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DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1924

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FIVE YEARS \$5.00



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POWER

The automatically lubricated Buick Valve-in-Head six-cylinder engine is recognized the world over as the most powerful type of engine that has ever been developed.

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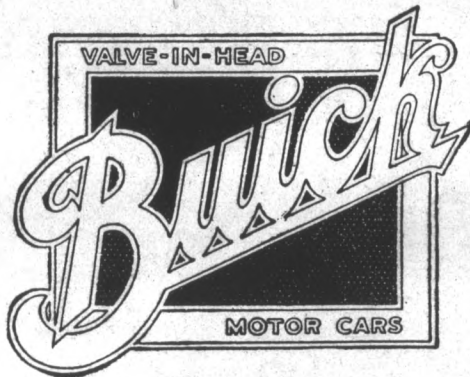
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10 Cents

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

FREE Lantern

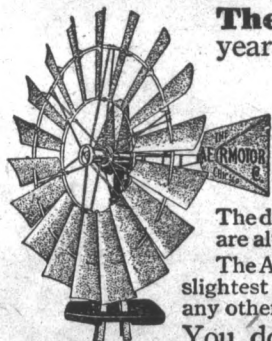
As a special introductory offer, we will give you a 300 Candle Power Sunray Lantern FREE with the first purchase of a Sunray Lamp. Lights up the yard or barn like a search light. Write today for full information and agency proposition.

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No Smoke
No Smell

IF you have a Farm or Farm Land for sale, let the Michigan Farmer find you a buyer through an advertisement in its columns.

The WINDMILL with a RECORD



The Auto-oiled Aermotor has behind it 9 years of wonderful success. It is not an experiment. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is the Genuine Self-Oiling Windmill, with every moving part fully and constantly oiled. Oil an Aermotor once a year and it is always oiled. It never makes a squeak.

The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case. They are always flooded with oil and are protected from dust and sleet. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is so thoroughly oiled that it runs in the slightest breeze. It gives more service for the money invested than any other piece of machinery on the farm.

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

AERMOTOR CO. Chicago Kansas City Dallas Minneapolis Des Moines Oakland

BEANS.

THE nation's bean crop is approximately three million bushels less than that of last year, according to a report issued by Verne H. Church, Michigan Agricultural Statistician, and L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture. While the yields are up to the average in most states, the acreage is considerably less in the states growing white beans. Based upon the average of previous years, Michigan has seventy-five per cent of the entire crop of white beans. A special inquiry on October 1 developed the information that eighty-eight per cent of the Michigan crop is white varieties, ten per cent red kidneys and two per cent soys. The average pick is 6.5 per cent; the average yield, eleven bushels per acre; and the total production, 5,621,000 bushels. It is estimated that eight per cent of the state's acreage was abandoned for various reasons, leaving a harvested acreage of 511,000.

The telegraphic reports from the principal bean growing states shows the following prices, yields per acre and the total yield in bushels for each of these states:

	Price Per Bu.	Yield Per Acre.	Total Yield.
New York ...	\$4.00	13.0	1,703,000
Michigan ...	2.90	11.0	5,621,000
Wisconsin ...	3.50	11.4	114,000
Colorado ...	3.50	3.7	1,132,000
New Mexico..	3.80	5.0	550,000
Arizona	4.00	8.5	42,000
Idaho	3.60	19.5	1,268,000
California ...		11.0	1,903,000
Unit'd States	3.50	9.2	12,782,000

FARM BONDS ARE SOLD.

THE Federal Farm Loan Board announces that the Federal Intermediate Credit Banks, through Charles E. Lobdell, their fiscal agent in Washington, have consummated the sale to a group of commercial banks of \$10,000,000 of their six months' debenture bonds, bearing four and one-half per cent. They were sold on a basis to yield 3.25.

Commissioner Cooper, of the Farm Loan Board, says that this is the first bond issue for the 1924 marketing season, and the funds derived from the sale will be used entirely by farmers' cooperative marketing associations, which, from New England to California and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf Coast, are making use of the Intermediate Credit banks and finding them helpful, not only as a direct connection, but as facilitating the establishing of satisfactory relations with the commercial banks for their short-term maturities.

MICHIGAN GRANGES LEAD.

IN the number of additional subordinate granges organized and revived during the fiscal year ending with September 30, Michigan leads all the states with a total of thirty-one—fourteen new granges organized and seventeen reorganized. Three states put in more new subordinates—Oregon with twenty-five, Ohio with seventeen, and Idaho with twenty-three. But Ohio was the only one of these three states to reorganize any of her subordinates, having brought to life six during the year. Besides there have been eighteen juvenile granges organized in Michigan for the period.

The advice of the grain experts at M. A. C. is to have the corn on sand knolls, which has undoubtedly ripened first, for seed purposes.

The time-worn question of who owns the fruit of a tree growing on the road side was brought up in Kent county recently. The court decided that the farmer owned the land up to the middle of the road and, while the public had traveling rights, the products of the roadside trees belonged to the farmer.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXIII

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER SEVENTEEN

Radio Brings Dollars To This Farmer

Through Seed-Time and Harvest the Set was an Ever-Present Help

By a Midland County Farmer

NO doubt many readers will be interested in the simple story of how the radio played a real and worth-while part in our farming operations during the past summer. That part was so important that we now consider the wireless a rather necessary part of our farming equipment.

We have a little home of forty-five acres, and last spring we decided to plant the entire farm to beans. So out came the fences and with the help of the tractor and the team of old trustees, we soon had one big field all ready to drill to that crop.

Of course, about this time we began watching pretty closely the weather forecasts which came daily over our

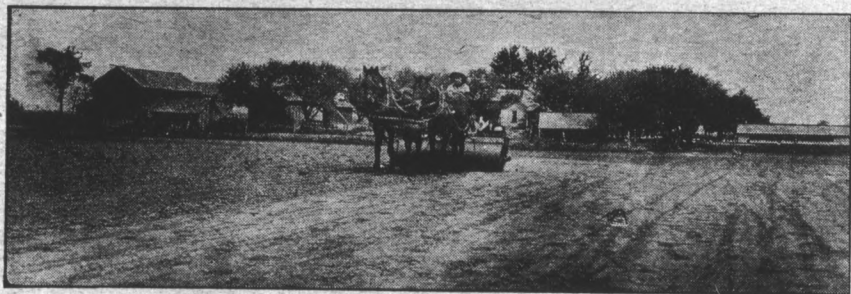
radio, and if a shower was predicted we worked just a little harder, to get all that we could, done before the rain. When the drilling was all done and about half of the field rolled, one of the accompanying illustrations was taken. The other one shows the loads of beans at the threshing machine when the first twenty acres were being threshed. We now have the entire crop harvested and the whole farm drilled to wheat.

We have been too busy all summer to listen in on many of the radio programs, but we always tried to get the

weather forecast every day. It sure is a help at seeding time, and a greater help at harvest. When fair weather was forecasted our beans were sometimes pulled and left unforked for three or four days. This way they dried quickly and the green ones cured out before they were put in piles, and a good portion of the "turning beans" was saved.

As we have the only receiving set in this neighborhood, we gave the weather forecast daily during bean harvest to our neighbors by telephone. We think the day is not far off when

the radio on the farm will be considered quite necessary. The market quotations reach us much sooner than do the daily papers, and the farmers, as well as the dealer, can keep posted right up to the minute on the market conditions of almost any crop he has to sell. And now that the long winter evenings are almost here again, we will be listening in on the entertaining programs, and making notes from the best of farm talks, not only from our own state but from many states. And we sure do enjoy such things as sitting by our own stove and hearing the President of the United States, and other famous men, speak to us. What more can we ask of our radio?



The Radio Enabled us to Work to the Best Advantage at Seed-time.



When Harvesting and Threshing were on it Served us Even Better.

Select and Dry Seed Corn This Fall

Corn Kernels Yet in the Milk Will Grow but They Need the Best of Care

By J. R. Duncan

Farm Crops Dept. M. A. C.

THE best method of securing seed corn is to select it in the field from the standing stalks before husking time; then,

- Keep ears apart.
- Provide good ventilation.
- Keep dry and warm enough to avoid freezing.
- Don't put seed corn in a pile.
- Don't put seed corn in damp cellar.
- Don't allow seed corn to freeze.
- Don't put seed corn in a close, shut-up room.

