes you a whole lot more than just field work! Those idle hours pay big, for Fordson owners whose tractors are equipped with the simple, time-tried

SMITH UNIT PULLEY-SHIFT for Fordsons

Change from drawbar work to belt-power instantly—no shoving of tractor about by hand. Drive Fordson into position, back it into belt, flick the lever and she's humming away!

No Gears Are Shifted! Inner spiral bevel gear always in mesh. Moving lever merely slides splined sleeve on shaft.



DALMCO SAW RIG for Fordsons

All Steel! —the finest Saw for Your Fordson

A Saw Rig of solid steel, engineered to stand all the power your sturdy Fordson can deliver! Slices through toughest stock.

New refinements include permanently aligned bearings—quick take-up of any belt slack without altering bearing line-up.

Fully safeguarded—30-inch finest steel saw housed at top and rear. Automatic Safety Carriage Release prevents roller carriage from moving stock against saw until operator releases it. Tilts for cranking.

The Dalmco is doing day-after-day service on many farms and in big wood-yards—where it's preferred over big saws because it's portable.

Ask your nearest Fordson Dealer, or write for literature

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DALLMANN PRODUCTS
Are Sold Only Through
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STATE POTATO SHOW.

THE attention of all growers is called to the State Potato Show which will be held at M. A. C. during Farmers' Week, February 2-6, 1925. This show will be fully as big as the one held last November at Grand Rapids which is discontinued this year. There will be \$100 or more offered in cash premiums besides special premiums by commercial concerns.

Premium lists will be published soon. The principal classes will be the thirty-two tuber (peck) exhibit open to all growers, and the bushel (60 pounds) exhibits of hand-selected certified seed for the certified growers. There will also be classes for fancy table stock exhibits and boys' and girls' club exhibits.

SELECT SHOW POTATOES WHEN DIGGING.

THE time to select potatoes for exhibits is at digging time. Do the work on a clear cool day when the soil is comparatively dry. Show potatoes should not be harvested before they are well matured. Immature potatoes are easily skinned and bruised and become dark colored.

Did the potatoes by hand, taking care not to bruise or break the skins. Save two or three times as many potatoes as will actually be required for the exhibit. The potatoes should be true to type, smooth, bright in color and should average seven to nine ounces each for early varieties, such as Early Ohio and Irish Cobblers, or eight to ten ounces each for late varieties, such as Russet Rural, White Rural and Green Mountain. Be sure that the potatoes selected are free from scab, black scurf, wireworm injury and other blemishes. Remember that uniformity in size, shape and color are very important.

After the potatoes are selected, leave them exposed to the air for a few hours until they are dry. Then brush them lightly with a soft bristled brush, taking care not to injure the skin. Wrap each potato in paper and store them in a cool, dark, frost-proof cellar that is well ventilated. Do not wash show potatoes.

Make the final selection a day or so before sending them to the show. A set of postal scales will prove valuable in selecting for uniform weight. Brush each potato with a soft brush and rub lightly with a flannel cloth. Watch closely for mechanical injuries or blemishes.

When the final selection is made wrap each potato in paper and pack them tightly in a stout wooden box that is lined with several thicknesses of newspaper. If the potatoes are not packed tightly they will be badly bruised while in transit to show.—H. C. Moore, Secretary-treasurer Michigan Potato Producers' Association.

DIFFICULT TO TELL OUR COMMON FARM SEEDS.

AMONG the several new features in the agricultural department at the Michigan State Fair, this year, probably none excited more interest than the special seed identification contest. "Know What You Sow," was the slogan that greeted the visitors to this exhibit.

"I guess we know that all right," was the common expression, but after examining the fifty samples of Michigan's farm seeds, placed there for the identification contest, people weren't quite so sure about it.

The test was designed on a practical basis. With two or three exceptions,

the samples were of seeds commonly used on Michigan farms. In scoring the papers, the same proportionate amount was discounted for an incorrect answer as though the grower had made that same error in planting his seed.

The average score for the contest was forty-four per cent. John C. Wilk, of Alma,—a graduate of M. A. C.—was high with seventy-eight per cent correct, while Herman A. Staebler, of Ann Arbor, and Frank Benham, of Homer, were not far behind.

The judges, for a time, were stumped by one paper turned in by Naranjan S. Braich, a native of India, who identified the seeds in his own language. The paper was successfully translated, however, by C. G. Kulkarni, of Bombay—a graduate student at M. A. C., and was found to rate well up with the average of native Wolverines.

The agricultural college furnished a correct list of the seeds to each contestant, together with information on securing adapted seed of known origin, sponsored by reliable growers' organizations, who certify as to the kind, variety, purity, origin, quality, and vitality of their seed and thus take much of the gamble out of buying seed whose true value is so difficult to recognize on the basis of mere examination.

ASSEMBLING ORDERS FOR EXPLOSIVES.

COUNTY agricultural agents have been assembling orders from farmers for pyrotol, a government war salvaged explosive recently mentioned in these columns. Six caps are furnished free with each 200 pounds of explosive. This explosive, says the agent, is especially suited for our climate, since it does not freeze, stain the hands nor cause headaches. If kept dry it keeps well through the winter.

NOTES ON COOPERATIVE ACTIVITIES.

Apple growers of western New York are planning a complete reorganization of their cooperative enterprises and will substitute federal inspection of fruit for private inspection.

A patronage dividend, or bonus, of three and one-half per cent per hundred pounds of milk delivered during 1923 has been awarded members of the Cooperative Pure Milk Association of Cincinnati, Ohio.

A mid-west dairy company has established sweet and sour cream pools. It is the hope of the management of this company to reward producers who deliver sweet cream to the receiving plants by passing on the larger returns from butter made from the sweet cream.

The Minnesota Potato Growers' Exchange will sell their best sacked potatoes under the trade name, "Gopher State Brand."

An advance of \$25 per acre is being made to the members of the main Potato Growers' Exchange.

Entomologists are recommending to farmers who grow corn in areas affected by the European corn borer that, in harvesting, they cut the stubbles low. By doing this, comparatively few of the borers are left in the field, the bulk of them being either placed in the silo or destroyed in feeding.



"Meadowland" Coat Sweater

It Has Double Thick Elbows—Re-inforced Seams—Is Tailor-Made and COSTS LESS.

because we manufacture it ourselves in our own factory.

We use 100 per cent Pure Worsted only, therefore, "Meadowland" is warmer.

We guarantee it! You must be satisfied after reasonable wear, or money will be refunded. Neat and durable—it will retain its shape. Medium heavy weight, providing plenty of warmth. Cuffs fit tightly at wrists.

We will keep in repair FREE for ONE year.

We Pay All Postage

Let us send it without expense to you C. O. D. Parcel Post charges prepaid by us for your examination, and if you think it a bargain and equal in appearance and quality to a \$10.00 sweater, pay the post-man \$5.95. Sizes 36 to 46. In green heather, brown heather, navy and buff.

If more than 2 flap pockets are desired include 30c extra for each pocket.

SEND CHEST MEASURE

Mail post card today, and insure prompt delivery.

HARVEST KNITTING MILLS, Paterson, New Jersey

Harvest Knitting Mills,
Paterson, N. J.

Kindly send me a Meadowland Sweater inch chest measure, color for which I will pay postman \$5.95. It is understood that my money will be returned if I am not entirely pleased.

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Classified Liners bring results. They cost little.

Imported Melotte

with the self-balancing bowl. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate. Can't remix cream with milk. Runs so easily, bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake.

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After 30 Days
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Caution! U. S. Bulletin 201 of the bowl causes cream waste! 30 days' free trial—then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few easy payments—end—the wonderful Belgium Melotte Separator is yours.

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BITS OF FARM NEWS.

The number of radio sets on the farms of the United States have doubled during the past year.

Iowa hatchery managers are signing up agreements providing for accredited hatcheries.

An association of poultrymen in Cheboygan, Emmet, Otsego and Presque Isle counties is being promoted under the leadership of W. C. Melory.

Plans are being completed by the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome for a world census of agriculture to be taken in 1920.

Sale of farm products by the Kalamazoo State Hospital farms during the last fiscal year amounted to \$80,975.58, of which \$45,389.47 was for dairy products.

Dairying is Michigan's major agricultural activity, it bringing to the farmers 35.8 cents of every dollar received as compared with twenty-four cents for grain, 14.6 cents for live stock, eleven cents for poultry and eggs, 10.9 cents for fruit, two cents for truck crops, and 1.3 cents for wool. These figures are based on calculations of T. R. Broughton of the State Bureau of Dairying.

A movement to start a canning plant in Allegan is under way.

The referendum in Montcalm county on the question of testing cattle for tuberculosis resulted in a vote of 3,598 for and 3,628 against.

POINTS OUT ECONOMICS OF MARKETING COMPANY.

At the recent annual picnic of Ionia and Clinton Farm Bureaus, J. W. Coverdale, secretary of the Farmers' Grain Marketing Company, explained how the company handled in one day forty-three per cent of the grain entering Chicago, received a quarter of a million bushels of wheat from the Michigan Elevator Exchange, and handles seventy per cent of the wheat exported from the United States. Operation expenses, he declares are cut in half by reason of the fact that under private management four offices in each terminal city were maintained, whereas now only one is provided.

NEW COUNTY AGENTS.

At the regular session of the state board last week, A. G. Barrett was confirmed as county agent of Mason county, and David Woodman as agent in Huron county.

PESTS SPREAD RAPIDLY.

MUCH of the corn area in Wayne and Monroe is infected with the European corn borer. Besides, the pest is now found in southeastern Oakland, in much of Macomb and St. Clair counties, and is gradually working its way westward through Lenawee and Washtenaw counties.

TO HEAD GRAIN COMPANY.

TWO American Farm Bureau men, J. W. Coverdale and Gray Silver have resigned from that organization to become officials in the Grain Marketing Company of Chicago. Mr. Silver becomes president and Mr. Coverdale secretary-treasurer of the new institution.

ANOTHER DAIRY AND ALFALFA CAMPAIGN.

ANOTHER dairy-alfalfa campaign has been planned for Eaton county. The campaign will start November 3, and continue until the twelfth. County Agent Tenny is working out the details.

Sensational Building Offer!

We are America's headquarters for good building materials at lowest prices. This is the place to save money if you are figuring upon buying a complete Home, Barn, Garage or anything in the Building Material line. We feature guaranteed Ready-Cut Harris Homes, All Steel Buildings, Economy Cottages and World's famous Presto-Up Bolt-Together Cottages and Garages—lumber, millwork, doors, windows, plumbing and heating systems, roofing materials, paints, hardware, pipe, fittings, wire, fencing, hardware and general building and farm supplies of every kind.

Our big 400 page catalog offered below is a complete book of builders' bargains—a home builders' guide from beginning to end. It not only sets before you in plain language our complete line of building materials, but contains our entire line of complete homes, garages and steel buildings—a thousand and one items handsomely illustrated, clearly described and priced low. Big stocks ready for quick shipment. Our guarantee protects you in all your dealings with us. Don't fail to get your copy of our Free Book now. Save time, if you wish, and order direct from this page.

Roofing

Galvanized Sheets \$3.24
per 100 sq. ft.

GALVANIZED sheets suitable for roofing or siding, free from holes, squarely trimmed, recorrugated and given a coat of Red Paint free of charge.

No. CA-111. OVERHAULED GALVANIZED 2 1/2-inch Corrugated sheets—per square of 100 square feet. \$3.24
No. CA-112. Standard weight overhauled painted 2 1/2-inch Corrugated sheets—suitable for siding—per square of 100 square feet. \$2.21
No. CA-113. Medium weight overhauled painted 2 1/2-inch Corrugated sheet—for roofing or better siding—per square of 100 square feet. \$2.71
No. CA-115. NEW Slate Coated Roofing in rolls of 108 square feet complete with nails and cement. Weight 85 pounds. Red or gray. Per roll. \$1.64
No. CA-116. New Heavy, Smooth and Surfaed Roofing—Sound and durable—easily taken care of—Adapted to every roofing need. Complete with nails and cement. Per roll. \$1.59

Poultry Netting
Per Bale \$2.75

Best quality heavily galvanized Bessemer steel wire poultry netting. Made of 19 gauge wire in 2 inch mesh. Two heights. Bales contain 150 lineal feet. These low prices made possible by a special purchase.

No. CA-300. 36 in. high, per bale. \$2.75
No. CA-305. 72 in. high, per bale. \$5.40

Hog Fence

No. CA-6. Made of No. 11 top wire and No. 14 intermediate wire and stay wires. Spaced 6 in. apart, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5 1/2 and 6 in. from bottom. Barbed bottom. 26 in. high, per rod. 24c
32 in. high, per rod. 30c
Largest stocks of field fencing at lowest prices.

Enameled Sink

No. CA-10. White porcelain enameled roll rim kitchen sinks furnished complete with two faucets and trap. Size 18 in. x 24 in. \$12.00
Size 18 in. x 30 in. \$13.00
Size 20 in. x 30 in. \$14.00

Wall Board
Per Square Foot 3c

No. CA-5. Gold Medal wall-board furnished in 48 in. width. Lengths up to 12 ft. Price per sq. ft. 3c

HOMES COMPLETE

ECONOMY COTTAGE No. CA-112
We will furnish guaranteed quantities of ready-cut lumber including 6x6 in. sills, millwork, glass, roofing, plasterboard, hardware, nails and paint to build this cottage with four rooms, bath and closets. Size 20 ft. x 28 ft. \$769.00
Sale price. \$769.00
MAIL COUPON FOR FREE CATALOG with over a Hundred more plans!

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Lumber & Millwork

Finest grades of lumber and millwork of every kind here in America's greatest stocks. Some idea of the big savings can be had from the four bargains below. Mail Coupon Today!

\$3.20 All Other Sizes at Low Prices

No. CA-105. Economy Special, 5 cross raised panel fir doors, size 2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. 1 1/2 in. thick. \$3.20
No. CA-106. Two light 24 x 20 in. glazed check rail windows, 1 1/2 in. thick. Outside measure 2 ft. 4 1/2 x 3 ft. 10 in. Each \$2.50
No. CA-107. Best storm sash, made of Clear White Pine, 1 1/2 inch thick, clear glass, each light 8x10, outside measure of sash 1 1/2 x 2 1/2. Each \$1.53
No. CA-108. Special combination screen and storm door. Size 2 ft. 8 1/2 in. x 7 ft. 1 in. Painted gray. Quickly changed. Complete. \$6.77

Guaranteed Plumbing

\$26.00 **\$26.50** **\$11.50**

No. CA-110. Low pattern closet outfit with white bowl, mahogany finished seat and cover. White vitreous china tank. No. CA-115. Enameled bathtub 5 ft. long, 30 in. wide. Complete with nickel plated double bath cock, waste and overflow. No. CA-120. White porcelain enameled lavatory. 18 x 21 ins. with nickel plated faucets and brass trap. \$62.50

Sanitary One-Piece Enameled Sinks

Complete with Two Nickel-Plated Faucets and Trap.

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Colonial Special Farmer's Salt

"There's a Colonial Salt for every purpose"

How the F. O. B. Auction Works

(Continued from page 265).

also banishes the farmers' nightmares of flooded markets.

Turn back to the super salesmen ticking off bids on the market floor down in the Los Angeles wholesale district. Like any stock exchange announcer it reports sales, but it talks in terms of raisins and melons instead of rails and municipals. Sit down with the growers for a minute in the Los Angeles office and listen to the eastern sales reports:

New York bids on Lot 1, (Lot 1 on the Los Angeles blackboard is listed as a carlot of Bartlett pears, first-class condition and first-class packing). Opens at 75, next 76, 77-78. Close at 78. Boston is on the line next and closes a point higher for that same carlot. After the seven cities have bid on the same carlot the highest bidder automatically becomes purchaser. The shipment, already on its way to Chicago is directed by telegraph to Buffalo, say, and long before the freight reaches its final destination the grower has cash in hand. Twenty-four hours after the carlot is certified by a United States government inspector the produce is sold and the cash wired direct to the grower.

The wire is thrown open in all seven cities simultaneously at ten o'clock in the morning, Los Angeles time, and

tap. All the operations, reporting, auctioning, buying and paying are effected by wire. If for any reason a grower wants to withdraw his carlot from auction he is at liberty to do so, or if he decides suddenly to list his produce in one market the morning of the sales he may do so, although it cannot be bid upon by the others where the details of the shipment are not reported.

Unlimited avenues of service and profitable expansion for farmer, distributor and lowly consumer are certain, to repeat the statement of Mr. Schrader.

Wicked waste can be ended. California's super-abundant crops, the south's and the west's and the eastern products. No longer do crops need to be dumped into bays and rivers because no market can be found. Markets are prolonged by wire and growers who have suffered from premature market reports that demand no longer exists for the season's grapes or sweet potatoes can ship for another ten days. It is just these margins of profit that make up for the losses due to bad weather or pests experienced earlier in the season, at times.

By devious experiments the federal government has endeavored to find economical methods of distribution for the farmer who has successfully battled unfavorable conditions, only to be defeated by flooded markets. For years consumers have howled down the system, or lack of system that keeps the price out of reach while food lies rotting on the ground because there is no "demand" in known markets. Every humanitarian has bemoaned the pitiful want in America and foreign lands while abundance is on hand.

World markets will some day be generally served and hungry peoples fed by cable. Why not? Diplomatic messages hurtle back and forth across the continent and through the Seven Seas. Wars have been averted by the use of cables, why not defeat that other grisly member of the quartette? Hunger, one of the worst enemies of civilization, that horseman that has slain hordes in times of chaos can, through orderly procedure perhaps be totally reduced. Imagine a day when "drives" for the starving Chinese or the destitute Armenians will be banished by world markets linked by an American method of distribution. Some day we may conceive of human hunger as important as diplomatic relations and care for it in terms of cabled market baskets!

FARMERS' SHIFTING FORTUNES.

(Continued from page 265).

ham by about one-half to England, Germany and France.

Finally, the American farmer began to realize that the United States as well as Europe had become industrialized, and that the home market was absorbing a much larger proportion of agricultural production.

However, before this grew acute the Great War broke out. Almost, from the first, Europe sent its farmers to war and had to apply to us for food. Later, Britain and France and Italy had to rely on us for it, especially when the German submarines cut off supplies from Australia and South America; and Great Britain concentrated her naval protection on one great line of supply—that from the United States to England.

After the war was over, the European countries went back to their search for cheaper markets, found them (or started them) everywhere, and patronized their own colonies, as they had begun to do before the war, bought what they had to from the American farmer and let him sell the rest at home or nowhere.

THEFORE, when we build, let us think that we build—forever. Let it not be for present delight, nor for present use alone, let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for, and let us think, as we lay stone on stone, that a time is to come when those stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them, and that men will say as they look upon the labor and the wrought substance of them, "See! this our fathers did for us."

—John Ruskin.

the "witnesses" of the sales are bidders separated by thousands of miles. Hucksters, grocers, jobbers, small town dealers in the city are regular attendants at these auctions which are quite as spirited as any ever held. Sometimes it happens that bidders are not satisfied and the auctioneer across the continent from Los Angeles "puts up" the goods again.

Every eastern bidder holds in his hand a manifest of the carlots to be auctioned off a few hours before the sales open. These reports are compiled daily over the Mutual F. O. B. Company leased wire from the information contained in government inspectors' certificate. Grade of fruit, name of exchange or grower, packer or condition of packing are among the details that buyers need, and so reliable is the "G. S. I." seal of the California fruit inspection that these hold in court.

