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## Study These Amendments

Voters Will be Asked to Pass Upon Three at the Coming Election

WHEN voters of the state enter the booths to vote at the general election to be held on Tuesday, November 4, they will be handed a ballot containing the text of three proposed amendments to the constitution of Michigan. To the end that our readers may have opportunity to give thoughtful consideration to these proposed amendments, we print the text here in full:

### Public School Amendment.

A proposed amendment to Article XI of the Constitution relative to compulsory attendance at a public school of all children between the ages of seven and sixteen years until they have graduated from the eighth grade, and to read as follows:

"Section 16. From and after August 1st, 1925, all children residing in the state of Michigan, between the ages of seven years and sixteen years, shall attend a public school until they have graduated from the eighth grade."

"Section 17. The legislature shall enact all necessary legislation to render said section 16 effective."

The effect of this proposed amendment, if adopted, will be to make it compulsory for all children in the state between the ages of seven and sixteen years to attend a public school until they have graduated from the eighth grade.

### Income Tax Amendment.

A proposed amendment to Article X of the Constitution authorizing the enactment of a graduated income tax law, and to read as follows:

"Section 3. The legislature shall provide by law a uniform rule of taxation, except on property paying specific taxes, and taxes shall be levied on such property as shall be prescribed by law. The legislature shall provide by law a scheme of taxes upon the net gains, profits and incomes of all citizens and inhabitants of this state, from whatever source said gains, profits and incomes are derived, which tax shall be graduated and progressive as follows:

"There shall be an exemption of \$4,000 per annum of all incomes.

"Incomes from \$4,000 to \$20,000 per annum shall be taxed at the rate of five per centum.

"All incomes above \$20,000 up to and including \$40,000, shall be taxed at the rate of six per centum.

"All incomes above \$40,000 up to and including \$60,000, shall be taxed at the rate of seven per centum.

"All incomes above \$60,000 up to and including \$80,000, shall be taxed at the rate of eight per centum.

"All incomes above \$80,000 up to and including \$100,000, shall be taxed at the rate of nine per centum.

"All incomes above \$100,000 shall be taxed at the rate of 10 per centum.

"The income tax law, herein authorized shall be administered by a board of state tax commissioners.

"All monies paid to a board of state tax commissioners under the provisions of this amendment shall be paid into the state treasury and shall then be credited to the general fund of the state, and shall be used for defraying the general expenses of the state government and for the payment of principal and interest on state bonds.

"On or before the first day of September of each year, the auditor general shall deduct from the total amount directed by the legislature to be included in the state tax, for that year, the amount of money received under the provisions of this amendment and credited to the general fund of the state for the current year and the balance if any shall be deemed to constitute the state tax to be apportioned among the various counties of the state in accordance with the provisions of the general tax law."

The effect of this proposed amendment, if adopted, will be to authorize the enactment of a graduated income tax law.

### Amendment to Authorize Board of Review to Divide State in Legislative Districts.

A proposed amendment to Article V of the Constitution dividing the state into senatorial and representative districts, and to read as follows:

"Section 2. The Senate shall consist of thirty-two members elected for two years and by single districts. Such districts shall be numbered from one to thirty-two inclusive, each of which

shall choose one senator. The House of Representatives shall consist of one hundred members elected for two years and by single districts. Such districts shall be numbered from one to one hundred inclusive, each of which shall choose one representative."

"Section 3. The secretary of state, the attorney general, and the lieutenant governor, acting as a board of review, shall on or before the first day of April, 1925, and every eighth year thereafter, divide the territory of the state into thirty-two senatorial districts. Such districts shall consist of convenient and contiguous territory with regular boundaries following the county, city, or township lines as nearly as possible and shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of registered and qualified voters. The secretary of state, the attorney general, and the lieutenant governor, acting as a board of review, shall on or before the first day of April, 1925, and every eighth year thereafter, divide the territory of the state into one hundred representative districts. Such districts shall consist of convenient and contiguous territory with regular boundaries following the county, city, or township lines as nearly as possible and shall contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of registered and qualified voters. Provided, that in the formation of such districts no township shall be divided thereby."

"Section 4. On or before the first day of January, 1925, and every eighth year thereafter, the clerks of the several counties, cities and townships shall cause to be filed with the secretary of state a certified statement of the number of registered and qualified voters resident therein at the last presidential election."

The effect of this proposed amendment, if adopted, will be to authorize a division of the state into senatorial and representative districts by a board of review consisting of the Secretary of State, the Attorney General, and the Lieutenant Governor.

### IMPROVES OAT YIELD.

ON the J. R. Crouse farm, near Hartland, which has been in the Crouse family for three-quarters of a century, it was found that the application of six loads of marl per acre was responsible for increasing the yield of oats. Practically the whole farm was marled at this rate, and the yield for the entire acreage was forty-nine bushels per acre, which was a much higher average than had ever before been secured.

### WANT SUGAR TARIFF MAINTAINED.

IN voicing the opposition of western farmers to any reduction in the tariff on sugar, A. N. Maphers, who represents the Farmers' Cooperative Beet Growers' Association of Nebraska, told President Coolidge that the "protective tariff is the pivot upon which the permanent prosperity of the western farmer is turning, and to disturb it will throw western agriculture out of gear."

Mr. Maphers' opposition to tariff tinkering was backed by written statements from 432 national and state producers' associations, 7,800 banks, 400 newspapers and 297 chambers of commerce in favor of retaining the present duties on farm products. And he further informed the President that the increase in sugar beet acreage is displacing the surplus wheat acreage, thereby enabling the wheat farmers to diversify their crops. The President was asked to issue a proclamation making permanent the present duty on sugar.

### TWO MARL MACHINES FOR LIVINGSTON.

SINCE the marl demonstrations were held in Livingston county last July, two marl machines have been ordered for the county. One of these will be used for cleaning out the rushes and the mud from the shores of a lake designed for recreational purposes.

DEVOTED  
TO  
MICHIGAN  
VOLUME CLXIII

# MICHIGAN FARMER

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

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## The School as a Social Center

*Encourage Community Spirit by Making Full Use of School Buildings*

By Leo S. Beach

**T**RAINING for service, the aim of present-day education began with the work of the great teacher. This aim is becoming more and more prevalent as time passes. Let us ask ourselves if the right plan is being followed in order to realize this end. The method of procedure used by the average teacher tends to make the child individualistic.

If the aim of education is service, then the training should be social. It is just as unreasonable to train the pupil to become individualistic when the desired end is social, as it would be to train the draft horse by racing or the race horse by hauling heavy loads. Why not give a pupil training in school that will fit him to do his bit in making the world a better place in which to live? It is easy to see that the training would be individualistic a few years ago when it was thought that the school existed to prepare one for life. It ought not to be so true now since the school is considered life itself.

The position of teacher gives an impression of autocracy. In Germany where the pupil existed for the state, the discipline was practically military. This is not the case in our country but still it is necessary for the teacher to use his authority in governing the school and in carrying on the regular work. This notion may soon pass away, but at present, even during socialized school work, the teacher's position is constantly in the pupil's mind. The pupils do not work together naturally, but notice the absence of the teacher's directions and wonder what to do. A noted educator has aptly illustrated this point by saying, "The

lines of responsibility, obligation, and conscious training do not run horizontally from child to child, but in a perpendicular direction from child to teacher, and vice versa; viz., up to and down from the teacher." Both forms of training are necessary, but if the school is to be publicly supported as

the good old days when they had ciphering and spelling contests. These were of vital interest to them. A young banker was heard to exclaim at the opening of his school for a social center, "This is going to make the neighborhood seem like home." The conservative people will nearly always



Activities on the School Premises Promote the Community Spirit.

at present the training should not be so strongly individualistic.

It would be far more democratic if the rights of those who support the schools were considered as well as those of the child. Perhaps the taxpayers did not have the opportunity to get this social training in their school life.

Early in our history the school was always the social center of the community unless this honor was divided with the church. In this case the same building often served both institutions. Nearly every school unit has a few people who delight in telling about

take the same attitude. For to them it is not an innovation, but rather a restoration and an advance of the old.

Let us consider what has been done in the use of the school as a social center. Wisconsin has always been a pioneer in the work. The principals were sent questionnaires in order to get opinions as to the advisability of social work in connection with the school. The answers were unanimously in its favor. Since then a law has been passed requiring school boards to provide for this work.

In 1911 over one hundred cities were using their schools to futher the soc-

ial life of their people. Only a year or two before the doors had been locked at four. That the work was a success may be inferred since they began in a very small way and increased it as fast as it was practical to do so. These cities have solved for boys and girls the problem of leisure time. Before this there was always the question, "What shall the boys and girls do after school hours?" and "Where shall they go?" They found that the boys were becoming tough and forming gangs, while the girls were frequenting dance halls. These were the breeding places of poisons and reformatories. "In that dangerous time between six and eleven p. m. occur eighty per cent of all offences against society," says Lee F. Hammer, of the Russell Sage Foundation to emphasize the need for evening recreation centers in schools, churches, parks, and playgrounds. These cities decided that this work could be done with less expense than by supporting the penal institutions. The pool rooms and dance halls were nearly deserted after the new social centers began to function.

In New York the work was begun on the school roofs in the evening. At present nearly all the city school playgrounds are open throughout the summer. Rochester has its playgrounds open the year round; Sunday as well as the other days of the week.

The unqualified success of the movement should lead others to adopt it. The period of experimentation is past; its success is assured.

The great necessity in our country today is the social center, not only in the cities, but in the rural districts (Continued on page 332).

## M. A. C. Boys Win National Honors

*Take High Honors in Greatest Dairy Judging Contest of Year*

**A** YEAR ago, when Charles Miller, of Eaton county, a student trained at the Michigan Agricultural College, and representing that institution, came home from the World's Dairy Congress at Syracuse, New York, decorated with medals and loaded with cups showing him to be the best student judge among the members of the twenty-nine college teams present, when this happened, Michigan people, dairymen in particular, were delighted. The thought, however, was in the minds of many that Mr. Miller's success was due largely to his native ability and that the honor was not likely to come to Michigan again, at least for some time to come.

But it did. This time the Wolverines pulled their stunt at the big National Dairy Show held at Milwaukee. Here teams representing twenty-three colleges from Canada and the United States competed for the highest honors in the dairy world. When the final figures were taken, the East Lansing men were awarded the sweepstakes prize. The team consisted of F. H. Williamson, of Pontiac, and E. L. Weisner and R. P. Britsman, both of East Lansing.

Not only this, but Mr. Williamson, the leading member of the team, won

the sweepstakes award for individuals in judging all dairy breeds. He led all the contestants in the judging of Jerseys, and ranked sufficiently high

in placing the other breeds that the judges conferred upon him the prize of the prizes.

Other members of the victorious

team were placed high enough in the different classes to win the sweepstakes award. The team took first place in both the Jersey and Guernsey classes and sixth place among all the teams in judging the Holsteins.

A long list of trophies was brought home by these students representing our college. Cups, plaques, statues, and other awards were included. Williamson also brought back a four hundred dollar scholarship offered by the American Jersey Cattle Club for best judging in the breed.

The Michigan club boys' dairy judging team, a picture of which appears on page 338 of this issue, while not so successful as the college representatives, finished in seventh place among more than a score of entrants.

The college team was coached by Prof. J. E. Burnett, who also accompanied them to the Milwaukee show. Nevels Pearson, of the state boys' and girls' club staff, trained the representatives of the calf clubs.

These outstanding honors, as well as the winnings by exhibitors of dairy cattle, give Michigan dairymen every reason to feel proud of their accomplishments at the great National Dairy Show for 1924.



Here Are the Boys, Their Trainer and Their List of Trophies. From Left to Right They Are: Prof. J. E. Burnett, Coach; E. S. Weisner, R. P. Britsman, and F. H. Williamson.

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CURRENT COMMENT

A New Standard

IN nearly every locality, these days, one can find homes containing many modern conveniences. The other day we inspected such a home having an up-to-date bath-room, hot and cold running water, a septic tank, electric lights and power, the latest type of washing machine, furnace, and, outside, a well-kept lawn with shrubbery and trees arranged to set off the home from the remainder of the farm buildings and the farm.

One farmer suggested that this layout favored quite strongly the feminine side of the house. He took the position that a farmer should afford none of this until he becomes financially independent.

This may be true, but we cannot think it more important to play out the full length of a mother's strength, and to expose the family to unsanitary or unhealthful conditions, simply to pay off the obligation against the farm a year or so sooner. We venture that, in many instances, money spent in supplying the home with these things bring about financial savings and enhance the family income out of proportion to the gains that might come by devoting all the funds in profit-producing investments. A reasonable division of the farm income between the home and the farm should augur for the highest interests of the farmer and his family.

The Farmers' Friend

AT the present time this phrase is greatly overworked. Most every political aspirant wants to be considered the "friend of the farmer." There is a reason. But we are wondering if the day is not about past when any man can be a friend of the farmer just before election and forget all about him the rest of the time. Such play may be permissible in the small boy who attends Sunday school so willingly for a few weeks just before Christmas. He is just a boy, but when grown-ups attempt such things it looks foolish, doesn't it?

Who is the farmers' friend anyway? Is he the platform orator who stamps his feet and shakes his fists and cries in outward agony about the way the farmer is trodden under foot; is he the man who bewails the plight of the poor farmer and plays upon his emotions and increases his discontent; is he the man who predicts sure ruin for

agriculture unless his own pet and untried theories are put into practice; or, is he the man who sees the drouth, the grasshoppers or the chinch bugs come along and take the crop now and then, but retains his courage; who feels the pinch of hard times and goes through the era of low prices patiently and quietly; who never loses his faith in the greatest of all industries, but continues, through good times and bad, to teach and to preach and to advocate, better farming, better crops and better live stock?

It is said that all through the years that F. D. Coburn served as secretary of agriculture of the state of Kansas, he never permitted a single expression of discouragement or disheartenment to go forth from his office. Today they are building a memorial to him to commemorate the great good he did for agriculture. Do you know of any monuments that are being built to the pessimist, the calamity howler or the politician with an axe to grind?

When the office seeker attempts to curry favor with the farmer it is well to ask ourselves, "what has he done? What is his past record? Has he been foremost in his support of good measures that mean progress for the whole nation, or has his record been one chiefly of obstruction? Is he known for the constructive things he has done for the building up of civilization, or is he best known as a mud-slinger and a destroyer, and a maker of much loud talk?" We need to have wrong things torn down, of course, but one good hour of real constructive work means more for progress than a life-time devoted to tearing down.

The Three Classes

DESPITE the various activities of life, people are divided into three great classes, radicals, middle-of-the-roads and conservatives. All three are useful in world affairs.

The radicals are against "what is" and are usually in a hurry to bring Utopian conditions upon earth. Some are radical because they want to attract attention; others sincerely think that they can bring the seventh heaven on earth if we would but let them. The radicals are usually ahead of the times in which they live.

The conservatives are better satisfied with things as they are. Often, too, they are afraid of changes because they do not know what the changes will bring. They are usually those who have responsibility and therefore want to let well enough alone.

The middle-of-the-roads are the great body of people, sane-minded and with a realization that there is some good in what both the radicals and conservatives advocate. They weigh sanely all things and take the good from both extremes and put it to practical use. They pull on the tugs with the load of heritage behind them. Whereas, the radicals want to be unhitched from that load and run ahead in leaps and bounds, while the conservatives would sit in the breeching and leave the load where it is. The middle-of-the-roads put into the mill of public thought the grist that the radicals and conservatives furnish and grind out a safe and sane progress.

So, it seems that regardless of what our trend of thought is, except that it be evil, we serve a purpose in this world. But, the one thing we are glad of, is that most of the people are middle-of-the-roads.

The Prohibition Idea

IT is certain that the American people are interested in prohibition. That interest is not confined to the bootlegger and his ilk, nor to the fanatic with long whiskers who feels that the world will rise or fall with the manner in which the Volstead Act is enforced. The very rank and file of the common folks

apparently are watching every opportunity to become further informed on the subject.

Recently, we sat in the great Hill Auditorium at the University of Michigan with thousands of others, to listen to the discussion of the merits of prohibition by teams representing Oxford University, England, and the University of Michigan. During the debate these folks in eagerness leaned forward in their seats, and even cupped their ears, the better to avoid missing a word of the contest.

The question so ably handled by these teams was, "That this house is opposed to the principle of prohibition." The proposition was defended by the men from England and opposed by Michigan's representatives. The old arguments, pro and con, supported by convincing statistics, supplemented with wit and ridicule, were presented to the audience dressed in the latest styles, with bobbed hair, freshly manicured, and fitted with 1925 hats.

At the close of the debate President Marion L. Burton, of the University of Michigan, who was chairman of the meeting, asked any in the audience who had changed their minds on the question as a result of the arguments, to indicate the same by rising. But one person stood up. The audience then had opportunity to ballot their opinion on the merits of the question. The results stood 1,247 to 520 in favor of prohibition.

So, we have a growing consciousness that the common people are intensely interested in the prohibition question, and that they are interested also in America's progress. Apparently, too, they believe that national and individual restraint, as regards the consumption of liquor, is a condition making for the continuance of that progress.

Pushing The Ball Of Progress

IN this world there are two kinds of folks—the useful and the useless. The useful help make things go; the useless do nothing for others, their efforts being devoted exclusively to their own welfare.

Fortunately, the class of useful workers is large, consisting of the mothers who, without promise of reward, uncomplainingly spend their strength for the good of their families; the fathers who forget glory and applause that dependents may have a better chance, and a whole list of other folks who hesitate not to add their push to the surface of the big ball of progress.

One way in which we can show ourselves as belonging to the useful class is to make sure that we do our part in selecting public officials and in determining public policy. The useless folks either stay away from the polls, or they go merely to serve some personal interest. Those who push the ball of progress forget themselves, while they think seriously of their home and country as they mark and deposit their ballot.

About Cheaper Fertilizers

WE are all interested in cheaper fertilizers. Not only the farmer who uses them to stimulate the growth of food, but everyone who eats food, for cheaper fertilizers mean cheaper food.

In this age of power and machinery we are prone to place great dependence in mechanics and manufacture. We want to see our own potash beds developed, and a process discovered that will make the home supply as cheap or cheaper than the imported article. We are anxiously waiting for the time when our chemical engineers will have discovered how to take nitrogen, suitable for fertilizers, from the abundant supply in the air, and do it at a cost that will not be prohibitive. The time is ripe for such discover-

ies, and experiments are constantly in operation to bring them about, but in the meantime we, as farmers, should not neglect or waste the very cheapest sources of supply that are available to us. The potassium that we so often permit to leach away from the accumulations in our open barnyard, represents a waste that we can ill afford and that usually is inexcusable. Much of this loss may be avoided by spreading the stable wastes promptly upon the fields where the leachings therefrom may soak into the soil that needs them.