This fall the man who treats the matter of seed corn selection and the proper care of it, with indifference or carelessness, will get let down hard.

Seed corn that consists of mature, plump kernels will be scarce and high in price. High quality seed is that which thoroughly matures on the stalk. These ears can be found by going through the field and selecting the well-hardened ears which, at this time, can be easily spotted by the fact that the husk is dead. Dull colored, prematurely dead stalks may be diseased and should be avoided.

If a heavy frost occurs which kills the entire field, the stalks having the most matured ears should be cut and placed in small shocks at the side of the field for quick curing and the balance of the crop cut and put into the silo or shocked in the usual way.

The main idea is not to separate green corn from the stalk until all the available nutrients possible can be deposited in the kernels. Corn kernels which are yet in the milk will grow if properly taken care of, but they do freeze quite easily and the very best of care and attention must be given seed in this condition.

Ears which have even ten per cent of the kernels dented will dry down and be somewhat shrunken if separated from the stalk at this time. They will grow all right, but will not have the same vigor as mature seed, and possibly you would have to stand a slight reduction in yield to the extent of three or four bushels per acre. However, that would be small in comparison with the loss sustained by allowing it to freeze or mold.

I would much prefer corn picked in the milk stage than frozen corn, even though the appearance of injury was slight. Usually the butt of the ear is a good place to look for freezing injury. If the kernels show fine cracks in the hard starch, you need not look any further, just give that ear to the hogs, the same way with an ear with a moldy spot in it anywhere.

Both of these things occur about three years out of every five and both can be avoided most every year. Lots of corn, that was tested in the farm crops germinator last winter, failed to grow because it was frozen and some because of mold, due to the ears lying against each other. Yet those men who field-selected their seed corn during October, and placed it on hangers or racks in a well ventilated place, had no trouble at all with their corn on account of its germination. Another thing, it had more vitality to withstand the cold, wet condition of the ground which prevailed last spring. "Nuff said! Field-select seed corn."

There are any number of ways of properly drying out seed corn, that beat the old, shiftless method of cording it up in a pile. Yes, and make the difference between fifty per cent germination and ninety-nine per cent germination and strong vitality go together to produce a maximum crop, and fifty per cent and low vitality go together to produce twenty-five or thirty per cent of a crop. You're then "out of luck" because you have to take care of it and it isn't worth the trouble.

The Storage Place.

Now for a place to put the seed corn. Any dry, ventilated room is all right if it doesn't get the steam or moisture from the live stock. That's the thing; ventilation, a draft, a forced draft if necessary, the stronger the better. If you have enough seed corn to justify the expense, an electric or gasoline-driven fan for two or three weeks would be a good thing. Otherwise, a heater may be necessary for protection against freezing. Seed corn with thirty per cent moisture, placed in a tight room without open windows or doors to create a movement of air, will almost certainly mold.

Another poor place to hang seed corn is on the outside of the barn where it is exposed to the weather. The ears should not be allowed to become wet at any time after they have been husked. If germination is not killed, the vitality will certainly be weaker. I have seen corn hung up

this way subjected to rain which froze on the corn.

Use the rafters in driveway of barn, granary, garage, or corn crib, or put on racks in vacant room in the house.

Hangers can be made with binder twine, criss-crossing or making loops to lay the ears in, yet keeping the ears separate.

Electric-weld fence of the plain lawn type, with the line wires four inches apart can be cut up into hangers which hold sixteen ears each. These make everlasting, convenient hangers, and the material only costs about twenty cents for enough material to hold one bushel (one hundred and twelve ears) of seed. The ears are pushed onto the prongs, the prongs bent upward at an angle, and the ears will not drop off, and no ear comes in contact with its neighbor.

Corn hung in a driveway or any place between open doors on opposite sides of a building where the breeze is constantly blowing dries down very rapidly. Under normal conditions there is no cause for worry as to whether the seed corn will grow or not, the expense is lessened, and not so much care is required in sorting the seed ears to be used for planting.

Careful attention to the protection of seed corn for the first four or six weeks is what counts. Last year corn was husked from the shock in late November or December and saved for seed. Examination and germination tests showed that it had been frozen before it left the field.

There are other devices for keeping the ears separate. Collapsible wire racks which hold one hundred ears (Continued on page 354).

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CURRENT COMMENT

Vote On Amendments

ELECTORS who go to the polls on the fourth of November to discharge their duties as citizens of the greatest of republics, will be called upon to vote upon three amendments to the state constitution. In last week's issue of this journal the full text of these three proposed amendments was published. Since they have a definite bearing upon rural life and upon the business of agriculture, it is important that every conscientious voter take pains to study these proposals to the end that the ballots which go in the box may give a true expression of the voter's opinion.

It may serve a good purpose to restate here the general purport of these amendments. The public school amendment will, if adopted by a majority of the voters, make it compulsory for all children in the state between the ages of seven and sixteen years of age to attend the public schools until they have completed the work required to graduate from the eighth grade.

Should the income tax amendment receive the support of a majority of those voting thereon, it will authorize a graduated income tax upon incomes of all citizens and inhabitants amounting to \$4,000 up, the money so raised to be put in the general fund for defraying state government expenses.

The third proposal, if adopted, will take from the state legislature the power of dividing the state into representative and senatorial districts and vest that power in a review commission consisting of the secretary of state, the attorney-general and the lieutenant governor.

In next week's issue of this journal, an unprejudiced presentation of the arguments both for and against these proposed amendments will be published, to the end that every reader may be in a position to express his best judgment when he marks his ballot at the coming election.

Milk Fed Nation

THIS country raises more corn than any other nation in the world; it grows about half the cotton produced and raises a considerable acreage of potatoes. But the entire cash value of these three crops does not equal the annual value of the dairy products that the American cow produces.

During the year 1923, the value of the American dairy products equalled

\$2,400,000,000. About half of this was paid for in the form of milk for drinking purposes; thirty-eight per cent went into butter and the rest was spent for ice cream, cheese and other products.

Does not this indicate that we are a milk-fed nation, and may it not be possible that much of the characteristic American pep is due to the fact that we are large users of milk?

Has A Good Year

ACCORDING to a report just received from the headquarters of the National Grange, the grange organizations in Michigan have had a most successful year. The total number of subordinates, either new or reorganized, put into commission by the grange field men and women of this state exceeds the number revived and chartered in any other state in the Union during the past twelve months.

It undoubtedly is true that at no time throughout the history of American agriculture has rural leadership been more needed than now. Not only has a constant stream of healthy, robust industrial leaders, executives, managers, salesmen and professional men been moving cityward, but out in the country mutual farmer business enterprises, associational work, educational and promotional undertakings have been multiplying so rapidly that leadership trained to effectually carry along these and many other worthwhile farmer movements, is in many places totally inadequate.

Hence, any institution which can at a time of such need direct its energies to supply trained men and women for guiding agriculture in its forward march, is making the very highest type of contribution to our agriculture. Therefore, congratulations are due the granges of the state for their efficient work along this line during the past fiscal year.

Sweet Clover Increasing

SWEET clover has a way of boosting itself. Only a few years ago it was a weed, and farmers who then spent great effort to eradicate it now sow it in their fields. There has been no great effort to foster it, no sweet clover campaigns, no special demonstrations, just ordinary publicity, yet it is not often that anything or anybody passes from obscurity to great honor in so short a time as has sweet clover.

Driving through the country a very few years ago it was a rare thing to see a field growing sweet clover. Today it is very common. We see fields of it in pasture, fields of it for seed, and fields of it seeded in the small grain only last spring and now lying in long windrows, a ton or more of fine quality, leafy green hay per acre.

Sweet clover is a great builder of fertility, and a great soil renovator. Few foul weeds can compete with it and we know of no one crop that will so quickly change a worn or run-down soil to a virgin state as will sweet clover. Left to its own resources it will within a few short years transform a barren waste, roadside, or exposed subsoil into a congenial home for June grass. There is plenty of room for it to do good in Michigan and it is well that we have at last awakened up to the value of "such a troublesome weed."

Following Nature's Teachings

DOES the farmer ever get excited? Does he ever become impatient and discouraged with the slowness of things?

Does he sometimes find the work stacked up all around and himself hurrying, but hardly knowing which way to turn, and seeming to accomplish nothing? Does it sometimes seem that the mortgage never will be paid off and you might as well give up trying?