Automatically selling and reporting fruit quality by wire to hundreds of prospective purchasers all over the country tends to raise the standard of produce shipped and improve the packing methods. For the very name of one grower will bring the price up when he has continuously sent only perfect fruits, while another whose shipments have not been satisfactory will find difficulty in getting good prices. The purchaser buying "sight unseen" is protected by inspection and he is glad to telegraph his money to the grower since he has bought for a "live" market.

Gone are the long delays in marketing produce in a blind quarter and meeting disappointments of a glutted market for the grower. "Red ink" sales—losses are forestalled by the market tapping method and eastern bill collectors for western growers are unnecessary with a super salesman on

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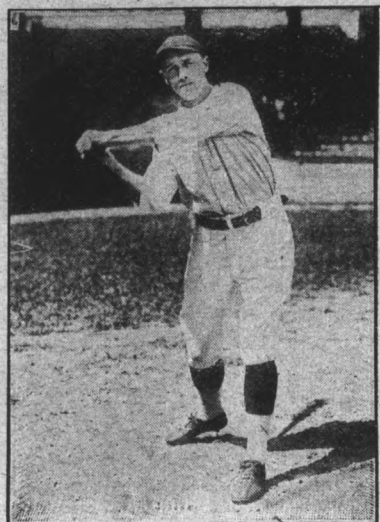
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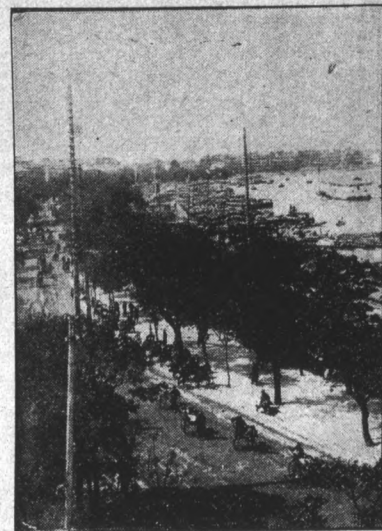
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Earl McNeely, \$50,000 center fielder, is helping Washington to maintain its lead.



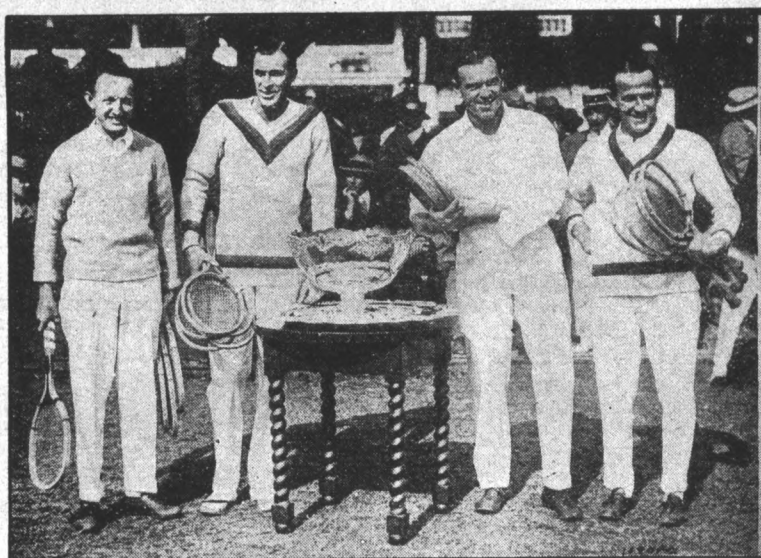
Round-the-world fliers in New York with their commander. Left to right: Lieut. Harding, Gen. Mason Patrick, Lieut. Smith, commander of squadron, Lieuts. Wade, Ogden, Arnold and Nelson.



U. S. Marines have landed at Shanghai, China, to protect lives of Americans during civil war.



President Coolidge unveiled a monument to Lafayette in Mt. Vernon Place, Baltimore, Md. The statute depicts the Marquis at 19 years of age, when he was first commissioned a major-general.



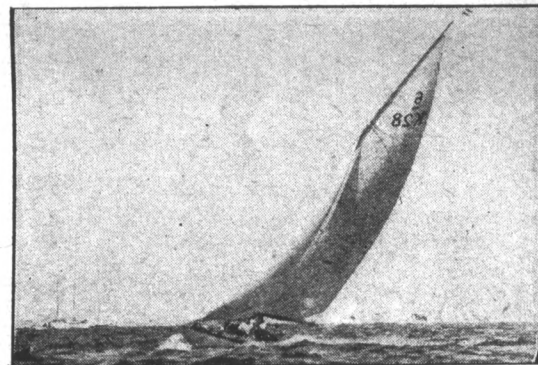
The tradition of William Tilden and William Johnston was carried on when the national champions defeated the Australians in the opening games of the tennis tournament for the Davis Cup.



Ruth Malcolmson, of Pa., most beautiful girl in the country, was awarded a trophy and new automobile. She smiles with the family.



Arturo Alessandri, President of Chile, resigned when military committee forced changes.



"Betty," the British yacht, won in first race of international series off Oyster Bay, N. Y. The American boat was one minute behind.



Khalifa, head of the powerful Ahmadiyya sect of Moslems, with his secretaries, made a pilgrimage through Mecca and Damascus to London, where the sect has a mission.



The crew of this boat in the races of the Bay Harbor Children's Yacht Club, Connecticut, is Maria and Efram Zimbalist, Jr., children of the noted violinist.

The Shangaied Millionaire

By William MacLeod Raine

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

YOU'RE excited, sir. Better stay down there," suggested Hilary quietly.

Bully Blair let out a roar and rushed again. His opponent retreated, parrying his wild blows. One of the swings got home and cut open a cheek.

A wild exultation flamed up in Hilary's heart. The chance he had longed for had come. He would show Frona Sigmund whether he was a softy or not.

"Since you've got to have it, take that, Bully Blair," Hilary lashed out straight from the shoulder with his left and sent the mate reeling against the ship's rail.

The man hung there dazed for an instant, then charged again. The other sidestepped, but his right and afterward his left caught Blair flush as he went past. Hilary had always been a good boxer, but inside of five minutes he knew that a month before the mast had given him the stamina of a fighter, too. Though Blair was bigger and a stronger man, he took a first-class thrashing and ended by staying down the third time he was knocked from his feet.

"Had enough?" demanded Hilary.

"You'll go in irons, you damned mutineer," flung back the beaten man. Frona sailed past him with shining eyes. She had watched the fight with a strange excitement.

"Thank you—thank you! You did it splendidly. I take it all back—everything I've said. You're a man."

The owner laughed as they shook hands. "If I am I've got you to thank for it."

Their eyes held fast. Slowly the color flamed into her face. She dropped his hand and turned away.

The news of a fight spreads on the wings of the wind. Several sailors had reached the deck in time to see the close of the set-to and they had watched it with a lively interest based on arrear debts of the same nature due the mate from themselves. They were on Hilary's side to a man, but at the orders of the mate they seized the offender. The first article of ship's discipline is obedience. Very shortly Hilary found himself in irons.

As soon as she heard of it Frona marched straight to the cabin of her father and set the case before him.

Sigmund, interrupted while writing, punched holes in the blotter with his pen point while he listened.

"Sorry, Frona, but I can't step between Blair and this man. Got to enforce obedience—absolutely essential the men should learn this. By your own story Butts struck his officer repeatedly."

"Of course he did. Your precious mate was attacking him."

"Then he'll have to face the music. I can't interfere. It wouldn't do."

"If you knew who he—" Frona checked herself. "So you're going to let this man rot in the hold because

he stopped a brute from insulting your daughter. Is that it?" she demanded stormily.

The captain smiled, slipped an arm around her waist, and drew her closer. "Don't slip your cable too soon, little girl. What this man Butts did for you was unofficial—it goes as an accident. I'll see he gets paid for it at the proper time. But this isn't the time. When he strikes an officer he's up against a law of the sea that always has stood and always must. He must know I can't interfere in his favor for personal reasons. If he's any kind of a man he won't expect it."

Frona looked down at her father coldly.

"All right, dad. But I tell you now that I'm on his side. I'm a passenger on your old ship. I don't have to obey your stupid rules of the sea—and I'm not going to do it, either."

"Then I'll have to put you in irons, too," he laughed.

The Santa Clara steamed into the harbor of Valparaiso next day and Captain Sigmund went ashore. Blair, in charge of the ship, was making up lost sleep in his cabin. Without any compunction Frona stole from the cabin of her father the keys to the room in which Hilary was locked. Watching her opportunity, she slipped down the companionway to the hold and let herself into the prison of her defender.

"You, Miss Sigmund!" exclaimed Hilary.

In the darkness she felt herself

end of time.

"Mr. Hilary!" the conventional young woman in her felt moved to protest faintly.

"Butts—Joe Butts," he corrected with a happy laugh.

She made confession with her face buried in his shoulder. "I've known all along that you were Mr. Hilary."

Surprised, he held her out at arms' length. "What! You've known who I am—all the time?"

She nodded her head quickly. "From the very first. I thought that—"

"—It would be for the good of my soul to learn to stand on my own legs instead of those my father built for me. Isn't that it?"

"Do you—hate me for it?" she asked in a small voice.

"Not if you've forgiven me for being a millionaire."

"You can't help it. Why should I blame you?" She laughed, with a touch of shy audacity. "And if I don't like it, you'll give your money away, won't you?"

"Of course. But there is so much

you have to forgive me, my little viking sweetheart. That Harvard A. B., for one thing," he reminded her.

Frona gave him another surprise. "I don't think college is such a bad place. I was graduated from one three days before we started on this voyage," she admitted.

"You little hypocrite," he cried delightedly.

Fifteen minutes later she reminded him demurely that if he wanted to escape he had better take advantage of the chance.

His answer is not on record, but the ship's book shows that Joe Butts was one of the crew on the return trip of the Santa Clara. Mrs. Harrison Hilary keeps that page pasted in her memory book where she can frequently see it. Her husband is very proud of it, since he says it represents the first month of honest work he ever did.

"Was the pay satisfactory?" she asks, tilting a smile at him.

Then he always kisses her.

THE END.

The Black Mink

By Jack Reynard-Young

ALLAN CHASE plunged his hand and arm into the water, felt a greater chill than he had anticipated, creep up his arm, and then again looked out over the wind-whipped lake to the mist-enshrouded island. Its pine clad slopes and broad beaches seemed farther away than usual, so far that Allan began to doubt if he could drive a canoe over the three mile stretch of water against

he might never capture the black mink on Isle Blanc; he might prove less cunning than the little animal that probably already was wise through experience with traps and snares; or he even might find the rocky den deserted. He dreaded failure, for his success not only meant a substantial reward, but the increased friendship of Doctor Leigh.

"I'll not leave until you come back," the Doctor had said before Allan's departure for Isle Blanc, "but I must start back to my college just as soon as you return. I want to mount the animal in the laboratory where the materials are handy."

The Doctor was a professor of natural sciences at an eastern university. He was a native of Allan's village and had spent his short winter vacation at his boyhood home. Quite incidentally he had learned from Allan of a black mink which Allan had discovered at its den on Isle Blanc, and had offered Allan a hundred dollars if he could catch the rare animal which the Doctor wished to mount as a specimen. Allan had promised to bring back the mink without fail.

With a shrug of his shoulder, Allan decided the stormy waters could not stop him, pushed the canoe farther out into the water, gripped the gun-wales firmly and vaulted into the stern. The tiny craft careened and pitched violently at first until he pointed the boat into the wind and drove past the choppy shore waters. Still rough and dangerous, the lake, however, was less irregular and he soon grew accustomed to paddling through the long swells.

An hour's work found Allan sweating and tired, with less than half his course covered.

He was tempted to turn back, yet

THE WONDERS OF WORK

By James E. Hungerford

What is it that's making the farm wheels go 'round?

Work!

What is it that's planting the seeds in the ground?

Work!

While others are sleeping, Or shiftlessly shirk,

The "wise ones" are reaping Rewards of their work!

What is it that's plowing the field furrows straight?

Work!

What's picking and packing produce in a crate?

Work!

While others are "drifting," Who can't stand the "gaff,"

The workers are sifting The wheat from the chaff!

What is it that's steering the tractors and plows?

Work!

What's feeding the chickens, and milking the cows?

Work!

While others are "resting" The "live ones" with "perk"

Are wisely investing Their efforts in work!

flushing with joy at the glad note in his voice.

"Yes. I've come to free you. Father is ashore and Mr. Blair is asleep. We are in the harbor."

The messages of love are carried swifter than words. The first thing that Hilary did when he was free was to take her in his arms. They came together by a perfectly natural impulse as men and maids will till the

the ever increasing breeze that already was slapping the waves into white-caps.

Thinking back over the past twenty-four hours, Allan ask himself if he had in his enthusiasm made a rash promise. He had expected fair weather on the lake. Now with the waves threatening him, he began to see other difficulties looming ahead. Even if he fought his way through the white-caps

AL ACRES—When Men were Men, not Vote Getters

By Frank R. Leet



upon looking around, he saw that he was as far away from the mainland as he was from the island. His arms began to ache. He found his legs cramped and yet dared not change his position lest he lose his balance for a moment and some treacherous wave swamp the frail canoe. Another hour's battle left him all but exhausted and he welcomed a lull in the wind. Taking advantage of the lull he drove in with all his strength and beached the canoe high on the white sands.

Allan knew the path to Old Caleb's cabin almost as well as he knew the main street of his own village. He spent much of his time on the island in summer and had found Old Caleb an interesting and instructive companion. The old man and boy had been warm friends ever since Old Caleb had rescued Allan from a hole in the ice several years before. Now Allan counted more on the old man's wisdom than his own in trapping the mink. Trudging through the woods, he at length came upon Old Caleb before his cabin.

"Wal, wal, son! What brings you over here? Thought you were in school. How'd you git over?"

"I paddled the canoe from the river."

"Pshaw, why son, the wind's dead agin' you. You sure had a hard job."

"It certainly was but it will be worth the job if I get what I came after."

"What's that, son? Your'e not figgerin' on takin' back a raft of logs, I hope? And that's the only thing on this island that's worth workin' for."

"No, Caleb, you remember about that black mink I said I saw up in the ravine. Yes, well Doctor Leight wants me to get it for him to mount. And I want you to help me. He offered a hundred dollars an' we'll split, but we've got to get it tonight or tomorrow night before he leaves for his college. I brought over some special traps to kill the mink without spoiling the fur; they're wire noose traps."

Being a man of few words, like all who live in the upper Great Lakes country, Old Caleb regarded the traps silently and then pronounced his verdict, "Yep, son, you'll get the mink."

Throughout the late afternoon the two worked about the cabin. Allan assisted Old Caleb in writing out the monthly report of his patrolling through the island timber. Then after a meal of rye bread, salt pork and vegetable soup, the two set out through the dusky woods to the distant ravine where the traps were carefully set.

Great care was taken in placing the traps, which had been smoked previously. Smoked gloves were used in setting them, and all precautions taken to prevent any unnatural scent.

"You calculate on gittin' the little beast?" Caleb asked.

"Sure, don't you think so?"

"Yep, you'll git it all right, yet maybe not with them traps," answered Caleb significantly.

Allan wondered at his answer but said nothing.

As dawn was creeping in the tiny windows of the cabin the following morning, Allan awoke to find Old Caleb had prepared breakfast and was ready to set out on his morning patrol duty in the timber. His work of guarding against fire and keeping timber thieves off the island made an early morning start necessary each day, and so it was left to Allan to visit the traps. Their breakfast hastily eaten, both set out in opposite directions. Once on the trail to the ravine, Allan began to speculate on the probability of finding the mink in any of the traps. The chances were against him, he thought, yet he could not understand why Caleb, whose knowledge of trapping and hunting was far greater than any other man of Allan's knowledge, should prophesy the capture of the coveted mink. Minks were wary creatures, Allan knew, so wary that it often took

weeks of persistent work to trap a single animal. Then why had Old Caleb said so emphatically that the mink should be his in time to take it to Doctor Leigh? The nearer Allan came to the ravine, the more certain he believed he would see no mink in the traps. There were too many possibilities that they had left some suspicious traces; or that the mink might be trap-wise, as some are said to be that have seen other animals in traps or have escaped themselves an instant before the snap of steel jaws or the click of a wire noose; again, some wandering muskrat or rabbit might have blundered into the snares. No, Allan decided there would be no mink.

Nearly two hours after leaving the cabin, Allan came to the brink of the ravine and peeked over at the depression where the traps had been set. His mouth opened in astonishment. He trembled with joyous excitement.

"The mink! The black mink!" he shouted aloud. Then with a dash and a leap, he plunged down the rocky slopes to where a black mink lay slick and beautiful even in its limp, lifeless condition. As wild a war dance as any painted Indian ever pranced, would scarce compare to the exuberant antics of Allan. Shouting with joy, he gathered up the mink and traps and started at a dog-trot for Caleb's cabin.

During the morning and part of the afternoon Allan wiled away the time awaiting Caleb, by looking over the assortment of well-worn magazines and books that burdened the cabin shelves. It was towards mid-afternoon when a shout announced Old Caleb's arrival. Snatching up the mink Allan ran outside holding his prize by both hands.

"We got him, Caleb, and it certainly is a beauty."

The surprise that Allan felt upon

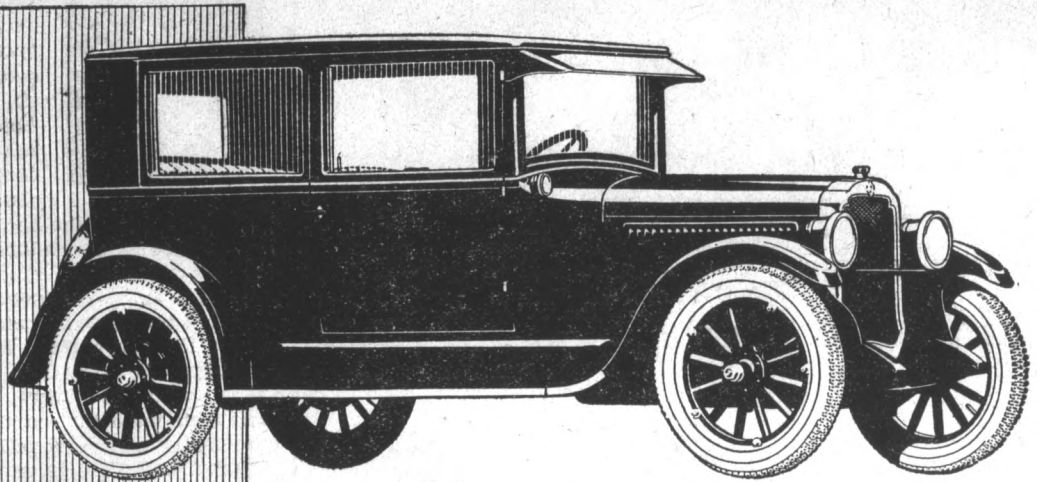
finding the mink in his traps was insignificant compared to Old Caleb's astonishment. The old man dropped his gun and axe. He slowly approached Allan, looking intently at the mink.