We should also remember that we have it within our power to secure nitrogen from the air, and that, without the aid of high-priced engineers or expensive manufacturing plants. All we need to use is leguminous plants. Sow the clovers, alfalfa, soy-beans, vetches, they will not only collect the nitrogen but distribute it where it is needed and usually pay well for the privilege. These leguminous plants are more successful collectors of nitrogen than any manufacturing plant that will ever be built, and their process is more efficient than any that the greatest chemists are ever likely to discover.

Some Syckle Sayin's

SOME womin is looked at 'cause they look so ridiculous; not 'cause they are admired.

There's lots o' differunce between a auto's tire and its horn. All a horn does is ta blow and make noise and attract attentshun. A tire makes ridin' comfortabul, but it ain't noticed 'til it blows, and then it's cussed. Some folkse is horns and others is tires.

The enamel on a auto don't make it run no better. It's the dirty engine what can't be seen that does the business.

A good healthy digestshun will bring more happiness than a pocket full o' money.

The man what kin make play outa his work don't need no vacashun.

It's all right fer a girl ta bob her hair, so long as she don't bob around too much herself.

It seems ta me that there is lots o' fellows runnin' around loose what fulfill the qualificashuns fer gettin free board at a asylum.

There's lots o' courtin' before gittin' tied up. Nowadays, according to the papers, there's lots o' courtin' afterwards ta get untied again.

There's lots o' folkse what is romantic before the weddin' and rheumatic afterwards.

It's a law o' natchur fer things ta grow, blossom, fruit, whither and die. Human bein's ain't no exceptshun, even if lots o' old dames is tryin' ta fool the public that they is still in the age o' bloomin' youth.

Conservashun o' natchurel resources is a great thing, but there's lots o' folkse what don't think so when it comes ta the conservashun of conversashun.

There's one thing about bein' in debt—you always got a place ta put your money when you get more'n you need.

There's lots o' us what's always thinkin' maybe the next mail will bring the news that a old rich uncle died and left us some money.

The future is interestin' 'cause we never know what it's going ta be.

HY SYCKLE.

The department observers say that business is picking up; that the recent fears that possible industrial depression this fall might weaken the effective demand for agricultural products have proved groundless. The market situation is good for all major food products.



# Getting Rich on Poor Land?

*"How Do They Do It?" and Other Questions Discussed*

By L. B. Reber

IN the various papers I read, one story appears over and over with little variation. I must admit that the story gives me a large ingrowing pain, besides raising a huge question mark. Here is about the way the story runs:

"John Smith was broke but he wanted a farm. He bought a run-down farm cheap because it was so poor it wouldn't raise a bean. He hauled a thousand loads of manure, bought and spread ten carloads of limestone and five carloads of acid phosphate, sowed forty bushels of sweet cloverseed and plowed under the clover for two successive years. In addition he invested in a herd of pure-bred cows, a flock of sheep and a thousand-dollar bull. Now he owns several banks, has married a candymaker's daughter, and they have several sets of twins." I forgot to mention that he built a mansion and a barn which is the talk of the neighborhood.

Now, that is partially my case. I had but little money but I wanted a farm so bad I could taste it. I bought a poor piece of ground with nothing on it, because that was all I could afford. Slowly and painstakingly I have built it up. For three years the only barn I had was a shed 14x20. Our house was, and for that matter is, old, poorly constructed, cold, inconvenient

and lacks sufficient room for our growing family. You couldn't buy a load of manure in this community for gold; you can get it from Chicago by ordering weeks ahead and paying a most prohibitive price. My place needs acid phosphate and lime, but so do the children need shoes.

What gets my goat is, where did this miraculous farmer get the coin to buy all that fertilizer and live stock? Where did he get the coin to build those fancy buildings? If he had the money why didn't he buy a good farm in the first place? His built-up farm will have cost him much more than originally good land. What did he live on during those years his farm was building up?

Personally, wife and I are beginning to see clear sailing ahead, but it has been an uphill pull. (Mixed metaphor but who cares). It was an epochal day with us when our first fruit ripened and our first crops were gathered. My first experience was—planted twenty-three bushels of potatoes and dug twenty bushels; planted a bushel of beans and shelled three pecks; planted a bushel of corn and husked two hatfuls of nubbins; planted four

acres of oats and threshed thirty-two bushels; bought one old cow which gave three quarts of milk so thin you could see the bottom of the pail; bought one old, heavy mare so low I had to set stakes to see her move. If manure, acid phosphate, ground limestone and sweet clover seed had been selling for ten cents a carload on the installment plan, I couldn't have made the first payment. My chickens were and are housed in an old shed made of scraps and roofing paper because the henhouse of my dreams still exists on paper only. We have made money in that the place has greatly increased in value. Our bare, old place is fast becoming a place of beauty, a real home, our children grow like weeds on the farm, and we have enjoyed the struggle to build up a farm and home, but enough of that.

My Syracuse red raspberry plants finally condescended to grow and I have a row ten rods long. They bore a few this year, big, conical, red, juicy berries which ripened much later than either King or Cuthbert. I hope to get plants enough next spring to set a small patch of about an eighth of an acre; anyway, the patch will take ten

rows ten rods long and rows six feet apart. I shall set only sucker plants as year-old plants do not do very well for me.

Last year we kept over a few faithful old biddies because they were such good mothers, and now my flock is a duke's mixture again. About half are the real Jersey Giants, big as all get out. I have one pure blood rooster hatched last spring, and he alone would outweigh a half dozen Leghorns of the same age. In addition there are blue-black, black-blue, white and black speckled, some pure white, some teeny wecks, as the children call them, and a number of the simon pure, shiny, green and black Giants. I will trade roosters or exchange settings with you next spring but not one durn chicken is for sale, so don't write. I have been feeding oats because the corn crib is empty, but I hope to get on an oat, corn, wheat diet again soon, with bran in the self-feeder. Old Betsy Ann is on her sixth year now. She laid two eggs this year. She is a Brahma with feathered legs and must weigh at least ten pounds, but she is beautiful in her new coat. Corn cutting and grape picking are the next jobs on the list, and I am rarin' to go. Go away, politicians, I am too busy to listen. We need some hot air on the farm, but not your brand.

## Can We Hold Our Lead?

*Michigan's Remarkable Record at the International Hay and Grain Show is at Stake*

By H. C. Rather

MICHIGAN farmers alone invest one-half as much in the International Grain and Hay Show as does the Chicago Board of Trade in its \$10,000 premium list. American and Canadian farmers, whose grains and seeds make up the show, invest five times the value of the premium list. These facts, little appreciated by average interested persons, serve to illustrate how thoroughly a "Farmers' Show" this great International Exposition has become.

While the Chicago Board of Trade has made possible the International Grain and Hay Show through the appropriation of \$10,000, to be awarded as premiums, the time spent by the farmers in growing, selecting, cleaning, preparing and shipping the 5,049 exhibits of hay, corn, wheat, oats, barley, soy-beans and other crops which made up the 1923 show, easily brought the investment in each sample up to \$10, making a farmer investment of more than \$50,000.

To say that the samples on display represent an average investment of \$10 is truly conservative. George and Louis Hutzler, of South Manitou Island, Michigan, three times winners at Chicago in the rye class, probably invest a good deal more than \$10 in their entry. This investment which represents careful head selection for the purest of Rosen rye just prior to harvest, together with preparation of the threshed seed, is made, not primarily for show purposes, but rather in the interest of purifying and maintaining foundation stock of the famous island strain of rye for increase and distribution as seed. Their exhibits which have been so successful at Chicago have been made for the primary object of calling public attention to the high-grade seed which this careful breeding work is producing.

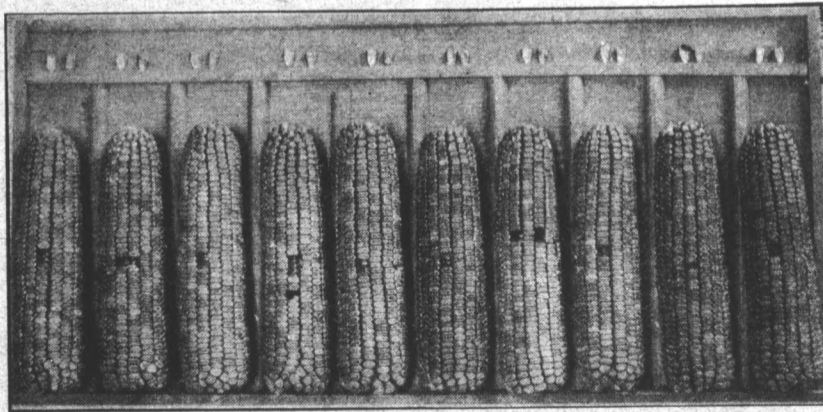
Offer \$10 to Charles Laughlin, of Dansville, for ten ears of Laughlin's Golden Dent that he plans to show at Chicago this fall and Charlie would only smile. That ten ears will go into his special ear-to-row breeding plots, such as he has been conducting for

years, work which has resulted in one of the most productive strains of corn for southern Michigan.

Neither would C. D. Finkbeiner, of Clinton, be tempted by a \$10 offer for his prize Red Rock wheat. Similar samples carefully cleaned on his own farm have brought him interstate fame as a grower of high-grade seed wheat.

And so it goes through the line of Michigan farmers who have been bringing such high honors to Michigan crops in previous International exhibi-

ideal, an ideal that these men are subconsciously broadcasting in their communities. How far-reaching such work has been is forcibly illustrated in many instances. Last spring in the scramble for safe seed corn several excellent supplies were found in the communities influenced by the seed of old seed corn growers and exhibitors. In other places corn of good breeding, type and vigor was practically unobtainable. Last fall at the Washtenaw County Fair an exhibit of wheat and oats that would have done credit to



The Ten Ears of Duncan Corn which Won at the 1923 International, Grown and Exhibited by A. W. Jewett, Jr., of Ingham County.

tions. Henry Lane, Fritz Mantey, W. R. Kirk, and others of Fairgrove; A. W. Jewett, Jr., of Mason; P. A. Simth, of Mulliken; J. W. Veitengruber, of Frankenmuth; A. J. Lutz, of Saline; Martin Peterson, of Bruce Crossing; Verold Gormley, of Newberry; John Dunbar, of Rudyard, and scores of others representing every section of both Upper and Lower Michigan, are selecting, curing, purifying, and improving all kinds of Michigan seeds, exhibiting them and setting remarkable standards of quality that are having a marked effect in improving the crops of the state.

Each exhibit is representing an

any exhibition in the country was on display. Practically all the entries traced to seed put out by two members of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association growing M. A. C. varieties, improving their standards of quality, and bringing reputation for their seed through contact with the great grain shows.

So far as their winnings at the coming International Grain and Hay Show (November 29-December 6) are concerned, Michigan farmers have a most difficult task in attempting to maintain the unusual record which they have previously established.

The present International Grain and

Hay show started in 1919 with 1,500 entries of all kinds. Michigan farmers, that year, took most of the places in rye and soft red wheat with their famous Rosen rye and Red Rock wheat varieties. The next year with 1,100 more entries at the show the growers from the Wolverine state not only increased their winnings in rye and wheat, but took first in corn, competing with northern borders of the corn belt. The year 1921 showed another jump of 1,100 exhibits, but again Michigan increased the number of winners. In 1922 with 4,039 entries competing, and in 1923 with 5,049, Michigan winnings, despite the greatly increased competition, grew with the show spreading over the yellow corn, hard and soft red winter and white winter wheat, oats, barley, rye, soy-beans, navy beans, field peas and hay classes, and amounting to more than one-half of the money for which Michigan farmers were competing. Nearly 500 entries were made from this state.

Such a record of greatly increasing honors won in the face of a most remarkable increase in the amount and keenness of competition should stir the competitive spirit of every farmer in Michigan. Hundreds of them who have never exhibited have corn, grain or seed which would make a remarkable showing. Hundreds of them are potential seed producers for their communities and for the great outside market calling for Michigan seed. Exhibitions, such as the Chicago show, are great removers of the proverbial bushel hiding some bright light who may this year or next be heralded as the champion of his class, who will bring prestige to the crops of his state, distinction and profit to himself.

Note.—Farmers desiring to exhibit at the coming International Grain and Hay Show should send entries to D. F. Rainey, Farm Crops Department, M. A. C., East Lansing, Michigan, before November 8.

Timothy hay was not intended for sheep. They will do much better on one of the legumes.

# LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

## CHANGE DATE FOR DETROIT MEETING.

THE National Cooperative Milk Producers' Association will hold its annual meeting at Detroit on November 14-15, instead of the twelfth and thirteenth, as heretofore announced. At this meeting will be held a get-together conference of editors of the association's papers.

## WILL PLAN LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.

THE executive committee of the National Board of Farm Organizations will meet in Washington on October 20, to discuss and develop a legislative program to be presented to congress in December.

## POOLS ELIMINATE COMPETITION IN MANUFACTURED ARTICLES.

THE Federal Trade Commission has sent a report to the senate in which it attempts to show that competition is eliminated by pools and combines among manufacturers of washing machines, vacuum cleaners, aluminum cooking utensils, sewing machines, refrigerators and other domestic appliances.

An organization of refrigerator manufacturers is charged with having been engaged for several years in

price-fixing activities. The vacuum cleaner manufacturers, with their control over new licenses, were able to maintain prices at an even higher level in 1921 than in 1920, and recorded only insignificant declines in 1922. Eleven vacuum cleaner manufacturers, who earned 36.2 per cent in 1920, were thus able to earn 20.6 per cent in 1921, despite the great decline in demand. In the aluminum cooking utensil industry the rate of return obtained by eleven manufacturers amounted to 19.7 per cent in 1920 and to 10.6 per cent in 1921.

## WOULD ESTABLISH SUPER-POWER BROADCASTING STATIONS.

A PLAN for a great ultra highpower broadcasting system, which his organization was ready to establish, was outlined by David Sarnoff, general manager of the Radio Corporation of America, at the third national radio conference in Washington. Local stations would be encouraged rather than interfered with by such a system, said Mr. Carnoff.

In discussing the possibility of using high-power broadcasting stations, Dr. George K. Burgess, director of the bureau of standards, said that if the super-power stations were geographically isolated from the smaller ones, say thirty miles away from the larger cities, both classes of stations could

operate at once. There need be no fear that high power stations will interfere seriously with the smaller stations nor displace them.

## DAIRYMEN PROTEST HIGHER-PRICED MOLASSES.

RECENTLY it was announced that the Cuban government was about to place an embargo on blackstrap molasses used in dairy feeds. In a letter addressed to President Coolidge, Gray Silver, formerly Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, requested the administration to use its influence to prevent this proposed embargo, as the farmers were alarmed over it because the stopping of importations of this product would tend to still further increase the price of dairy feeds.

## REDUCTION IN SUGAR TARIFF NOT LIKELY.

THERE is little likelihood of a reduction in the tariff on Cuban sugar during this administration, according to present indications. It is understood that the opinion is held at the White House that as the Federal Tariff Commission has hopelessly disagreed in its conclusions on the sugar tariff, the report submitted to the President lacking a majority of the whole commission, it is left to President

Coolidge to ascertain the facts for himself independent of the commission.

The President is well aware that within the last two decades the production of beet sugar has grown to be a large industry, and the acreage of sugar beets has increased from less than 200,000 twenty years ago to upwards of 900,000 acres in 1924.

As the department of agriculture has long lent its assistance to the development of the beet sugar industry, and the President's action will undoubtedly be based upon the department's findings, it is not thought possible that he will decide to lower the present tariff rate on sugar.

## STUDY METHODS OF RETAIL MEAT DEALERS.

A STUDY of the methods of retailing meats practiced by 150 meat dealers in Chicago, Cleveland and New York City is being made by the Bureau of Business Research of the Northwestern University and the Federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics. It is expected that by a comparison of efficient and inefficient methods, there may be a more general adoption of practical economy in meat distribution, thereby benefiting the producer, dealer and consumer. This investigation will be completed by March.

# OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

## CARPENTER'S LIEN.

What is a carpenter's lien, and for what length of time is it valid.—Subscriber.

Mechanics' liens expire in sixty days from the time the last day's work was done unless a sworn statement of claim of lien is filed within that time. Unless suit is brought to foreclose within a year after the claim of the lien, the claim is barred.—Rood.

## RENTER'S RIGHT IN HIRING MEN.

A. rents B.'s farm. Each furnishes half and takes half. If B. sends out help and doesn't say anything to A., can he make A. pay the wages and can A. collect pay for their board?—A. C.

Whether A. pays for the help or collects for their board will depend on the conditions of the lease. Under the ordinary lease the tenant has full control of the labor and if such is the case A. can refuse to use the men at all. The tenant would not be obligated to pay the men unless he employed them. He could collect board. However, the laborers should be notified on the outset.

Some leases that are on a fifty-fifty basis are more or less a partnership affair and do allow the landlord considerable leeway in the management of affairs. Again, it will depend on what the landlord had the men do; if they were making improvements which the landlord agreed to do, he would be responsible for their pay and board.—F. T. Riddell.

## THE WHITE GRUB.

I would like to know how to get rid of white grubs, also what crops they harm?—G. H.

The common white grub, which works on the roots of grasses and on some of our cultivated plants, such as corn, potatoes, hops, etc., is the larva of a June-beetle, the common June-bug or May-beetle that is often so

plentiful in the months of May or June.

The larva is usually prevalent once in three years, since it takes three years for the creature to develop under ground. At the end of the third year, it comes to the surface and changes to a beetle which lays the eggs for another crop. Thus we have, every third year, a crop of June-beetles, and also every third year we

have a crop of white grubs. White grubs injure vegetation on the year following the flying of the June-bugs and it, therefore, behooves us to avoid putting in a crop likely to be attacked by white grubs on sod land the year after a June-bug year.

Land that is infested with white grubs will usually raise small grains, probably because the small grains

have such a profuse root system that they get by without injury by the June-bug.—R. H. Pettit, Professor of Entomology.

## RAILROAD RIGHT-OF-WAY.

The P. M. Railroad Company have torn up their Benton Harbor-Buchanan branch. They have taken everything they wanted. What can they do with their right-of-way? Must the property owners buy it if they want it?—W. S.

The rights of the company after removal of the tracks depends upon the terms of their grant. If the original grant was in fee the tearing up of the tracks in no way affects it. If the grant was merely of a right-of-way for railway purposes, the original grantors of the land may use subject to such right.