The farmer's work is primarily with nature. When he finds himself seemingly going in circles and not getting anywhere, he would do well to go into the fields and the forests and "list to nature's teachings." He can learn many valuable lessons from nature and her ways if he but notices her.

Nature never suffers from worry and haste. She meets with calamity but she never gives up. She continues to build, slowly but surely, bit by bit. The farmer harvests the grain she grows and takes it away. She does not strike nor jump her job, but bides her time and when another seed time comes, stands ready to repeat. She does not color the leaves overnight. She does not grow corn in a week or a month. She does not mature her forests, no, not in a hundred years. Yet nature never quits. She always sticks to the job, and she finishes it.

It is persistency of effort, regardless of obstacles, that gets us there—and that is true in every walk of life.

The Tariff Problem

IT would be a safe guess that the tariff commission has not lived up to the expectations of those who favored its establishment. It is true, however, that through the discussions which have taken place before the commission, the public has been impressed with the complex nature of our tariff system.

The average person is not equipped; nor has he the time, to determine the effect that a single tariff change may have on his business. As a result, he is usually not prepared to make protests when hearings are called, although the proposed change may be of the greatest moment to him. It is most natural, therefore, that the interests of this person are not adequately placed before those who have the final decision on such matters.

But it is not so with big business. Here large salaries are paid for the most capable minds to dig up every item of argument that in any way will favor their position; and when the time arrives, and often before, these trained men are on the job to see that nothing goes wrong with a program laid out to protect every interest of their clients.

Now, it does not matter whether the merits and demerits of a tariff change have been fully considered or not; when made a law, its effect upon business will be thus and so. Had it been possible to study every phase of any item under consideration as carefully as the representatives of big business have done, then a fairer and a more satisfactory rate would undoubtedly be arrived at.

The question arises, then, could not our tariff commission render the country a greater service if, instead of devoting its time to listening to prolonged arguments of a highly paid lawyer, it would gather unbiased data upon which just tariff rates could be established. With such an arrangement it would be possible to base our tariffs on statistical facts and not on selfish interests and prejudices.

Establishing Credit

LEARN how to use your credit. It is worth money to you. Very often you will find that you can make a great saving by paying cash for some article you must buy. It is every man's business to have an understanding with his banker that will enable him to keep himself always in a position to take advantage of such opportunities. Farmers or business men are few, indeed, who are so well off that they can afford to ignore their credit.

Establishing credit is mainly a question of establishing confidence. Bankers are human the same as other folks. You do not like to loan your fence stretchers to the man who fails to return what he borrows. Neither does

the banker like to loan money to the man who habitually fails to show up when his note is due. A note is a promise and the man whose word can be depended upon is the man the banker likes to deal with.

First, of course, the banker must know your ability to pay. He is handling other people's goods, so he has no right to loan them until he knows they are safe. A very close second in importance is your honest desire and willingness to pay when due. Failure in this does not strengthen your standing or save your banker from a calling over the coals when the state banking examiner comes around and finds your past due paper.

No matter how much capital there may be back of you, or how hard up you may be for cash, there is but one way to establish credit and keep it good, and that is to be frank and honest with your banker and attend to your obligations promptly.

POTATO SHOW DATES.

The second annual Top-of-Michigan Potato Show is to be held at Gaylord, November 5 to 7. A splendid program has been arranged which with the exhibit from the seed potato counties will make this an event that every Michigan Spud grower should attend.

The Fall 'O Autumn

IT'S about the time o' the year when I gotta take a fall out o' fall. About once a year I gotta say that the leaves is leavin' and that the trees is blushin' 'cause o' their bare limbs.

Even though this fall is the best summer we've had this year, the leaves kinda begin ta look like they was goin' somewhere. They is puttin' on their gay party colors, or departin' colors, I should say.

Now, spring is the time o' hope and youth, but autumn is a gay old girl what's been through experience. In autumn we know



whether what we hoped fer in the spring has come true or not, and many a promisin' child has become a poor excuse for a man.

Spring is sweet sixteen but autumn is fat and forty. It ain't got the bloom o' youth but it wants ta be just as young as it used ta be, so it puts on gay clothes. But autumn is gotta fall, and winter take its place. That's the way o' life.

Autumn is like me and Sofie with the silver threads amongst the gold, and spring is like our kids. But, after you pass through the equinoctial storms o' life you kin have a good autumn if your springs and summers has been good. The harvests o' life tell what the autumn o' life is goin' ta be. There's nothin' like a good spring and summer ta make a comfortable old age.

Now, I don't want you ta think I'm growin' old. No, I'm just as young as I used ta be. High school girls is just as interestin' ta me, and I sure do like ta step on the gas. I kin pitch hay when Sofie makes me, but the rheumatics bother some. They seem ta bother more pitchin' hay than pitchin' barnyard golf, or steppin' it off at the barn dance. Pitchin' hay ain't one o' my speculities anyhow.

Sofie ain't old either, oh, no! She kin step on me just as much as I kin step on the gas. The way I've been stepped on, I'm athinkin' I'd make a pretty good doormat. Sofie says, "That's about all you're good fer anyhow," so I sure do feel like one. Bein' as bein' a doormat is my chief purpose in life, I'm a thinkin' I'll have the snows o' winter on my head when the fall o' autumn takes place.

Anyhow, there's "Welcome" written on that doormat. HY SYCKLE.

Induces the Worms to Aid Him

Brown Also Takes Advantage of Every Opportunity to Make His Soil Rich Then Turns the Fertility into Profitable Crops

By Irvin J. Mathews

WILL BROWN, of Gratiot county, is a soil builder, not because soil building is a fad but because he believes that every profitable farm has its cornerstone laid on soil fertility.

He first gives the soil a chance to render up its fertility and then he sees to it that this fertility is assembled by efficient plants, for the most part those that have been originated at M. A. C. And then, after these crops have been raised, he crystallizes them in efficient live stock, grade Guernsey cows and Tamworth pigs. In short, his philosophy of profit is the philosophy of efficiency.

Brown is not content to farm the usual crop soil, the top eight-inch zone. He farms the air and he taps the subsoil. Two of his ideas on tiling I want to set down because there is much good common sense in them. His farm is tiled, just as are thousands of other Michigan farms, but he finds two natural agencies that assist him to keep the tiles in operation. Most ditchers throw the subsoil back on top of the tile after they are placed in the trench. But Brown directs that the top soil be thrown in on top of the tile and the subsoil placed on top. Frequent tillage soon makes this productive again and he finds that done this way, in a dry time the earthworms will go down to the tile. Then when the rain comes, the perforations they have made help to carry the surface water down.

Folks who have never tried it are always fearful that alfalfa will send

its roots down into the tiles and eventually stop them up, but Will Brown says that if alfalfa is not left longer than from three to five years, no harm will result. Quite the contrary, when the plowshare cuts the crowns off of the plants, the fibrous root decays away, leaving a channel that the surface water can follow to the tile.

Brown never loses an opportunity to plant clover and alfalfa. In fact, on his eighty acres I saw a greater proportion of the total acreage in clover or clover-alfalfa mixtures than I have

seen on any farm in some time. In an oat stubble, the alfalfa-alsike clover seeding made last spring simply carpeted the soil in August. Even if he intends to plow an oat stubble field for corn or potatoes the following spring, he sows clover just the same.

About the mixture mentioned above, he explained, "On this field, I used alfalfa and alsike clover because there are some sour spots in it. I knew the alfalfa wouldn't grow on these, but the alsike would." Walking over the field, we could easily detect these sour spots

by the rank growth of the alsike and the almost total absence of alfalfa.

On such a small farm, there is no opportunity for an extensive permanent pasture so Brown must plan some mixture that will give satisfactory pasture for the cows after the grain crop is taken off. When I was there the cows were in a wheat stubble field, although one wouldn't have known it without being told. In the wheat last spring a mixture of Hubam-biennial sweet-alsike and June clover had been sown. He finds that such a combination comes on rapidly, the Hubam a little in the lead, and gives an abundance of much needed pasture after the wheat is removed from the field.

The hog lot was seeded with a similar mixture except that alfalfa was included instead of the biennial sweet clover. Brown explained that this was sown last spring, and seventy-five-pound shotes were playing hide-and-seek in the legume jungle.