"Jumpin' catamounts!" he exclaimed. Then without another word Old Caleb dashed recklessly into the cabin, appearing a few moments later in the doorway. In his hand was a black mink. With mutual astonishment both Allan and Old Caleb looked at one mink and then at the other.

"Pshaw, why son I caught this here mink in the ravine yesterday mornin' before you come over. When you told me what you came for, I hid it, so's you'd have the fun of settin' your traps anyways and at least stay overnight with me."

"Then there were a pair of them," gasped Allan, "and both were black!"

"Pshaw! I thought I'd surprise you, son, but you surprised me mor'n I did you."



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GOMBAULT'S BALSAM

HEALING and ANTISEPTIC

The Men Around the Master

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

CHRISt chose twelve men as his personal companions and assistants. They were to carry on after His work on earth was done. Of the twelve, one proved dishonest and his life, after bringing tragedy into the lives of others, ended in tragedy itself. One-twelfth of one hundred per cent is eight and a third. Eight and a third per cent of the assistants of Christ ended in failure. Let us assume, for the moment, that Christ had no more than human intelligence and foresight. Who would have made a better choice than this? More than ninety per cent of his selection of human material was good. No one could have chosen more wisely than that. How many times have you misjudged when you engaged a hired man? As a



member of the school board have you, with others, never made a serious mistake in securing a teacher for the year? Look at the cabinet of the President. Always and

always there is a weak brother in the list, and the country is to be congratulated if weakness is his only vice.

Christ was no respecter of persons. When he selected a man, it was because he was a man, not because he belonged to a certain secret order, wore the latest clothes, or had money. His men were the extremes in origin, profession and personality. Four lists of the Twelve are given in the gospels. The lists always start with the two pairs of brothers, followed by the second and third sets of four, the latter not always in the same order. Always Peter's name comes first, Judas's last. It is quite evident that the early writers considered that the order in which the list was given was important, and that certain members of the band were the leaders.

LET us run over the list. Simon Peter. Of him Ian Maclaren, the Scotch writer said: "This apostle was a bundle of logical and moral inconsistencies. He confessed Jesus to be the Son of God, and yet wanted to give him advice. He would strike a hasty blow for Jesus, and yet would not watch with him one hour. He would go to meet him on the water, yet was afraid he would be drowned. He was the bravest man in the Twelve in the upper room; in the high priest's palace he swore Jesus was a stranger."

Andrew. In Greek the name means, "manly." That sounds like business. And all the instances in which Andrew appears, he lives up to his name.

The two brothers, James and John. Christ nicknamed them, "Sons of Thunder." Probably this was not because they were loud-mouthed and given overmuch to talk. It is more likely that they were quiet men. But they had intense feeling, and volcanic tempers. Once they were aroused, they were hard to restrain. To onlookers their actions were comparable to flashes of lightning, crashes of thunder. John was the greater of the two. If in doubt, read John's gospel. It is the most mystical, the deepest, and yet the simplest of the gospels. No one but a man of vast soul, of big brain trained to much thought, could have written it.

PHILIP. The name means, "lover of horses." You breeders of Percherons, Clydes and Belgians, take notice. Prepare to pass an examination on the life of Philip. Perhaps his father liked faster stock than draft horses. Not much is told of him. Only snatches here and there, but Philip always appears well, when his name is mentioned. Philip brought

his own brother to Christ, and he brought the Greek seekers to Him. A quiet man of common sense, and a love of individuals. Bartholomew. Not a great deal is told of him. Thomas. He was the practical minded man who would not believe unless everything was in black and white. Yet he was a loyal friend. When he saw that they could not dissuade their Master from going to a certain place, he exclaimed, "Let us go that we may die with Him." He would not believe that his Friend and Teacher had really risen from the dead unless he saw the nail holes. Once convinced his joy was as intense as his doubt had been dark. Says Dr. J. I. Vance of him, "He is fearful, distrustful, sensitive, pessimistic, skeptical; but honest withal, ardently devoted to his Master."

Matthew was of a different type. He was a politician, and, apparently, was in politics for what he could get out of it. He was a Jew in the employ of the Romans for collecting taxes. As such, he was detested by his fellow Jews and not without reason. But in the school of Christ he became a new man. He gave up his government appointment, and became a humble learner in the greatest school in history.

James, the son of Alphaeus was an obscure man. Of him we know little. Of Thaddeus also we know but little. His other name, Lebbaeus, means, "courageous."

And Simon, the Zealot. I have always imagined this man to have been a very interesting man to have around. Perhaps too interesting at times. He was a member of the party of Zealots who were banded together to throw off the Roman yoke and recover a free Jewish government. I suppose nowadays he would be called a red. I have no doubt he was a fire-eater. He could probably deliver a speech at any time on the oppression of the government, the enormous taxes, the poor roads, the good old days of the fathers, and all the rest of it. And he may have been right. No doubt his long association with the Master softened him and showed a slower but a surer way.

JUDAS ISCARIOT, in nearly all instances when this man is named, it is written, "Judas Iscariot, who also betrayed Him." I have sometimes wondered whether, in the next world, Judas has not tried to get rid of this fearful phrase, like a man trying first one thing and then another, to get rid of cancer. Perhaps God in His mercy has permitted him to dissociate himself from these terrible words. But in this world he will always be, Judas Iscariot, who also betrayed Him. That is his trade-mark. Lower than Benedict Arnold, Aaron Burr or Lord Jeffery, he lives in eternal infamy. He repented, but too late.

Here is a wonderful fact. All these men except Judas came from Galilee. Galilee was the northern part of Palestine, the beautiful, the fertile and productive portion, the district of which it was said to the children of Israel, that it was a land flowing with milk and honey. Of certain parts this was almost literally true. A variety of grains and fruits was raised. The exports included a long list—such products as wheat, wine, figs, cattle, sheep and fowl. There was an abundance of water. Christ's first message was directed, not to the weak, the dependent, the defective or the poor, but to a strong and virile people, whose work and word would count in the world.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 5.

SUBJECT—The choice of the Twelve. Mt. 10.1 to 8.
GOLDEN TEXT—Freely ye have received, freely give.

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

CURING CANCER.

I AM cured of cancer," writes a subscriber, and, tremendously in earnest, he asks us to broadcast the name of the institution and doctor. His cure is no ordinary one, he writes, because the doctor who cured him used some magical application instead of the surgeon's knife, and is a very honest doctor.

This sounds fine. Scores of our subscribers have cancer. Why hesitate about printing the good news so that all may have a chance?

My hesitation grows out of a wider knowledge than our earnest subscriber, with his one to a dozen cases, possibly can have. He knows that his own case ended favorably but nothing of the cases that only pass from bad to worse. The institution makes no show of such cases; they go quietly home by night, and the family doctor gets them to carry along until death ends all.

The magic in these "paste treatments" consists wholly in the fact that they do not at any time cause such pain as to require an anesthetic. There is just as much pain, but it is spread along by the slow process of gradual tissue destruction (usually by caustics) instead of being concentrated in a thirty-minute operation (deadened by anesthetics) in which a clean job is done by the surgeon's knife. Why should this subscriber claim so much for his solitary miracle—why ask me to send all of you to his fount of healing. I can show twelve better, cleaner and more certain miracles of surgery for every one that he can produce by his method.

Recently I sat in the office of a reputable physician who is doing a tremendous work in curing skin cancers by the use of radium. He has been using radium several years and has a long record of successful cures. Radium is much safer and more efficient than treatment by caustics. My recommendation to cancer patients is, "Always give early attention. Delays are dangerous. If the cancer is in the skin, the mouth, the jaw, or some tissue that can be reached by radium, use a radium specialist, or one who uses X-Ray treatment. If it is in the deeper tissues have it removed by surgery."

RAISING BABIES.

WHERE does one learn to raise babies? Where indeed? Who taught you? Perhaps mother said a few words from her experience and old Grandma B. added some remarks, and the practical nurse helped a little. But as a matter of fact, you never had any real teaching. You learned from that expensive teacher named Experience and many miserable blunders you made in the process.

Things are a little better now. Normal schools give some attention by providing classes in home hygiene, and such courses are carried to the older women, in some states, through University Extension Courses. In some schools the public health nurse organizes the girls into "Little Mother" clubs and gives instruction to girls of teen age in caring for babies.

As a nation we rank high in our conception of parenthood. Yet there are eighteen countries in which the new-born babe has a better chance.

A young mother writes to me about her baby and says: "I am so hurried all day long to get my work done and give baby proper care that I have to watch every minute." I replied that such hurry is all wrong; that she can-

not nurse her baby properly under such conditions; that a nursing mother must be relieved of all hurry and worry. The baby must come first and other matters may then receive attention if the mother's strength and time permit.

My letter will do that young mother no good unless she has an exceptional husband and family. The idea of giving a young mother special consideration because she is nursing a baby has not yet penetrated our social conscience, speaking at least for the general run of families living in rural districts where help is scarce. When baby comes the mother has a week or ten days in bed, and after that she is expected to take up the regular burden, and shift the little new responsibility in wherever a corner opens.

But let me warn you, dear people, that such is not the way to give health to mother or babe. The dairyman who expects a milch cow to do well does not allow her to be worried with an infinite variety of annoyances. It would not be good for her. But his wife, who is nursing the hope of the family? Oh, that is another matter. Very well. But think it over, and see if the young mother is not entitled to a little more consideration.

TUBERCULOSIS SANITATION.

Is it necessary to dispose of all bedding used by a tubercular person, and if not what should be done?—R. M. F.

No. Any bedding that can be boiled is quite safe. Heavy quilts and blankets can be washed and then exposed for a long period to the sun. Even a mattress may be made quite safe by exposure to the direct rays of the sun for a day.

SWALLOWED SHOE HOOK.

I know of a child that swallowed a shoe hook and the local doctor said that the acid of the stomach would dissolve it, so that if no evil effects came in twenty-four hours all danger would be passed. The parents are still apprehensive. What would you advise or think?—F. B.

I cannot see any possibility of the acids of the stomach dissolving a shoe hook. Children do swallow all manner of indigestible things without serious suffering, often passing them out in the stool. If this were my child I should have an X-Ray examination.

BLADDER INFECTION.

I am thirty-one years old, married, and have one child. For about five months I have been troubled with a bladder irritation, the bladder feeling as if it were full all the time, but I usually void only one-fourth to one-half pint of urine at a time and feel relieved only for a short time afterwards.—A. B.

This indicates a bladder infection but may be due to prolapse of the bladder following an injury to the perineum in childbirth. I suggest a cystoscopic examination. The cystoscope carries a small electric bulb that enables the examining doctor to see the interior of the bladder and is very helpful.

REMOVING SKIN MOLES.

Is there any way to remove moles of the skin? I read that some corn salve would, but I do not like to use these things.—L. P.

You are wise. No one should ever try to remove moles by local salves and applications. There is danger of exciting cancer. Consult a physician who is qualified to treat them by electricity.

Friction makes some wheels go round, but not the wheels of life.



The cut-away picture above shows how the blue flame of the Florence goes straight to the cooking. The heat is focused just where you want it.

Better cooking with this focused heat

An oil range that directs the heat right on the cooking

IT'S easy to do better, cheaper, quicker cooking on an oil range that directs its heat just where it will do the most good. The Florence Range sends its flame right straight to the bottom of the pot, where there is work for it. This principle of focused heat makes Florence the stove that makes cooking easier, quicker, more successful.

How the Florence saves your time, work, money

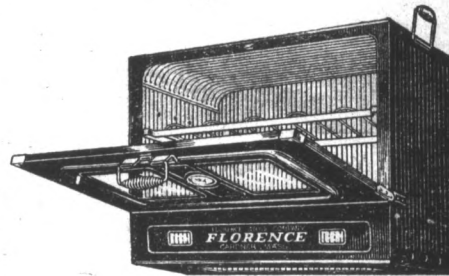
Because the cooking heat goes straight to the cooking, things get thoroughly done in less time. You waste no time or energy in priming, in trimming messy wicks, or in cooking on a weak flame. Nor do you need to waste fuel on a strong flame when a low flame will do the job—simply turn the levers and you have whatever degree of cooking heat you need.

The Florence burns a clear, gas-like flame from the vapor of kerosene. It is not a wick flame, such as you see in ordinary lamps.

The Florence is beautifully simple to operate. Easy to fill the reservoir with oil, easy to keep shining clean, easy to regulate. The ingen-

ious leg leveler enables you to set the stove level on an uneven floor. A spirit level attached to the feed pipe will show you when the stove is level. And the Florence is beautifully constructed and finished, with its sturdy black frame and gleaming enamel.

An oil range you are proud to have in a handsomely equipped kitchen—that is the Florence. It is good to look at and to cook with.



The oven completes the stove. The portable Florence Oven, pictured above, is as excellent for baking and roasting as the range itself is for cooking. The "baker's arch" prevents air pockets. The heat indicator on the oven door shows how much heat there is inside, and the patented heat spreader assures even baking—your roasts and pies and cakes will not burn on the bottom.

Find out more about the Florence Range and Oven by writing for our free booklet, "Get Rid of the 'Cook Look'." Ask about the Florence at a department, furniture, or hardware store.

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FLORENCE Oil Range



Woman's Interests



Make Furniture Harmonize

*Even Though You Have a Piece of This and That
Harmony May Reign*

IN many a home, there are furnishings distinctly belonging to different periods. Perhaps Grandmother has had a few choice pieces of walnut. Then mother has purchased some excellent mahogany; while we have succumbed to the practical nature of the mission style. We cannot afford, nor do we wish to discard what we have, and yet the problem arises as to how different articles of different periods, as it were, may be harmonized in the average home where expenses must be considered.

It is needless to say that we cannot make the woods over to look alike, but we can have each piece restored and redressed to be in beautiful condition and worthy of its original state. If we cannot do this all at once we can follow the method of one housewife who has a couple of pieces refinished every six months. It is permissible, in having reupholstery done, to choose a tapestry or brocade which

I used to do that, and my cakes would fall every time. Now I only put in a scant teaspoonful instead of a heaping teaspoonful, and have much better luck.

All my family like this cake.

Cocoa Cake.

Beat two eggs and one and a quarter cups of sugar together until light and creamy. Add three-fourths cup of butter, half cup of sour milk or buttermilk with one teaspoonful of soda dissolved in half cup of hot water, along with three heaping tablespoonfuls of cocoa. Stir in two cups of flour which has been sifted, with one teaspoonful of baking powder, and frost with a white icing.—Mrs. J. E. S.

WHAT BULBS SHALL I PLANT?

FIRST and foremost I want tulips. No other is so bright and showy and we want color after the long drab

the edge of the border is an excellent place for these, though they are fine for beds also. Then I could never do without a row of poeticus narcissus, the poet's daffodil, and these may have campenelle jonquils planted with them, as the flower is the same size and shape but it is a pure yellow while the daffodil is white with yellow cup. I like a good bed of hyacinths with chionodoxa and scillas scattered through it, but I generally use Dutch miniature hyacinth bulbs I have bloomed in the house to plant this.

—A. H.

KITCHEN KINKS.

A FEW pieces of horseradish stuck in each jar of cucumber pickles keeps them crisp and imparts a fine flavor.

Remove the bones from a can of salmon, flake it and add it to the dressing for your potato salad the next time

TRUE beauty is in the mind; and the expression of the features depends more upon the moral nature than most persons are accustomed to think.—Frederic Saunders.

you make one, either for supper or a luncheon, and you will be pleased with the result.

Pare, core and slice, or chop, six or eight mellow apples. Add one cup of nut meats, two-thirds cup of sugar, one cup of sweet cream, three and one-half teaspoons of vanilla and you have a delicious salad.—Mrs. B. O. R.

MICHIGAN A WINNER.

THE Better Homes campaign was conducted this year in more than a thousand cities of this country. Expert knowledge was demonstrated in the actual better homes which were opened for the inspection of millions of people. The campaign dedicates its attention not only to the spiritual growth of the home, but to its practical every-day problems.

When James Ford, national director

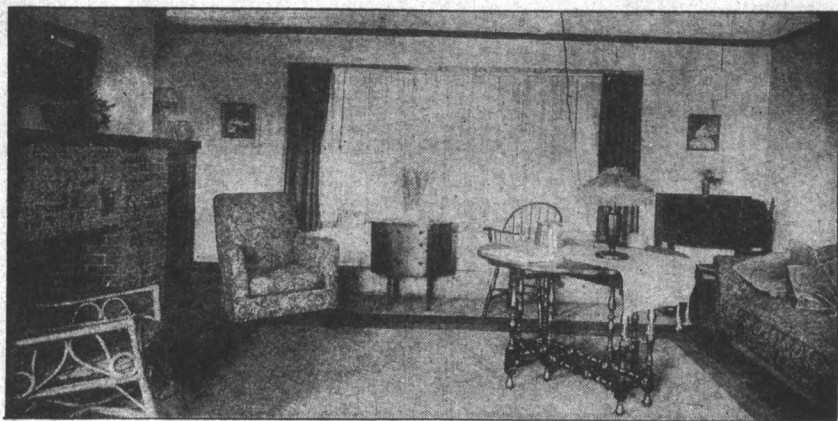
of this organization, announced the prize-winners this year, Michigan was for the second time in the lead. Port Huron won the prize last year, and Kalamazoo carried away the honors for 1924.

This sort of constructive work aids materially in the spread of the gospel of better homes which reacts for better folks and better communities.

APPLY HEADACHE REMEDY TO FLOWERS.

NATURALISTS have not yet told us that flowers have headaches, but anyway, their drooping heads may be revived with aspirin just as our own when it seems to be bursting with pain.

When flowers become wilted from a change of temperature of the room, dissolve an aspirin tablet in a vase of water and place the flowers in it. In two hours they will be fresh and bright again. The drug affects only the blooms and not the foliage. The



Plan Your Living-room to Have Draperies, Upholstery and Rugs Harmonize.

will be suitable for articles of different woods. Thus one woman selected a rich, two-toned, velvet brocade of moss green, and had the mahogany sofa and her grandfather's walnut chair recovered. This, with soft green hangings and a two-tone green rug helped to harmonize the room which had clashed before when the sofa was done in blue and brown, the chair in red and gray, the hangings in old rose, and the rug in fawn color.

Often by re-arranging the furniture in different rooms, articles, which harmonize to a reasonable degree may be assembled in a single room. Cretonne cushions, window over-drapes, and hangings will do a lot to bring a room

EMULATION looks out for merits, that she may exalt herself by a victory; envy spies out blemishes, that she may lower another by defeat.—Colton.

that is out of balance into a spirit of unity and charm. It is well for every housewife occasionally to ask herself these questions: "Is this room harmonious? Is it restful? Or does it grate upon the nerves because of a cluttered or unrelated appearance?"

A GOOD DARK CAKE.

I BELIEVE that most people's trouble in cake-making is that they put too much baking powder in them.

winter season. I like tulips in beds with varieties that bloom at the same time, and we can buy them that way if we wish, for very little additional in price. I want a nice selection of the late Darwins and cottage tulips, and

The Influence of Example

FORGETFULNESS appears to be a well-fixed human trait, but if parents and the folks who have the bringing up of children in their charge would remember that the influence of an example is greater than the precept, there would be less of "don't's" and more of results in child training. The child is imitative and readily impressionable by nature. When parents set a good example, children find it much easier to follow than merely being told what is right and best for them.