## RAILROAD CONDEMNATION PROCEEDINGS.

Has a railroad company owned by an individual the right-of-way to go through a strip of land in order to shorten its route, when it already has a right-of-way through another part which it bought from the railroad owners? The road we refer to is the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railroad Company. Agents told us that they would condemn the land if they could not buy otherwise, and we wish to know what to do before making an offer to them. Would it be well to write the Interstate Commerce Commission?—V. B.

The statutes authorize railroad companies to institute condemnation proceedings to take land necessary for construction of their tracks, wherever necessary and whether it is necessary or not is determined by the verdict of the jury by the county where the land lies. The road mentioned does not belong to an individual but to a corporation. Who owns the stock is of little consequence. Nothing would be gained by writing the Interstate Commerce Commission.—Rood.

## Farmyard Gossipers



# Alfalfa in the North

*When good Farmers Find a Promising Thing They Push It*

TWO years ago Ed. Nyberg, of Menominee county, seeded five acres of Grimm, with barley as a nurse crop. He secured 3.09 tons of dried hay the first cutting this year. This was probably as good a field of alfalfa as there was in the whole peninsula. His field fortunately contained large amounts of lime. He remarked in his slow drawl, "I never cut such a hay crop before, and still another crop is coming on this season."

Albert Kepfer and John Kline in the same community, and Paul Kruger, of Banat, are successful growers of both alfalfa and sweet clover. They are finding about the same results as Ed. Nyberg. A direct result of Mr. Nyberg's alfalfa is about thirty-five acres each of alfalfa and sweet clover seeded this year in this small community.

The Whitney Farms, twenty miles northwest of Escanaba, seeded sixty acres in 1923 on fall-plowed land which was limed before seeding. Here four varieties were sown. The Hardigan was seeded in this field for the first time in the Upper Peninsula. It gave the highest yield, that of 2.34 tons the first cutting. The Grimm gave 2.24 tons, while the Michigan Common gave 2.12 tons, and the Utah Common gave only 1.83 tons of air-dried hay.

L. K. Carson, of Manistique, used the same four varieties last year on a light sandy loam soil. This test on first cutting again showed Hardigan to be the leader with 2.25 tons. The



This Seven-year-old Patch Yields Seed Every Year.

Grimm gave 2.01 tons, the Michigan Common yielded 1.93 tons, while the Utah Common brought up the rear with 1.63 tons, or about half what the Hardigan produced.

Tom Kinney, of Hardwood, Dickinson county, had a field seeded to Grimm and Utah Common in 1922. The Grimm yielded 2.59 tons while the Utah Common produced 1.92 tons on first cutting. Anyone casually looking over both pieces would find but little difference in the appearance of the stand.

Fred Hartley, in Iron county, experienced about the same results. J. A. Doelle School in Houghton county, found that the Grimm gave 2.92 tons and the Utah Common 1.87 tons of air-dried hay on first cutting. All these fields were seeded in 1922 and are showing to a marked extent the winter hardness of northern grown Grimm.

A few growers are securing seed from their alfalfa fields although this part of the alfalfa game has scarcely been touched upon as yet, in this section. Seven years ago, William Strasser, of Cooks, in Schoolcraft county, seeded alfalfa secured from E. G. Amos, county agent at that time, which he planted in rows. Seed secured from these rows has been planted on other fields of his farm. He is also using sweet clover, and these two high-powered legumes make up his total hay crop each year.

Many are starting this crop in small areas on their own farm. Lime is easily secured by those who have acid

soils from Menominee, Escanaba or the Soo. This lime can be had for a loading charge of fifty cents a ton and the freight.

Chet. Miller and L. K. Carson, of Manistique, have purchased a lime crusher with some of their neighbors so they can grind their own lime. This crusher, by the way, is one of the first in the whole peninsula to be owned by farmers and operated for their own use.

These reports do not show a rapid change to alfalfa by the farmers as a whole. They do show, however, a slowly increasing acreage devoted to this highly valuable legume. Failures of this crop are few, due possibly to the many striking examples of successful culture being practiced in a small way throughout "Cloverland." The Upper Peninsula, in spite of the descriptive nickname applied to it, is lining up for alfalfa, and will greatly aid in the future in keeping Michigan as one of the leading alfalfa states east of the Mississippi River.—Amos.

### REFORESTING PROGRESSES.

SINCE the state began its work of reforestation through the planting of young trees on its lands, the total acreage so planted amounts to approximately 20,000. This would indicate an average increase in the state of forested area of about 1,000 acres per year.

In reality, the plantings have been carried forward much more rapidly in recent years. The total acreage planted this season has amounted to over 5,000 acres, according to Mr. Edward Cochrun, secretary of the State Conservation Commission, in addressing the Ishpeming Sportsmen's Association.

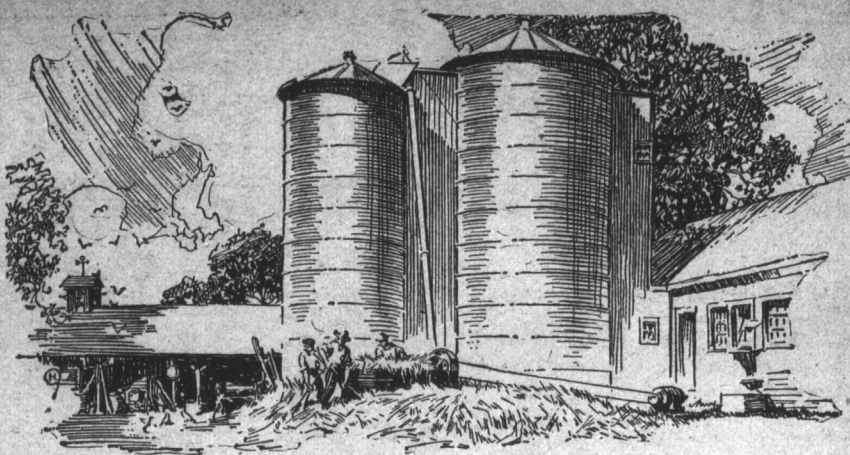
While this is encouraging, it has to be remembered that Michigan has over 12,000,000 acres of cut-over lands, a considerable portion of which should be devoted to forests. While it is quite true, as Mr. Cochrun admitted, that natural reforestation will have to be depended upon to reforest this vast area in the main, yet there are areas which cannot be so reforested for various reasons, and in any case artificial reforestation is required where particular varieties of trees not found locally are desired.

The Conservation Commission desires to double the capacity of the tree nursery at Higgin's Lake, Crawford county, in order to speed up reforestation work, and the legislature will be asked to make the requisite provision for this enlargement.

Mr. Cochrun stated that critics of this work who had noticed considerable numbers of young trees in these planted areas that had died, did not understand that many more trees were planted than it was expected or desired would live. While 1,200 to 1,500 trees were planted to the acre, only 200 or 300 should live. The surplus plantings are needed to provide shade and mulch for the young trees.—L. C.

The successful manufacturer has been studying sales ever since the time arrived when he could not readily sell all the things he could produce. With an increase in the facility of producing goods there has been an increase in competition and men have had to struggle to get the consumer to buy their goods instead of those of competitors. Unless proper selling methods are followed one is apt to find that his competitors get all the business.

When weaning the calves they should be taken from the dams abruptly, and, if possible, kept where they can neither see nor hear the cows.



## Farmers and Electrical Engineers are putting their heads together

IT doesn't pay a farmer to carry a single bushel of wheat to the railroad station. He is a bulk producer. He must sell in bulk.

So it is with electricity.

A National Committee of economists and electrical and agricultural engineers has organized state groups of farmers to whom electricity is being supplied. These groups will receive electrical facts from engineers and will in turn give the engineers farming facts. The state agricultural colleges guide these groups—show them how to apply electricity and how to keep records of power consumed, time and labor,—records which can be compared with those obtained under non-electrical conditions.

Farmers do not profess to be electrical engineers, and electrical engineers do not profess to be farmers. But by putting their heads together they are adapting electricity to farming. Ways of utilizing electricity could be discovered that would be profitable.

Co-operation of this kind is now bringing about greater electrification.

As a result both the 500,000 farmers who have electric service and those who have never had it will profit. For electricity will be applied in ways never dreamed of before. Crops will be produced and handled with less labor and at lower cost. The standard of living on the farm will be raised.

All the conditions to be faced are not known. And as soon as they are known—and that will be very soon—there will be fewer farms on which men and animals do all the work.

The Committee in charge of the work is composed of economists and engineers representing the American Farm Bureau Federation, the Department of Agriculture, the Interior and Commerce, the Power Farming Association of America, the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, and the National Electric Light Association.

A booklet has been published by the Committee. It will be sent on request free of charge. Read it and pass it on to your neighbor. Write for it either to Dr. E. A. White, American Farm Bureau Federation, 58 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., or to the National Electric Light Association, at 29 West 39th Street, New York City.

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#### THE BALDWIN APPLE.

BALDWIN apples are probably more generally distributed throughout the United States than is any other one variety of apple, and it has been grown for a great number of years under a wide range of soil and climatic conditions.

Many fruit growers contend that when the Baldwin is grown for long periods of time under different conditions new strains of this variety are developed.

In 1911, horticulturists at the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva decided to try out this theory. Eighty-four Baldwin apple trees were purchased from forty different locations in the United States and were set out on the station grounds at Geneva to determine whether distinct strains of this variety had developed under widely different environments.

The trees are now in full bearing, and all eighty-four produce fruit similar in size, color, season, and quality, say the station fruit specialists in a recent report on the progress of this experiment.

"While there may be strains of the Baldwin apple in different parts of the United States," says the report, "it seems fairly certain from this experiment that they have not originated necessarily because of difference in environment."

#### STATE APPLE SHOW TO HAVE FREE GATE.

THE Third Annual Apple Show, to be held in the Coliseum Building at Grand Rapids, December 2-3-5, will be staged by the fruit growers themselves through their State Horticultural Society, and will make no charge for admission, thus affording exhibitors of fruits the unusual opportunity of showing the thousands of consumer visitors that Michigan orchards produce apples of the highest quality.

The primary purpose in planning this exhibition is to educate consumers to the fact that Michigan apples are not excelled in quality by those of any other state and to impress upon the minds of the public the conscientious manner in which Michigan fruit growers are improving the grade and pack of their products. Every commercial producer of apples is privileged and should lend his support in making this show the greatest of its kind in America. No orchard is too small, none are too large to be represented by exhibits and no orchardist is too busy to spend a little time in collecting exhibits that will advertise his own products as well as those of our state.

Liberal premiums are offered for the more common varieties of apples shown in bushel baskets, in trays and in plate collections, and for single plates for each of the four sections of the state. In many cases the premiums offered by the State Horticultural Society more than pay for the time and expense involved in making the exhibits. Furthermore, many business people, interested in the development of our fruit industry, are offering liberal quantities of nursery stock, spray materials, fertilizers and pruning tools and in many cases cash, as special premiums for exhibit apples.

Exhibit apples can best be selected while the fruit is being harvested. When a well-colored specimen, free from blemishes and of good commercial size for the variety, is noticed by the pickers or graders, it should be laid aside. Surprisingly little effort will thus be involved in collecting enough fruit of several varieties to

exhibit and compete in the numerous classes.

Suggestions for preparing fruits for exhibit, score cards used by the judges in making the awards, and a list of the various classes and prizes may be had by addressing H. D. Hootman, Secretary Michigan State Horticultural Society, the superintendent of exhibits, or any officer of the society, will be glad to furnish any information on application.—Roy E. Marshall, Superintendent of Exhibits.

#### TOMATOES ROTTING.

What, in your opinion, is the best thing to use on tomato vines to prevent the fruit from rotting?—E. L. M.

There are a number of diseases which affect the tomato, causing the fruits to rot. One of the most serious is known as blossom-end rot. This, as its name would indicate, occurs at



#### OUR PARK SYSTEM GROWS.

THE total accepted area of state parks is now approximately 22,000 acres, but not all of this is improved. Michigan bids fair to have the finest state park system in the Union, says the secretary of the conservation commission in charge of state parks.

#### TUBERCULOSIS WORK CONTINUES.

GOGEBIC county has been covered twice by tests for bovine tuberculosis and is getting its third test this season. So far, over 3,000 animals have been tested. One car of nineteen reactors has been shipped for slaughter. There are only four other counties in Michigan that have undertaken a third test. These are Jackson, Kent, Wayne and Shiawassee.

Gogebic county is proud of the dairy exhibit at its recent county fair, where there were 262 entries. Club members had nearly forty calves on view. Club members in Ironwood township alone own calves worth \$2,210.

In Delta county an additional inspector has been added to the force giving the tuberculosis tests and it is anticipated that the work will be completed this season. About 7,000 cattle have been tested here and the reactors amount to about three per cent. A new cow testing association has been organized in northern Delta county.

#### ERECTS TOWERS TO PREVENT FIRES.

THE control of forest and brush fires is a matter of great importance to our rural population. To assist in this work there will have been erected in the cut-over and forest country of northern Michigan by the end of the present season, 1234 steel observation towers, according to a statement given a representative of The Michigan Farmer recently by Mr. Charles Peterson, of Wolverine, chief state forest warden.

These towers, ranging from sixty to 120 feet in height, are located on hills to enable the observer to see as wide a range of country as possible. One of these towers on Ives Lake Mountain, west of Marquette, permits the observer to see over a stretch of country amounting to 600,000 acres.

The towers are so placed as to enable three observers at three separate points to triangulate the position of

the blossom end of the fruit. It appears first as a small yellowish spot which gradually enlarges and takes on a brown or black color. The affected tissue shrinks and makes a sunken spot.

It is supposed that this disease is due to conditions averse to the normal growth of the plant. A sudden check in water supply is one of the chief causes. The disease is much worse in a dry season.

Shallow cultivation, if vines are not too large, will help control the disease. Irrigation will completely control it if properly used.

It is well to bear in mind that about the worst disease of the tomato is the Spetoria leaf spot. Few crops in Michigan, unless properly treated, may escape this disease which, while it does not kill the plant at once, has a tendency to reduce its vitality to so low a point that it may lack resistance to other diseases.

In order to control the leaf spot it is necessary to spray plants in seed-bed every week or ten days using 3-3-50 Bordeaux mixture. Later, if the disease appears in the field the plants may be sprayed with a 5-5-50 Bordeaux mixture.—George E. Starr.

the fire and with the use of field maps, determine exactly its location at great distances. In one instance, reports Mr. Peterson, a fire was located at a distance of sixteen miles from the tower to within a forty-acre tract, thus enabling the fire control crew to get at it quickly without a protracted search.

While rain conditions have prevented bad fires in the latter portion of this season, these towers were of inestimable value during the earlier weeks of the spring and summer. There are now forty-nine of these fire-towers in the Upper Peninsula and seventy-four in the northern counties of the Lower Peninsula.

It is planned to continue the erection of fire-towers next season, and when 100 more of them are up, Mr. Peterson estimates that there will not be a single quarter-section of land in the northern part of the state where fires are a menace, that cannot be observed from one or another of these towers. This will be of the utmost assistance in establishing fire control. Without observation towers, it is computed that on an average a brush fire extends over an area of sixty-seven acres before it can be extinguished. Under the tower system, such fires cover only two acres on an average. The State Department of Conservation erects these fire-towers with its own crew at a cost on an average of \$460 per tower. A crew has erected a sixty-foot tower in twelve hours, the warden states.

It is money very well spent. There is no comparison between the cost of this service to rural Michigan and the cost of the damage done by fires in the woods and brush. Residents of the southern counties of the state can hardly realize what it means to this section to be freed, even to a small extent, from the fire menace and the smoke nuisance. Perhaps the only thing that can bring the problem home to them is the rising cost of lumber due to forest depletion in which fire has a very important share.

The dormant season from November to April is the proper time to remove the dead and surplus wood from the tops of the fruit trees. It is also the best time to go over our system of farm management and prune out the antiquated and inefficient practices that healthy, economic farming methods may have a better chance.





**AGRICULTURAL NEWS ITEMS.**

One Kent county farmer is reported to have received returns at the rate of \$1,000 per acre for this year's tomato crop.

England has laid an embargo on all live stock, hay and foodstuffs from the United States because of the prevalence of foot-and-mouth disease in Texas.

Germany is facing a serious shortage of bread stuffs because the crop was only half the normal size. It is said that the purchases abroad to offset this internal shortage will be about two million tons.

The foot-and-mouth disease is so serious near Houston, Texas, that federal marksmen are going on the ranges and shooting all affected cattle. Recently they shot down 1,900 of them. The government will recompense the owner at half the appraised value of the cattle.

Montcalm county will have two potato shows this year. The first will be held at Greenville on October 24 and 25, and the second at Lakeview on October 31. These shows will be under the auspices of the agricultural departments of the high schools, with the merchants cooperating.

The farmers in Germany are happy over the loan the government has extended to tide them over the harvest season. One hundred million rentenmarks have been advanced with interest at thirteen per cent, which is considered very low under present conditions.

Apple buyers in the western part of the state are eager for fruit, while the growers are as "independent as a hog on ice," as one buyer said. The buyers are offering from \$1.25@1.60 per bushel for first-class stock, depending on variety. At these prices the buyer is to furnish the package and the grower to haul the fruit to the shipping point.

The experiment station at Ottawa, Canada, has developed two new varieties of wheat, the Reward and the Garnet. These varieties are expected to revolutionize the crop calendar and frustrate the rust. Both varieties are extremely early, being much earlier than the Marquis, the earliest commercial variety. They are valuable because they ripen before the rust season.

A jury in the circuit court at Cadillac awarded the Falmouth Cooperative Shipping Association \$15,379 against the Pennsylvania Railroad for failure to supply enough cars for potato shipments last fall. It was alleged that the railroad company furnished the Big Rapids Association with all the cars it wanted, while Falmouth ordered ninety-five and got only seven, and Manton ordered 238 and were furnished only twenty. The damages awarded are supposed to cover the injury done the potatoes because of lack of shipping facilities.



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# Schools as Social Centers

(Continued from page 325).

also. Representatives of a dozen different nationalities are commonly found in a single community. Sometimes they are led to feel that they are a part of it and perform their part as citizens, but more often they are left alone to get along as best they can. Of course, the children come in contact with one another, and perhaps the next generation might be an integral unit were not the local customs and prejudices tending to pull it apart.

The influence of the home usually remains with the children after their school life. They in turn will pursue their courses in the community and expect others to do likewise. In this way the home may be an aid or a hindrance in promoting a proper community spirit. Another force which tends to create a chasm in local unity is specialization. This may appropriately be termed the age of the specialist. Everyone is specializing, and usually to the utmost of his ability. To a great extent this is due to the individualistic nature of our schools. The result is that people often do not know their next door neighbors unless they are engaged in the same kind of work. They forget that there are other human beings besides themselves, probably just as good, and striving for the same ends. The aim of the social center movement is the uniting and fusion of these diverse elements of society into a united whole.