Legume seeds are scattered wherever they have a chance to make any growth at all and it does not hurt Brown's feelings to see a sea of clover or alfalfa tops going under the furrow. This soil building has been carried on for years on this farm and this year it was showing in beans and potatoes that covered the rows, and corn that was very good, in a year when good corn is an unusual sight. Brown is not a seedsman but he uses pure seeds largely because he believes that they make better use of the plant-foods than do seeds of nondescript origin.



In this Legume Jungle 75-lb. Shotes Are Playing Hide-and-Seek.

What of Our Harvests?

Trend of North American Agriculture is Discussed from a Canadian Viewpoint

By John Gladstone Grace

IT is the harvest fields and not the battlefields that are impelling public attention today in both the United States and Canada. The Dominion leads the world in agrarian exports, and the past two years has very clearly demonstrated that our high tariff walls raised by the Harding administration in 1922, has failed to reduce the volume of trade between the two countries.

The problems before the conclaves at London and Geneva are of less importance to the grain growers in the United States' middle west, and the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, or of the great dairying and mixed farming states and provinces of Ontario and Quebec, than is the value today of the European dollar. It takes gold or real money to buy wheat, cheese, beef or bacon, and Sir Henry Rew, the famous scientist and economist of London, after investigating at Chicago, Winnipeg, Montreal, Minneapolis, St. Louis and Boston, concluded that the Dominion was a large factor in the world's food supply.

Tariff walls between the Dominion and the Republic is not a solution of the agricultural problem. How can we raise the value of farm production and reduce the cost of soil cultivation? Shall 1925 be any improvement on the past four years? That is the great issue in the United States. Premier Mackenzie King, of Canada, is now touring the great agricultural provinces of the Dominion, and he daily points out that last session Parliament put farm machinery on the free list. The wheat exports of the Dominion for 1923 and up to August, show a marked advance, reaching over 300,000,000 bushels, valued at \$295,000,000. The bulk of the harvest is cut, and threshing is in full blast. Miles of

special wheat trains are flying through the west day and night on the way to Fort William and tide-water elevators.

Hon. T. A. Crerar, M. P., and S. H. Wood, of Alberta, the heads of the "Wheat Pool," have advised advancing \$1.00 per bushel to the farmers for wheat at Fort William. Cable advices from Italy, Holland, France, Switzerland, Germany, England, and many smaller countries, warrant the belief, the grain growers aver, that with a world shortage aggregating 371,000,000 bushels of flour-wheat the price will reach \$2.00 per bushel before seeding time in 1925. Stabilization of European currency, and Germany's acceptance of the Dawes' plan of reparation, will have a marked effect.

Japan has a serious farmers' insurgency movement, that will have a direct bearing on the grain market. This agrarian rebellion in the Orient began noiselessly in the Gifu prefecture and has spread to many other districts, particularly in Nagoya, where industrial development was marked. The Japanese land is owned by absentee landlords, and the peasants do the work, under a form of lease. The Japanese Ambassador at Ottawa, Naokiichi Matsunaga, was asked, but would not discuss the question beyond saying that the relations between the masters and servants in rural Japan had all changed. Asiatics returning from the United States and Canada had caused the revolt. The Tokyo Yomiuri, a leading newspaper, hoped the earthquake and the depression would have some effect.

The diversion of traffic from Alberta, Peace River and the zone of the Rock-

ies, to Vancouver and Pacific ports, rather than Port Arthur and the Atlantic, is a new feature that is receiving the attention, as never before, of Winnipeg, Montreal, Minneapolis, New York, and the Interprovincial wheat-selling agencies at Port Arthur. The proposed St. Lawrence Deep Waterways project, would bring the western farmer 720 miles nearer to the European market. Washington and Ottawa are in sympathy with the proposal. Italy's wheat crop is over 100,000,000 bushels short. Scandinavia's rye and wheat harvest has been a failure. Hon. James Robb, M. P., the finance Minister of Canada, was elated at his loan being over-subscribed at four-per cent interest in New York last week, but the bankers comprehend that seventy nations are being fed on Canadian wheat, flour, cheese, and our agricultural exports for 1923 exceed in value \$400,000,000. The transplanted United States farmers from Ohio, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, New York, and Wisconsin, are a large factor in Saskatchewan and Alberta. They were never regarded as foreigners here. Most of them brought their families, farm equipment, stock, and a little cash. They were elected to the local councils, and when at the next election there will be 245 federal members of Parliament chosen, the west will have, like the farm bloc at Washington, a large say in legislation.

Sentiment is often stronger than law. Baron Thomas Shaughnessy, of Montreal, who was born in Wisconsin, and J. J. Hill, of St. Paul, Minnesota, who was by birth a Canadian, were not only the world's foremost railway

builders and operators, but were financiers, and had strange visions of the west. Lord Northcliff, of London, on his return from a tour around the world, in his last notable speech on May 12, 1922, reviewed the future of the British Empire, and said: "The wisest man I met in America is Lord Shaughnessy of Canada. That great man said to me years ago: 'I wonder if I am right in thinking that the future of the British Empire is largely wrapped up in what is happening in Alberta and Saskatchewan provinces?'" Lord Northcliff continued: "I have thought of that remark of the great railway magnate every day since. The hour of realization of Baron Shaughnessy's words is getting unpleasantly near." Shall confederation succeed in Canadianizing the western provinces? That is what is meant. Baron Shaughnessy did more to make the Dominion a great state in the family of nations than did any other man. In the darkest hour of the war, when conscription came, Quebec turned to Shaughnessy alone for guidance.

Here is another angle. Cattle, hog and sheep ranchers on two continents will be startled by the official announcement of Mr. J. B. Harkin, the chief of federal parks, that the breeding experiments at Wainwright, Alberta, where the cow and the buffalo, with its heavier coat of hair, larger size, thick hide, can stand the Arctic winter. The assimilation of these two animals was only possible by taking them when calves, but the result may revolutionize the cost of food production, and the Arctic regions may pay more dividends than the wheat fields of today. The Asiatic races are keenly interested in the success of the breeding experiment.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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INDIAN'S PRIVILEGE TO VOTE.

A question has come up in regard to a quarter-bred Indian voting. His vote was challenged at the polls. Has he a right to vote at the presidential election?—J. M.

The state constitution, Article 3, Section 1, provides that civilized inhabitants of Indian descent, natives of the United States and not members of any tribe shall be entitled to vote.—Rood.

A PARTNERSHIP PROPOSITION.

A. and B. are in partnership, everything fifty-fifty. A. pays the rent, B. does the work and pays all help. Now A. rents two farms with a house on each. A. up and rents one to city folks and when it comes settling time he says I am not entitled to one-half of the rent, which is income to the farm. Have I the right to claim one-half? Now I have to give one-half to him, which is made with the team outside the farm. If he is not willing to give me one-half the rent can I hold all I make with the team, as we have no writings?—Reader.

The rent of the farm buildings is just as much farm income as any other farm enterprise and should be divided on the same basis as per agreement. The best way to settle such difficulties is by a board of arbitration, both A. and B. choosing a member and the two members choosing a third party to act with them.

It is poor business to enter into an agreement covering as many angles as tenancy does without having it in writing.—F. T. Riddell.

PAYMENT OF OLD NOTE.

A note for \$200 was given in 1894 between two brothers. In 1900, \$100 was paid. In 1902 the brother who loaned the money died suddenly from gas from a stove, leaving him no chance to make a will. The third brother was appointed administrator. After these years, can the third brother force the note to be paid to the estate? If such is the case, will it have to be paid with interest?—R. J.

The estate of limitations if properly pleaded is a bar to any suit on a contract of the deceased to pay money due more than six years before the suit was commenced, unless deceased died within thirty days after the expiration of the six years and the suit is commenced within three years from the date of his death, and within two years from the granting of last testimony or of administration. See public acts 1923, No. 318.—Rood.

DRIVEWAYS.

Last year the state completed a state road in front of my house. Road runs between house and barn. They left the work very unsatisfactory. I had ten drive-ways, and they only built one for me, saying that was all I was entitled to. They built a guard rail in front of my lane gate and graded the road so it is impossible to get in my back fields. What is the law concerning these driveways?—F. B.