There is little to be gained in telling a child not to get angry or to scold and punish them when they exercise their anger if someone in the home occasionally displays a fit of temper. True it is that children often have a desire to hold from anger and displays of temper, but the influence of previous examples set before them is stronger than they can resist.

An incident comes to mind which was very amusing. Three little girls were playing house. Betty, the oldest, was "mamma." Slapping the dolls around, jerking the toy animals into position and speaking the while in an arbitrary manner, her evident purpose was to institute order out of the disorder that reigned.

In the midst of a heated outburst, she suddenly exclaimed, "Oh, there's that horrid telephone bell!"

At an imaginary telephone, she said, "Hello!" in a very low sweet voice. The one-sided fancied conversation that followed in a cooling tone showed a nature entirely to the contrary. But immediately after the receiver clicked, her voice became loud and irritant when she spoke to her little playmates, the slapping of the dolls and the jerking of the animals began with renewed vigor.

If the parents of this little girl might have observed her thus, there undoubtedly would have been many misgivings and resolutions. The value of a lesson or experience to a child is lost in part if parents do not practice what they preach. Little ears and eyes are sharp, their observation keen and their imitative nature strong. Truly, good examples have a stronger influence toward constructive character building than all the advice that can be given.



His First Coveralls.

explanation offered is that aspirin interferes with the formation of a vegetable compound that ferments and clogs the stem at the cut surface.

PRESERVED CRABAPPLES.

Will you please send me a recipe for preserved crabapple so they can be served in salad?—Mrs. R. F.

To each pound of fruit allow one-half pound of sugar and one pint of

CONSCIOUSNESS of error is, to a certain extent, a consciousness of understanding; and correction of error is the plainest proof of energy and mastery.

water to three pounds of sugar. When the syrup is boiling hot, drop in the apples. They will cook very quickly. When done, fill the jars with the fruit and fill up with syrup. Seal at once.

Cut buttons from discarded garments and thread on short lengths of cord, having those alike, or nearly alike, on one cord. Tie the ends and put in a glass can or jar. By looking through the glass sides and bottom it is easy to see just what you have and when buttons are needed for a new garment the string tells the story of how many you have.

"An Apple a Day--"

APPLES are a food necessity—not a luxury, and if we consume even more than the proverbial one each day to keep the doctor away, we are only eating for better health.

The ever popular baked apple as a dessert is always inviting, but there are any number of ways to entice the family to eat more apples. Here are some which perhaps may be new to you:

Delicious Apple Filling for Cake.

2 medium apples 2-3 cup sugar
1 lemon 1 egg

Pare and core apples, and grate. Add juice of lemon and grated rind, the sugar and egg. Stir over fire until jellied. Spread when cool.

Apple Coffee Cake.

1 cup yeast Salt
1 egg Flour to make thin
2 tb. brown sugar batter

Let raise until light. Arrange apples on top sliced, sprinkle with powdered sugar and cinnamon and bake half an hour.

Grated Apple Pudding.

7 apples 7 eggs
¾ cup sugar ½ cup chopped al-
1 dozen lady fingers monds

Beat yolks of eggs with sugar until very light, adding the crumbled lady fingers, grated apples and grated rind of a lemon. Then fold in the beaten whites and sprinkle top with the almonds. Bake three-quarters of an hour. Always use as many eggs as apples. Serve with whipped cream.

Steamed Apple Suet Pudding.

½ cup ground suet ter. Use any other can-
1 cup sugar died or dried fruit you
1 egg wish
1 cup sour milk ½ tsp. cinnamon and
1 cup dried apples cloves
1 tsp. baking soda dis- Graham flour to make
solved in 1 tb. hot wa- stiff batter
Steam three hours.

Apple Fritters.

Slice apples and dip into batter made of two tablespoonfuls of sour milk, two tablespoonfuls of sugar and half egg yolk and pinch of soda. Add flour to make a batter a trifle stiffer than pancake batter. Bake in hot deep fat.

Apple Cream Tarts.

2 tb. sifted flour 1 large tb. butter
4 tb. confectioners' sugar 1 cup rich milk.

Rub flour, sugar and butter to a smooth paste, add milk, heat slowly and then bring to a boil, stirring the while. Pare and core and quarter one large apple. Bake until very tender and rub through the sieve. Beat into cream filling and fill tart shells. Add whipped cream.

Apple Muffins.

¾ cup sugar 1 pint flour
1 egg ½ tsp. salt
1 cup milk 2 tps. baking powder
1 cup thinly sliced ap- ½ cup butter

Bake in muffin pans in quick oven.

Apple Relish.

3 lbs. apples 1 lb. pecans
3 lbs. sugar 2 oranges
1 lb. raisins

Pare and dice apples. Remove peeling of oranges and put through meat grinder, and cut oranges into small pieces. Cook for one hour, adding nuts five minutes before removing from the fire.

WHAT CAN I DO?

I BELIEVE we should all study our children, watch closely and observe the things they are particularly interested in or show a special talent for, then amuse them along this line. For instance, if a boy likes to play with tools let him have them and show him how to use them. How much more enjoyment my boy obtained from a couple of pounds of shingle nails than he would from the same amount of money expended in candy. A block of wood or board would fairly bristle with nails in a very short time. Teach him to leave the head out a little ways so he can pull them out and use them over again.

Another child I know of would spend a whole half day hunting for bugs of different kinds to show mamma. Let him make a collection of them and show him their pictures in the dictionary or a nature book if possible. Find out what they live upon and he will be very interested, and incident-

ally learn a whole lot about insects, good and bad. The same idea may be carried out with plants if they are interested in them, also stones.

The old saying that, "First impressions last the longest," will be proven when you see how much of this he will remember when he grows up, and the little time spent by us is well worth the while. Of course, a child should never be driven to do more of this "play" than he wishes, as then it becomes work and the interest in it soon departs.—Mrs. L. M. D.

METAL FURNITURE.

A RATHER lengthy letter received from an interested reader of our woman's page describes her family pocket-book and the condition of her home, and asks if we would advise her to purchase metal furniture.

Let us say that metal furniture is becoming more beautiful and hence more popular. It has also proven itself durable and serviceable and with the increasing shortage of hardwood, it will be less expensive than hardwood furniture. All costly hardwood finishes can be imitated and applied to metal surfaces at extremely high temperature that aids in increasing the wearability and does not sacrifice graceful lines for strength. It does not pay to buy light, cheap metal furniture any more than it does to buy light weight, cheap wooden furniture.—M. C.

WATCH YOUR STEPS!

HOW many times one needlessly goes back and forth while performing the daily tasks. Not long ago—before I realized I was using my legs instead of my head while I worked—when I tidied and cleaned each room I made a separate trip to the hall with a boy's cap left on the couch, to the bathroom with a bottle of salve found on the mantel, to the basement with the old newspapers, and to the same rooms again and again with other articles out of their places.

Now I carry a large basket when I go to the first room to be straightened or cleaned. Into it go the small things belonging elsewhere, and when the room is in order I carry the basket to the next room, leaving anything belonging there and placing in it the articles to be taken elsewhere. By the time I have returned to the first room after making the one round of all the rooms, the basket is empty and I have been spared the twenty or thirty goings and comings that the task would otherwise have required.—Mrs. F. E.

GAME OF VEGETABLES.

TRY this game at your next club meeting or shower. It will prove "catchy" for many. A can of home-canned vegetables would be an appropriate prize for the winner and a small clown doll made of white button onions joined by a heavy thread, for consolation.

A Vegetable Contest.

What vegetable is a nut?—Peanut.
What vegetable is painful?—Corn.
What vegetable belongs to the alphabet?—Pea.

What reminds you of your school days?—Parsley.

What vegetable is called a flower?—Cauliflower.

What vegetable expresses a purpose?—Lettuce.

What vegetable denotes victory?—Beet.

What vegetable is easily crushed?—Squash.

What vegetable is both a porridge and an apartment?—Mushroom.

What vegetable reminds you of a domestic animal?—Horseradish.

What vegetable is noted for its strength?—Pepper.

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HOW TO DRY PRUNES.

Can you tell me how to dry German prunes and how to keep them free from insects?—Mrs. J. C. M.

Select prunes that are medium ripe and firm. Cover with boiling water and let stand for twenty minutes. Drain, remove the surface moisture and place on the drying trays. When prunes are sufficiently dry for keeping, they will have a leathery appearance. Before packing the dried prunes away for winter, they should be "conditioned." This is done by placing the prunes in a medium-sized box and changing them from one box to another every day for five days. In this way one can see if they are sufficiently dry. Then store in sealed paper sacks in a dry, cool place.

THE FOUNDATION OF JELLY.

Will you please send me full directions for using apple pectin?—Mrs. K.
To one pound of fresh apples, add eight cups of water and the juice of one lemon. Boil fruit for thirty minutes, mash and press through cotton bag. This may be then added to any juice which you desire. The proportions will depend upon the amount of

pectin in your other fruits. Use your judgment in the proportions and after mixing add one-quarter teaspoon of epsom salts, and half teaspoon sugar to one teaspoonful of the cooked juice. If this makes a thick, solid jelly in five minutes the proportion of your fruit juices is correct.

WAYS TO USE CABBAGE.

I would like some recipes for red cabbage. I have never used it before.—Mrs. J. B.

Red cabbage is very adaptable to salad. To one small head, use one onion, two small carrots, one green pepper. Put the onion and carrot through a food chopper together with the green pepper. Shred the cabbage and mix all with a salad dressing made of half cup of cream, half cup of vinegar, two tablespoonfuls of mustard, two tablespoonfuls of hot water, one teaspoonful of salt.

Stuffed Cabbage.

Select a medium-sized head of cabbage and wash thoroughly. Separate the leaves and remove the center. Fasten into shape or tie in a piece of cheesecloth and steam or simmer until tender. Fill the center with cooked hamburger balls and surround with tomato sauce.

Dried potato parings are as good as chips for kindling a fire.



Doings In Woodland

Jack Frost Makes a Visit

IN Bobby Bushy Tail's house everyone was huddled around the fireplace. There was Bobby Bushy Tail himself, Mrs. Bobby Bushy Tail and the three little Bushy Tails, Bennie, Bertie and Beauty. The Bushy Tails were none other than a family of squirrels who had recently come to live in Woodland.

Bennie, Bertie and Beauty had yet to see their first winter. All summer long they had frisked about in the trees, played games, and had a merry time.

But of late the sun didn't seem to shine so warm, and this night it seemed colder than ever.

"Oh, it's so cold," said Bertie, as



The Bushy Tails Had Never Seen Such a Fairyland Before.

he huddled closer to the fire. "What makes it so cold tonight, mother?"

"I guess Jack Frost must be coming tonight, children," answered Mother Bushy Tail.

"Who is Jack Frost, mother?" asked little Beauty Bushy Tail who was Bertie's and Bennie's little sister.

"Yes, who is Jack Frost?" asked Bennie.

So it was that Mother Bushy Tail gathered her three little ones about her by the fireside and told them of

this strange fellow and the things he did.

"As soon as the summer days begin to grow cold and Old Mother Northwind sings her 'yoo yoo-oo, yoo yoo-oo' song, Jack Frost comes to visit us. We are glad to see him, for then the nuts are ripe and we can gather them and bring them to the Old Hollow Tree. As he passes each nut tree, Jack Frost blows a big breath at it and the nuts come tumbling down. If we forget to prepare for his visit, he is angry with us and always tells us about it. He will breathe at the green vegetables if we do not cover them. Then they cannot be used in winter. With a breath he makes crystal ice on every pond and in the waterglass if we do not empty it. The little flowers of the woods bow their heads and go to sleep when he comes. The pretty song birds that sing in the trees fly away.

The three little Bushy Tails listened with wide eyes to their mother's story. "But what does this strange fellow look like?" they asked.

"Perhaps if you go to bed right now you will wake up early in the morning so you can see him," said Mother Bushy Tail.

So off the three scampered to bed and were up with the sun in the morning.

"Oh, oh, oh!" they cried as they scrambled out of bed and hurried to the window.

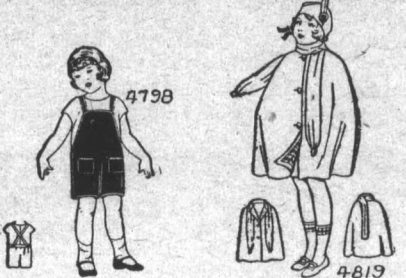
Jack Frost's breath was on the trees, the grass and the window panes in beautiful pictures, but Jack Frost was nowhere to be seen. He had made a real fairyland, the prettiest one the Bushy Tails had ever seen, and they decided they would get up earlier the next morning to see if they couldn't see Jack Frost himself.

MICHIGAN FARMER PATTERNS

No. 4806—Ladies' Apron and Cap. Cut in one size, medium. It requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for the cap and apron. The cap alone requires ½ yard. Price 12c.



No. 4261—Ladies' Home or Porch Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4½ yards of 32-inch material. The width at the foot is 2¼ yards. Price 12c.



No. 4798—Child's Play Suit. Cut in four sizes, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A three-year size requires 1½ yards of 32-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 4819—Girls' Cape. Cut in five sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A six-year size requires 1½ yards of 40-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4818—Child's Dress. Cut in four sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A six-year size requires 2¼ yards of 27-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 4812—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2½ yards of figured material, and ¾ yard of plain material cut crosswise if made as illustrated of 32-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4617—Ladies' Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 40-inch size requires 4½ yards of 40-inch material. The width at the foot with plaits extended is about 2½ yards. Price 12c.

No. 4792-4791—Ladies' Costume. Blouse 4792 cut in six sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Bodice Skirt 4791 cut in four sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. To make skirt and blouse for a 38-inch bust size will require 5½ yards of 40-inch material. For bodice of lining or other contrasting material 32 inches wide 1½ yard is required. The width of the skirt with plaits extended is 2½ yards. Two separate patterns 12c for each pattern.

Poultry

WHICH COCKEREL IS BEST?

IN selecting cockerels to mate with the farm flock there is a chance to improve the vigor and appearance of the birds without sacrificing egg production. But some breeders select the early maturing cockerels without regard to size. Some of the young male birds show their head points early and appear to be wonderful possibilities as breeding stock. If they are used it often results in the production of pullets which are too refined and lacking in weight. Pullets of that type may produce eggs at an early age and then cease production at a time when eggs are high. Nature compels them to stop laying and build up their reserves of strength.

Then we have the cockerels that grow to a large size before showing the signs of maturity. They are rather a beef type and do not produce the best layers the following year. The best cockerel is the bird that combines the early maturity with the size and weight which marks it as a bird of great vigor. When using such a bird on the farm flock you are apt to obtain pullets which will lay at an early age and also develop the capacity for continuous production.

By selecting very early maturing cockerels it is possible to produce a lot of these undersized pullets which lay at less than four months of age. But they are not a good commercial proposition and it is not good poultry management to have a lot of little pullets laying eggs so small that they cannot be marketed. We shall hear less bragging every year about the pullets that have laid too soon. The profitable poultry flock contains pullets which lay at the normal time for the breed. They develop vigorous bodies before starting production and continue to lay with considerable regularity after production begins. Selecting cockerels which mature fairly early and have good size and weight when they do mature is a good way to improve a farm flock.

SODIUM FLUORIDE FOR LICE.

Please tell me how to use sodium fluoride for killing lice on chickens. There is a method used in dipping fowl in a tub of water, and I wish you would tell what it is.—E. J.

Sodium fluoride dust can be applied by the pinch method and one pound is usually considered sufficient for about 100 mature birds. Place a pinch beneath the vent and on back, breast, head, neck and on the thighs and tail. About ten or twelve pinches of the dust for each bird should control the lice.

Dipping is only used in warm weather. An ounce of sodium fluoride to a gallon of water is satisfactory. Use mildly warm water to reduce the chill received by the birds. Hold the hen by the base of the wings in one hand. As the bird is dipped in the solution the feathers are ruffled with the other hand to permit the solution to reach all parts readily. Immerse the head quickly and then drain and free the bird. Dipping is a little more economical of material and does quite a thorough job.

GESE WITH INDIGESTION.

What is the cause of old geese getting sick? I have three geese that were taken sick within the last few days. Lost one ten weeks' old gosling, apparently from the same cause. Geese seem to be dizzy, stand still, nodding their heads, then turn about in all direction and rush to water, act as though in pain. Geese had good pasture, although somewhat of a

marsh in which there is watercress and peppermint. There is a clear brook running through same. Last year I lost three geese; had a lamb in pasture with them last year and thought the lamb had chased the geese too much. This year the geese had pasture all to themselves and were taken exactly in the same manner.—Mrs. E. L. B.

Goslings sometimes have diarrhea due to too much sloppy feed, unclean drinking water or spoiled feed. The only remedy is to give a little corn instead of mash and provide shade and plenty of range and the condition may improve. Goslings have congestion of the brain due to fright, intestinal worms or acute indigestion. A half teaspoon of turpentine for each gosling is recommended for worms. It should be placed deep in the throat with a medicine dropper.

You might perform a postmortem on the birds that die and note the condition of the internal organs. See if there are any rose chafers in the crops. These insects are poisonous to goslings. Geese usually have some judgment in their selection of green feed but possibly they have eaten too much of the watercress and peppermint and it has resulted in acute indigestion. The practical remedy is to remove them from that pasture and see if conditions improve when they are on a diet of mash and clover pasture with plenty of clean water.

TRANSFERRING BEES.

About August 28 a couple of gentlemen purporting to be state inspectors, came to inspect my bees. Hives inspected showed no trace of disease.

However, there are several hives which have builded cross-combed despite the fact that starting combs were used. Of course, the cross-combed hives could not be properly inspected and the inspector gave me until September 20 to place the bees in hives of proper design. Failure to comply will result in the bees being destroyed by said inspector. The entire colonies would be destroyed.—G. L. H.

Weather conditions have been so unfavorable during the time when bees should be transferred, that we are extending the date for transferring in all cases until June 15, 1925.—B. F. K.

BREAKS WORLD RECORD FOR LONG-DISTANCE LAYING.

ON September 11 a White Leghorn hen, belonging to Purdue University established a world's record for long-distance laying. On that day her egg record totaled 1,341 eggs. This hen was hatched in April, 1916. During the first year she laid 217 eggs, the second year 182 eggs, the third year 150 eggs, the fourth year 204 eggs, the fifth year 187 eggs, the sixth year 140 eggs, the seventh year 163 eggs, and this year ninety-eight eggs until September 11.

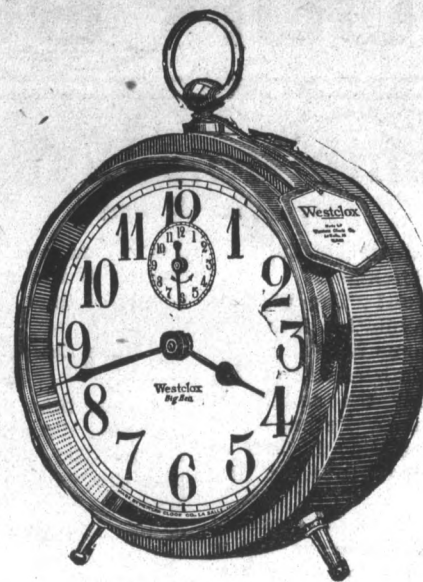
YELLOW AND BLACK BEES.

Would you please inform me as to the two different kind of honey bees? I have a swarm of the yellow bee and can get a swarm of the black. Will they get along together? Some people say that the one kind will kill off the other.—A. D. D.