But some may wonder why the school should be made the social center of a community. What is more logical than that the buildings and equipment furnished with public money and by public consent, should be for public use? It has cost Chicago a great deal to learn this lesson. She realized the need for social centers and decided to establish them. Instead of using her schools, she constructed buildings for that purpose alone which cost about twenty million dollars. This cost added to that of maintenance, has been enormous. Had she used her schools instead, and then used the amount represented by the increased cost to advance her school system, it would have been one of the very best in the United States, if not in the world. As it is, she has two sets of buildings, neither of which is used to its full capacity.

This brings up another point in regard to our schools. Although the Gary system has not proved entirely satisfactory, it has at least shown us how few of the many benefits we derive from our schools. There class work is alternated with that of the gymnasium or playground, thus allowing the accommodation of nearly twice as many pupils as could ordinarily be cared for. Here the building is used six days of the week during forty-eight weeks of the year. The efficiency of the building and the equipment is thus greatly increased. In the evening, they are used by parents as well as children. The average school is used about six hours of the twenty-four, five days in the week, not for twelve months in the year, but from eight to twelve, depending for this upon its community, location, and kind. It is not used, but time that destroys our school buildings. An efficient business man knows he cannot afford to have idle capital, and would not run on school hours if he could increase them. It is just as important that taxpayers get the benefits of invested money as would be the case with individuals. According to this view the schools should be available for all, and not alone for children of school age. President Eliot voices this when he says, "There is no such waste of a plant as to shut it up and not use it." "The social center movement represents all the people in all the things that are common to all," states Dr. Strong.

us. It is not the purpose of this article to deal with plans in detail. Local interests and conditions will be the determining factors. For the young people group athletics, games, literary societies, citizenship clubs and others of similar nature have been found valuable. For both young and old, lectures, home talent entertainments, music recitals, discussion of current questions, and local affairs will prove suitable. The guiding principle is that whatever is used must appeal to a common interest.

Experience has proved that there are two essentials in the economic use of the school as a social center. First, it should be under school authority and supported by public expense. Second, there ought to be a good responsible person in charge.

The need for social centers has always been apparent to far-seeing individuals. Washington saw the need of this when he said, "In proportion as the structure of our government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened." Secretary of States Charles E. Hughes once said in addressing a group of social center promoters, "I am more interested in what you are doing than anything else in the world. You are buttressing the foundations of democracy." It is to be hoped that schools and school authorities will soon awake to the vast possibilities of the school as a social center.

## HOLDS COUNTY EXPOSITION.

ON November 13-14 a unique exposition will be held by Livingston county interests at the Howell High School. It is planned that every industry in the county will be represented. Among many features will also be an essay contest on the subject, "How Can I Make My Trading Center a Better Place?" with prizes offered by the local board of trade. This contest will be for students of the rural schools of the county. Exhibits showing the evolution of the dairy industry for the past sixty years will be a feature of the agricultural displays.

## MANY PREDATORY ANIMALS ARE DESTROYED.

IN Gogebic and Ontonagon counties fifteen wolves, mostly old animals, have been taken since the snows of last winter disappeared, according to the State Department of Conservation. There is evidence that most of these varmints came in from Wisconsin. A somewhat similar situation as regards coyotes is reported from Menominee, Iron and Dickinson counties. Several additional state hunters have been located in the Upper Peninsula.

During August wardens destroyed 146 predatory animals, including eighteen timber wolves, fifty-six coyotes, three bob-cats, sixty-nine foxes; while 765 porcupines, sixty woodchucks, sixteen badgers, five raccoons, seventy-six skunks, twenty-one weasels, four bears, 273 crows, ninety-four hawks, and 25 owls were slain.

Mr. Edgar Cochran, secretary of the Michigan Conservation Commission, reports that since the present system of predatory animal control was established, 252 timber wolves have been disposed of. The work is now conducted with the United States Department of Agriculture, Biological Survey. Under the old bounty system there was much evidence of fraud and waste of money. The department has evidence that female wolves and coyotes were maintained for breeding purposes to secure the bounty and that these animals were imported from other states for the same purpose. These bounties cost as high as \$70,000 a year with little to show for the outlay, since there was a steady increase.



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# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



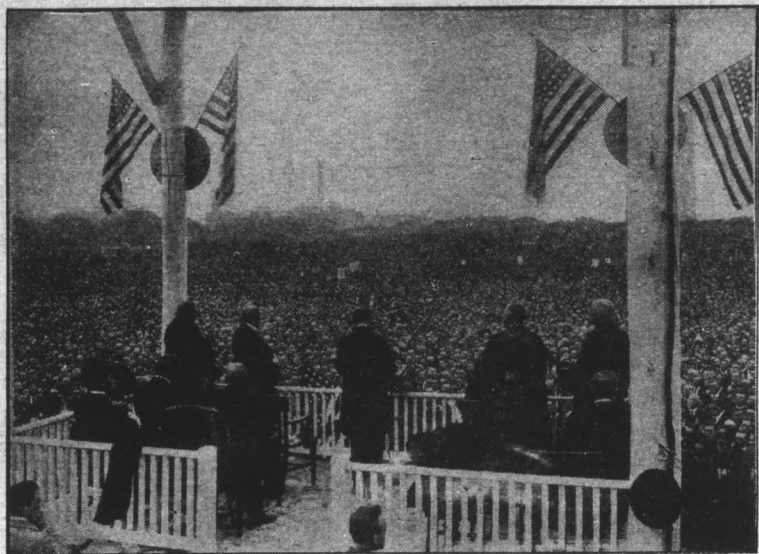
J. Harry McNally, crowned King of the Bricklayers, having made a fortune in bricklaying.



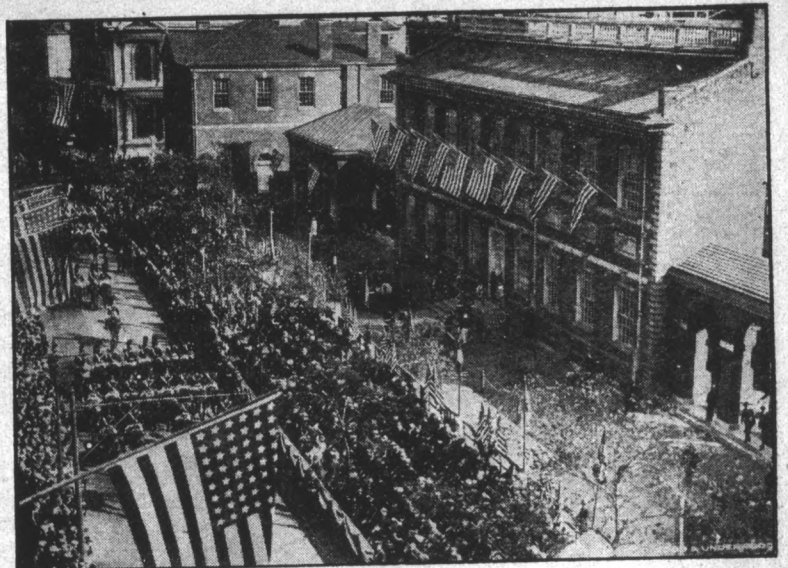
Mother Jones, radical friend of strikers, and former avowed Socialist, and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., call on President Coolidge to pledge him their support.



Capt. Donald B. MacMillan and Eskimo pet, Kudah, giving radio talks.



President Coolidge is here shown addressing a throng of 100,000 at the annual convention of the Holy Name Society in Washington, D. C. The crowd was spellbound in spite of the rain.



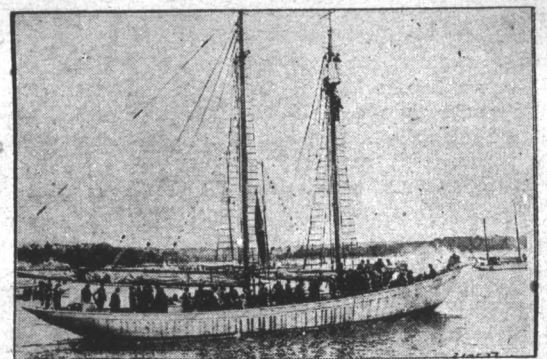
Philadelphia celebrates the birthday of the first Continental Congress of 1774. The picture shows the parade passing the reviewing stands in front of Independence Hall.



The seven little McCullys, Russian orphans whom Vice-Admiral Newton M. McCully, U. S. N., adopted and Americanized.



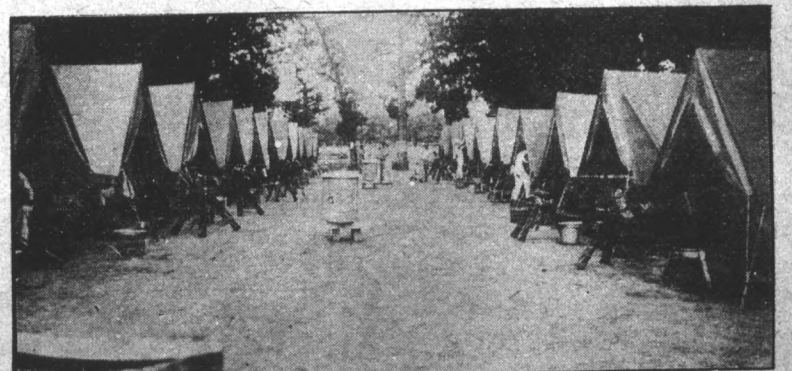
Miss Jean Arnot Reid, manager of woman's department, Banker Trust Company.



Exploration ship, Bowdon, commanded by Capt. Donald B. MacMillan, was ice-bound in Arctic Circle for fourteen months.



Jockey Fairbrother, who rode J. E. Griffith's bay colt, "Single-foot," after having won the Eastern Shore Handicap race at Havre de Grace, Maryland.



The camp of U. S. Marines at Shanghai, where our boys are protecting American citizens and capital during the Chinese Civil war. Other nations also have their troops present.

WHAT'S the matter of your pa?" demanded Bill. He was sorry that he had betrayed interest.

"They is something!" she cried. "Last night I caught pa sneaking out of the house all dressed, and he didn't come back till close to daylight, dog-tired. And for more'n a week folks have been saying the Lake Gang was getting their heads together for some deviltry or other. You and pa both say you think the world of me, but he won't let you come to the house more'n one night a week, and you let folks call you names and think you're bad. But you ain't! You ain't!"

Sobbing, the girl pressed her face against his coat. He patted her shoulder clumsily.

"Don't cry, Eve; don't cry. You jest wait—things is going to come out all right, and I'm going to get clear of the boys pretty quick. I'll do it right off if I can; and don't you believe all you hear about us fellers."

"You never said 'right off' and you never said 'if I can' before!" Eve drew back and looked at him. "Bill, is they any—any bad thing that you and pa knows about?"

Bill shifted his feet and his gaze. He thought hard. Then he looked the girl fairly in the face.

"Honest, Eve, so far as I know they ain't nothing real bad!"

Half satisfied, she drew a long breath and, reaching up, stroked his cheek lightly. Apparently she was willing to let the matter stand as it was.

"I've got to go along now and get pa some fresh meat for supper. You'll be up tonight, Bill?"

"'Course!" he replied. "Early!"

She walked toward the village, turned and waved her hand, and then was lost to sight. Bill stood immovable until she had disappeared, and then he walked, with a shuffling unlike his usual springy step, along the dusty highway. He was puzzling hard over the direst problem that had ever come into his life, or that might ever come.

To save Eve's father, Bill knew that he must break with the gang, with which his fortunes had been bound up ever since he fled, as a half-grown boy, from Vermont and apprenticeship to a hard-fisted farmer. This, however, brought less of a pang than he would have believed possible a month before. Since the coming of Black Pete Payshaw, the gang's activities had grown less and less to the taste of Bill Smith.

But breaking with the Lake Gang was only the first step toward the safety of old Merton King. Under the desperate leadership of Black Pete, who would take control the moment Bill's hold was loosed, the more lawless members of the gang would go to any lengths. And what made the task of Bill Smith more difficult still was the fact that King had grown suspicious of him and, never looking on his courtship of Eve with more than tolerance, had now cut down his visits to one a week.

He would try to come to some sort of understanding with Old Man King that night, Bill resolved as he crossed a stony pasture and reached the one-

room house where he lived in a litter of guns and fishing tackle and within sound of the many voices of the lake. As he lifted the latch of the door his eye caught a glimpse of color on the step, and he bent over.

Something brushed Bill's arm, and in the same instant there was a heavy thud at his feet. As he straightened up, holding in his fingers a dirty bandanna handkerchief, he saw a bright new blade still quivering in a board of the floor just on the other side of the threshold. He leaped backward and

stove as he cooked supper. That one man was not unskilled as a killer.

The long spring twilight had not yet faded when Bill Smith set out, by devious ways, to pay his weekly call on Eve. He did not carry a rifle, for fear of rousing her father's alert suspicions, but he took his path across fields and through bits of wood until he came to the foot of Ledge Hill, an upstanding headland that rose sheer from the lake and sloped gently down to the road on the inland side. Even there Bill did not take the road, but

# The Kettle of Rusty Gold

By William Merriam Rouse

## OCTOBER---By Edna Smith DeRan

October, in her regal garb,  
Has counted twice ten happy days.  
But now the sky's bright blue grows gray.

On nature rests a misty haze.  
The once bold sun is meek and mild  
The wild birds hunt the thick-walled furze.

The fields are widowed of their sheaves,  
The nuts have shed their prickly burrs.

The fallen acorns tempt the squirrels  
To hasten for their winter's food.  
The ruddy vine clings to the trees  
That barren stand in yonder wood.

The goldenrod has turned to gray  
And lazy crinkled leaves lie low,  
brown;  
Their red and gold now burnished

Their frost-kissed faces wait the snow.

The tented corn keeps rustling watch.  
The yellow pumpkins stand in pile.  
The thistle-down floats through the air  
In fluffy pennons white the while.  
The milkweed pods have spun their silk.

The frill-less daisy nods and waves.  
Clematis blooms have made their hoods,  
And summer blossoms lie in graves.

The blazing sumac sturdy stands  
Defying breezes that grow chill.  
The fringed gentian nods and waves,  
And barren orchards deck the hill.  
October wearies of her garb.  
Her crimson golds are fading fast.  
November's coming, coming quick,  
And autumn days will soon be past.

waited, motionless. Nothing happened. There was the axe blade, sunk three-quarters of an inch in the pine flooring, and in his hand was a red bandanna handkerchief—just such a handkerchief as he had seen Black Bill Payshaw draw out several times.

Bill walked cautiously around the house and peered in at his one window. There was no one inside and all was in order. He raised the sash with great care and threw a leg over the sill. A moment later he was examining a clever device that had been hastily nailed above the now half-open door. It was an elaboration of the old trick by which a pail of water is dumped on the head of the first unfortunate to pass through a doorway. An axe head, edge down, had been substituted for the water, and if Bill had not stooped to pick up the handkerchief it would have driven into his skull.

So Black Pete believed that much in the counterfeiters' treasure and wanted it that badly! That the axe trap was the work of Payshaw alone Smith had no doubt. The other rebels might go far on the keen scent of money, or in the heat of passion, but they never would plant deliberate murder. But, although there was only one man to guard against, Smith set a pike of two-by-four against the door and put his best rifle within easy reach of the

skirted it at the side of a moss-grown rail fence.

In the door of a house so old that it seemed to ante-date even the memory of Merton King, Eve was waiting, her red dress standing out against the weather-beaten background. She was watching the grassy roadway, but Bill stepped noiselessly out of a clump of bushes and started toward her. Suddenly her eyes swung to him. She started and ran forward with her hands outstretched. Tears had dried on her cheeks.

"Oh, Bill!" she cried in a low voice. "Pa is acting queer. He won't talk to me, or anything, and I don't know what to do!"

"Shucks, now, don't you worry," said Bill, patting her hands, although there was misgiving in his heart. "Where is he?"

"By the kitchen stove—he wouldn't eat no supper, and he jest sets there and won't talk."

"Mebbe I better say something to him," pondered Smith slowly. "Like enough he's heard some truck about me down to the village?"

"I don't know, but it seems like it must be something worse'n that!"

Eve twisted her hands nervously as Bill strode to the kitchen door and stepped in. It was a great room, covering almost the entire ground floor of

the house, and so high was the ceiling that the meager furniture seemed lost. At the end of the room, huddled on a wooden chair, was the bent figure of Old Man King. His head was in his hands and he made no sign that he heard the steps of the others.

"Mister King, it's me—Bill Smith." This after a long moment of suspense through which Eve held to the arm of Bill and watched her father with anxious eyes. The old man raised his head. It seemed minutes before he spoke.

"What did ye come for, Bill Smith?" Bill was taken aback at the simple directness and unexpectedness of the question.

"Why, to see Eve," he stammered, "like you said I could once a week!" "All right!" King twisted the chair until his face was turned to the wall. "Set ye down, Bill Smith."

Bill, mightily uncomfortable, walked at the side of Eve to the far end of the room, whence a low-voiced conversation could not carry. They sat down by a tall, many-paned window reminiscent of the time when the room had been the heart of a great country residence, the various wings of which had long since succumbed to time. Dusk, just beginning to fall, sent shadows creeping across the floor and threw a spell of silence over the man and the girl.

The room grew dark. Bill reached out and, with a glance at Old Man King, took the hand of Eve. Somehow peace and strength seemed to flow into him at her touch. He wanted to tell her this, and halting words were on his lips when some instinct made him look out of the window. Blending with the shadows of a clump of bushes and half concealed by their leaves, he saw the form of a man. There could be no mistaking that squat stature and breadth of shoulder. It was Black Pete Payshaw.

Bill Smith drew breath. Then, without moving, he peered toward the face of Eve and said: "Keep right still, Eve, girl, and tell me some things without asking no questions, will you?"

He felt a tremor in her hand as her fingers closed more tightly around his. "Yes, Bill."

"How many ways is they to get into this room from the outside?"

"This big window, the outside door, and a door into that little entryway that runs through to what used to be the old front door, facing the lake."

"Then—"

Bill saw Eve turn her head. He looked up and started, for standing beside them was a new and terrible Merton King. The old man seemed a head taller; his bushy hair and beard bristled, and hands gnarled by many years of labor were clenched at his sides. He was looking out at the clump of bushes, where other indistinct forms had gathered about that of Payshaw. Suddenly his eyes shifted to Bill's face and his head shot forward.