The only statute which we are aware of affecting the right of approaches to highways, is compiled laws 1915, section 4511, which reads: "When a drain passes along a highway, there shall be constructed at least one bridge or passageway across such drain connecting the highway with each enclosed field and with each farm entrance, which bridge or passageway shall also be charged in the first instance as a part of the construction of such drain, after which such bridge or passageway shall be maintained by the owner of the land."—Rood.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Last winter I fractured my knee when I fell off a roof while performing some work on it. I am still suffering from the fall, am working some, but can't do hard work or heavy lifting.

Can I get any compensation from employer, and if so, in what way and how much?—C. L.

Employers' liability act provides that no compensation shall be paid under it for any injury that does not incapacitate the employee for one week from earning full wages, nor unless notice is given to the employer within three months after it happened, and a claim of compensation made, either oral or written, within six months after the occurrence.

If there are any facts to take the case out of these provisions, inquirer's rights could be ascertained by communicating with the Industrial Accident Board at Lansing.—Rood.

INHERITED DEBTS.

A man died, leaving a store and a house in town, all heavily mortgaged. He left no money. Six months after his death, his widow received a letter from an attorney telling her to pay a note of \$150 with interest, borrowed by her husband two years before his death. She has no money to pay this with until she sells the property. Is she compelled to pay it?—Mrs. P. B.

The widow is not liable for any of the debts of the husband. Only his estate is liable, of which the administrator is representative; and debts can be paid only from the proceeds of the estate after paying the widow's allowance during administration, cost of administration, and funeral expenses. The probate court can allow to the widow support for a year from the death of the husband, estimated in view of the circumstances of the estate; and the homestead occupied by the deceased at the time of his death is exempt to the widow from sale for his debts, to the extent of \$1,500, except for the payment of mortgage in which the widow joined with the deceased.—Rood.

A WIDOW'S RIGHTS.

Has a wife the same rights to property which husband owned before she married him, as that which has accumulated after they were married?—Mrs. D.

The widow is entitled to dower in

all land of which the husband was seized of an estate of inheritance at any time during coverture. And if he makes no will she would inherit a third of his land, if he leaves children, and a half of it if he doesn't. She will also be entitled to a share of his personal property whether he leaves a will or does not. It is immaterial whether he acquired the property after marriage or before.—Rood.

CONTRACTS FOR HELP.

I am Canadian born, married an American, and have a son who is married and living in British Columbia, Canada, and want him to come and help me on my eighty acres of land as it will be his when we are through with it. What procedure or under what circumstances could I have him come to the United States lawfully?—P. N.

Contract between P. N. and son, covering the situation, would be sufficient. Contracts of employment for operation of farms, maintenance of owner, etc., to be paid for by gift of the land on death of the owner are to be avoided if possible, as they are fruitful sources of misunderstanding.—Rood.

A RENTAL PROPOSITION.

I am about to rent my eighty-acre farm to a certain party. I furnish all the implements, stock, poultry, horse and tractor power, I pay taxes and insurance except road labor, he does all the work. What portion of the seed and grain am I to furnish, also what portion of expenses am I to pay such as threshing, pressing, fertilizer, twine, etc. My farm is well equipped, all good buildings, well drained, good water system, etc. Now he owns a sixty-acre farm of his own four miles away from my farm and intends to work it with my implements, power, etc. Please tell me what are the usual terms in this case.—A. N.

When the landlord furnishes everything, i. e., land, tools and stock, his share of the farm income would amount to two-thirds and the tenant one-third for his labor. Nothing is said relative to other stock than the horses, so am assuming that the land-

lord furnishes everything. Expense, such as threshing bill, pressing, twine, etc., would be divided in the same proportion as above.

It is difficult to say just what charge should be made for the use of tools and equipment to work the tenant's sixty acres, as no definite statement is made as to the number of tillable acres of crops grown. One way would be to spread the equipment costs, (which involve taxes, interest and depreciation on investment), over the two farms in proportion to use of the equipment, either on the acre or hour basis. The average rate of depreciation of farm machinery amounts to about ten per cent.

Outside horse labor is worth from ten to fifteen cents per hour per horse.—F. T. Riddell.

FALL PLOWING FOR BEANS.

Is it all right to put beans in after a crop of oats, also is it all right to put them where you have fall-plowed?—C. B.

Fall plowing is to be recommended for beans. The most satisfactory yields are secured when the seed-bed is well compacted and firmed, and when it is cultivated for a sufficient length of time before sowing to kill weeds that may have started or are germinating.

Beans usually yield best after clover, or clover and timothy sods, or after a leguminous crop. If the soil is in a good state of fertility satisfactory yields could be secured after oats.—C. R. Megee.

DIVISION OF STRAW.

A. rents field from B. for wheat. Each furnish half of the seed, fertilizer and twine, and each pays half the threshing bill, A. doing all the work. Would A. be entitled to half the straw?—A. E. D.

The straw is considered part of the produce, thus A. should be entitled to his share unless the agreement was made otherwise. Definite agreement should be made at the outset, thus avoiding difficulties.—F. T. Riddell.

FALL SOWN SWEET CLOVER.

Will it do to sow sweet clover in the fall and after beans have been taken off the ground? I want it for pasture in the spring.—W. C.

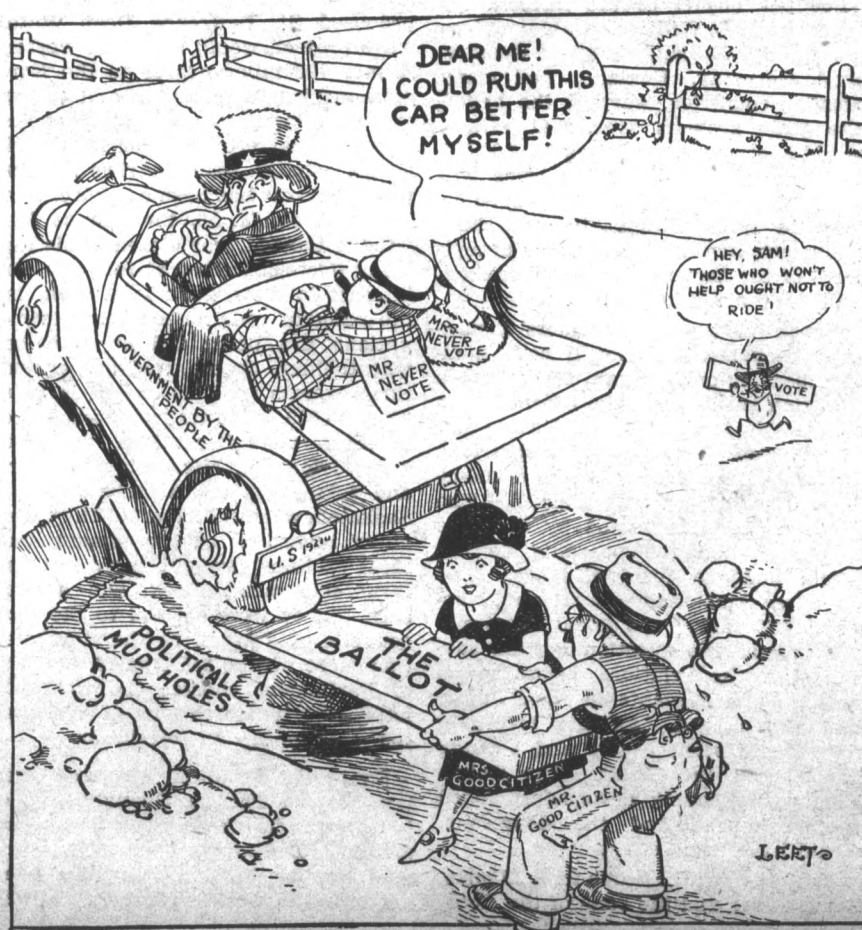
Sweet clover sown much later than the middle of August is not likely to make sufficient growth to prevent winter-killing. If conditions are exceedingly favorable, seedlings made the first of September sometimes come through. August 15, however, is about as late as it is usually advisable to seed, unless the seeding is made so late that the ground freezes before the seed has had a chance to germinate.

If you are not able to secure a seeding of sweet clover for pasture next summer, I would suggest sowing twenty-five pounds of Sudan grass about the middle of May. This will provide summer pasture and is one of the very few annual crops that can be used for this purpose.—C. R. Megee.

A cooperative effort between the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, Michigan Potato Producers' Association, and the Agricultural College, will bring about demonstrations of the value in Michigan certified potato seed in New Jersey and other eastern potato-producing sections. A carload will be pooled and sent east for that purpose.