The yellow bees to which you refer are Italian bees, so named because they were introduced into this country from Italy. The black bees are commonly known as our native bees although they probably were introduced from Germany.

The two races of bees will live in perfect harmony in the same yard and even when mixed together in the same colony. You need have no hesitation in purchasing different races of bees for your apiary.—B. F. Kindig.

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With cows to milk

WHEN you have to get up in the middle of the night you want a clock that knows its business.

Sleep is precious. You want every minute you can get, but being on time is even more important, so you choose a timepiece that prides itself on being punctual.

That is why most dairy-men wind and set Westclox each night before they turn in. They have learned from long experience that a clock with the trade mark Westclox on its dial can be depended upon.

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Send 12 cents in stamps or coin for any of the patterns on this page, but be sure to write the number and size plainly. The new Fall and Winter fashion catalog is ready now. It contains a pattern to supply every need. Price 15c.



No. 4770—Misses' Dress. Cut in three sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 4½ yards of 32-inch material. Without long sleeve portions half a yard less material is required. Price 12c.

No. 4776—Ladies' Apron Frock. Cut in four sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 4¼ yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 4771—Ladies' Apron. Cut in four sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4775—Ladies' Dress. Cut in six sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 6¾ yards of 32-inch material if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves as in the small view 4¾ yards of 40-inch material is required. Price 12c.



No. 4784—Girls' Pajamas. Cut in five sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires 3¼ yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 4780—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.



OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Is Prohibition Beneficial?

By Prize Winners

By Helen Leonardson, M. C.,
Pittsford, Michigan.

What is prohibition? The dictionary definition of prohibition is a declaration to hinder some action.

Is not the Eighteenth Amendment a declaration to hinder the selling of liquor, and the like? Perhaps we could say, stop completely instead of hinder, at least that is what the amendment states.

In what ways is it a benefit? Friends, in three particular ways it is a benefit. (1) We do not see nearly so many people neglecting their homes and their families with tiny babies—the mother struggling to keep her precious one clothed and fed. (2) Young people who have high aims during the high school course and after they have finished, do not lose and forget them and change their course entirely because of the saloons which are so deadly and hellish. (3) The theory of the Eighteenth Amendment is right, it is carrying out what Lincoln said in his address at Gettysburg. Is not the amendment of the people,

but when prohibition came into our country it has made nice, respectable people of them.

By Hope Draper, M. C., Montgomery,
Michigan.

At one time prohibition was one of the most discussed questions. There are but few people today who regret that the Volstead Act was passed. I know some people who now are glad of this law who fought it before. Although there are always some who will not obey the law.

The prohibition law is a protection to our property and individual rights and a safeguard to our loved ones. The smoker, when seriously affected by liquor, is careless with his matches, cigarette or cigar stubs. Thus many buildings, timberlands, fields of

grain, and rich swamp lands have been destroyed.

The life of the individual was not safe while passing from one place to another, no matter what means of transportation was used, before this law was passed. The mother and children were not safe when the husband and father came home crazed by liquor.

In many instances the father and mother both drank. Then the deep thinkers of our country saw our standard of morals lowering and the bright future of our nation falling because of the mental and physical weakness of the offspring of such parents.

Those people who had the destiny of our nation at heart passed this law that we, as a nation, might have "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness" to its fullest extent. We, of the present generation, scarcely realize the benefits derived from our national prohibition law.

kick coming, for his girl, his sister and his cousin all have bobbed hair. I think Harold likes bobbed hair but won't say so.

I just found out when your birthday comes. It comes on "All Fools' Day."

Ha! Ha! Mine is on Flag Day, and mamma's is on Henry Ford's birthday. Mama is baking cookies and bread, and if I want some fresh I will have to go, so good-bye.—Emma Gilbert, Quincy, Mich.

If Harold's girl has bobbed hair, he certainly must like it. Of course; it will be hard for him to say so, after he started the argument. You are a poor guesser as to my birthday.

Dear Uncle Frank:

You said you would rather we wrote about riding horseback than to keep discussing the bobbed hair and the knicker question, and rudeness, and I sure agree with you, as there has been 'nuff said on those subjects.

I sure had an exciting horseback ride a short time ago. My chum, Harriet Wengo, rode her Shetland pony up to my house one afternoon. When it came time for Harriet to go home—as we couldn't get her grandmother on the 'phone to ask her to let Harriet stay longer—we decided to ride to the field where her grandfather was and ask him to let her stay. We reached Harriet's grandpa O. K., but when we started back, Beauty didn't want to go back to my house. We tried to make her go, and she wouldn't move. Our Collie dog barked and nipped her heels. She went then for a little ways and then suddenly threw

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Solomon:

I read both the letters and your answers to other M. C. letters. You always gave wise answers until Polly wrote (the one who got her nose hit with a snow ball). I thought you could have felt more sorry for her.

I noticed a boy asked you if you liked to ride a bicycle and you said, "I used to like it when I was a kid." According to that, now you are a goat and don't like it any more.—Your niece, Alice Scholten, Climax, Mich.

I'll admit that at least you made me the goat this time. But even so, I like bicycle riding. I am sorry that I didn't show Polly the proper sympathy. Perhaps that was one of my off-days. The name you call me is flattering.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have read with great interest the letters from the boys in regard to bobbed hair and knickers.

I have attended day school until I am in the seventh grade, and Sunday School almost every Sunday, and in history or in the Bible I have failed to find any reference or covenant that boys are given the exclusive right to short hair or knickers. If Harold Coles will tell me where to find his authority I will be grateful.

We have a very nice class of Sunday School girls called the "I'll Try", and all but one out of the ten have bobbed hair.

May I suggest a contest topic on "How many Michigan birds we know?"—Your loving niece, Mildred Merritt, M. C., Ypsilanti, Mich.

Still the bobbed hair question bobs up. When will our letter writers change the subject? Perhaps this letter will start a discussion on the historical and biblical authority of customs and habits.

Dear Uncle Frank:

By way of introduction, I'll say I'm a

long-haired lassie with not a bit of cosmetics or knickers. When it comes to working out-of-doors and in the fields, I can beat lots of girls.

The Michigan Farmer came and we all enjoy it, and all of us who can read it do so while the others like to look at "Al."

Thanks to the Boys' and Girls' Page, I have several very nice correspondents. I enjoy hearing how other folks live and what they do. Don't you think that is interesting, Uncle Frank?

Mama says I must get supper, so good-bye for a while, at least.—Lilly Esch, Mio, Mich.

Yes, I think it is very interesting to learn what other folks do. They say the most interesting study of mankind is man. I'm glad you are an outdoor girl, also that you like the M. F.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Oh, how glad I'll be when school begins! Latin once more, and what's more fun? I live about three miles from town where I go to school. I walk most of the time.

This year a Chinaman spoke at the Chautauqua, and he was telling about the Chinese language. He said the word for farm was square with an "x" in it, and the word for man was similar to the figure four, while the word for labor is man beneath farm. I thought it should have been man on farm.—Your niece, Edith Parks, M. C., Nashville, Mich.

It is hard for me to decide whether you or the Chinese language is right. The Chinese undoubtedly know that the man has to carry the burdens of the farm, and, therefore, put the man-word below the farm-word to mean labor.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I really have an Uncle Frank and two cousins named Frank.

I think it is time to stop the talk about bobbed hair and knickers, for I have both. Harold Coles hasn't any



I'll Bet George Miller is Some Bareback Rider. I Can Tell by the Way He Holds the Reins.

by the people and for the people? I would say it is.

People who think it is a hindrance and not a benefit might say, "why do we hear so much about intoxicated drivers? Is it not better to sell liquor lawfully rather than unlawfully?" Truly friends, it is. But to the answer to why we have so many intoxicated drivers is because the editors of the papers are eager for news and like to remind the readers that there is also horror in the world today as well as pleasure. But Merry Circle, I think if we lived in the age before prohibition we could say it was "Worse and more of it."

By Evelyn Hanson, M. C., Hermansville, Michigan.

It is hard to say if prohibition is a benefit or not. In one way it is, and in another it is not, because it seems that now, since people can not get the liquor openly they make it themselves and sell, especially in small places where the law is not so strictly enforced, but, of course, in the larger places they can not get it so openly, but still they get it, and also make it. And since the saloons have been closed, one hears of so many more accidents, because it seems that this liquor they make now affects them worse than the whisky did many years ago before prohibition.

Now, I'm not saying that prohibition was not a good thing, because it was, in one sense, because I know of people who were slaves to strong liquors were glad when the saloon doors were closed, because it seemed that they could not help themselves before,



Night Shade is Opal Bielby's 512-lb. Pet. She's a Prize Winner, Too.

us up over her head. We weren't hurt seriously—just skinned and our clothes torn. Harriet had on a middy and knickers, so she got off luckier than I did, for I had on a new dress and it was completely ruined. We led Beauty to my house and mother washed us up and put iodine on our injuries. We were lame a few days and mad at Beauty, but we like her again now and had our picture taken with her and the pony cart a few days later.

I am inclosing ten cents for the Merry Circle Fund. I think it is a good idea. I am in favor of you being the one to hold the money and to use it according to your judgment.—Your friend, Muriel Frey, M. C., Caledonia, Michigan.

I don't believe that was a pony; it must have been a bucking broncho. You had better take some lessons in wild west riding. Thanks for the fund contribution. The fund is growing slowly, but surely.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I think a girl can be as modest and womanly, wearing knickers while doing her work, and having her hair bobbed and combing it neatly, as she can when she has long hair and dresses. I think I agree with Dorothy M., of Ludington, Michigan. Let's change the subject, and if we can't say something good about our fellow girls and boys "don't say anything."

What do you say about changing the subject to "How we Spent the Summer," and how many ducks, chickens and pigs we have raised, and how we have overcome some of their ailments?—I am your would-be niece, Ellen A. Halifax, R. 1, Minden City, Mich.

Ellen makes some suggestions regarding discussions. What do the other M. C.'s think about them? We ought to get something interesting on summer vacations.



Kenneth Smith is Grinning Because He is Making the Horse Do the Work.

READ-AND-WINNERS.

THE following are the winners in the Read-and-Win contest published in the September 20 issue:

Fountain Pens.
 Frederick Ainslie, R. 3, Grand Ledge, Mich.
 Lucile Shank, R. 2, Wheeler, Mich.
Flashlights.
 Ella Brindley, R. 3, Allegan, Mich.
 Irene Dresser, Amadore, Mich.
 Dorothy McGinn, Brutus, Mich.
Candy.
 Leon C. Cooper, R. 3, Mesick, Mich.
 Gertrude Johnson, Box 57, Bark River, Mich.
 Wendell Scutt, R. 1, St. Johns, Mich.
 Estella Karsten, 142 South Centennial Street, Zeeland, Mich.
 Esther Barr, R. 3, Tipton, Ind.

READ-AND-WIN ANSWERS.

THE following are the correct answers to the Read-and-Win contest which appeared in our issue of September 20:

1. Her hair—228-10.
2. To find the trail and keep it—228-10.
3. Devereux Milburn—238-20.
4. Scabies or feather mites—234-16.
5. Reducing food—234-16.

Photo Contest

UNDOUBTEDLY you have had some interesting pictures taken this summer, as summer time is picture-taking time. I always am glad to get pictures of Merry Circlers because they help to make our page interesting, besides, I like to see what the ones who write me look like. Therefore, this will be a photo contest in which the most interesting pictures of Merry Circlers will win prizes. The two most interesting will win fountain pens; the next three, flashlights, and the next five, cute little boxes of candy.

This contest closes October 10, so send your pictures in early to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

6. Eighty millions—5-223.
7. To give the women plenty of time to tease for them—230-12.
8. Grated horserdaish—230-12.
9. Silage—7-225.
10. .53 lbs.—3-221.

CLUB CALF AUCTIONS.

THE auction sales of club-raised calves that are being held each Tuesday afternoon at the Chicago Union Stock Yards under the auspices of the International Live Stock Exposition have passed the experimental stage and now furnish a permanent and remunerative outlet for calves fed in club work.

Starting August 12, seven weekly auctions have been held and a total of 440 calves from thirty-two Iowa and Illinois counties have been sold at an average price of \$10.78 with a top of \$14 per cwt. Reports from the consignors indicate that this method of marketing club calves has proven very satisfactory.

The calves go through the regular market channels, giving the boys and girls valuable marketing experience, except that the sales are by auction instead of private treaty. The prices paid are in line with actual market values with an encouraging premium added. At the last sale the average of all seventy-two calves, including some rather thin ones equalled the top market quotation for that day.

Excellent cooperation has been secured from all sources, the Stock Yard Company donating the physical facilities and labor, and auctioneer Carey M. Jones furnishing his services free. The commission men and buyers have done their full share to make this new plan a success. Chicago hotels are purchasing some of the top animals and featuring club beef on their menus.

Both the number and quality of the calves consigned to these auctions has been increasing each week. At the first sale thirty-nine head brought an average of \$10.29 with an \$11.50 top while at the last auction seventy-two head sold for an average of \$11.40 with a \$14 top. These sales will be held as long as eligible calves are offered.

Full information and application blanks can be secured from Secretary-Manager B. H. Heide, International Live Stock Exposition, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Radio Department

By Frank A. Meckel

WILL TEST PORTABLE BROADCASTING STATION.

THE first portable radio broadcasting station in the United States will soon make itself heard from a number of cities in the middle west.

Because of undue interference on the part of the well-known radio station W J A Z of Chicago, it was decided to dismantle the outfit and move it to some well-located place where the interference would not be so great. Then came the problem of location. Chambers of Commerce from numerous cities requested that the station be moved to this or that city, offering special inducements to the owners of the station.

The expense of moving the station from one point to another in order to select the most suitable location would have been large, so the portable idea was considered, and will soon be a fact.

The famous broadcasting station will be mounted on a one-ton motor truck and moved from place to place until the most suitable location can be decided upon. The operation will be done with storage batteries entirely and the truck will carry a large motor-generator set for recharging the batteries. Collapsible towers will be used for elevating the antenna, which will be made of gold-plated antenna wire, since gold wire reduces surface resistance. The station will answer to the well-known call 9 X N, the call which many have heard during the communication between Chicago and the MacMillan expedition at the North Pole. It will be interesting to note the success with which the portable outfit meets. Listen in for it next month.

ESTABLISHES RADIO RECORD.

AMONG other records which Captain McMillan hung up during his stay near the North Pole was a long distance radio record of 9,060 miles during daylight when transmission is supposed to be considerably hampered.

It was while the operator on the Bowdoin, McMillan's ship, was communicating with Major Mott, who was in the Catalina Islands at the time, that the same message was picked up by a radio operator at Coogee, Australia. The Bowdoin was frozen in at the time within eleven degrees of the North Pole and was going through a period of twenty-four-hour daylight. It was daylight at the same time in Australia.

This transmission was made with a little 100 watt transmitting set on a 200 meter wave, and covered a distance which many of the powerful broadcasting stations would be proud to record.

The National Grange holds its annual convention in Atlantic City, November 12-20.

The State Grange of Vermont is undertaking the compilation of a complete history of the work of the organization in that state during the past half century.

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ARE YOU just "making out" in your present location? Then consider the great south-central territory shown on the map below; see the opportunities it offers men who want to get ahead.

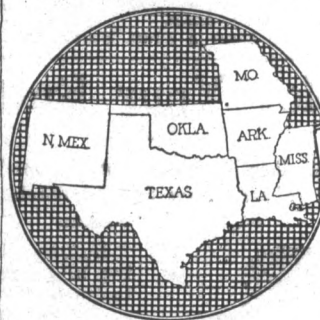
Few sections of the country are so well favored by Nature. The mild, healthful climate, long growing seasons and fertile soils are in themselves almost enough to insure success. But there are man-made advantages of first importance, too: rich markets, good transportation, pleasant communities in which to work and live.

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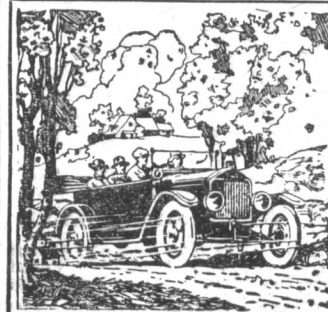
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Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

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Testing Hits Century Mark

And Is Still Growing Strong

FAR and wide-throughout Michigan the word "Cow Testing Association" has been emphasized again and again. Today Michigan dairymen point proudly to the one hundred cow testing associations that test 30,123 cows regularly each month.

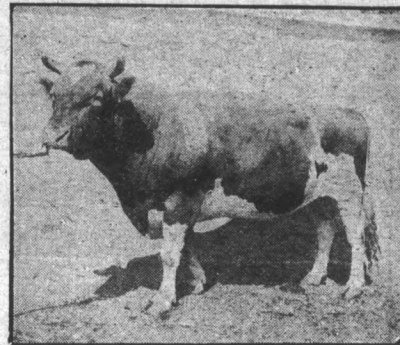
Three years ago Prof. O. E. Reed assumed the leadership of the Dairy Department, Michigan Agricultural College. The great shortage of cow testing association work among Michigan dairymen was pointed out by him. Only seven associations were operating in Michigan in July, 1921, and 156 herds were under test. Less than 2,000 cows were being tested in the association work. It was unwise to talk too much cow testing association at that time because there had been failures during the war years. Absolute confidence had not been established in the value of cow testing association work.

The nest egg of seven associations was carefully watched. The number of associations grew slowly but steadily. Many orators had told Michigan dairymen about their needs. Concrete facts, however, were lacking on what to do to make dairying more profitable. Prof. O. E. Reed and his helpers in the dairy extension work quietly told the story of the milk scales, Babcock testing, balanced rations, profitable dairying and the cow tester. The simple facts of finding and feeding the good cow, selling the unprofitable poor cow, using the better sire, and feeding home-grown protein, these facts that go toward successful dairying, were pointed out through the medium of the cow testing association.

Big oaks from little acorns grow, and so with Michigan cow testing associations. No other state in the Union has made such rapid, consistent progress in cow testing association work than Michigan. Eleven associations were added from July, 1921, to July, 1922. Thirty-six associations were added from July, 1922, to July, 1923, and thirty-five associations were added from July, 1923, to July, 1924. Since July eleven more associations are operating, so that September, 1924,

"in." Many will mention that alone the feeding help given by the tester has many times repaid the cost of the cow testing association investment. The cow testing association is the means to an end. It is constructive at all times. The following two factors give further light about cow testing association accomplishments.

During the six months ending June 30, 1924, 1,053 unprofitable cows were sold out of Michigan cow testing association members' herds. These cows



This Sire's Daughters Are Under Test in the Alpena Association.

went to the butcher. If these cows had been shipped from one point at any one time they would have filled fifty freight cars, making an entire train-load of unprofitable cows. With such cows permanently out of the way and no longer used for breeding purposes—and this culling is continuing each year—improvement will continue to be made in Michigan dairying. Further, the cow testing association records show that 180 pure-bred sires were purchased and placed in members' herds during the six months ending June 30. Many Michigan cow testing associations report every member either using or owning a pure-bred sire. These two factors, namely culling unprofitable cows out of Michigan herds and enlarging the circle of pure-bred sire users apply to all dairymen. They mean much for the future of Michigan dairying.