"Was seeing Eve all ye come here for tonight, Bill Smith?" he thundered. (Continued next week).

AL ACRES—Figured by the Yard it'll Take a Ton Litter to Pay for Slim's New Clothes

By Frank R. Leet



# Four Kinds of Folk

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

There are certain sections in the Bible that farmers ought to read often, and take to heart. These passages are taken from rural life, and speak with voices of clearness and beauty, to those who can hear them. Take Isaiah 5,1 to 7, for instance: "My beloved hath a vineyard in a very fruitful field." A fruit grower would live more successfully and die happier if he had that section of the Bible in his heart and on his tongue. It would help especially when the blight came, and the San Jose scale, the yellows, and heavy freezes.

The breeder of Herefords, or Brown Swiss, or Aberdeen Angus, or any other breed of cattle or of sheep would smile and read on with increased relish, if he watched with appreciation the breeding adventures of Jacob, as recorded in the thirtieth chapter of Genesis. If Jacob lived now he would



be originating a new breed, and holding annual sales. His majesty, King Ussiah, ought to arouse some enthusiasm among farmer folk, for "he built towers in the desert, and digged many wells; for he had much cattle, both in the low country, and in the plains; husbandmen also, and vine dressers in the mountains, and in Carmel: for he loved husbandry."

The Old Testament is full of references to agricultural and rural life. The Bible has been called a rural book, and of that we may write some time. In the New Testament our Lord's teachings are also full of allusions to rural life. Other New Testament writers are much less so, and Paul has almost no such allusions. He is a city man. Christ's observations are accurate and keen. He sees the vine dressers, the shepherds, the ploughmen.

Today we have the immortal parable of the sower. Of course, it is given in the terms of the agriculture of Christ's day. The exact methods do not fit our time. Grain is still sowed by hand, with us, but more with drills. The modern lands are fenced, while those in Palestine were not. But these are but trifling differences. The analogy holds good for our day, and will as long as there are grades and degrees in the moral and religious life of the people. There are a few things in which styles do not change.

"Behold, the sower went forth to sow." It is very probable that, from the spot where the crowd was standing, a sower could be seen at work. If you would get into the depth and power of this parable re-write it in your own words. Close the Bible, remember the four kinds of soil where the seed fell, the four classes of people which these soils represent, which is easy enough. Now write out the parable in your own words, and see how much you can improve on the original. It is a good way to feel the power and mastery of description which Christ had. You can no more improve this parable than you can on the Sermon on the Mount, the thirteenth chapter of First Corinthians, or the last chapter of Revelation. There are some finished products which defy improvement. Like the snow and the sunshine they are the perfection of art, and carry a perfect message.

The sower is still sowing. He sows whenever men influence one another, in goodness or in evil. He sows when a good man in the community rears his family in the fear and love of God. He sows when the papers record the act of some manufacturer who decides to share his business and its profits with his employees. He sows when the young man says he will take the

steeper path where there are fewer traveling companions, but better ones. He sows when the church creates a clearer moral atmosphere in the town, and shows the people the beauty of the moral law. The sower never stops, never takes a vacation and is never laid off. He is at it without respite, through the years.

But note those four classes of people. You will look in vain for a more shrewd analysis of human nature. Class one: "But when they have heard, Satan cometh immediately and taketh away the word that was sown in their hearts." Satan here is represented as an intelligent being, who has an influence in the lives of men. Moderns will deny this, but is there a better explanation? Of course, you do not have to let Satan come and take away the word. He gains entrance by your passive (or active) admission. The modern way is to say that selfishness prevents the good from lodging and growing in the soul, which is a very good way of putting it. But the method of the parable is simple and much more picturesque. It shows a marauder entering the house of your soul, and robbing it of its greatest possession. Let us not lose time and breath arguing over whether there be a real live Satan. Most of us have had a long acquaintance with him, and some of us seem rather to enjoy his company.

Class two: "Sown on stony ground, who, when they have heard the word, immediately receive it with gladness; and have no root in themselves, and so endure but for a time." The old-time revival used to know this breed. They were always getting converted, and when the meetings were over, getting unconverted. But it is more serious than that. Read the words and think what they mean. Are these folks to blame for not "having root in themselves?" Is it a case of delinquents, defectives? Weak people who have to be borne with? Something like that. They must be dealt with as well as the case allows. Volumes have been written on this class, of late years.

Class three: "Sown among thorns; such as hear the word, and the cares of the world, and the deceitfulness of riches, and lusts of other things, entering, choke the word." This is the largest class. The members of it are well known in every city and town, and in almost every community. It goes back to the old axiom, "Ye cannot serve God and mammon." Note that the people of this type do not disbelieve in religion. They do not of set purpose, ignore God, the church, their duty. Unconsciously the cares, the riches, the desires for other things creep in. Anxiety is a killer of the worst sort. Wealthy people are not the only sinners. Perhaps they would be, if there were as many of them as of the poor. A man may lose as much energy worrying about forty acres, as his neighbor does fretting over half a section. The way out is to place first things first. Put God first, and His law of service, and the rest falls into place. Some wealthy men are very good men, and administer their money as if they expected to give their eternal account the next moment.

Class four: "Such as hear the word, and receive it, and bring forth fruit." This is the class that saves the world from putrefaction, anarchy, chaos and damnation, in every age. When you don't have anything else to thank God for, thank Him for believers and doers. They are the saviors of the race.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 19.

SUBJECT:—The parable of the sower. Mk. 4.1 to 20.  
GOLDEN TEXT:—The sower soweth the word. Mk. 1.14.



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MICHIGAN FARMER Classified Liners bring results. They cost little.



# Woman's Interests



## ONLY A MOTHER

By Mary E. Willison

I'm only a mother. I can't do the work  
Of statesmen and sages, but never I'll  
shirk

The daily home duties that make a  
house home  
From which my dear ones will not  
care to roam.

I'm only a mother. All the morning  
my floor  
Has been covered with castles, barns,  
houses galore.  
Big building it is, not only in play  
But character is growing every day.

I've talked about aeroplanes, ele-  
phants, knives,  
Men, horses and dogs—all is of interest  
in lives  
Of wee little boys. To mother is given  
To answer all questions from earth up  
to heaven.

I'm only a mother. They come troop-  
ing in.  
Is dinner all ready? Mother, where is  
a pin?  
Where is my algebra? Make brother  
be nice.

Perhaps if you'll help me I may win a  
prize.

I'm only a mother—and I'm weary to-  
night  
But father's home-coming must always  
be bright,  
For his work is heavy and seems more  
worthwhile  
If when he comes home, he is sure of  
a smile.

I'm only a mother—but I have a place  
In work that's eternal, and I must not  
lose faith  
For if I am ready, I may lead someone  
home  
To my Master's side to receive His  
"Well Done."

I'm only a mother. Tho I sometimes  
regret  
That I cannot do great things, it seems  
to me yet  
That to us mothers a great work is  
given  
To bring all around us a bit nearer  
heaven.

## Farm House Breakfasts

By Gracia Shull

**I**N the average farm home there is  
but one pair of hands to prepare  
the early breakfast, attend to morn-  
ing duties in the milk room and  
among the poultry, dress fretful babies  
and assist impatient school boys and  
girls off to school, not counting the  
hundred and one emergency calls from  
one source or another that are sure  
to come and require our time and at-  
tention.

Breakfast getting is apt to be a hur-  
ried affair, slighted whenever possible,  
and with little thought given to its  
appearance or palatability, (just so it  
can be eaten and "fills up"), or wheth-  
er it is suited to the needs of each  
member of the family.

Getting the farm breakfast need not  
be a troublesome problem, for, with a  
little forethought and planning, a pal-  
atable, wholesome meal may be pre-  
pared quickly that need not offend the  
eye, the palate or the pocketbook.

Many things may be prepared the  
night before that will assist greatly in  
the preparation and serving of the  
morning meal; coffee may be ground  
and measured into the percolator; cold  
boiled potatoes may be chopped for  
hash or for frying; hominy, oatmeal  
or rice may be looked over, washed  
where necessary, placed in the double  
boiler, boiled a few minutes then plac-  
ed in the fireless cooker where the  
cooking process goes on without any  
further attention. Ingredients for the  
griddle cakes, waffles or muffins may  
be measured out and placed ready to  
hand, and eggs and butter placed con-  
veniently near. Syrup and cream jugs  
may be filled, ham or bacon sliced and  
trimmed ready for the broiler.

If toast is to be served, the bread  
may be sliced and placed on the rack,  
all ready to be slipped into the oven  
and daintily browned quickly and ev-  
enly while we are waiting for the hash  
to brown or kettle to boil. Baked ap-  
ples or baked apple sauce comes in  
nicely for breakfast and is extremely  
appetizing and healthful.

We usually manage to have fruit of  
some kind, either cooked or fresh, for  
breakfast the year 'round. Fried corn  
meal or graham mush are old stand-  
by's and are quickly fried to a nice  
brown, if a little milk or a spoonful  
of sugar is added to the water when

the mush is being made. By frying  
quickly the mush is never soggy or  
greasy. Serve it piping hot with a  
little minced green pepper or parsley  
sprinkled over the top.

It requires a deal of care and  
thought to prepare a suitable break-  
fast when mornings are frosty and  
tempers are walking the tight-rope.  
The table should be made as neat and  
dainty as possible. No haphazard ar-  
rangement of dishes or food. The  
cloth should be spotless and free from  
wrinkles. The food should be tempt-  
ingly and daintily arranged on clean  
dishes. Left-overs should be thorough-  
ly disguised, well seasoned and daintily  
served.

Cleanliness and orderliness are two  
things that must not be dispensed  
with, and a row of happy, smiling fac-  
es around the board is ample compen-  
sation to the careful housemother for  
all extra care and forethought requir-  
ed to prepare and serve such a tempt-  
ing meal.

### THE SPANISH IRIS IN POTS.

**T**HE Spanish iris does well in pots  
if it is kept in a very cool room  
and left to grow slowly and not forced  
too much. After bringing in from the  
dark just keep watered and let them  
grow naturally, and it is a good idea  
to set these bulbs in a large bulb pan  
and as many as a dozen to the pan,  
having them thick enough so there  
will be but a half-inch of space be-  
tween bulbs. A ten-inch pan should  
hold a couple of dozen, and they are  
cheap, and planted thus are very ef-  
fective. The colors are very rich and  
the form unique. The stems are long  
and stiff. There is a beautiful clear  
blue variety and one of purple and  
gold that is the richest in coloring of  
any flower I have grown. If well ma-  
tured in the pots the bulbs may be  
used again, but I prefer to plant out-  
side and buy new bulbs for the house.  
—Agnes Hilco.

### RUG CLEANING.

**R**AG rugs are very popular these  
days; but most housewives say  
they get dirty so quickly that it hardly  
pays to buy them, especially the bright

colored ones. However, these rugs are  
easily cleaned without too much strain  
on the back, by using a "dasher,"  
which can be bought for about sixty  
cents, to force the water through the  
thick fabric. Indeed, a very good dash-  
er can be made at home by fitting a  
long handle into the small end of a  
large funnel. Spots on the rugs should  
first be scrubbed with solution of soap  
and water, for the dasher can be trust-  
ed to remove only the general grime.  
Rinse the rug and put it through the  
wringer straight to avoid stretching  
the edges. Dry it on a flat surface, if  
possible, or hang it by the middle  
over a line, so that the weight will be  
even on the two sides. When it is dry  
separate the fringe by beating the end  
of the rug against the edge of a kitch-  
en table and then brush back the  
fringe.

The Orientals, when cleaning rugs,  
throw buckets of water over them and  
leave them exposed on a flat surface  
to dry; but if we have the time and  
patience we can clean our woolen rugs  
quite as well in another way. Little  
ones can be cleaned on a table; but  
large ones must be cleaned on the  
floor. First give them a good sweep-  
ing and beating with a light rattan  
beater—never use a wire one. Of  
course, if you possess a vacuum clean-  
er it is still better.

After they are cleaned make this  
mixture with which to scrub them:  
Dissolve half a cupful of fine neutral  
white soap, or soap flakes, in a quart  
of boiling water. When the solution  
is cool it will have the consistency  
of jelly. Add a pint of water to it and  
beat it to a lather that will stand  
alone. Finally skim off some of the  
dry lather into a small dish. That is  
the cleansing mixture.

If you work on the floor have a pail-  
ful of lukewarm water at hand for  
rinsing purposes; have also an empty  
pail into which to pour the dirty wa-

ter, and a basin in which to rinse the  
cloths. Have plenty of clear water.

Dip a clean vegetable brush in dry  
suds and with a circular motion scrub  
a part of the rug, perhaps six inches  
square. When the suds die away, add  
more; the rug will look muddy unless  
you use plenty of suds.

Scrub one part until it looks clean,  
then wring a cloth very dry, and wipe  
the suds off in a direction of the nap.  
Do not rub it in and be sure that the  
cloth is dry. Only the surface of the  
rug should be wet. Continue to rinse  
and wring the cloth in the basin, and  
renew the supply of fresh water many  
times. In that way every trace of soap  
should be wiped up, together with the  
dirt it holds. When no soapy feeling  
is left in the nap, attack a fresh area.  
When the rug is dry, brush it briskly  
to raise the nap. If the rug is large,  
do not try to finish it at one time.

It is better if the work can be done  
in a back yard, but if the weather is  
not suitable it may be done indoors.—  
Julia W. Wolfe.

### HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Raw tomato pulp will remove the  
most stubborn walnut, potato or other  
vegetable stains from the fingers.—  
Mrs. G. S.

For scouring knives or polishing sil-  
ver, a cork is much better than a  
cloth, as it does not absorb the scour-  
ing powder, and there is no danger of  
roughening the hands.—Mrs. L. T.

Draperies, window curtains and chil-  
dren's clothing may be rendered non-  
inflammable by rinsing in a solution  
of two ounces of alum to one gallon  
of water.—Mrs. J. J. O'C.

Before using a new broom, dip it in  
boiling hot suds, dry well and quickly.  
Do not bear down on the broom, and  
use both sides alternately so as not  
to wear it to a point.—Miss Z. I. D.

## When the Frock Gets a Spot

**S**CHOOL DAYS"—the time of the  
year when boys and girls come  
home with many stains on their cloth-  
ing, and puzzles most mothers to know  
just what to use.

The Home Economics Extension De-  
partment of Purdue University is ad-  
vocating the following stain removers:

Grass—If colored material, use dark  
molasses—if white material use am-  
monia and water, being careful to  
wash all ammonia out before drying.

Blood—Wash in cold water, then  
soap and warm water or paste of un-  
cooked starch.

Ink—Soak in sweet or sour milk for  
several hours, if dry and set use Ja-  
velle water or ink eradicator. Javelle  
water is good for removing iron rust,  
mildew, fruit stains, etc., and is made  
from the following ingredients: One  
pound of washing soda; one quart of  
boiling water; half pound of chloride  
of lime; two quarts cold water. Add  
the boiling water to soda. Dissolve  
the lime in cold water. Let the mix-  
ture settle and pour the clear liquid  
into the dissolved soda. Bottle and  
keep in dark place. In using Javelle  
water, place stained portion over a  
cup or bowl, and apply remover with  
medicine dropper, rinse with clear  
water.

Tea, Chocolate and Cocoa—Soak in  
cold borax water, pour boiling water  
through it.

Mildew—Lemon juice, salt and sun.  
Or soak in sour milk over night, and

sun. Javelle water may also be used.

Fruit—If fresh, use boiling water  
poured from height; if set apply salt  
and lemon juice and expose to sun, or  
Javelle water may be used.

Iron Rust—Lemon juice, salt and  
sun or Javelle water.

Milk and Cream—Wash in cold wa-  
ter, then soap and warm water.

Axel Grease—Apply lard or butter  
and wash in hot soap suds.



Mrs. Minnie Fisher Cunningham, of  
the National League of Women vot-  
ers, is conducting a national cam-  
paign to get the women of the na-  
tion to vote.

Household Service

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

DEVIL'S FOOD CAKE RECIPES.

Will you kindly give me a recipe for devil's food cake?—Mrs. E. B.

The following are recipes for devil's food cake, as recommended by our readers. A heavy aluminum or pyrex cake pan is best for baking a loaf cake. If the cake is not more than two inches thick when finished baking, it will be better than if baked in a deeper loaf.

Devil's Food Cake.

- 2 eggs (yolks)
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 cup water
- 1/2 cup butter
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 1/2 cup molasses
- 3/4 cups flour
- 1/2 tsp. each kind of spice

Cream butter and sugar and add remaining ingredients. Bake in a loaf in a slow oven for forty-five minutes. Frost with boiled white sugar frosting.

Devil's Food Cake.

Custard Part:

- 1 cup grated chocolate
- 1/2 cup milk
- 1 cup brown sugar
- 1 egg yolk
- 1 tsp. vanilla

Stir all together in a sauce pan and cook slowly until sugar is thoroughly dissolved. Set away to cool.

Cake part:

- 1 cup brown sugar
- 1/2 cup butter
- 1/2 cup sweet milk
- 2 cups flour
- 2 eggs

Cream butter and sugar. Add eggs well beaten, milk and sifted flour. Beat this mixture and then stir in custard part. Lastly, add a teaspoonful of soda dissolved in a little warm water. Bake in a loaf.

TROUBLE WITH CANNED PEAS.

I canned about seventy-two pints of peas this fall and all are keeping splendidly but the last canner full. Some of those seem to have turned thick and cloudy. They don't seem to ferment or "spit," but the liquor turns thick. Can you tell me why?—Mrs. G.

Your array of seventy-two pints of peas on your canning shelf must be a very tempting sight. Let me compliment you on your splendid work.

Regarding the last canner full, from your description, I am of the opinion that they have flat soured. It might be, though, that they were cooked just a little too long so that the peas broke up, which would make the liquor cloudy. In this event they would taste and smell all right.

But if you did not cook the peas quite long enough, or the peas were not perfectly fresh, or if the seal was a little imperfect, these things might have caused the peas to flat sour. It is hard to tell just which it is without further detail. However, you need not be afraid of the peas, if there is no pungent odor and if they taste all right.

CANNING BEANS.

Can the housewife put up beans as the commercial canners do?—Mrs. O.

The commercially canned pork and beans are cooked by steam pressure. This process leaves the beans well done, but with the jackets unbroken. Then a spicy tomato sauce is added to them.

It is possible for the housewife to prepare the beans at home in this way if she cooks them in one of the new steam pressure cookers.

Take any old box for shoebrushes and polish, and call it a shoebox. It will save a lot of cleaning up.