Michigan cooperative elevators did an annual business last year of around \$15,000,000.

It Takes More Than Talk to Keep The Old Bus Going



The Corn Growing Contest

By D. F. Ramey

MICHIGAN'S five-acre corn growing contest is now nearing the close of the second year. In 1923, eight men finished the contest and placings were made and premiums awarded on the basis of profit per acre.

This year there were about fifty men entered in the spring. Some were compelled to withdraw at an early date. One man wrote that he had to drag up his field. Several others will.

The cold, wet weather has upset the calculations for a few who planted on heavy ground but a trifle low. In most years, this location would have made for an increased yield, but we had no

ing, cultivating, etc. The amount of manure and the kind and amount of commercial fertilizer is, also, made a part of the records. The yields are determined in the fall by men from the Farm Crops Department, M. A. C., who harvest equal areas from each field. Samples of each lot of corn are taken, from which the moisture and shelling percentage are determined. From this data, the cultural costs of growing the corn can be determined and the man who shows the most profit per acre will wear the crown for the next year.

Last year, Charlie Laughlin, of Dansville, finished first in the contest—hav-



On Many Farms Profits Are Determined by the Yield of the Corn Crop.

droughty hot weather to cut the yield of corn on the higher land.

The corn crop is beginning to go into the shock. Some of it in the northern part of the state was cut by frost while only in the milk, and will be a very poor crop. In the southern counties, the crop is maturing nicely and the earliest is now being cut. A few more days of good, warm weather will mature a lot of corn. Yet there are a good number of fields which will not mature. A backward season has delayed their growth so that they will almost surely be frozen before ripening.

Saginaw county leads all others in the number of entries, having nine men in the contest; Wayne county has six men; Bay and Hillsdale each have four men entered. Lenawee county has three entries and Monroe county has two—one of them being Paul Clement who finished second in last year's contest.

Mr. Shuell, of Alpena county, is seventy-five miles farther north than any other member, but despite this, the county agent of Alpena county, C. M. McCrary, does not expect him to be at the bottom of the list this fall. Mr. Shuell realizes that he has a big handicap in the contest, but he wants to know how much it is costing him to raise corn.

One hundred bushels is a rather high mark for a Michigan farmer to try for, even in a favorable season. But we hope to be surprised, for it is not an impossibility. In 1919, a farmer in Monroe county conducted a corn variety test in cooperation with the Farm Crops Department. He had three or four varieties which yielded over 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre. The best yield was 139 bushels per acre of Duncan. Another farmer, in Tuscola county, also had two or three varieties yield over 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre in a similar test the same year. So it is evident that Michigan farmers can grow 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre, but they have unusual difficulties to handicap them this year.

Each of the men are entering five acres of corn. They are keeping account of the amount of labor, both of men and horses, required in all operations such as plowing, dragging, plant-

ing a yield of eighty-three bushels of shelled corn per acre. Some of the other contestants vowed he would not beat them this year.

The cost of man and horse labor are figured at thirty cents and fifteen cents per hour respectively. There is a great variation in cost figures. Last year it cost one man \$12 and another \$2.50 to plow their five acres. Some men planted the five acres in one-quarter day; others took a half-day. It cost \$1.50 in the first instance and \$3.00 in the latter. All but one man used manure last year and five of the eight used commercial fertilizer. While the use of commercial fertilizer increased the acre costs, still the men who finished in first and second places both used it.

Several companies, appreciating the value of this work and endeavoring to stimulate interest and zest in the contest have offered the following prizes: First Prize.—Cultipacker donated by the International Harvester Company, Chicago.

Second Prize.—Forty-rod roll of forty-seven-inch fence, donated by the Keystone Steel and Wire Company, of Peoria, Ill.

Third Prize.—One-half bushel of Grimm alfalfa, donated by the Seed Department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau.

Fourth Prize.—Half dozen Corn King seed racks, donated by the Martin Company, Des Moines, Iowa.

Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Prize each, a book, "Corn and Corn Growing," by Wallace & Bressman, donated by the Wallace Publishing Co., Des Moines, Iowa.

The Michigan Farmer, Detroit, is offering a five-year subscription to the man having the highest yield; a three-year subscription to the man having the second highest yield; a two-year subscription to the man having the third highest yield; and a one-year subscription to each man producing over seventy bushels of shelled corn per acre.

The Michigan Crop Improvement Association is offering a gold medal to each man producing one hundred bushels of shelled corn per acre; a silver medal to each grower producing eighty-five to one hundred bushels per acre; and a bronze medal to each man producing seventy-five to eighty-five bushels of shelled corn per acre.

The results of the contest and prize winners will be announced during Farmers' Week at the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, on February 2-6, 1925.



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property adequate paint protection. Such property first loses its freshness and attractiveness. Then it decays. In both cases, its value in the real-estate market drops.

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Wise farmers are today cutting down property repair costs and protecting their investments by more careful adherence to the watchword, "Save the surface and you save all." They have learned from experience that it is more economical to save the surface with white-lead paint than to repair or rebuild property that has rotted beyond repair. White-lead paint is cheaper than wood.

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Ask the professional painter what gives the greatest protection to surfaces such as wood. He will tell you pure white-lead mixed with pure linseed oil for exterior painting and white-lead and flattening oil to give a beautiful finish to interior jobs.

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



This man is giving the farm house white-lead protection against the attacks of the weather.

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Lead's most general use

No matter to what extent lead is used in the rubber industry, its most nearly universal use is as paint. On every hand you see houses covered with white-lead to protect them from rot and deterioration and eventual destruction. Nearly 350,000,000 pounds of white-lead are used in this country on wooden and non-metallic surfaces annually.

Whenever you see a house, barn or silo scarred and weather-beaten or actually crumbling away, you can assume that the owner has neglected to give his

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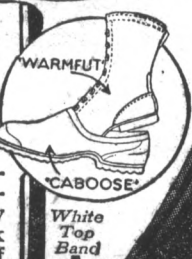
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GRIMM ALFALFA AND THISTLES NOT CONGENIAL.

WILL MOYER, of Midland county, always took pride in clean fields. But a few Canada thistles strayed on to his farm and before he was fully aware of it, they were in full possession. Then he must be still about clean fields or else wear out various and sundry hoes. One field especially was a Canuck rendezvous. In 1922, he sowed it to Grimm alfalfa. In the first cutting of 1923, a few thistles stuck their hoary heads above the alfalfa, but the second cutting very few could be found and none of these venturing to mature seed. In neither of the 1924 cuttings was there a thistle to be found.

PROTECT TILE OUTLETS.

PROTECT your tile outlets by driving iron stakes down in front of them so muskrats cannot get back up the tile," says Will Moyer, of Midland county. Last year after much effort, Moyer found that two muskrats had wedged into a tile some seventy rods from the outlet. Their bodies completely stopped the flow of water through the tile.

SHORT NEWS ITEMS.

In Kent county they are planning a series of five one-day barn meetings at which County Agent Vining and dairy extension specialist, R. H. Addy, of M. A. C., will explain the economical feeding of dairy cows during the coming high-priced feed period.

Mr. Edgar Cochran, secretary of the state conservation department, is call-

ing attention to the law of 1915 which gives county officials power to call on state officials for injunctions restraining property owners from cutting any trees, or natural growth, which add to the value of the land if the owners are delinquent in taxes.

Ralph Arbogast, a prominent Branch county farmer, will attempt to dry 2,000 bushels of seed corn this fall. He has recently ordered eighty rods of woven wire fencing which will be cut into strips for hanging the corn in and will use his chicken brooder rooms for drying purposes.

SELECT SEED CORN THIS FALL.

(Continued from page 349).

Each and cost around \$1.50, are quite efficient and convenient to put the ears in when you expect to run an ear test for germination.

In a room where it is not possible to use hangers, a good form of rack can be built of two-by-fours similar to the lath rack, except that it would require a two-by-four at top and bottom, as well as the ends, and should be braced diagonally from each top corner to the opposite bottom corner with a piece of baling-wire. This rack should be eight feet long. Now measure off spaces of three inches on each edge of the end pieces and stretch a piece of baling wire across and staple securely. This will give eighteen wires on which to lay the seed corn, allowing one foot at the bottom, if the rack is built eight feet high. Boards eighteen inches long can be nailed across each end at the bottom to keep the rack from tipping over. Two racks, fastened together brace it still better.