Not more cows but better cows, is the cow testing association slogan. Rock bottom has not been touched in Michigan cow testing association work. Pay dirt still remains. Many Michigan cow owners remain who have never had their cows in a testing association. It will pay these cow owners to test, as it has paid many other Michigan dairymen.

DAIRY PRODUCTS INCREASE IN FAVOR.

AN interesting study of consumption of dairy and poultry products on farms has been made by T. R. Pirtle, assistant in marketing dairy products, bureau of agricultural economics.

During the past ten years the per capita consumption of milk and cream throughout the United States has increased over twelve per cent, and butter consumption over six per cent. The per capita consumption of milk and cream on farms is much larger than in cities, according to the findings of Mr. Pirtle. The average was 80.8 gallons in 1923 on farms, while the average for the entire country was only fifty-three gallons.

The consumption of dairy products on farms was found to have increased considerably in the last ten years. Milk consumption has increased from seventy-two to 80.8 gallons, and butter from thirty-six to 38.2 pounds per person. The per capita consumption of



Cow Testing Work Aided Gordon Warren in Locating His Best Cows.

finds Michigan justly proud of the one hundredth association organized by County Agent M. F. Jackson, and R. H. Addy, Dairy Extension Specialist, M. A. C., in Mecosta county, Michigan.

That Michigan cow testing associations live after completing one year is evidenced by the fact that all of these associations except five are continuing the work. A large number have completed two years, and others have finished three years or more cow testing association work. One association, the Newaygo County Cow Testing Association—the oldest in the United States—is completing the fourteenth year of testing work.

Why join a cow testing association? Cow testing association members will give any one of a dozen or more reasons why they joined and are still

butter on farms is more than double the average for the United States. These figures do not tally with the stories going the rounds of the city press telling of farmers selling all their dairy products and buying oleomargarine in large quantities for use in their own homes.

The figures received indicate a per capita consumption of 1.78 pints of milk and cream daily on farms reporting cows and milk produced, while on farms reporting no cows and no production an average of .775 of a pint consumed daily. The average per capita consumption of milk and cream in cities is .8709 of a pint.

RUDYARD NOW CLAIMS TESTING ASSOCIATION.

A COW testing association has been established at Rudyard, Chippewa county, and a tester is employed. This is reported to be the first such association in Chippewa county. If sufficient farmers want it, a second association will be formed.

THE GREATEST MILK PRODUCER AT DAIRY SHOW.

ONE of the features of the dairy exposition at Milwaukee is the exhibit of Segis Pietertje Prospect, the world's record milk producing cow. This cow has produced 72,000 pounds of milk in twenty-four months. This is equivalent to better than forty-eight quarts of milk each day for that period.

AVOIDS CARRYING MILK CANS.

I HAVE the horse and cattle along the south side of the barn. Back of the horses is a large covered water tank, partly built in so the horses can drink. The largest part of this tank extends in the adjoining room where the milk is cooled. Just outside of the tank house a stand has been built. It is so arranged that one can lift the cans out of the tank and place them directly upon this stand. Here the milkman takes them, thus avoiding all carrying.—J. Shoemaker.

HE BELIEVES IN SWEET CLOVER.

W. M. ELLINGWOOD, for nine years superintendent of a Detroit shoe factory moved out on a farm on Gage Lake, Steuben county, Indiana. A seven and a half acre field that had grown a 100 per cent stand of sand-burs for years was plowed by Ellingwood on April 15, 1923. Not being a farmer, he harrowed it once and sowed his sweet clover. Strangely enough, however, this sweet clover came on at a lively clip and pastured nine cows and three heifers during the spring and summer season of 1924.—J. T. M.

REPORT OF GOGEBIC ASSOCIATION.

GOGEBIC County Cow Testing Association has reorganized, (with most of the old members back in), and started in for the second year. R. L. Peterson did the testing the first year, and is continuing for the second. In the report of the year ending May 10, he gives the average production for 252 cows as 7,386.3 pounds of milk and 285.3 pounds of fat. The average of all the cows in the county is about 150 pounds of fat, so a difference of 135 pounds per cow is shown in favor of those in the cow testing association. Forty-two cows, or fourteen per cent of the total, were sold as unprofitable. The total cost of the association was \$1,140, which was met by a saving in feed purchased cooperatively by members of \$1,406, besides all the other advantages.

The high herd in butter-fat production belonged to Matt Llimakka. This herd consisted of six grade Guernseys

producing an average of 7,335.9 pounds of milk and 370.3 pounds of fat. John Passava's twelve pure-bred and grade Holsteins ranked as high herd in milk production with the average of 8,343.9 pounds of milk and 301 pounds of fat.

One cow produced more than 500 pounds of fat, sixteen cows produced more than 400 pounds of fat, while thirty went above 300 pounds. A total of thirty cows qualified for the record of performance.

HARVESTING THE POTATO CROP.

(Continued from page 268).

High storage temperatures cause a heavy shrink in the potatoes. If the temperature is much above forty degrees F. the tubers wilt and sprout during the late winter and spring months. High temperatures also favor the spread of molds and fungous diseases which make the skins of the tubers dark and in some cases causes rotting of the flesh. Temperatures much below thirty-five degrees may cause the potatoes to have a sweet taste and darkened flesh. Chilling of the potatoes is apt to take place at temperatures of thirty-two degrees and lower. Store houses should be equipped with reliable thermometers. Many of them now in use in potato cellars are not accurate.

Potatoes in storage require fresh air to keep them in good condition. Lack of fresh air may cause blackening of the flesh (black heart) and surface breakdown (button rot). These conditions were quite common last winter and spring in poorly ventilated cellars and in large bins of potatoes that were not properly aerated.

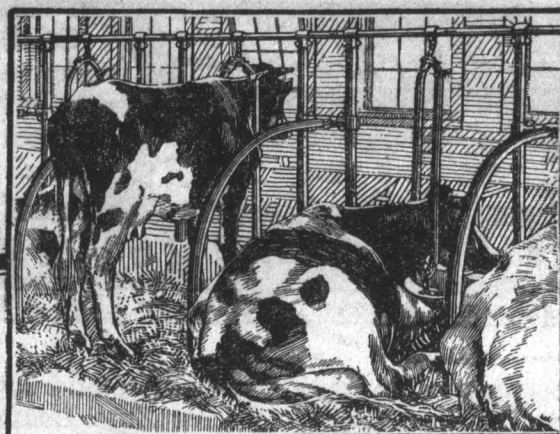
Considerable progress has been made in the last two years by Michigan growers and warehouse men in building improved types of storehouses and in installing suitable ventilation systems in old houses. The more general adoption of such practices will mean better seed and table stock potatoes.

Some of the better types of storage cellars receive their supply of fresh air through one or two twelve to twenty-four-inch concrete flues which come into the cellar at the floor line. The intakes of the flues are generally placed from fifty to 100 feet from the cellar. The flues are placed below the frost line so that the temperature of the air is moderated by the time it reaches the cellar. The fresh air is carried the length of the cellar through ten eighteen-inch channels placed under the bins. The channels are covered with wooden slats spaced so that the air can rise through the bins. Ventilators are placed in the roof which allow the heated moist air to escape. All air flues and ventilators are provided with dampers and the entire ventilation system is under the control of the operator.

Large piles or bins of potatoes should be provided with ventilated division walls spaced at intervals of six or eight feet throughout the piles. These walls can be made of two by six-inch uprights with one by four-inch strips nailed on the edge. A one-inch space should be left between each strip. The ventilator wall should reach from the floor to well above the top of the pile. There should be sufficient air flues and ventilation walls throughout the pile so that no potatoes are farther than four feet from a supply of fresh air. This precaution will help eliminate blackheart, button rot and other forms of break down and will make for better quality seed and table stock.

Detailed information on storage-house construction and ventilation can be procured from the Farm Engineering Department of the Michigan Agricultural College.

The storage cellar should be kept as dark as possible so the quality of the potatoes will not be impaired. Light causes the potatoes to green and develop a bitter taste.



WM. LOUDEN
Exhibited in 1907,
the first all steel stall
ever displayed at a
National Dairy Show.

Keep Cows Comfortable— Increase Milk Flow

Good dairymen realize that the capacity of a cow to produce milk is governed very largely by her state of health and condition of comfort. Many an apparently mediocre dairy cow has been revealed as a high producer by a change of ownership, presenting the cow with more comfortable conditions under which to work and make milk.

From Ocean to Ocean and from Lakes to Gulf, thousands of practical dairymen are making extra milk profits from their cows, every year, as a result of installing Louden Steel Stalls and Stanchions. Their cows at the same time have a greater measure of protection against disease while much less time is required to take care of them.

Get the Most Out of YOUR Cows

Maximum comfort—"pasture comfort"—in the barn can be obtained only with Louden Steel Stalls and Stanchions.

Louden Swinging Stanchion holds the cow in her place yet allows her to get up and lie down comfortably, without lunging and struggling, without jamming her knees or bruising her shoulders. She can easily turn her head and card herself or lie with her head comfortably at her side. And the Loudens is the only stanchion permitting the use of the High Built-Up Manger Curb, which prevents cows from nosing feed back onto the stall floor and wasting it in the bedding—a saving that counts up to many dollars in a short time.

Louden Stalls stand severe shocks and strains—do not get wobbly—outlast the barn. Made of Open-Hearth high carbon steel—strongest and best. Built with the famous Loudens Interlocking Dust-Proof Coupling—a thoroughly patented Loudens feature—smooth top with no open crack to catch and hold dirt or disease germs.

Louden Steel Stalls and Stanchions were the first on the market and have been standard ever since. Selected by the U. S. Government. Write for illustrated printed matter and full details. Check the coupon.

The Loudens Machinery Company
1910 Court St. (Est. 1867) Fairfield, Iowa

Branches: Albany, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., St. Paul, Minn.

LOUDEN
BARN EQUIPMENT

Louden Water Bowls increase milk flow within 24 hours. Lengthen the lactation period. Quickly pay big profits.



Louden Manure Carrier—head and shoulders above any other carrier made.

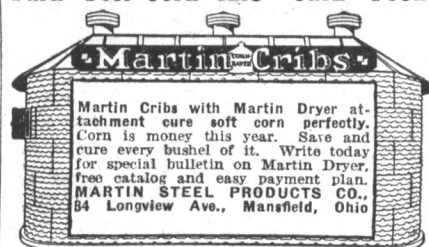
The Loudens Line also includes Hay Unloading Tools, Barn and Garage Door Hangers, Cupolas, Hog House Equipment, "Everything for the Barn."

Get Barn Plan Book—112 pages of practical facts that save money on barn building or remodeling. Illustrates 50 barns with floor plans. Check and mail coupon today.



LOUDEN, 1910 Court St., Fairfield, Iowa.
Send me without charge or obligation:
[] Details on Loudens Stalls and Stanchions.
[] Details on (what?)
Name.....
Town.....
R. F. D. State.....
I expect to build (remodel) a barn
(date) for (how many) horses cows
[] Send me the Loudens Barn Plan Book.

Turn Soft Corn Into Cash Profit



BLAST those STUMPS

Blow them out, roots
and all—easily and
cheaply with

**GOLD
DYNAMITE
MEDAL**

Most efficient and economical aid in clearing stump land, swamp draining, ditch digging and tree planting. Full strength and 100% quality maintained for 17 years. A grade for every need. If your dealer can't supply you, get in touch with us direct.

Write for free booklet
"What Dynamite Will Do."
Illinois Powder Mfg. Co.
1622 Pierce Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

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Write for this amazing book NOW! A postcard will do! Learn how you can master the most vicious and ferocious horse in a few hours time. See how big money is being made in training and re-training wicked-tempered and "ornery" horses. Book tells all about the famous Beery System of breaking and training horses—the system that is guaranteed to break any horse of its bad habits forever. Learn right in your own home—in your spare time. Book is fully illustrated and brimful of interesting pointers on horse training. Sent absolutely free to any address. Mail postcard NOW!
BEERY SCHOOL OF HORSEMANSHIP
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Please Mention The Michigan Farmer
When Writing to Advertisers

Zinc Insulated
AMERICAN ROYAL ANTHONY
FENCES
ARROW POSTS
Drive Like an Arrow Anchor Like a Rock

Of all farm needs fence is the foremost necessity

For better protection, longer service and lowest yearly cost, ask your dealer for Zinc Insulated Fences and Arrow Tee-Steel Posts.

Zinc Insulation means 40% to 100% more galvanizing—longer life fence.

Arrow Tee-Steel Posts are built like a railroad rail. Stronger and sturdier. Big splitting arrow anchor roots solidly into the ground. Easy to drive.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
 Chicago New York Boston Dallas Denver

Dispersal and Consignment Sale

Pure-bred Holstein Cattle

Tuesday, October 7, 1924

Consisting of 10 head (the entire herd) of E. M. Stewart of Inkster, Wayne County, Mich. The herd that in 1922 led the whole State in Cow Testing Association work and set a record of production that still leads them all, 62,596 lbs. milk, 2,463 lbs. butter in 1 year from 3 cows of the herd.

4 Daughters of the above cows, sired by a son of King Korndyke Sadie Vale from a 32-lb. dau. of Sir Veeman Hengerveld. All under 5 years old. Also 4 head from the herd of Mark Lathers' of Inkster, all young. 1 yrs. time on good bankable notes with interest at 7%, 2% off for cash.

Farm 1/2 mile south of Warren Ave. on Inkster Road. All to be free from T. B.

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 each, a 30-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.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

Invest Your Money--Do Not Merely Spend It

An inferior animal is a luxury. Invest in quality breeders and you will receive dividends.

U. S. Accredited Herd

WILDWOOD FARMS
 ORION, MICHIGAN
 W. E. SCRIPPS, Prop. SIDNEY SMITH, Supt.

Registered Guernseys
 LONE PINE RANGER our new Herd SIRE has a Dam with an A. R. 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. yearling heifers, bull calves, May Rose breeding, prices very reasonable. W. W. Burdick, Williamston, Mich.

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., Orono, Mich.

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

Wallinwood Guernseys
 Young bulls from A. R. cows for sale.
 F. W. WALLIN, Jenison, Mich.

Marathon Bess Burke 32d.

Junior sire in the Traverse City State Hospital herd.

His dam, Wisconsin Fobes 6th, topped the Erickson Dispersion sale at \$6,800. As a Sr. 4-yr.-old she made 857.59 lbs. butter and 21,052.7 lbs. milk in 305 days. Her best 7-day record is 34.47 lbs. butter and 636.5 lbs. milk and she is now on yearly test with prospect of a large record.

His seven nearest dams average 1,108.21 lbs. butter and 24,090.6 lbs. milk.

His pedigree combines type and production in a remarkable degree and his first calves are due soon.

Let us hook your order for one of these bulls from a good A. R. O. dam. Send for our list of bulls for sale by Michigan State Herds.

Bureau of Animal Industry,

Department C. Lansing, Michigan.

A Great Opportunity

We are offering a young Holstein bull ready for service by a 32.03-lb. son of Matador Segis Walker, a brother to Segis Pieterje Prospect, the world's greatest cow. Dam of calf by a 35.73-lb. bull King Segis breeding.

Hillcrest Farm, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Address replies to F. B. Lay, 2525 Clybourn Ave., Chicago, Ill.

AUCTION

Wednesday, October 15, 1924 at 10 O'Clock
 1 mile south of the second stop west from Holland on the Holland Interurban line. 8 head of registered Holstein milk cows and young stock, 2 high-grade Holstein milk cows T. B. tested Sept. 15, 1924. 1 Black Mare, 3 years, 1,450 lbs., and all farm tools, hay, straw, wheat and oats. Conditions presented on day of sale. **VISSER BROS., R. 8, Holland, Mich.**

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

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, Coppersville, Mich.

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



Record of Merit for Sheep

Is Discussed with other Matters in this Letter from Mr. Moore

I WONDER if it is really so? The more I ponder the statement, the more I believe it is true. Some time since, a leading animal husbandry professor made the statement to me that he believed we had about reached the saturation point in pure-bred stock; that the problem now is to eliminate the scrub pure-bred and improve the quality of the various standard breeds as we now find them.

This statement is made in the face of the fact that only a small per cent of the live stock of the state is pure-bred, and that comparatively few stock raisers are at all interested in pure-bred animals. However, when we turn to the record of auction sales of pure-bred animals the past two years, in nearly every instance pure-bred stock has sold at current market prices for common stock.

Of course, there are various reasons for this fact, but one of the most outstanding is the lack of interest in pure-bred stock on the part of the general farmer and his failure to attend

ment of the College, begin any time making records of production in his flock and be able to go before his fellow farmers and set forth the authenticated production of his breed of sheep.

This move will mean just as much to the breeder of fine wool sheep as it does to the breeder of any class of dairy stock when he, by official testing, establishes advanced records on records of merit for the members of his herd. Every live fine wool sheep breeder should get in line with this work as soon as possible in order to make his flock worth still more to him than it now is.—E. M. Moore.

PROTEINS DIFFER IN FOOD VALUE.

I NVESTIGATIONS extending over a period of ten years have shown that proteins of different feedstuffs differ in food value to a large degree, according to Dr. D. Breese Jones, chemist in charge of the protein investigation



It Has Been Found that More Economical Gains Are Made When the Animals Have Free Access to the Various Concentrates in Their Rations.

such sales. He will go to a farm auction and pay more for an indifferent grade or scrub than many pure-breds sell for at a strictly pure-bred sale.

This indifference, or short-sightedness, on the part of the average live stock raiser is chronic and can be overcome in only a few cases each year. The big thing in pure-bred animal husbandry today is to eliminate the commonplace type of animal in any class of pure-bred stock and seek to make such improvement of the better types that they will literally startle the average man into noticing at least what can be done with really good stock.

The fine wool sheep breeders of the state have begun to grasp the significance of this idea and are taking steps to emphasize the merits of the different classes of fine wool sheep in the state. For one thing, they propose to put on a pure-bred ewe sale the fore part of December next at M. A. C., at which time emphasis will be laid upon the value of pure blood, and a choice lot of sheep will be placed on sale to the highest bidder.

Another thing these people intend doing is to establish a Record of Merit in wool production for the different breeds of fine wool sheep represented in the Michigan Fine Wool Breeders' Association, through the cooperation of the extension department of M. A. C., which will supervise the making and authenticating of these records. It is proposed to emphasize to the younger generation of farmers and stock raisers the possibilities in the production of wool as well as of mutton by fine wool sheep.

Any pure-bred breeder of any class of fine wool sheep can, through this association and the extension depart-

ment of the department of agriculture.

The department investigators have found that animal growth will be retarded if certain amino acids are lacking or deficient in a protein. For instance, the chief protein of corn, zein, is lacking in the amino lysine and tryptophane and is low in histidine. Because of this lack, a young animal fed on corn as its sole source of protein will not grow and develop properly. Peanut meal, soy-bean meal, and cocoanut press cake have been found to contain the very amino acids that corn lacks, and the addition to corn of the proper proportions of any of these three feeds will produce a mixture of proteins that will supply all nutritional requirements.

LIVE STOCK INCREASES IN EUROPE.

EUROPEAN farmers are gradually getting back to normal. This is indicated by the increase in number of cattle, sheep and swine in European countries, especially in Germany.

GET MORE MONEY FOR REACTORS.

A CHANGE in the methods of selling reactor cattle following complaints by farmers in Illinois resulted in increases in the salvage value of the animals of \$7.85 per head. Formerly all reactors were purchased by one packing company. Under the new plan they are sold on the open market subject to postmortem examination.