When food whims are humored, the children may get "enough to eat" but not "all they need." It is perfectly possible to lead them to like milk and vegetables.

Every needle has an eye out for business and generally carries its point.

"The great America for which we long is unattainable unless the individuality of communities becomes more strongly developed."—Louis Brandeis.

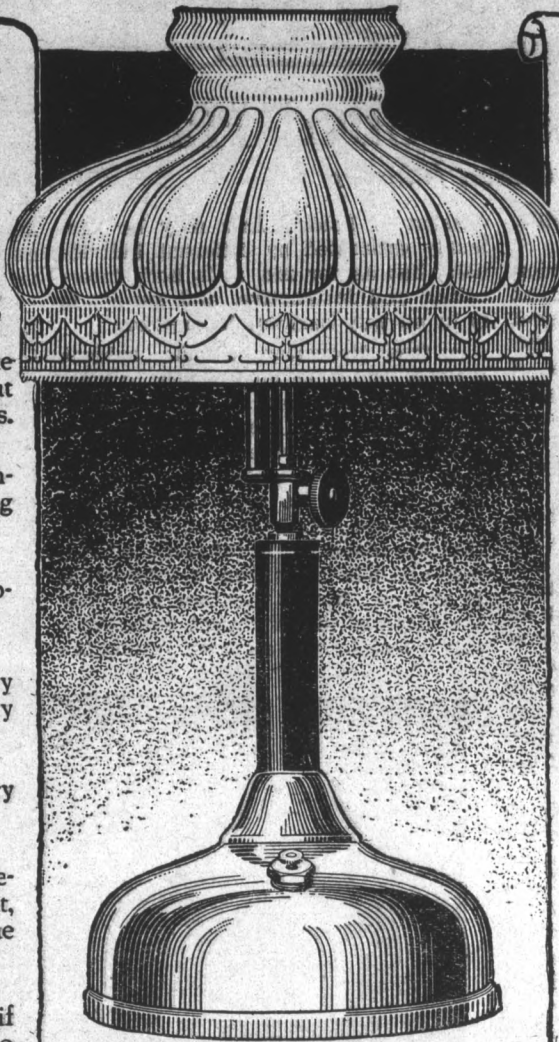
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BALLOT



Old-Style Lamp Ticket

- As a light producer the old style oil lamp ranks but little better than candles.
- A sickly-yellow, thin, unnatural light—sputtering and unsteady.
- Burns greasy smelly dripping kerosene.
- Charred wicks—smoky chimneys—and sooty greasy burners.
- Likely to need filling every morning.
- Extravagance hidden behind low first cost. But, Oh, the upkeep, and the dim uncertain service.
- Cheap construction—if tipped over spills fuel too easily.
- Not guaranteed as safe by anybody, anywhere.
- Handle with care—it's made of tin or glass—likely to break if you drop it.
- Flares and flickers in a draught—strains eyes, endangers the priceless vision of your loved ones. Surely it's a sponsor of gloom and discontent.



BALLOT

Quick-Lite Lamp Ticket



- The Coleman Quick-Lite Lamp gives more light than 20 old style oil lamps.
- Clear pure-white steady brilliance—"The Sunshine of the Night."
- Makes and burns its own gas from common motor gasoline.
- No wicks to trim. No chimneys to clean.
- Filling average, only once a week.
- Cost-to-use averages less than 2 cents a night. More than 40 hours brilliant service per gallon of fuel.
- Can't spill fuel even if tipped over. Can't be filled while lighted.
- Listed as Standard by Underwriters' Laboratories.
- Solidly built of nicked brass and other metals—should last a lifetime.
- No glare, no flicker, no eyestrain—Keeps young eyes young—brings rest and comfort to older eyes.

In the interest of good health, better eyesight, lighting economy and greater happiness in your home, vote the Better Light ticket. It is a duty you owe your family to join the Quick-Lite party composed of nearly three million happy, satisfied Quick-Lite users.

Join today! Go to a Coleman dealer near you—there are over 30,000—and have the famous Quick-Lite Lamp demonstrated. Then buy it! Take it home. Use it and enjoy the abundance of pure white, restful brilliance it gives. If your dealer cannot supply you, clip, fill in and mail the attached Coupon to the Coleman office nearest you, Dept. MF-45

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# OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

## Why Discuss Bobbed Hair?

By Some Contest Winners

By Roscoe Bloss, M. C., Dunningville, Michigan.

The greatest value of a discussion on bobbed hair is the same value that comes from a discussion of any kind on any topic. The value lies in the broadening of minds, exchange of opinions, and in this case the bringing about of a closer relationship between the Merry Circlers.

When a lively, though friendly, discussion is being carried on in the pages of the Merry Circle, many boys and girls are going to find themselves unable to suppress their opinion and they will write long interesting letters. Without a discussion of any kind on the boys' and girls' page, I am afraid that it would be very much less interesting. So when the boys and girls write in to give their opinions they incidentally give many other interesting things, increasing the value of the page itself.

As for the topic of bobbed hair itself, there could be many other more sensible and better subjects to debate upon, although I know that Uncle Frank has asked for another several times, and even had one once which proved less popular than the bobbed hair proposition. But, on the whole, I think there is a great deal of value in this discussion, or any discussion, even though a permanent decision is never reached.

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

I scratched my head and bumped it on the desk to think what values comes from discussing bobbed hair. One of the ideas that broke through the crust was this: It keeps the young writers out of mischief while busy writing letters, perhaps some of them form a habit of using the dictionary to see whether bobbed is spelled with one or two b's. Penmanship, spelling, punctuation and discussions are of great value. Discussion brings out both sides of the question and gives us new ideas. If we went through life with our eyes shut we couldn't give our opinion on these subjects. If we did, it would be one-sided.

There is a proverb that says, "Little things please little minds." Perhaps this is the reason so many choose this topic to discuss.

I hope not to get in a rut and do just as my grandmother did, but to have an open mind and be willing to adopt any improvement.

By Lulu Craven, Levering, Michigan.

Through a discussion of bobbed hair we have learned:

1. What different styles people like.
2. That bobbed hair is easy to keep clean and shiny.
3. That some girls look prettier with short hair; others don't look very good.
4. That some of the Merry Circlers read the bible.
5. That some know history.
6. That some people think that girls are lazy because they bob their hair; but by one girl's letter we have learned they are not.
7. That bobbed hair gave a topic to discuss upon, and therefore was a big value.

By Myrtle Walker, Woodland, Mich.  
The value that comes from the dis-

ussion of bobbed hair may be variously estimated by different individuals, but as for me, it is both interesting and instructive, and surely, it is in no way harmful to anyone.

A free discussion of the subject gives a person an opportunity to view the various opinions of different individuals and they may view different phases of the subject that hitherto they have not thought of. Also, it gives a person an opportunity to see the various traits of human nature that are displayed in different individuals and this is far from uninteresting to anyone. In this way they may view the ideas of the extremist both ways, and it may keep them from joining the

ranks of either extremes. If they are an extremist they may see the folly of such a view and change their ideas. Any broadminded person will agree that this is beneficial, for what is more disagreeable than an extremist, no matter what the subject in question may be.

There are many ways in which such a discussion is interesting. It provides a laugh once in a while at the expense of some individual that has a very extraordinary or narrow opinion of bobbed hair.

It is very interesting for the feminine portion of readers to view the opinions of the opposite sex in regard to bobbed hair and they can benefit by their ideas if they care to. However, the greater portion of modern girls are not greatly influenced by the ideas of the boys in their manner of hair-dress.



The Michigan Club Boys Who Got Seventh Place Among 200 Contestants at the National Day Show Judging Contests. From Left to Right: Walter Maier, Ann Arbor; Victor Beal, Manitou Beach; Nevels Pearson, Assistant State Club Leader and Coach; Wayne Adams, Battle Creek, and Coulton Warner, Napoleon.

## OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

Thanks for the flashlight. It is a real handy piece of machinery to have around, and especially when it is dark. I suppose the Merry Circle members are all back to school. I know I am, and for the last time at that.

I think the Circle page of the paper is very interesting. Some of those anti-flapper letters sure make me laugh.—Philomena M. Falls, M. C., Carsonville, Mich.

I am glad you liked that piece of "machinery" we sent you. Some of the letters make me laugh, too, even some of the flapper ones.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I see that even the "Merry Circle" is infested with "old-fashioned girls." That is the cause of this prospective meal for the waste-basket. Personally, I do not care whether or not this ever gets in print, but I do hope that the girl who is so pitifully lacking in something to be proud of that she has to make it her pride to be several decades behind the times, may see it. Perhaps you could ship this part of it to her after W. B. gets fed up.

My dear little girl, don't you realize that in school we measure capacity for learning, not by the length of the hair, but by the depth of the grey matter beneath it?

The boy who berates the "flapper" to the old-fashioned girl does the same thing to you when in company with the "flapper." The boy or man who makes disagreeable remarks about one girl is lacking in respect for all girls, if he "makes fun of" one he will of another. (Am I not right, Uncle Frank?)

As for the Bible, I wish you would give me the book, chapter and verse in which the reference to cutting the hair is found. I might call your attention to First Peter 3-3, but I think it

is wrong to twist and distort God's word merely to settle private disputes. Surely it was meant for something deeper and more beneficial. But that is not for us to settle.

Oh, yes, Uncle Frank, let's have Sport grow some long, dust-catching braids, wrap him in ankle-length skirts and set him up as a model of old-fashioned propriety. Then hear the laughs roll in.

Thanking you and W. B. for the use of your valuable space, I remain, Your Flapper "Niece," Margaret Allen, South Lyon, Mich.

Oh, no, I could not get Sport to do such a thing. He is not that kind of a dog, although he is very old-fashioned. You know, they have not changed the style in dogs' clothes or hair-cuts for centuries. I won't take sides in the old-fashioned girl controversy.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I would like to say this—there is quite a lot of difference between debating and "chewing the rag." There isn't anything better than debating, but I believe that all that you, my cousins, are doing is "chewing the rag" on this bobbed hair and knicker question. Why don't you discuss something of value? I'll say right now that the problem before me at the present is—which is of more value, Algebra or Latin?

By the way, do any of you know whether Harold Coles is always "changeable?" I notice one part of his last letter tells how rude—as he calls it—his sister is; but in the next part she is his "angel sister."

This is too much now, so good-bye.—Ivan Crandall, M. C., Bellaire, Mich.  
"Algebra or Latin—which is the most valuable?" That's a good question to discuss. I hardly know which

side I would take. You are more observing than I am, for I had not noticed Harold's contradicting himself.

Hello, Everyone:

We got the M. F. today and I read the Boys' and Girls' Page and saw the letter from Harold Coles. My, but that was a good joke on you, Harold. I think he is of the pessimistic sort, don't you, Uncle Frank?

Last year Mr. Pearson gave a talk to the boys at our school fair. Two years ago he organized a "canning club" in Northport, of which I was secretary-treasurer.

I like the idea of contributing five or ten cents to the M. C. very much, and I hope we can make a go of it.

Well, if I keep on, there won't be room for anybody else's letter, so I will say good-night.—Erma J. Roy, M. C., Northport, Mich.

I am glad to learn that Mr. Pearson got you young folks started in club work, and I am sure you enjoyed making his acquaintance. Glad you like the M. C. fund. We are going to make a go of it, although it may be slow at first.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Thought I would take a little time to write a letter to you. Perhaps you won't be able to read it, for my Dad is playing the phonograph and, of course, I have to listen to that part of the time.

I graduated from High School this June, and expected to go to a Domestic Science school to study for teacher, but my funds were not sufficient. You see, I only worked five weeks this summer, and had to quit because of another attack of appendicitis. I expect to find a job in about two weeks. At least, I intend to look for a job.

Say, Uncle Frank, I think I know what your last name is. It is ———. Am I right? I hope so, anyway.—Your loving niece, Joycie E. Purdy, Fowlerville, Mich., R. 2.

I am glad to get that later letter telling that you have a job. I wish you good luck in it. Save lots of money so you can take up that Domestic Science course. You are good at guessing names.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I'm so glad my school has started, for when I am not in school I am at a loss to know what to do to occupy my time. This year I am a junior and am taking American history, English literature, Latin I and chemistry, and am also taking my second year of home economics. I attend a consolidated high school, so I ride on the bus, which is very handy.

I, too, love to read. My favorite authors are Peter B. Kyne, Gene Stratton Porter, Zane Grey, Emerson Hough, Kathleen Norris and Rex Beach. I am also very fond of fiction magazines, and I aim to read at least one a week. I think reading the right kind of literature is very beneficial.

Well, I must bring this to a close or the waste basket will surely devour it. Your loving niece, Myrtle E. Walker, R. 2, Woodland, Mich.

I agree that good literature is very beneficial, besides being very interesting. Your choice of authors indicates that you prefer modern literature.

### THE MERRY CIRCLE FUND.

THE Merry Circle Fund is still aging and growing. Every little while we get a five or ten cent piece from a Merry Circler who thinks the fund is a good thing.

You know, this fund is open to others than Merry Circlers; grown folks and all. So you can do the fund some good if you will tell your folks and others about it. Their contributions will be welcome.

Send your contributions to the Merry Circle Fund, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.



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**Hidden Question Contest**

IN the conglomerated sentence below, you will find something I would like you to do for this contest. After you get the sentence straightened out, look in this paper for the information needed, then follow the directions given. In addition to following the directions in the sentence, write it out as it should be.

Here is the sentence:  
Yas ni oyur now sword hawt ellocon nojes aids batou good rebeding dan bulc rokw.

The ten who send in the corrected sentence and the nicest worded answer will get prizes. The first two, fountain pens; the next three, flashlights, and the next five, cute little boxes of candy.

Be sure to put your name and address in the upper left hand corner of your paper. If you are a Merry Cycler, put M. C. after your name.

Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., before October 24, as contest closes then.



**THE PNEUMONIA MONTHS.**

WHY do people begin to die of pneumonia in the month of November? You say that it is a germ disease; what do the germs do the rest of the year? Why choose November for swarming?

The fact is that the germ that invades the lungs and produces pneumonia works the year round, but we succumb more readily in the "shut-in months" from November to April. These are not only the months when bad weather chills the skin, impairs vitality and reduces resistance, but also the months when people live in close rooms, fresh air carefully excluded, often breathing an oven-like atmosphere that steals the moisture from skin and mucous membranes and provides in the mouth, nose and lungs a condition that allows the germ to flourish at its very best.

Did you know that pneumonia is catching? Yes, it is quite as contagious as typhoid fever. When a case of pneumonia appears there are two reasons why the patient should be isolated in the best room in the house. One is that he will get well more quickly if away from the disturbances of family matters, the other that he is less likely to give the disease to others, allowing it to "run through the family."

Next to avoiding contagion the most effective way to prevent pneumonia is to keep in good physical condition. Pneumonia loves to wreak its wrath upon the weak and helpless. It delights in snatching babies from the mother's arms and hurrying the aged into their graves. If it finds you run down from overwork, poorly nourished, scarcely getting enough sleep, anxious and worried, it simply cuts another notch in its gun and your name is marked off the books.

But if you are strong, well-nourished, of good circulation and carrying a chest that expands in every dimension, if it attacks you at all it will probably reach a favorable crisis on the seventh or ninth day, run sharply away, and leave you to get back your strength.

To prevent pneumonia:

1. Avoid colds. If one is taken, give careful attention to its cure.
2. Avoid being run-down or overworked.
3. Avoid contact with people who have colds, grippe, or pneumonia.
4. Avoid overheated buildings and crowded trains and street cars.

**THE PHOTO CONTEST WINNERS.**

THE pictures sent in for this contest were all very interesting, but all could not win prizes. So I picked out for winners the best pictures from both a human interest and a photographic standpoint. Many were interesting, but were not clear enough to make good pictures. Although quite a few did not win prizes, they will be used in this department eventually. I like this contest because I like to see what our M. C.'s look like.

- Fountain Pens.**  
Frederick Yeider, Norvel, Mich.  
Edna Cole, R. 2, Linden, Mich.
- Flashlights.**  
Muriel White, R. 1, Pinconning, Mich.  
Melvin Hartman, Ann Arbor, Mich.  
Edwin Yeider, Norvel, Mich.
- Candy.**  
Kathryn Majestic, Suttons Bay, Mich.  
Evelyn Johnson, Ashley, Mich.  
Gladys McAllister, R. 3, Marlette, Mich.  
Heta Brenot, Deerfield, Mich.  
Kenneth Dean Ada, Mich.

5. Sleep with wide-open windows. Dress sensibly. Enjoy fresh air.

**CONTROL CONSTIPATION BY THE PROPER DIET HABITS.**

Am always constipated more or less. What can I do for this?—L. B.

Very many people are constipated because they will not take a little time each day at a regular hour to attend to evacuating the bowels. We are creatures of habit and the habit of going to the toilet, every day, at a regular hour, and giving ten or fifteen minutes to clearing the bowels is one of the good habits that everyone should form and persist in. Drinking plenty of good fresh water is one of the aids. The other is eating a diet that contains enough "roughness" to

stimulate the bowel to action. Such food is whole wheat bread, bran biscuits, fruit, leafy vegetables, such as lettuce, cabbage, chard, and cauliflower. Taking laxatives or cathartics never did cure constipation.

**BABY IS CONSTIPATED.**

I wish to write in regard to my ten-months-old baby boy. I have weaned him because my milk does not agree with him, and am feeding him principally on cows' milk. Is there anything I can put in the milk to keep him from being so constipated? I am feeding him fruit juices.—R. F. D.

Cow's milk should not cause constipation if whole milk is given, and if other foods are added. At ten months a child may have stale bread, or toast, any well-cooked cereal, both pulp and juice of ripe oranges, small portion of prunes, vegetable soups. These additions to the diet will clear up constipation.

**TUBERCULAR TUMOR RETURNS.**

Am an unmarried woman of thirty-two and have a tubercular tumor. I was operated on a year ago and the tumor started again and is now quite large. Would you suggest another operation? My physicians have given my case up. Would this tumor be likely to return again? My health seems to be fairly well, only that I am quite nervous.—D. R. S.

Operations are always to be avoided if possible in cases of tuberculosis. Without knowing the nature and location of this tumor my advice is to ignore it if possible, and take the complete rest cure exactly as you would for any other form of tuberculosis. Sun treatment is taking the place of surgery in tuberculosis. It is not unlikely that this tumor, whatever it may be, would respond favorably to systematic treatment by daily exposure to the sun.

**HAS HEADACHE.**

Ever since taking ether for a tonsil operation I have headache whenever I do any close work. Would it be due to the ether?—L. R.