SENDS APPLES TO STATE SHOW.

APPLES exhibited at the Maple Grove Fair, Ontonagon county, have been shipped to a cold storage warehouse in Grand Rapids for exhibition at the staple apple show in December. Ontonagon has been encouraged by the prizes in apples won at the exhibition at Grand Rapids a year ago. Ontonagon would like to show lower state people that the success due last year was not exceptional—that they can do it year by year. County Agent W. N. Clark is prepared to collect other apples for this exhibition, provided his farmers will see that he gets them.

BETTER HOUSING NEEDED TO PREVENT DISEASE.

IT is expected that the county-wide test for bovine tuberculosis now being carried on in Ontonagon county will be completed about November 1. The percentage of reactors is running about one per cent. The two chief causes for the disease in this section are given as the use of dark, damp, unventilated barns and letting cattle run at large. These conditions are by no means confined to Ontonagon, however.

PARTRIDGE ARE SCARCE.

THERE is general agreement that partridge are extremely scarce in the Upper Peninsula, this fall, and sportsmen's associations are giving a good deal of attention to the subject.

The cause is not yet determined. Some think it is due to predacious hawks, owls, and other animals. Some think it is due to over-hunting. Many sportsmen have expressed a desire to close the season entirely, but as the law now is, the State Conservation Commission, which has been appealed to, is powerless.

At a recent meeting, the Marquette Sportsmen's Association pledged its members not to kill over ten birds each and many regarding this as too high a bag limit, have expressed an intention of shooting no birds this season, in order that the flocks may have an opportunity to re-establish themselves. It is feared that, if self-control is not exercised by hunters, the partridge will go the way of the once numerous passenger pigeons.

It seems desirable that the State Conservation Commissioner be given authority to act in such an emergency as now confronts the partridge without recourse to the large amount of red tape that now controls the department.

QUARANTINES AGAINST DISEASED CATTLE.

THE State Department of Agriculture has placed quarantines on cattle in Marquette and Schoolcraft counties, in connection with the anti-tuberculosis tests now in progress there. This will prevent the importation of cattle into these counties except where previously tested and found free from the disease.



Do We Eat Enough Apples?

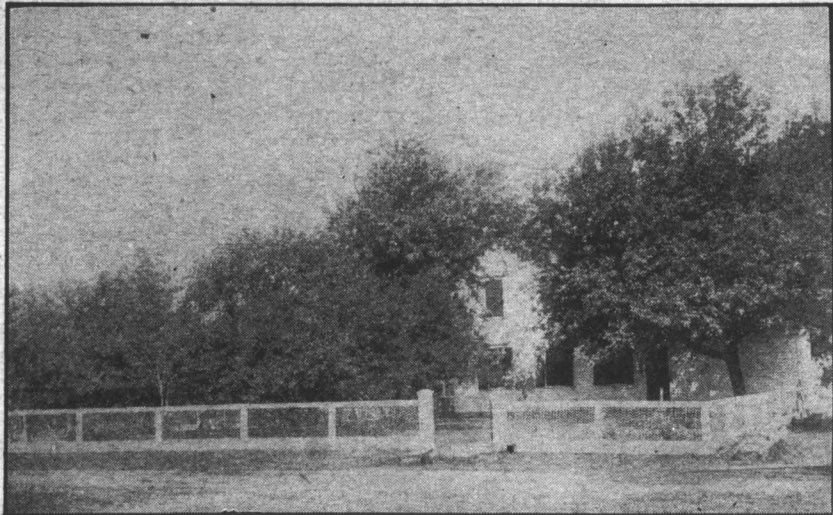
Some Interesting Facts on Apple Consumption

By Prof. V. R. Gardner

SOME interesting sidelights have been thrown on certain phases of the apple business. Perhaps the most important of these is that on the whole, people are not eating very many apples. For instance, an official in one chain grocery store organization that operates about 500 retail establishments in the Detroit area stated that their average daily output of apples is between 600 and 700 bushels. Now and then, when they feature apples in their windows, the output rises to 900 or 950 bushels per day. This is an average of only a bushel and a quarter per day per store, or a bushel and three-quarters to two bushels per

Fruit Growers' Exchange are popularly thought of as being successful because they fix prices, prevent competition, obtain favorable freight rates and prompt service, and because they employ skilled salesmen. These may all be functions of the organizations in question, but they are not the principal functions. They succeed because they realize that their big job is to merchandize their product, which means educating the consumer to demand more of it and then seeing to it that that demand is met by a continuous supply of standard quality at moderate prices.

In the meantime much can be done



The Producer Should be Concerned in Increasing Apple Consumption.

day two or three times per month when they feature apples.

When one stops to think of the number of people who daily trade at the average total daily turn-over of one of these stores, it doesn't look as though the nation's digestion would be upset by the quantity of apples we consume. A Lansing restaurant uses twenty-five bushels of apples per month. With these it bakes its own apple pies and makes its apple sauce and baked apples. It serves on an average of 700 meals per day, 4,900 per week, 21,000 per month. The twenty-five bushels will average 150 fruits per bushel. At that rate 3,750 apples are used per month, one for each six meals that are served. The average person is not getting his "apple a day;" he's getting only half an apple.

Here is a real problem for the producer, or rather the producers' organization. There is room for doubling, a quadrupling of consumption. Obviously, neither the wholesaler nor the retailer will undertake the task. It is just as profitable for them to sell oranges or bananas or canned pineapples. As a matter of fact, it is their business to sell anything for which there is a demand. Their job is to satisfy demands, not create them. The producer, and the producer alone, is interested in increasing demand. If it is done at all, he must do it. How? That is not a question to be answered here, but the point is emphasized that it is one of the most important, if not the most important, marketing problems facing the fruit growers and their organizations.

Incidentally, it may be pointed out that it is neither new nor unsolvable. The place of the orange and the grapefruit on the menu cards of the country is sufficient evidence on this point. Such organizations as the California

to deal effectively with the apple growers' marketing problem and it can be done by the growers themselves, either acting individually or together through their organizations. The day has gone by when the apple was regarded as more or less of a luxury, to be bought at harvest, placed in the cellar and consumed before New Year's. It has come to be a staple article of food, not wanted in surplus at harvest but in demand every day in the year, just like sugar or coffee or bread. The retailer, who knows all this, merchandizes it accordingly. These are conditions made possible by modern methods of transportation, storage and distribution of food products of many kinds. They are conditions that cannot easily be changed. It is the part of wisdom to adjust our business to them.

GATHERING WALNUT SEEDS TO PLANT.

I LIKE to have good walnuts for the seeds planted on fence lines. The walnut is now becoming more popular as a home nut and they are being quoted regularly on the market now, so the producer can be sure of a market for the product. Run through a corn sheller, the nuts are easily hulled and for the sale of nuts the best quality of nut is as important as the quality of the tree. The selected nuts should be gathered this fall before they have had a chance to dry up and then be planted where wanted at once or they may be layered in wet sand for the winter and allowed to freeze, never being left to get dry until planting time. It is not only essential to have a fair-sized nut, but it should have a large meat that can be removed readily. The nuts you like best to crack will be the ones others will like the best also.—Agnes Hilco.

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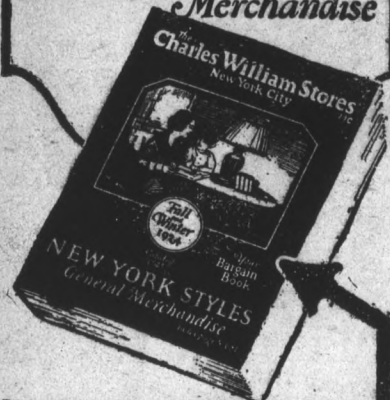
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Stilling The Storm

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

It was most difficult for Christ to get away from the crowds that thronged Him. He made the attempt one day, and was only partially successful. He got into a ship, and, with His disciples, set sail for the other side of the sea. But other boats went along also. Their owners would not permit any such easy get-away. They followed, unwelcome companions!

The miracle of stilling the storm is one of the most significant of all those recorded in the gospels. For is not life like a ship? And is not this ship tossed and driven by the storms of life? Many a time are not the occupants of the ship in peril?