'Tis the well-fed, not the starved, live stock that brings the income.

INTERNATIONAL CELEBRATES TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.

IN commemoration of its twenty-fifth anniversary which will be celebrated at Chicago, November 29 to December 6, the International Live Stock Exposition is offering over \$100,000 in cash premiums, as well as many valuable trophies and medals to be awarded in nearly 900 competitive classes. A copy of the complete preliminary classification and list of prizes can be secured by addressing Secretary-Manager B. H. Heide, Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

Entries in the individual live stock classes close November 1, and carloads on November 22. The International Grain and Hay Show entries for the Chicago Board of Trade \$10,000 premium list must be in Mr. Heide's office not later than November 10.

This year the fat cattle carload grand championship has been reinstated, and additional prizes amounting to \$400 have been offered in the sheep carload classes. Several changes have been made in the individual cattle contests and a new competition for groups of ten barrows added to the swine department. The importance of boys' and girls' club work has been recognized by enlarging the baby beef classes to include contests by breeds and state groups. The Chicago Association of Commerce is offering 1,000 in scholarships to the three highest ranking individuals in the junior live stock judging contest.

A RATION FOR FATTENING STEERS.

I have thirty-two steers that I wish to fatten. Will have to buy all the grain. Will you give the cheapest and most satisfactory ration?—J. H.

Fattening steers require for a balanced ration: 2.50 pounds digestible protein, 15.0 pounds carbohydrates and 0.5 pounds fat for each 1,000 pounds live weight. The amount can be increased if the steer weighs more and diminished if he weighs less.

The roughage to be used is not given, therefore, no satisfactory ration can be given. Roughage, (hay, straw, cornstalks, etc.), is the cheapest food and the steers should be fed a liberal supply because it means cheaper beef and may turn loss into profit.

We will assume that the roughage is to be fifteen pounds of clover hay. This will furnish 1.107 pounds of digestible protein and we will have 1,393 pounds to be supplied by the grain ration. Eight pounds of corn meal will supply .536 pounds, and 2½ pounds of cottonseed meal will supply .94 pounds, making a total of 2.54 pounds, which is near enough the standard for practical purposes.

It is not necessary to feed this exact amount, i. e., fifteen pounds of clover hay, eight pounds of corn meal and two and one-half pounds of cottonseed meal, to each steer. But it will be found economical to feed the ration as near as possible in that proportion. They may be fed all they will eat up clean.

If shelled corn is fed in place of corn meal, more must be fed because it will not all be digested and assimilated. Hogs should always follow the steers which are fed shelled corn, else much will go to waste. Seven pounds of gluten feed can be used in place of the corn and cottonseed meal if it is found to be cheaper as that will give about the same amount of nutrients.

NEWS AND SUGGESTIONS.

The concrete floor is rat-proof, sanitary and permanent. If properly constructed, it is also dry and warm.

A catalog of the 182 motion picture films put out by the United States Department of Agriculture, covering a wide range of agricultural subjects, has just been issued as Miscellaneous

Circular 27. Copies may be secured by addressing the department at Washington, D. C.

It is good policy to inaugurate a fall clean-up campaign about the farm home premises. This should be done before the ground freezes for winter. An orderly looking place gives the owner a feeling of pride.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

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

Shoulder Lameness.—Our nine-year-old horse has shoulder trouble, causing him lameness; both shoulders seem to be affected and the muscles are wasting away. What can be done for him? C. M., Wellington, Mich.—Apply equal parts of turpentine, aqua ammonia, raw linseed oil, to atrophied muscles once a day.

Heaves—Eczema.—My twelve-year-old horse has slight attack of heaves, but he seems to be in fairly good health. He must have an itchy condition of the skin, for he bites himself during hot weather, but during cold weather he is comfortable. H. H., Riverdale, Mich.—Give him one-half ounce of Fowler's solution at a dose in soft feed or in drinking water twice daily. Feed no clover or dusty, musty, badly cured bulky fodder. Grain and grass is the best summer feed for him. Occasionally wash him with soap and water, also apply one part toaltar disinfectant and twenty parts water to itchy parts of body twice a day.

Garget.—Have a cow which came fresh in April; stringy milk comes from one quarter, also some blood comes from this quarter. J. J. Y., Centerville, Mich.—Apply camphorated oil to quarter once a day.

Bloody Milk.—Several of my cows have occasionally given bloody milk from one quarter of their bag, and one cow gives mostly clear blood. What can be done to remedy this condition? A. J., Manistee, Mich.—Rough milking is the most common cause of cows giving bloody milk, bruises the result of coming in contact with some hard substance is another cause, kicks and blows are pretty certain to cause some leakage of blood into the udder. Removal of the cause and careful milking will remedy this ailment. Applications of either hot or cold water will check bleeding.

Cow Has Spavin.—I have a three-year-old cow that gradually went lame during last spring. The muscles of hip have shrunk, cow walks with foot well ahead; I examined the foot, found it all right. I called a veterinarian, he says she has a spavin, also suggested injecting the muscles of the shrunken quarter. Now I wish to know is my veterinarian right in his diagnosis, and is his treatment consistent? I have never heard of cows being affected with spavin and am at a loss to know what course to pursue. M. A. K.—Cattle do suffer from bone spavin lameness, but, of course, the ailment is not nearly as common in cattle as in horses. The nature of the work horses do cause concussion, besides they are more likely to sprain the hock joint. Ask your veterinarian to fire her spavin and if her lameness subsides then the muscles of quarter will grow. Injecting a few drops of turpentine underneath the skin a few inches apart where the muscles are atrophied is considered good practice. Some veterinarians use iodine in place of turpentine.

Spinal Paralysis.—I have a sheep twelve months old that is stiff, hardly able to get up or down. Mrs. L. T., Turner, Mich.—Give her 15 grains of sodium salicylate at a dose in soft feed two or three times a day. If her bowels are constive, give epsom salts to open them.

Nervousness—Sprained Leg.—I have a cow that came fresh in pasture lot, she cleaned all right, but is inclined to urinate once or twice during milking. I am not certain about her having been served as she was in same lot with bull, but is not with calf. I also have another cow due to freshen next month, which sprained hind leg. E. A., Stephenson, Mich.—Some cows get into the habit of urinating during milking time and after this habit is formed she is likely to keep it up. Kindness is best remedy. Rest is what your other cow requires to make her well.



THAT'S the expression that you invariably hear from dairymen after they begin feeding their herd Sugared Schumacher Feed and Boss Dairy Ration.

Here's a letter from W. S. Kerr, of Oaks Farm, Cohasset, Mass., that is typical of the opinions of dairymen after giving these feeds a trial:

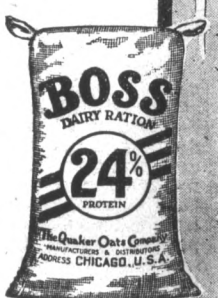
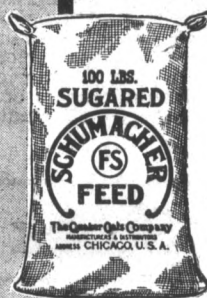
"We have been feeding Sugared Schumacher Feed now for nearly three months as the base of our ration and regular visitors have remarked about the improvement in the general conditions of our large herd of pure bred Guernseys, that it has shown in the past month or so. In addition to the general improvement in conditions, will say they have also shown a large increase in milk flow."

W. S. KERR.

SUGARED Schumacher Feed and Boss Dairy Ration

Sugared Schumacher Feed—the "Old Reliable" Carbohydrate ration supplies the energy—

staying power and ideal physical fitness which is so essential to long time milk production, while Boss Dairy Ration with its 24% Protein furnishes the choicest protein concentrates that make large milk yields. The two feeds represent true feeding economy—give them a trial. Your dealer can supply you.



The Quaker Oats Company D-15

1658 Ry. Exchange Bldg.

Address: Chicago, U. S. A.

Washtenaw County Holstein Breeders' Seventh Annual Consignment Sale

OF PURE-BRED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Tuesday, October 21, 1924

12 O'clock Eastern Standard Time

At Fair Grounds, Ann Arbor, Mich.

For Catalog Address

W. L. SPAULDING, Chelsea, Mich.

Wanted to Buy Eight or ten good Guernsey cows. Enwald Bros., R. 8, Muskegon, 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. 8 Pure-bred Lincoln Ewes, 1 Buck. 3 Pure-bred Duroc Brood Sows, 2 young Boars ready for service. B. W. PARDEE, Big Rapids, Mich.

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.

Milking Shorthorn Bull 12 mo. old, Double Grandson of Glenside Dairy King, Dark Red. Also a light Roan bull 12 mo., of best Clay breeding. IRVIN DOAN & SONS, Croswell, Mich.

Shorthorns Best of quality and breeding. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box D, Tecumseh, Mich.

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

HOGS

BERKSHIRE BOARS of good type and quality. Ready for service. Will sell at market price. All eligible to registry. B. B. Reavey, Akron, Mich.

DUROC 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. Wilk, St. Louis, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY Spring Boars and Glits, also station breeding. Huron County Pig Club, Verna Willett, Secy., Bad Axe, Mich.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 293



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, September 30.

Wheat.
 Detroit.—No. 1 red at \$1.44; No. 2 red \$1.43; No. 3 red \$1.40; No. 2 white \$1.45; No. 2 mixed \$1.44.
 Chicago.—December \$1.41½ @ 1.41½; May \$1.47½ @ 1.47½; July \$1.33½.
 Toledo.—Cash \$1.42½ @ 1.43½.

Corn.
 Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.18; No. 3 yellow \$1.17; No. 4, \$1.12.
 Chicago.—December \$1.09½ @ 1.10; May \$1.11½ @ 1.11½; July \$1.11½ @ 1.11½.

Oats.
 Detroit.—New, No. 2 white at 52c; No. 3, 50c.
 Chicago.—December at 52½ @ 52½c; May 56½ @ 56½c.

Rye.
 Detroit.—Cash No. 2, \$1.19.
 Chicago.—December \$1.20½ @ 1.20½; May \$1.24½ @ 1.24½.
 Toledo.—\$1.21.

Barley.
 Barley, malting 90 @ 95c; feeding at 86 @ 90c.

Beans.
 Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.40 @ 5.50 per cwt.
 Chicago.—Navy, choice \$6.35.
 New York.—Choice pea \$6.35 @ 6.50; red kidneys \$9.15.

Seeds.
 Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$17.60; alsike \$12.25; timothy \$3.50.

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 \$34; standard middlings \$35; fine do \$40; cracked corn \$52; coarse cornmeal \$52; chop at \$46 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Fruits.
 Apples, Duchess \$1 @ 1.25 bu; Golden Sweet \$1.50; Wealthies \$1.50; Jonathans \$2.25; Delicious \$2.50. Pears, Bartletts \$3 bu; Keiffers, Flemish Beauties and Garbers \$1.50; plums at 50c @ \$1 per bu; peaches \$2.25 @ 2.50 per bushel.

WHEAT

Practically every batch of bread grain crop news from Europe is strongly bullish. Prolonged rains have delayed the harvest and done tremendous damage to the crop in central and western Europe. Italy's crop is falling far short of last year. Great Britain is faring better than the Continent but still is making much complaint. These conditions will not only increase the foreign demand early in the wheat year for dry grain to mix with their own damp new crop, but will increase the total amount of wheat needed for the season. It is noticeable that foreigners have followed the advances with buying orders more keenly than earlier in the season when their harvests were more promising.

RYE

Rye sales for export in the last week totaled about 7,000,000 bushels. Added to the estimates of previous sales, it would appear that half of our calculated surplus has been contracted. Actual clearances are increasing, the total for the last two weeks being close to 5,000,000 bushels, not including rye flour.

CORN

Corn prices suffered another severe break last week, because of the absence of serious frosts and indications that a larger acreage would reach the safety zone than expected hitherto. Careful estimates indicate that about 72 per cent of the crop will be mature by the average date of the first killing frost and the total yield forecast is slightly below 2,500 bushels. The cash corn market displayed greater weakness than the new crop deliveries. Old corn has been moving to primaries more freely and receipts are more than twice as heavy as at this time last year. Industrial demand has not been equal to the arrivals and feeding demand is quite dull. In spite of these conditions, the market has turned upward again, aided by the strength in other grains and prospects of rainy weather and frosts in the chief corn growing states. There are symptoms in this move that the market has made bottom for a long while.

OATS

Most of the heavy receipts of oats at primary markets in the last two weeks have remained at terminals.

Shipments from primary markets have been small and the visible supply has more than doubled. With one exception, it is now the largest known at this season of the year. Prices weakened under the load, coupled with the reactionary trend in corn but strengthened when the tone of other grains improved. The movement to primaries is tapering off, but it still remains large compared with the outward movement. There is some foreign demand for oats and European needs appear to be rather large. Oats prices remain at an unusual discount below corn.

BEANS

The bean market is quiet as there has been practically no inquiry during the past week. Both old and new crop beans are quoted at \$5.85 per 100 lbs. for C. H. P. whites f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. While the September forecast on the crop for Michigan was 5,492,000 bushels, a supplementary report is said to show only about 4,500,000 bushels. This amount will be increased or decreased, depending upon the extent of pickage. Compared with last year, this is a reduction of about 25 per cent and in view of conditions in California and Colorado, the bean market outlook is quite strong.

SEEDS

Clover seed prices are at the highest point since 1920. Both domestic and foreign crop reports are bullish. New crop seed has not begun to move freely so that the market is under no pressure from cash offerings. Alsike has not risen as far as red clover. Timothy is coming to market in volume and cash demand is slow.

FEEDS

Feed markets are quite dull with an easy undertone. Production of wheat feeds by mills is large but they are not pressing offerings, although they are ample for the demand. Linseed meal is barely steady but cottonseed meal is firm with a heavy demand for cake for export, and feeding demand from the southwest is increasing. Good pastures, ample supplies of cheap forage, and some damaged grain on farms, and unsatisfactory prices of dairy products are keeping interior demand in check. Manufacturers of mixed feeds are buying sparingly at present.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, September 30.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 15,000. Market mostly 10 @ 15c higher than Monday's best kind; Light lights and killing pigs show 15 @ 25c advance; tops \$10.90; bulk of better 160 to 225-lb. weight \$10.40 @ 10.85; good and choice 250 to 350-lb. butchers \$10.30 @ 10.60; bulk good 140 to 150-lb. kind \$9.90 @ 10.25; packing sows \$8.90 @ 9.20; good strong weight slaughter pigs \$9 @ 9.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 8,000. Market fed steers and yearlings 10 @ 15c higher; best yearlings \$11.50; heavies \$10.75; weighty steers show most advance for the week, some more than 50c higher; grass cows and heifers uneven, dull; bulls in narrow demand; vealers 25 @ 50c higher; bulk at \$11.50 @ 12; a few at \$12.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 26,000. Market on fat native lambs strong to 25c higher; sorting light; early sales westerns steady; bulk natives \$12.75 @ 13; few \$13 @ 14; culls mostly \$10; sheep and feeding lambs steady; fat ewes mostly \$4.75 @ 6.25; choice feeding lambs early at \$12.75 @ 13; feeding ewes \$5.50 @ 5.75.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 159. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$ 8.75 @ 10.00 Best heavy steers, dry-fed 7.75 @ 8.50 Handyweight butchers .. 6.50 @ 7.25 Mixed steers and heifers .. 5.25 @ 6.25 Handy light butchers .. 4.75 @ 5.25 Light butchers 3.75 @ 4.50 Best cows 4.75 @ 5.25

HAY

Hay markets are highly uneven, local conditions exercising the governing influence. Low grades are extremely slow sale. Good timothy is easy, alfalfa firm and prairie hay is stronger compared with a week ago.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Fresh egg prices reached new high ground for the season last week. Collections are shrinking and prices in the country are high. The supply of extras is constantly short of the demand and premiums are paid for them in some cases. The use of storage eggs continues liberal so that the shortage under a year ago is not being reduced. The season of heavy receipts of poultry is just ahead as arrivals normally more than double between October and January. Prices have been irregular during the past week, but approaching Hebrew holidays which always create a heavy demand for heavy fowls, ducks and geese, will lend strength to the market.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 36 @ 38c; dirties 28 @ 29c; checks 26 @ 27c; fresh firsts 36 @ 41c; ordinary firsts 34 @ 35c. Live poultry, hens 22c; springers 21½c; roosters 14½c; ducks 16c; geese 16c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 34 @ 41c; storage 32 @ 34c. Live poultry, heavy springers 25c; light do. 21 @ 22c; heavy hens 25c; light hens 16 @ 17c; roosters 16c; geese 18 @ 20c; ducks 15c.

BUTTER

Butter prices broke to a new low for the season last week. Record supplies of both fresh and storage butter caused the decline which is not equalled in any September of recent years. Production of butter continues on an excessive scale. Reports of the American Association of Creamery Butter Manufacturers showed only a fractional decrease over the preceding week, but an increase of 17.8 per cent over the same week a year ago. The surplus of more than 50,000,000 pounds of storage butter over the same time in 1923 is gradually being increased as the movement out is so much slower than a year ago. The downward trend in the butter market appears about over, however. With prices the lowest at this season for eight years, bear arguments have probably been fully

discounted. The lower prices should stimulate consumption sufficient to warrant somewhat higher prices. The normal season advance is long past due.

Prices for 92-score creamery were: Chicago 35½c; New York 37½c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 34 @ 34½c.

POTATOES

Potato markets dropped to a new low for the season. Shipments from late potato states are increasing, although they are below normal for this season of the year. Buyers are not anxious to wait until the movement is heavier. Northern sacked round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at 90c @ \$1.05 in the Chicago carlot market.

WOOL

Wool prices still show a rising trend with our markets following the advances abroad. Foreign markets are too high to favor sales for shipment to this country. Since imports will be necessary in order to supply mills during the winter and early spring, further advances in this country appear logical.

Boston quotations on Ohio and Pennsylvania fleece wools, grease basis, follow:

Fine strictly combing 60 @ 61c; fine French combing 52 @ 53c; fine clothing 50 @ 51c; ½-blood strictly combing 57 @ 58c; ½-blood clothing 54c; ¾-blood strictly combing 57c; ¾-blood clothing 55 @ 56c; ¾-blood strictly combing 53 @ 54c; ¾-blood clothing 50 @ 51c; low ¾-blood strictly combing 51 @ 52c; common and braid 43 @ 45c.

The better class of Michigan, New York, Wisconsin and Missouri wools are one to three cents less.

GRAND RAPIDS

This is peach canning week in Grand Rapids. Supplies of this fruit were the largest of the season but prices held fairly steady under influence of the strong demand. Produce prices follow: Peaches, Elbertas \$2.25 @ 3 a bu; Prolifics and Engles \$2 @ 3 a bu; Hales \$4 @ 4.50 bu; plums, Lombards 40 @ 60c bu; Monarchs \$1 bu; Damsons \$1 @ 1.25 bu; apples, slow; Wealthies 75c @ \$1 bu; sweets around \$1 a bu; Wolf Rivers 80c @ \$1 bu; grapes, firm; 4-qt. baskets \$3 @ 3.50 dozen; potatoes, slow, 50 @ 60c bu, mostly 60c; onions 75c @ \$1 bu; corn 10 @ 18c per dozen ears; tomatoes \$1 @ 1.25 per bu; cantaloupes 75c @ \$1 bu; wax beans \$1.50 @ 1.75 bu; pears, Bartletts \$1.50 @ 2 bu; cauliflower \$1 @ 1.75 flat; cabbage 40 @ 75c bu; spinach 50 @ 75c bu; lettuce, leaf 50 @ 75c bu; head \$1 @ 1.15 box; Hubbard squash \$1 @ 1.25 a bu; wheat \$1.21 bu; rye 75c bu; beans \$5 per cwt; eggs 40c dozen; butter-fat 37c lb; poultry, fowls 13 @ 20c per lb; springers 15 @ 24c lb.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Nearly all vegetables and fruit are in ample supply. Buyers bought freely. Pears and plums were easy sellers. The movement of peaches was moderate.