The effects of ether disappear quite quickly, and I see nothing either in the operation or the ether to cause your headache. I suggest that you have your eyes examined.



**Doings In Woodland**

*Clean Hands and Faces*

ROLLY RABBIT brought the little boy that Bruin found lost in the Big Woods to the house where he and Bruin lived, and hurried to cook the porridge for dinner. Then Rolly Rabbit and Bruin, like all neat folks, that live in the woods, set about washing their faces before eating the noonday meal.

This made the little boy think about washing his face too, but he couldn't



The Boy Couldn't Wash His Face as Rolly and Bruin Did.

do it as the little rabbit and the big bear did by licking their paws and scrubbing their furry faces with them. For a time the little boy wondered what he could do. He was ashamed to eat with a dirty face after seeing Rolly Rabbit and Bruin take so much pains to wash theirs. Then he thought of

a little brook they crossed when Rolly Rabbit was leading him home for dinner, and ran off through the woods as fast as he could go to find it.

Rolly Rabbit and Bruin thought the little boy had run away from them. Bruin knew more of the Big Woods than Rolly Rabbit did, and was sure the little boy would not be able to find his way out, even with good luck, tired and hungry as he was. So they let the dinner wait and Rolly Rabbit started out again to try and catch up with the little boy and coax him to come back.

But Rolly Rabbit had gone only a little way when he saw the little boy coming on the run, his face clean and shining after being washed in the cool water of the little brook. The little boy was not afraid of Rolly Rabbit, and hand in hand they hurried back to the house where Bruin waited for them. The boy had always been afraid of animals, even little dogs, but out there in the Big Woods where he had spent the long night alone, even the big bear seemed a friendly companion. And besides, the little boy was very hungry so he hurried along with Rolly Rabbit to join Bruin and help eat the steaming porridge, which smelled so very, very good.

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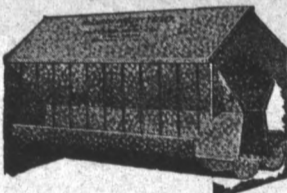
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## GLASS-CLOTH

# Poultry

### THE NEW TURKEY TROUBLE.

SOME time ago an article appeared in several papers in this state regarding a "strange disease" which was supposed to endanger the turkey industry of Michigan. This "disease" was a respiratory disturbance which affected some birds in an Ionia county flock. This article was based on a few statements made by me relative to the difficulty of combating diseases of unknown nature, as compared with those of well-known birds that were immune to the various infectious diseases of poultry. As an example I mentioned that the breeder, through study and intelligent application of the known principles of prevention of communicable diseases had succeeded in conquering blackhead, but was baffled at her inability of coping with this new ailment. I used this point to emphasize the importance of supporting investigations of poultry diseases as well as for the purpose of dispelling the erroneous ideas of some poultrymen that certain strains of birds bred by certain people will resist any kind of infectious disease.

Unfortunately my fragmentary remarks were patched together and in addition given the characteristic "newspaper touch," with the result that both the breeder and I have been given some unfavorable publicity. In spite of the fact that I have never even talked with a staff correspondent at Ionia, the article was dated Ionia, August 14, giving it additional misleading significance.

In order to rectify the wrong done in this case, I wish to state what I know of this disease and also what I do not know.

The disease has the appearance of a chronic cold. This is all I know of its nature. Two birds examined by me gave no clue as to cause. In both cases the evidence of disease was in the upper respiratory tract only, and the signs of disease were limited to slight inflammation of the mucous membrane with an excess of mucus.

The disease occurred in the home flock only and there is no evidence that the disease is spread through the egg. The idea that the disease might be spread through the egg is purely a concoction which I have nothing to do with. I have furthermore never even intimated that this disease was threatening the turkey industry of Michigan. Neither have I ever called it a "strange disease."—H. J. Stafseth.

### POULTRY TROUBLES.

My chickens have some kind of bowel trouble. They pass blood, and what passes them looks like they had the white diarrhea, and sometimes their egg passage comes out. They are year-old hens. What could I give them in their drinking water to stop it and keep any more from getting it? What makes them lose their feathers in the winter time and not get them again? Would lice make them? Is sodium fluoride the best for all kinds of lice? My chickens also have roup. What can I do for them? My young chicks had coccidiosis. Will plowing and liming the ground keep my young chicks from having it next year? The ground is sandy. Do old chickens have it, too?—Mrs H. M.

The bowel trouble may be due to the lack of a balanced ration. A dry mash containing twenty per cent bran seems to help in preventing digestive disorders. A postmortem and examination of the internal organs might be necessary to determine the cause of the trouble. The appearance of the oviduct is usually caused by severe straining when laying an egg. The parts may be cleaned, rubbed with vaseline and returned. Usually it is

best to kill such a hen when first found, as it is then all right for food. Constipation is a cause of the eversion of the oviduct. The flock must be kept in good physical condition to prevent such troubles.

Losing the feathers in winter is often due to feather eating on the part of certain members of the flock. It may be caused by feather mites. Rub an ointment of four parts lard and one part flowers of sulphur on the affected parts.

Sodium fluoride is a very satisfactory powder for destroying lice. Preventing colds or curing them in the first stages with a commercial disinfectant helps in controlling roup. The usual recommendation is to kill birds in bad condition with roup. An incision to remove the cheesy accumulation and frequent disinfecting and cleaning of the wound may result in a cure.

Plowing and liming the soil is beneficial in removing contamination. The old hens which are properly fed and housed do not seem to be troubled by coccidiosis.

### RABBIT HUTCHES.

I have five rabbits. Is it necessary to make a separate pen for each when they are raising small ones, or will one large pen do, with a box for each to run into?—W. I.

When the doe is raising young it is best to have her in a separate hutch which cannot be molested by other rabbits. Several litters of young stock are sometimes raised together after they are weaned, but experienced rabbit breeders seem to keep their breeding stock in separate hutches.

A good standard hutch is six feet wide, two feet deep and two feet high. One-third of the length is partitioned off for a dark nest which the doe enters through a small hole. It has a tight door on the front to permit the caretaker to clean the nest or examine the young. The remaining length of the hutch is a wire-covered frame on hinges. This permits plenty of sunlight and air to enter. These hutches can be covered with roofing paper and placed outside in the shade of trees or arranged in tiers in a shed.

### GETTING QUALITY BIRDS.

Beginners often wish to obtain fine quality poultry by the crateful when they would have better luck by purchasing ten birds and raising the progeny to develop their flock. Those who try and have good luck are always surprised at the fine large flock of birds which can be developed in a couple of years from a very small start in breeding stock. A difference of five or ten dollars in the price of foundation stock looks very small when it is divided up among several hundred fine pullets that are the progeny of that stock.

It pays to cull the pure-bred pullets and discard any slow-feathering, crow-headed birds that are sure to be poor layers. Some poultrymen who have owned good crosses decide to keep pure-bred poultry. Then they keep every bird that is raised because it is pure-bred, and carry over winter some birds of weak vigor which are only good to produce culls for a few weeks during the spring. I think that vigorous pure-breds are better than vigorous crosses or mongrels, but pure-breds weak in vitality are not as good as vigorous mixed stock and are a bad business proposition no matter how cheaply they are purchased.—F. E. Kirby.



## Michigan Holsteins Honored

Win Places at the National Dairy Show

SIX Holsteins from Michigan won nine ribbons at the 1924 National Dairy Show recently held at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Two other Michigan entries, although themselves unable to place in open classes, when shown with the lucky six, constituted a state herd that won third premium.

These are, indeed, great honors to bring back from the National Dairy Show. The very best, the pick of the dairy states, compete at the National. Ten placings are made in each class; it is no disgrace to rate even tenth as classes frequently include over fifty entries. Oftentimes an animal that has been judged first prize at a large state fair is found placed fifth or sixth at the National.

The head of the Michigan herd was Count Veeman Segis Piebe, owned by Lambert & Webber, of Clarkston. This fellow was able to place fourth in the strongest bull class of the show—the three-year-old division.

The junior bull of the herd was a son of "Count." His name is the same as his dad's, only with "8th" added. This youngster landed eighth place in the senior calf division, competing with thirty-eight entries. He also came from the herd of Lambert & Webber.

Three cows over three years of age are called for in the constitution of a state herd. Each one of Michigan's trio landed a place.

Bessie Fayne Johanna, owned by Dudley Waters and Martin Buth, of Grand Rapids, took second place among forty-seven contestants in the "five years old or over" classification. She was led by a Colorado cow, "Zwingara Segis Clothilde," the only undefeated champion of the big line circuit this year. Had the Michigan cow carried about two hundred pounds more flesh the judges would have had to take even more time than they did before putting the Colorado cow above her. But Bessie was shown in her working-clothes as she has been running on yearly test since freshening last March.

A stablemate to Bessie, Maryland Walker Colantha, placed tenth in this same class.

The third member, Tessie Hengerveld Segis, from the Detroit Creamery Company Farms, at Mt. Clemens, found herself in fourth place in the three-year-old class. One of the cows above her was afterwards made grand champion of the show, another one has won more first placings than any other Holstein. So "Tessie" traveled in fast company—the best ring, in fact, of the whole show.

Michigan can also be proud of these three cows because they all placed in the classification for cows having yearly records. The requirements for entry are that the cow must have produced in official test of 300 days or over, butter-fat exceeding by fifty per cent the requirements for admission to the advanced registry of the breed. After so qualifying, judging is made on individuality only without respect to the record itself.

"Bessie," finishing her second record over 900 pounds of butter in a year, took first place in this class. "Maryland Walker," with 891 pounds of butter from 23,553.4 pounds of milk as a four-year-old, stood fourth. "Tessie," competing in the junior division of this classification, took third. Her record made as a two-year-old is marvelous—869 pounds of butter from 24,106.9 pounds of milk. Surely these cows are not only prize-winners for

type, but proven producers. Along this line of thought it should be mentioned that the dam of the "Count" bull had over thirty-six pounds of butter in a week with 1,273 pounds in a year.

Reformatory Pontiac Canard 2nd from the Michigan Reformatory at Ionia, stood eleventh, or just outside the money in the two-year-old group.

Fourth place fell to the junior yearling, Lakefield Count Veeman Piebe. She is from the Lambert & Webber herd, being a daughter of "Count."

Little Winnwood Pietertje Ormsby M. C. Wayne from the John H. Winn farm at Rochester, found herself in the largest class of the show, over sixty being entered in the heifer calf group. She got lost in the shuffle. However, she did her bit for Michigan by coming out in the state herd class with the others already mentioned; and Michigan stood third.

Officials of the State Holstein Association who gathered the herd together, as well as the breeders who loaned the animals, are well pleased over the satisfactory showing made. Michigan dairymen in general appreciate such creditable advertising for the dairy industry.—J. G. Hays.

### FARMERS AND BUSINESS MEN ATTEND NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW.

THAT the interest in dairying in northeastern Michigan is not confined to the farmers in that district was proven again last week when the business men of four towns—Cheboygan, Standish, Pinconning and Gladwin—furnished the funds to send two farmers from each county as their representatives at the National Dairy Show. Not only that, but several of the business men went with the party. They spent two days at Milwaukee—one was spent in a careful study of everything that was included in the National Dairy Show. The next was spent on a tour through some of Wisconsin's best dairy sections, visiting the farms that have helped make Wisconsin the leading dairy state.

What struck these farmers particularly was the high percentage of pure-bred sires on these farms, the prevalence of cow testing associations, and the high average production per cow. When one breeder pointed out three cows that had produced over 20,000 pounds of milk apiece in one year, a farmer from Bay county remarked, "That's more than my nine cows gave last year. I'm glad that I joined a cow testing association last spring because I see that that is the way this man got his high producing cows."

### BUTTER SUPPLIES HEAVY.

THE butter situation is not satisfactory to producers or holders. During August receipts of butter at four principal markets exceeded those of August, 1923, by 10,000,000 pounds, or twenty per cent. There has been a slight slowing down in September, but not enough to ease the situation. The department of agriculture reports that butter production for the first three-fourths of the year will show an increase over 1923 of eight per cent.

The storage supplies of butter are enormous. The September 1 holdings of 155,232,000 pounds exceeded those of September 1, 1923, by 53,501,000 pounds, and 25,000,000 pounds higher than September 1, 1919, holdings, the highest previous record. Consumption of butter is increasing. The dealers are talking lower prices as a means of encouraging the greater use of butter and thereby working off the surplus.

# Some Good News FOR HOG GROWERS



Prof. Morrison

By Professor F. B. MORRISON

Asst. Director Wisconsin Agricultural Experiment Station and Prof. of Animal Husbandry, University of Wisconsin. Author, with W. A. Henry, of the Recognized American Authority on Stock Feeding—"Feeds and Feeding."

"Up here at Madison we have just concluded a series of experiments important to hog growers. We have found a ration containing no skim milk or other dairy by-products which gives just as good results with young fall pigs as when these dairy feeds are used. This helps solve the fall pig problem for many farmers. Young pigs have been taken right from their mothers in the fall and put on rations including corn, linseed oil meal, tankage, and chopped alfalfa at 8 to 9 weeks of age, and have excelled in gains pigs fed yellow corn and skim milk. We find that a ton of Linseed Oil Meal was actually worth \$85, without giving any credit for the 29 days saved in getting the pigs to market weight.

These are not the results of a single experiment, but are the average figures secured in ten separate trials.

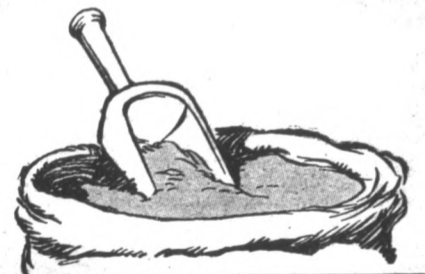
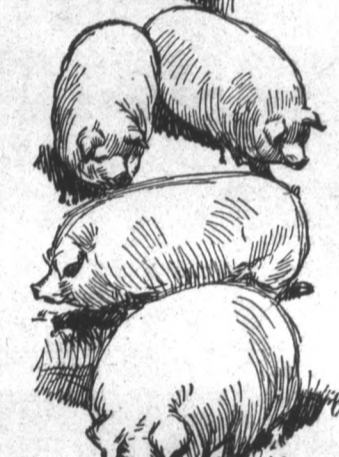
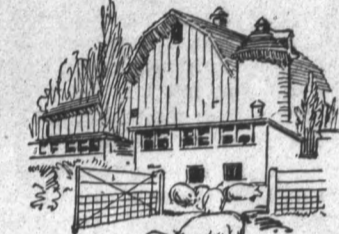
### "How to Make Money With Linseed Oil Meal"

This book, just off the press, is an up-to-the-minute guide for feeding all kinds of live stock. When I was first asked by the Linseed Crushers to write it I hesitated, as it has been the policy of experiment stations to keep aloof from commercializing their work, but after considering the fact that Linseed Oil Meal is of national importance and after consulting my co-workers, I decided to write it. Europe is getting one-half the supply of this most valuable feed and I believe it should be kept in America. The question is not one of patriotism, however, but profit, and I urge that you write to the committee named below for your free copy. Ask for booklet D-10.

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Room 620, Consumers Bldg.  
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Young bulls from A. R. cows for sale.  
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**6 Registered Guernsey Heifers**

A Son of Langwater Fisherman heads our herd.  
A. BLACK, Howard City, Mich.

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

**A Great Opportunity**

We are offering a young Holstein bull ready for service by a 32.63-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.

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Friday, October 24, 1924

Hillsdale Fair Grounds, Hillsdale, Michigan  
**70 Registered Holsteins**

50 fresh cows and springers with records up to 30.05 lbs. A wonderful chance to get foundation animals. Herd Sire, Sir Ormsby Wisconsin Banostino, 34.07 lbs. butter in 7 days, 60 day re-test privilege. Write for catalogue.

Auct., Col. J. E. Mack, Fort Atkinson, Wis. Sale Manager, R. Austin Backus, Mexico, N. Y. Owners, Elisha Bailey & Son, Pittsford, Mich.

**Holstein Friesian Cows and Bulls**

For sale. Cows mostly high record A. R. O. 3 with 7-day records above 30 lbs. butter. Bulls from high-record A. R. O. dams. I. A. Kidney, Brant, Mich.

**BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS**

FOR SALE  
CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM,  
Silver Creek, Allegan County, Michigan

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

**STOCK FARMING**

**FARMER-PACKER DISCUSSES TYPES OF HOGS.**

I HAVE been a farmer all my life, and a packer (winters) for about thirty years. I have been much interested in the articles on the type of hogs for the farmer. From a farmer's standpoint they are very good. However, as a packer, I wish to go a little further from thirty years' personal observation.

In the first place, I do not wish to discriminate against any breed of hogs. Locality may require this to be done to some extent, but the point I wish to set forth is something not generally thought of by the farmer.

Two loads of hogs may come in the same day. I am either pleased or disappointed on first sight. Yet, I take my medicine without complaint if they have brought me healthy hogs and have endeavored to be honest in the deal (which they generally are).

The two loads of hogs may be of the same breed, of the same age, fed much the same, weight about the same. In some instances, the type is very different, which generally determines their profit to me, and yet I cannot fully rely on this. The slaughter test seems to be the only reliable test as to their value. The shrinkage may be the same, but the one load of hogs may be a litter of "fat backs." The loins are very small from thick covering of fat; hams and shoulders have a very thick covering of fat; sides so fat it is not fit for bacon; very little lean meat for sausage; an abundance of lard, scarcely worth first cost, as it shrinks one-fourth in rendering. As there is but little of the valuable products (lean meats) in these hogs, we do well to get first cost from them.

The other load may be a family with equally heavy leaf but the covering of fat may be very thin over the loins, hams and shoulders and the sides all or nearly all fit for bacon, and plenty of lean sausage meat. The loins, when trimmed, weigh practically twice as much as the other lot of loins; hams, shoulders and sides are worth practically twice as much; and the same may be said as to the sausage. In other words, it is a very profitable lot of hogs for the packer.

Now, from all I can gather, I find this difference in the same litter, for it sometimes happens that one farmer may have the two types, and while he feeds them the same, yet this difference exists the same as if two parties had fed the hogs. I would like to see our M. A. C. undertake some breeding work along this line, and by slaughter tests of a few from each litter before the pigs are over-fattened, I think a valuable hog might be produced.—Orville Daugherty.

**CLUB MEMBERS SHOULD START WITH WELL-BRED STOCK.**

A NEW top was recorded in the series of weekly auctions of boys' and girls' club calves at the Chicago Union Stock Yards when the 1,020-pound Hereford steer raised by Gale Aukland, Wenona, Illinois, sold to the LaSalle Hotel for \$14.50 per hundred pounds in the eighth auction on September 30.