Apples, No. 1, \$1.25 @ 1.75 bu; No. 2, \$1 @ 1.25 bu; cabbage 40 @ 50c bushel; crabapples \$2 @ 3 bu; lettuce \$1 @ 1.25 bu; dry onions \$1.25 @ 1.50 bu; potatoes 75 @ 85c bu; plums, large \$2.50 @ 3 bu; medium \$1 @ 1.50 bu; small 75c @ \$1 bu; pears, fancy \$3 @ 3.75 bu; No. 1, \$2.25 @ 2.75 bu; No. 2, \$1.50 @ 2 bu; pumpkins \$1 bu; summer squash 75c @ \$1 bu; Hubbard squash \$1 @ 1.25 bu; tomatoes, No. 1, 50 @ 60c basket; No. 2, 35 @ 40c basket; eggs, wholesale 48c dozen; retail 50 @ 60c dozen; old hens, wholesale 27 @ 28c lb; retail 28 @ 30c lb; springers, retail 25 @ 35c lb; wholesale 22 @ 24c lb; ducks, wholesale 24c lb; retail 28c lb.

LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.

Oct. 7.—E. M. Stewart, Inkster, Mich.
 Oct. 16.—C. S. Heeg & Son, Howell, Mich.

Oct. 23.—Howell Sales Company, Howell, Mich.

October 24.—Complete dispersal sale. Spring Valley Stock Farms, Elisha Bailey & Son, Pittsford, Mich.

Jerseys.

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

Butcher cows 3.50 @ 4.25
 Cutters 2.50 @ 3.00
 Cannors 2.00 @ 2.50
 Choice bulls 4.25 @ 4.50
 Heavy bologna bulls 4.75 @ 5.25
 Stock bulls 3.50 @ 4.25
 Feeders 4.25 @ 6.25
 Stockers 4.25 @ 5.75
 Milkers \$45.00 @ 90.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 323. Market steady.
 Best \$13.00 @ 13.50
 Others 3.00 @ 12.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,689. Market steady.
 Best lambs \$12.75 @ 13.00
 Fair 10.50 @ 12.25
 Light to common 7.00 @ 8.25
 Fair to good sheep 5.00 @ 7.00
 Culls and common 1.50 @ 3.00
 Buck lambs 7.00 @ 12.00

Hogs.

Receipts 1,740. Good pigs are 25c higher; mixed 10 @ 15c higher.
 Mixed and heavy yorkers \$ 11.00
 Roughs 8.50
 Pigs 8.50 @ 9.50
 Light yorkers 10.25 @ 10.50

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 7,600. Market closing slow. Heavies \$11.35 @ 11.50; medium \$11.35 @ 11.50; few at \$11.60; light weight \$11.35 @ 11.50; light lights \$10 @ 11.35; pigs \$10; packing sows, roughs \$9.25.

Cattle.

Receipts 225. Market steady.
 Receipts 400. Tops \$13.50 @ 14.
 Receipts 1,600. Best lambs \$13.25 @ 13.50; ewes \$5.50 @ 6.50.

THE EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

WITH only five more weeks to go, Mr. Eckard's pen of White Leghorns still maintains a lead by what seems to be an unbeatable margin. This leading pen has 2,403 eggs to its credit, while the nearest competitor, that belonging to L. F. Heasley, has produced only 2,201 eggs. Mr. Eckard's other pen follows a close third with a production of 2,183 eggs.

Among the heavier breeds, the Rhode Island, Wyandotte and Ancona groups have the same position as last week, but in the Barred Rock section the Michigan Agricultural College pen and that from the Forest Grove Hatchery are tied for third place.

The high pen for the week belongs to the Arnold Egg Ranch and produced fifty-three eggs. Mr. Eckard's pen came a close second with fifty-one eggs for the week's production.

Thus far, the total production amounts to 151,099 eggs, or an increase of 2,831 over the total last year at this time. The production generally is maintaining a much better level than last year, and even though the moult is having its effect, many pens are still producing well.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Alcona Co., Sept. 24.—Potatoes are the best in years. Corn damaged by frost. Beans were also hurt. Our labor supply is below normal. Eggs bring 30¢, butter-fat 35¢; steers 4½¢. Hay was a good crop here, but the weather was unfavorable to care for it properly.—G. W. G.

Marquette Co., Sept. 22.—Heavy frost here on September 11 damaged beans, corn and garden truck. Potatoes are in fine condition and the best crop for some years. Dairy stock looks well, and pigs fine. Very little seeding done. Hogs about 10¢ live weight to lumber camps. Apples are a good crop and quality.—H. E. P.

Huron Co., Sept. 2.—We have had too much rain for beans. Corn is late and not very good. Potatoes are also late, but a splendid crop. Plenty of fall apples, but winter varieties are yielding light. It is hard to secure labor. Eggs 34¢; butter 50¢.—A. W. C.

Gladwin Co., Sept. 25.—Beans are partly ripe. Some were hurt, however, by recent frost; the same is true of corn. Potatoes are a fair crop. Live stock is looking good and there is plenty of labor. Eggs 32¢; butter 36¢; poultry 20¢; oats 45¢.—J. F. F.

Montmorency Co., Sept. 20.—Some fields of potatoes were hurt by frost, but we expect a fair crop. Fruit was about half a crop. There will be a fair amount of live stock. Labor is plentiful for local needs. Eggs 32¢; butter-fat 35¢; poultry 20¢; wool 40¢.—R. W.

Bay Co., Sept. 22.—Beans and corn

will be about half crops. Potatoes, however, are fair, and fruit is good. Live stock is a little scarce. Wheat \$1.15; corn \$1.20; oats 45¢; rye 80¢; buckwheat \$1.75; barley \$1.50; beans \$5.25; baled hay \$16; straw \$8; dairy butter 35¢; eggs 34¢; live poultry 22¢; sheep 4@5¢; best hogs 8½¢.—W. B. Shiawassee Co., Sept. 23.—Recent rains have retarded seeding and bean harvest in this locality. Bean yield will be light. Corn needs more favorable weather to mature. Potatoes are late but good. They bring 90¢ per bushel. Fruit is scarce, peaches being shipped in. Hogs are below an average crop, while young cattle are about 85 per cent of last year. Labor is quite available, but farmers are not hiring only when pressed.—C. E. G.

MICHIGAN CROP REPORT.

Oats.—Michigan has produced a splendid crop of oats this year, aggregating 58,825,000 bushels. The quality is good except that some were discolored by rains. The state's crop is about ten million bushels larger than last year's, and the nation's crop of 1,486,412,000 is about 187,000,000 bushels greater.

Barley.—The crop averages 13 per cent better than last year and nine per cent better than the ten-year average. The condition of 93 per cent, as reported, is equivalent to a production of 4,018,000 bushels. Last year's crop was 3,600,000 bushels.

The United States' crop is placed at 194,455,000 bushels as compared with 198,185,000 for last year.

Buckwheat.—The weather conditions have been mainly favorable for growth and a condition of 87 per cent is reported by correspondents. This condition is six per cent above that reported one year ago, three per cent above the ten-year average, and represents a production of 887,000 bushels as against a crop of 753,000 bushels in 1923.

The entire crop of the country is estimated at 15,152,000 bushels as against 13,920,000 bushels produced last year.

The bean crop shows a relatively low condition in other states, and the estimated total production for the country has dropped to 12,423,000 bushels. The final figures for last year were 15,740,000 bushels.

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FINE DELAINE 50c
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FINE CLOTHING 42c
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Sons and Daughters of Michigan's Grand Champion Duroc Boar
Headquarters for Colonel bred Durocs. Shropshire Rams. Lakefield Farm, Clarkston, 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 herd 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. Pried reasonable. Best of dams. W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

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

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

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

SHEEP

Pure-bred Shropshire Rams and Duroc Hogs
LAKEFIELD FARMS,
Clarkston, Mich.

Shropshire Rams and ram lambs of the woolly type. Dan Bocher, R. 4, Ewart, 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 7184-F 13, R. 5.

Registered Shropshire Rams yearlings and lambs. Also a few good ewes. D. L. CHAPMAN & SON, So. Rockwood, Mich.

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

Shropshires Am offering 41 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 76-3, Deckerville, R. 2.

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

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

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

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

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

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, Wakeman, Ohio.

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

Delaine Rams Your choice for \$30. Come or write. CALHOON BROS., Branch Co., Bronson, Mich.

FOR SALE—American and Delaine Merino Rams, having size, covering, quality. Yearlings and one stock ram. Write S. H. Sanders, R. 2, Ashtabula, O.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 2 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Real estate and live stock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted as classified. Minimum charge, 10 words.

Rates in Effect October 7, 1922

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....	\$2.08	\$6.24
11.....	.88	2.64	27.....	2.16	6.48
12.....	.96	2.88	28.....	2.24	6.72
13.....	1.04	3.12	29.....	2.32	6.96
14.....	1.12	3.36	30.....	2.40	7.20
15.....	1.20	3.60	31.....	2.48	7.44
16.....	1.28	3.84	32.....	2.56	7.68
17.....	1.36	4.08	33.....	2.64	7.92
18.....	1.44	4.32	34.....	2.72	8.16
19.....	1.52	4.56	35.....	2.80	8.40
20.....	1.60	4.80	36.....	2.88	8.64
21.....	1.68	5.04	37.....	2.96	8.88
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	3.04	9.12
23.....	1.84	5.52	39.....	3.12	9.36
24.....	1.92	5.76	40.....	3.20	9.60
25.....	2.00	6.00	41.....	3.28	9.84

Special Notice All advertising orders or change of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

MISCELLANEOUS

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.

OLD MONEY WANTED—Will pay Fifty Dollars for nickel of 1913 with Liberty Head (not Buffalo). We pay cash premiums for all rare coins. Send 4c for large Coin Circular. May mean much profit to you. Numismatic Bank, Dept. M, Fort Worth, Texas.

WHIRLWIND SILO FILLER, Model "F" at a bargain. New machine, easy terms. The McClure Company, Saginaw, Michigan.

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.

FREE!! Winter's supply of coal absolutely free for a few hours' spare time. Write today. Popular Coal Company, 1972 Coal Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

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

WHIRLWIND SILO FILLER, rebuilt, in good condition. For sale cheap. The McClure Company, Saginaw, Mich.

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

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

REAL ESTATE

100-ACRE FARM NEAR CITY—Equipment; Stucco House, Highly productive Michigan Farm convenient RR, high school town, electric and motor bus to nearby city markets; 50 acres level cultivation, spring and brook-watered pastures, wire fences, valuable woodland; good 2-story stucco house, 6 rooms, porch, oak shade; barn, other bldgs. Other affairs force low price \$3,800 with team, cows, poultry, implements, tools, hay, etc., included. Only \$1,000 needed. Details page 136 New Illus. Catalog, 152 pages money-making farm bargains. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 205BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

80-ACRE MICHIGAN FARM—300 Fruit Trees, Equipment. Good schools, stores, markets; machine-worked fields for corn, potatoes, pickles, rye, etc.; wire fences, valuable wood; apple, plum, cherry trees, grapes, berries; 7-room house, 2 porches, good hip-roof barn. Owner incapacitated, early sale necessary, horse, cow, poultry, implements, tools, furniture thrown in. All \$1,750, only \$750 needed. Picture and details page 139 New Illus. Catalog, 152 pages money-making farm bargains. Copy free. Strout Farm Agency, 205BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

ORCHARD AND GRAPE FARM—Horses, Cow, Furniture, Poultry, vehicles, tools, crops included; near all town advantages and college city; produce sold at door; 14 acres all tillable loamy soil; 230 apples, pears, plums, cherries and peaches, 6-acre vineyard, 2,000 strawberry and 1,000 raspberry plants; good 5-room house, cellar, porch, convenient water; 50-ft. barn, 2 poultry houses; steady income and great possibilities here. Price reduced to \$6,300 to close quickly, part cash. C. B. Upham, Lawton, Mich.

FARM WITH PROFIT in the south-central states. We offer hundreds of choice properties, especially suitable for general crop production, dairying and live stock raising. Low prices and long time terms to enterprising workers. Turn to large advertisement, page 287, this magazine, and mail coupon for free illustrated catalog. Midwest Farms Co., 405 N. 15th St., St. Louis, Mo.

MICHIGAN LANDS—One tract 1,280 Acres School-craft 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.

FARM SACRIFICE—90 acres, gravel loam land, 45 acres cleared, lays level, well-drained, one mile of woven wire fence, 8-room house, barn 30x60, drive well, half mile to railroad. Owner paid \$4,500 for this farm, but due to circumstances must leave immediately. Can get good title. Will take \$1,500 cash if taken within thirty days. Wire W. F. Umphrey, Ewart, Michigan, when you are coming.

NEAR LAKE—City Markets, 35 Acres, Fine Team, Crops, Corn, potatoes, beans, vegetables, hay, poultry, implements, enjoy profits and pleasure living; products sold at door, all advantages handy; few steps lake; 30 acres fertile fields, wire fences, woodlot, 48 fine fruit trees; good 2-story 8-room house, barn, granary. Age forces sacrifice at \$2,000, only half cash. W. R. Jones, Balcony Block, Holly, Mich.

BEAUTIFUL HOME in Country Village, Northern Ohio. Splendid house, garage, poultry house, garden, shrubbery, fruit, etc. Five minutes of High School, Station, Stores, Church and Post Office. Particulars, Box 333, Michigan Farmer.

40-ACRE FARM—Edge Town, 31 A. Crops, Horses, 8 Cows and Calves, 150 poultry, pigs, furniture, implements included to start you right; few steps RR, high school, motor bus, other advantages; 37 acres black loam cultivation, woven-wire fences, woodlot, fruit; pleasant 5-room house, large barn, granary, etc. To settle business affairs, reduced to \$3,300, less than half cash. David W. Smith, Twining, Mich.

FOR SALE—200 acres of rich level land, 190 acres under cultivation; 10 acres of timber; splendid buildings; finely located one mile west of Crosswell on state reward road, \$60 per acre. James Ragen, Crosswell, Mich.

2300 ACRES in The South's Most Favored Section, 1500 acres level, rich corn land cultivated, two dwellings, 25 other buildings. Fine location, good investment, excellent cattle proposition, \$37.50 acre, Frank W. Cole, 121 Court, Memphis, Tennessee.

FOR RENT—Good 400-Acre Farm—140 acres producing Hay and Alfalfa—Large Barns—7-Room House. C. E. Copp, Port Hope, Mich.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.75; ten, \$3.00; twenty, \$5.25. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe Free. Money back if not satisfied. United Tobacco Growers, Paducah, Ky.

Homespun Tobacco, chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.; smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10 lbs. \$2.; satisfaction guaranteed. Farmers' Tobacco Union, Sedalia, Mo.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.75; Ten \$3. Smoking 5 lbs. \$1.25; Ten \$2. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Farmers' Union, Paducah, Ky.

PET STOCK

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.

FERRETS—I specialize in raising ferrets. Thirty years' experience. October prices, females \$3.50 each; males \$2.75 each. One dozen \$30. Yearling females special rat catchers \$5.00 each. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

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

PUPS—Cross between thoroughbred Collie and Newfoundland, black. Good cattle and watch dogs. Females \$5; males \$8. Alvah Buerge, Middleton, Mich.

FERRETS FOR SALE—Extra good hunting stock, either color, any size. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for prices. J. G. Sutton, Decatur, Mich.

FERRETS—Ratters and hunters. Booklet free. Thos. Sellars, New London, Ohio.

FERRETS for sale, Herschal Peck, Box 854, Des Moines, Iowa.

HUNDRED Hunting Hounds Cheap. Trial C. O. D. Beckennels, MFML, Herrick, Ills.

POULTRY

WANTED—One Thousand S. C. White Leghorn Pullets, good utility stock. Give age and price. Box 333, Michigan Farmer.

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

FOR SALE—S. C. Buff Leghorn cockerels, Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

FOR SALE—Golden Seabright Bantams, not related. Jackson Bantam Farms, 119 W. Wilkins St., Jackson, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTES exclusively, cockerels \$1.75 each. Raymond Eash, Shipshewana, Ind.

AGENTS WANTED

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EXPERIENCED Paint and Lubricating Oil Salesman. Full or part time. Drawing account when ability is proven. Howard Paint and Oil Company, 6332 Broadway, Cleveland, Ohio.

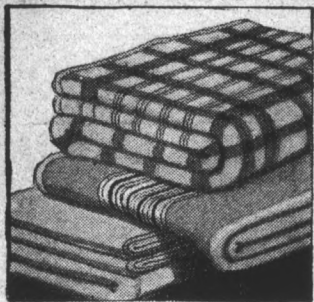
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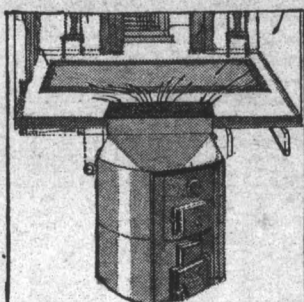
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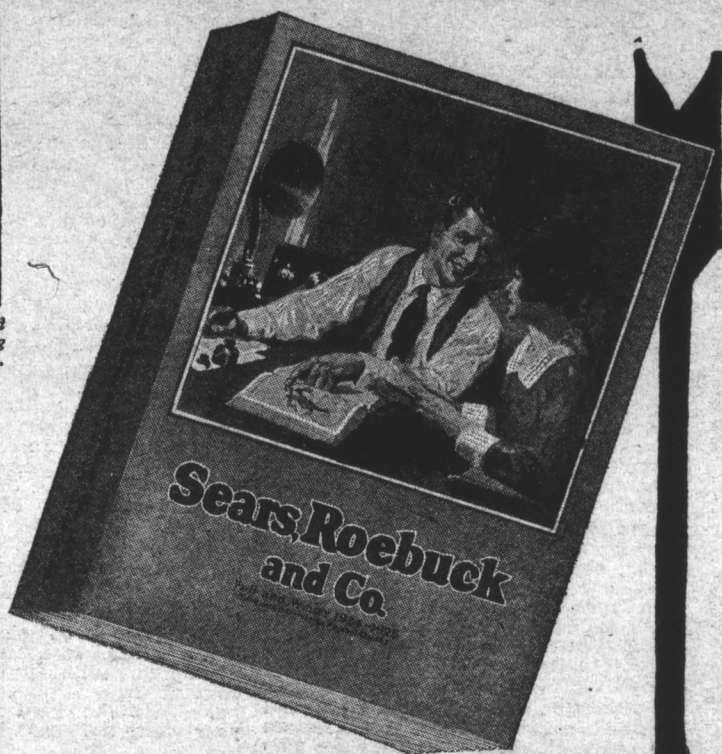
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