This method of marketing the calves raised by juniors in their club work was inaugurated under the auspices of the International Live Stock Exposition at the Chicago Union Stock Yards on August 12, and has grown in popularity and importance each week. To date 497 calves from thirty-eight counties have sold for an average price of \$10.86. At the last sale fifty-seven

head from six counties sold for the highest average of the season, \$12.19, under the skillful guidance of Auctioneer Carey M. Jones who is donating his services.

At the close of the last auction Colonel Jones stated, "I am convinced as never before that good breeding pays. If the farmers of the country could attend these auctions they would stop wasting feed on poorly bred cattle and within five years no more scrubs would be found on the public market. It should be made a rule in club work that no boy would be allowed to start out with a calf that had not passed a certain standard. To hamper and discourage a boy and perhaps ruin a good stockman by allowing him to feed a poorly bred calf that never had an opportunity from the start to develop into a good steer is little short of a tragedy."

**HOW I IMPROVE MY FLOCK.**

IN the first place, I constantly have in mind my ideal sheep. My type was chosen for both the production of wool and mutton. It also favors an early maturing animal that yields a juicy meat. Excessive fatness is avoided. I am particular, too, about selecting a breeding ewe that delivers a good, strong, healthy lamb and puts on the wool-board a heavy fleece of desirable fiber.

Not only do we seek ewes that give birth to good lambs, but we want generous milking mothers that keep these lambs growing sturdily until they are able to take care of themselves. Usually the ewe that gives

birth to strong, healthy lambs is also a good milker, but not always. The wedge shape conformation familiar in the lore of dairymen, should have the same consideration of the flock master who would choose good milkers. This wedge-shaped type we have found, responds readily in milk flow to a well-balanced ration fed in reasonable quantities.

I aim to have the animals in my breeding flock uniform. This aids me in keeping my ideal sheep constantly in mind, which is a matter no sheep breeder can overlook. Uniformity makes my flock more valuable and I have a more attractive lamb crop to send to the markets, which pay more money for lambs of a uniform type.

Furthermore, I will not permit myself to be tempted in breaking away from my favorite breed by injecting the blood of other breeds. As soon as a breeder tries to improve his sheep by crossing breeds he is done as a sheep improver. The first cross may be promising; but, thereafter, the flock begins to deteriorate. A flock master should give much study to the breed of sheep he selects; but, once decided upon, he should stand by and keep within that choice.—L. C. R.

**WHY SUCH BIG HOGS.**

A PRACTICAL swine grower writes as follows: "Since hogs weighing around 200 to 250 pounds are most profitable to the grower, and most popular with the buyer, I fail to see the excuse for mammoth hogs. Hogs that will reach 200 pounds in the shortest time and on the least feed are what we want."

Another farmer of more than average intelligence says, "Come see my boar. You will say he don't amount to nothin', but he sires vigorous pigs that have no trouble in making 200

pounds at six months and it seems to me that is about what we farmers want."

These expressions are typical of many that we hear since the days of sensational prices have disappeared and farmers have their feet planted solidly on the ground. There is some real food for thought in them. "The hog that will reach 200 pounds in the shortest time and on the least food," has forever been the real aim of the improver of swine, but we are led to wonder sometimes if the so-called swine breeder has not lost sight of that high aim and gone way off on a tangent, chasing a rainbow somewhere.

Back in the days of the old "Harkrader sow," the farmer had a type of hog that filled the bill completely. The so-called breeder began to breed them finer and increase the quality. Not satisfied with "well enough" the quality process was carried to the extreme, and as a result, the fecundity was reduced and the profitable pork machine thrown out of balance. In the nick of time came along the "Big Type," and as before, the "so-called" breeders seized upon it and carried it to the extreme. This extreme has apparently reached the limit, and as exemplified in the Giantess strains, is in turn being dropped by the pork producer like a hot potato.

It is not the quality in the one case nor the size in the other that the grower of hogs objects to, but rather the attainment of either of these things at a sacrifice of other equally important characteristics. The man who produces hogs for the block—and that is the ultimate end of all hogs—wants a well-balanced animal to work with. He wants size, he wants quality, he wants prolificacy, he wants an animal with strong constitution, good disposition, and above all, he must be an easy feeder and a naturally good grower.

These are the things the farmer unquestionably is demanding. Long pedigrees and hot air alone are not going to get through his shell. He has had his fill of them. In the future, if we read the signs aright, the hog that gains the farmer's favor must be able to deliver the goods in the good old-fashioned way. Indeed, what excuse is there for a pedigree if it does not carry with it visible evidence of superiority along practical productive lines?

**MANY LIGHT WEIGHTS AMONG FEEDERS.**

FEEDER cattle buying is more nearly up to last year's volume, although the percentage of light weights that will require a long time to put in shape for killers is much larger than at that time. Prices have advanced along with killing classes.

**RECEIPTS OF HOGS DECLINE IN SEPTEMBER.**

TWO decades of hog market history show only rare occasions when receipts diminish from the beginning to the end of September as they did this year. The advance in hog prices to a new high for the year also was a rare occurrence as October has had that distinction only twice before in forty-seven years.

**YEARLINGS REACH \$12.**

FOR two months conditions have pointed to the probability of sales of cattle at \$12 or better at Chicago some time during the fall. Nevertheless, their recent appearance was rather unexpected. Receipts of choice and prime steers at Chicago in the week ending September 27 were less than half as large as a month previous, and this week shows a further shrinkage. The residue of such steers in the country is small and they are in strong hands.

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Herold-Bertsch Shoe Co., Grand Rapids Michigan

## 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.

**Throat Ailment.**—I have a colt four months old; when it sucks or drinks a portion returns through the nostrils and runs out of nose. It seems to have trouble in swallowing milk or water. There is no swelling of throat and the colt does not cough. Her mother's last colt was the same way; we kept it until it was six months old, then destroyed it. Our veterinary says the nerves of throat are paralyzed. This mare has raised several colts before, which were all right. This last colt was all right until after it was one month old. H. F., Jr., Millington, Mich.—The throat must be partially obstructed, or else the pharynx is paralyzed. Try the effect of musterol, or mustard and water applied to throat three times a week. This is an interesting case, but what is the cause? Give colt five drops of fluid extract of nux vomica at a dose four times daily.

**Serous Abscess.**—Four weeks ago my mare snagged herself, causing a waterbreak on left side, she swelled up badly, had considerable pain, but now she seems all right except having soft bunch. I am told to open bunch, others tell me to leave it alone, that nature will take care of it. If opened, will it fill again? Could I raise colts from her?—O. R., Summit City, Mich.—The writer is inclined to believe the bunch is filled with serum (the watery portion of the blood); if so, open it up freely at a point so that all the fluid will drain out. Occasionally inject some tincture of iodine into sack. It is important that you first manipulate the bunch to ascertain whether or not you have a hernial bunch (rupture), for if so it must not be opened, but leave her alone. You can tell if bunch contains fluid; if so, open it first with clean needle to ascertain if water flows through the opening you made. When a small opening is made into a large bunch, the wound is pretty sure to close and sack again fills.

**Inflamed Mouth.**—Our dog throws off a stringy sort of saliva, the lower part of mouth is inflamed and some raw. Is this a case of black tongue? S. J. L., Moscow, Mich.—No, this is not a case of black tongue. Dissolve a teaspoonful of boric acid, the same quantity of borax in half a pint of water, flush mouth three times a day.

**Heifers Have Never Been in Heat.**—Am writing to ask what can be done for heifers which fail to come in heat. They are old enough to breed; have a heifer the same age that has been with calf for several months. E. B., Brutus, Mich.—Give each heifer one-half dram of ground nux vomica at a dose in ground feed twice a day.

### SHORT CORN CROP DISTURBS.

THE middle west farmer will be forcibly up against the problem of a short corn crop and a large percentage of soft corn. In the far west the cattlemen are especially interested in the relation of the corn situation to the demand for feeder stock. Iowa cattle feeders have brought into the state fifty-two per cent less, or 90,000 fewer steers during the past four months than in the corresponding period last year. In Illinois the importation of feeder cattle is showing some gains but not quite as large as last year at this time. The number of feeder sheep brought into Illinois, however, is in excess of last year. On the western ranges liquidation is still going on and cattle men are in sore straits. Notwithstanding heavy selling of breeding stock, considerable idle range and other evidences of fewer cattle prices are slow to respond. It is estimated that there will be 500,000 fewer cattle marketed out of the range territory this fall than last, but there will be 750,000 more sheep.

In the east dairymen and poultrymen are hard hit by rising prices of grain. Hogs are headed toward reduction in supply in the corn belt. Wheat belt farmers are in a greatly improved position.

If prices of cotton, corn, wool and lambs continue through winter at or near present levels, the department of agriculture specialists figure that the tendency will be to stimulate production of these crops next year, while prices of beef cattle, hogs and hay are so low as to discourage increased production.

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

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

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#### CATTLE

**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.

**For Sale: Polled Shorthorn Bulls, Cows and Heifers** with quality and breeding at farmer prices. 2 showing bulls and 3 heifers at slightly above. Write or come and see us. GEO. E. BURDICK, MGR., Branch Co. Farm, Coldwater, Mich.

**FAIRFIELD** Shorthorns—now offering a few choice young bulls ready for service. Priced right. H. B. Peters & Son, Elsie, Mich.

## Seventh Annual Consignment and Dispersal Sale

70 Pure-bred Holstein Cattle 70  
Tuesday, October 21, 1924  
10 O'clock A. M. Eastern Standard Time  
Fair Grounds, Ann Arbor, Mich.

The Entire Herds of:  
WM. BARTLETT, Plymouth, Mich. (14 Head)  
M. E. BROWN, Jonesville, Mich. (8 Head)  
With a consignment of 48 head from other good herds, including a few bulls from A. R. O. dams.  
60 Day Retest Privilege

Washtenaw County Holstein Breeders' Assn.  
Col. D. L. Perry, Auctioneer Wood in the Box  
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## CONSIGNMENT SALE Of Cow Testing Ass'n Yearly Record Holsteins FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1924

50 Head Pure-bred and Grade Females; 5 Head Pure-bred Holstein Males; One Pure-bred Guernsey Sire Ready for Service.

Every animal consigned has either herself, or has a dam that has made the requirements established by the National Dairy Show, in yearly butter-fat production. The young sires consigned, all have dams that have produced more than 400 lbs. of B. F. per year, some having made these records in heifer form.  
All animals consigned will be T. B. tested previous to the sale and sold subject to the 60 day retest privilege. Don't forget Livingston Co. is a T. B. modified accredited county.  
All records made have been under the supervision of the Dairy Dept. of the Michigan Agricultural College.  
This is a rare opportunity for farmers to get started with foundation stock that has proven their value as producers.  
For further information and catalogue write  
**R. G. Powell, Sales Mgr., Howell, Mich.**

## Eleventh Annual Public Sale

Howell Sales Company of Livingston County  
80-Head Registered Holstein Friesian Cattle-80  
Thursday, October 23, 1924  
Sales Pavilion HOWELL, MICH. Fair Grounds

The oldest Sale Company in Livingston County and the only one to hold a sale each year since organized.  
Good individuals, Good Breeding. 3 bulls from high record dams, ready for service. All the rest are females, nearly all of breeding age, and 65 will be fresh at sale time or due soon. Whole County on the Accredited List.  
For Catalogs, Address  
**Guy Wakefield, Fowlerville, Mich.**

### King Pontiac Burke Alcartra 20-224

Senior Sire in the Kalamazoo State Hospital Herd.

A son of King of the Pontiacs, the only double century sire, whose daughters include thirty-eight from 30 to 44 lbs. in 7 days and five above 1,000 lbs. in a year. His dam is a 30.9-lb. daughter of a 31-lb. cow.

King Pontiac Burke Alcartra is an excellent individual, resembling his illustrious sire in his bull calves, grandsons of King of the Kalamazoo herd a little more than a year. His bull calves, grandsons of King of the Pontiacs, from A. R. O. dams for sale. Send for our list of bulls from Michigan State herds.

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

### SHORTHORN BULL

Best Scotch-top, year old Dark roan. Guaranteed right and to breed. Herd federal accredited. Price \$125. Come look him over. Ira W. Jayne and Frank Brown, Fenton, Mich. (Farm 3 miles south).

### 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, Crosswell, Mich.

### Shorthorns

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

### EVERY'S

Large Type Berkshires. Reliable stock. Priced reasonable. W. H. Every, Manchester, Mich.

### Chester Whites

Big, growthy, August ment blood lines. Registered free. From- if desired. I am going into other business and will sell my entire herd. Your opportunity. No culls. Write CLARE V. DORMAN, Snaver, 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.

### O. I. C's.

Now offering the 5 best boars from 3 litters of 31 pigs raised last spring. C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, 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. Priced reasonable. Best of dams. W. E. Livingston, Parma, Mich.

### LARGE TYPE Poland Chinas

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

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

### SHEEP BREEDING EWES

If right kind make more than 100%. Delaine wool now 60c. Offer 4,000 DELAINES, shear 10 pounds, that's \$6.00; produce lambs worth \$8.00 or \$10. that's \$14.00 to \$15.00 a head; one year. Many of my customers doing that well. Names on request. Ewes cost \$10.00 and less. Car lots only. Going fast. Also two cars Delaine and cross-bred wether feeding lambs and two cars Delaine and cross-bred ewe lambs. Will shear present cost in wool next spring. That's 100%. All healthy. Can you beat it? Better wire when will come. Will ship mail or wire order, guaranteeing satisfaction.

### George M. Wilbur, Oaklands, Marysville, Ohio

### Shropshire Rams and ram lambs of the woolly type. Dan Booher, 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 T134-F 13, R. 5.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 345



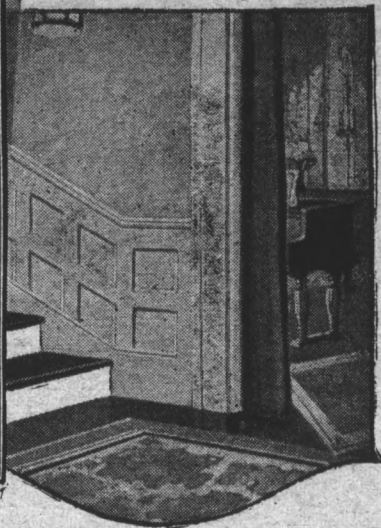


# Stop Mistakes in Painting

— follow the  
Farm  
Painting Guide

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS FARM PAINTING GUIDE				
SURFACE	TO PAINT— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO VARNISH— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO STAIN— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW	TO ENAMEL— USE PRODUCT NAMED BELOW
AUTOMOBILES	S-W Auto Enamel	S-W Auto Enamel Clear		S-W Auto Enamel
AUTOMOBILE TOPS AND SEATS	S-W Auto Top and S-W Auto Seal Dressing			
BARN, SILOS, OUT BUILDINGS, Etc.	S-W Commonwealth Paint S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
BRICK	SWP House Paint S-W Concrete Wall Finish			Old Dutch Enamel
CEILINGS, Interior	Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish	S-W Handcraft Stain Floorlac	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Respar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
CONCRETE	S-W Concrete Wall Finish			
DOORS, Interior	SWP House Paint	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	Floorlac S-W Handcraft Stain	Enameloid
Exterior	SWP House Paint	Respar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
FENCES	SWP House Paint Metalastic S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
FLOORS, Interior (wood)	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	S-W Inside Floor Paint
Concrete	S-W Concrete Floor Finish			S-W Concrete Floor Finish
Porch	S-W Porch and Deck Paint			
FURNITURE, Indoors	Enameloid	Scar-Not Varnish	Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
Porch	Enameloid	Respar Varnish	S-W Oil Stain	
HOUSE OR GARAGE Exterior	SWP House Paint	Respar Varnish	S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	Old Dutch Enamel
IMPLEMENT S, TOOLS, TRACTORS, WAGONS, TRUCKS	S-W Wagon and Implement Paint	Respar Varnish		
LINOLEUM	S-W Inside Floor Paint	Mar-Not Varnish		S-W Inside Floor Paint
RADIATORS	Flat-Tone S-W Aluminum or Gold Paint			Enameloid
ROOFS, Shingle	S-W Roof and Bridge Paint		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
Metal Composition	Metalastic Ebonol			
SCREENS	S-W Screen Enamel			S-W Screen Enamel
WALLS, Interior (Plaster or Wallboard)	Flat-Tone SWP House Paint			Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid
WOODWORK Interior	SWP House Paint Flat-Tone	Scar-Not Varnish Velvet Finish No. 1044	S-W Handcraft Stain S-W Oil Stain Floorlac	Old Dutch Enamel Enameloid

For instance—  
painting woodwork  
first thing to do.



## The joy of new paint

Away, every trace of dinginess! Woodwork, yesterday streaked and dull, today lights up the whole house with its fresh whiteness. Scratched floors that embarrassed beautiful rugs now set them off as a new frame enhances a fine picture. You can see your home begin to smile as each stroke of the brush covers an old surface.

## LOOK on the "Guide" for the right thing to use for woodwork.

Consult the "Guide" before selecting the finish for any surface.

Something is wrong when a once beautiful room has to be done over again too soon. The chances are the wrong type of material was used.

Every expert knows that each type of surface (indoors and out) calls for its own type of paint. Paints must be selected according to type. The same is true of varnishes, of stains and enamels.

When you look at the Farm Painting Guide you look at authoritative recommendations. On a line with the surface to be finished you pick out the correct material as easily as you select a color from the color card.

Save this copy of the "Guide" for use when needed.

Your "Paint Headquarters" serves you with the Sherwin-Williams Painting Guide. It will pay you to look up this store.

You will know "Paint Headquarters" by the Painting Guide displayed in the window and inside the store. This store serves you intelligently, backed by the "Guide." The proprietor and clerks help you save money by avoiding mistakes. Look for this store and "follow the 'Guide'." It costs you nothing to be sure.

Write for free suggestions on your painting problems to the S-W Dep't of Home Decoration. Ask, also, for free booklet B 450 and the handsome set of color plates giving eight beautiful color schemes for different rooms. Send 50c (65c in Canada) for the 177 page book of valuable detailed information on beautifying the home. Reproductions of the latest color ideas for interior and exterior—a book you would not part with for many times its price. Write Dept. B 435 at address below.

## Getting good work

Hire a good painter if you have big work that calls for help. Ask your Paint Headquarters to recommend a man. If you hire a painter, hire a good one.



**THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS Co.**

669 CANAL ROAD, CLEVELAND, O.

Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World

# SHERWIN-WILLIAMS

## PAINTS AND VARNISHES