The suddenness of the storm is not hard to explain. The Sea of Galilee lies in a depression six hundred feet lower than the sea-level. All around the northern shore are many deep, rocky gorges, worn by water or earthquake. When the sun shines on the lake the air becomes heated and rises. This permits the cold air to rush in from the north, which grows in intensity until a violent storm develops in a short time, whipping the sea into an uproar of raging waters. It was prob-



ably a hurricane which swept the sea the night that Christ and his associates were crossing.

He must have been tired, for He was already in the boat when they started to cross, and He was asleep when the storm arose. The words of America's famous preacher, Horace Bushnell, are apt and impressive: "There is a very great spiritual importance in the fact that Jesus sleeps. In it we behold the divine humanity set in complete evidence. Divine He must be, for His character is deftly spotless and perfect; human He must be, for he sleeps like a child."

These men were old-time fishermen, accustomed to all the moods of wind and water, and doubtless all strong swimmers. But they seem to have been thoroughly frightened. "Carest thou not that we perish?" they cry as they roughly waken Him. Though He is but a landsman, they instinctively turn to Him. And yet it is significant that they did not expect Him to do much of anything for them. They were completely amazed when they saw Him calm the sea and quiet the wind. Apparently they expected nothing more than that He should turn to and help, with the ropes and sails. They were filled with superstitious fears, as they saw Him conquer the elements.

The Old Testament has two inter-

esting parallels to this. One is the crossing of the Red Sea. The other is the erection of the brass serpent, for healing the serpent stings. Both teach, as does the stilling of the storm, that God rules his own universe. Some folk believe that nature takes care of everything. The world runs itself. It is like an engine which the engineer started going, and leaped from. They seem to think that God has gone off somewhere and is letting the world operate itself. No. Back of the order of nature which we do see, is the greater Order which we do not see. You cannot have an intelligible world without an intelligent God behind it. When you see a well-ordered farm, with fields well arranged and yielding heavily, no one may be in sight. But you know the owner is not far away. Farms do not operate themselves. And worlds do not run themselves. An intelligent God watches over His universe.

To be sure, God does not interfere as often as some of us would like. We would love to see Him enter the scene, right the wrongs, straighten the inequalities, level the mountains of evil. But He has marked out certain principles on which the world is to run, and He adheres to them. If we were slapped every time we did wrong, we would do right out of fear. If we were handed a gold piece every time we did right, we would do right for pay. It is best that we do it on principle and on faith. The same forces, too, that bring a storm which fells trees and uproots crops, bring the gentle rain that is worth a million dollars to the wheat crop. The same principle which controls the germs which create disease also controls the beneficial bacteria, which build up life.

This incident in the life of Christ—though perhaps we should not call it an incident—also bring home to us this. Christ is the master-mariner. Now the sea has always been a favorite way of speaking of life. We sing, "Jesus Savior, pilot me," and, "Let the lower lights be burning," and, "Throw out the life line." There is something powerful, terrible, and uncertain about sailing on the sea. This past summer, when a large steel trans-Atlantic liner was nearing the American shore it met a storm which burst in the portholes and flooded the staterooms, piling wreck and terror in its path. The huge ship was but a cork in the hands of the storm. And this is a fitting symbol of life. Life is fearful at times, and uncertain. Forces play in it that we cannot control. Science has as yet only touched the fringe of things, and scientists say so. We need a guide, a master-mariner, a Savior, now, as much as ever in the past. The people who think that the modern man knows so much he can dispense with God has much to learn. Across the tossing seas of life men still need to hear, "Peace, be still!"

In fact, there are reasons aplenty for holding that we need Christ all the more today than even in the past. Life is very intense. The calls and demands are many, and the consequent moral and mental breakdowns of modern life are many. The leaders of one of the great denominations recently devoted several hours, at their national meeting, discussing the causes of the many moral breakdowns in the modern ministry. Why do so many ministers go wrong, bringing disgrace on the church and tragedy into their own lives? Perhaps a part of the reason lies in the speed, rivalry and useless ambitions of modern life. At any rate, the voice of calmness which the disciples heard long ago is needed today.

**SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR
OCTOBER 26.**

SUBJECT:—Stilling the storm. Mark 4.35 to 41.
GOLDEN TEXT:—"Who, then, is this, that even wind and sea obey Him?" Mark 4.41.



What will you save?

If a fire started in your barn tonight, what could you save? What about the other things?

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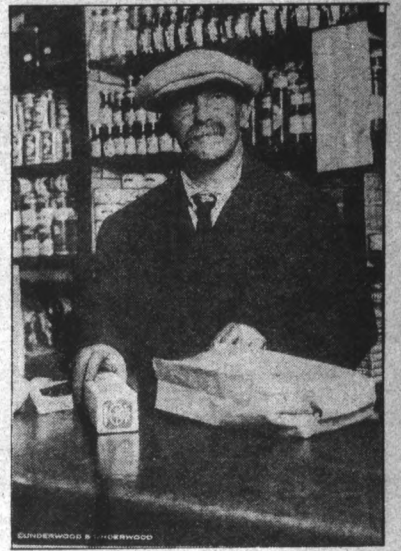
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



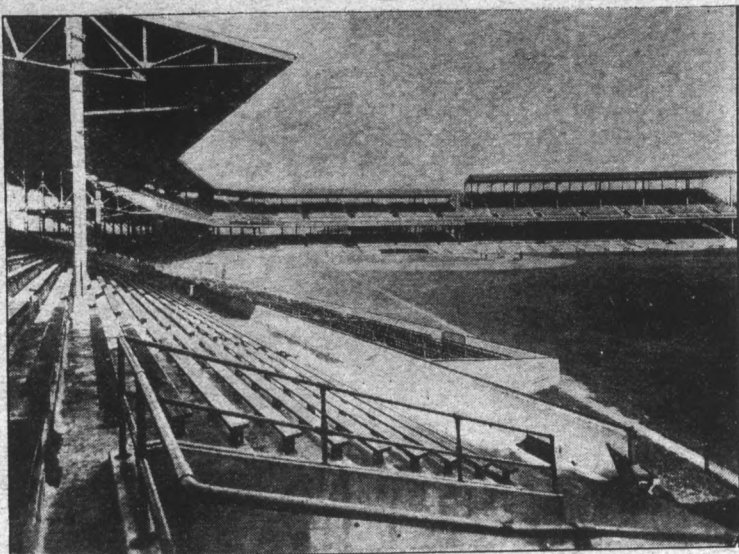
Teddy Roosevelt, the third, on the "rostrum" accepting New York gubernatorial "nomination."



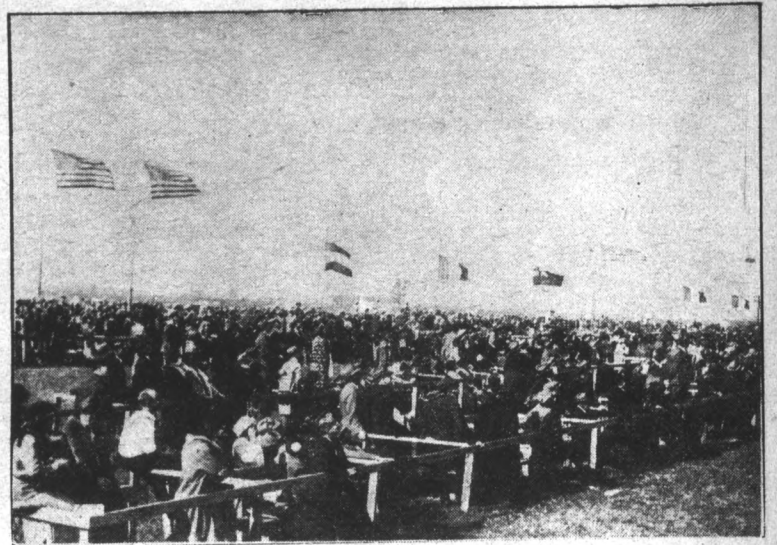
President Coolidge is presenting Stanley Harris, the boy manager of the Washington "Senators" with a trophy for winning the American League championship.



E. W. Washburn, wealthy ice-man, assigns business to sons and gets job in store.



A view of the American League Park at Washington, D. C., where the Washington "Senators" and the New York "Giants" played their first game in the world series.



A general view of the great crowd which attended the aviation meet at Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio. This was one of the greatest air meets ever held in this country.



Even women are baseball fans enough to spend all night and all the morning waiting for the ball park gates to open.



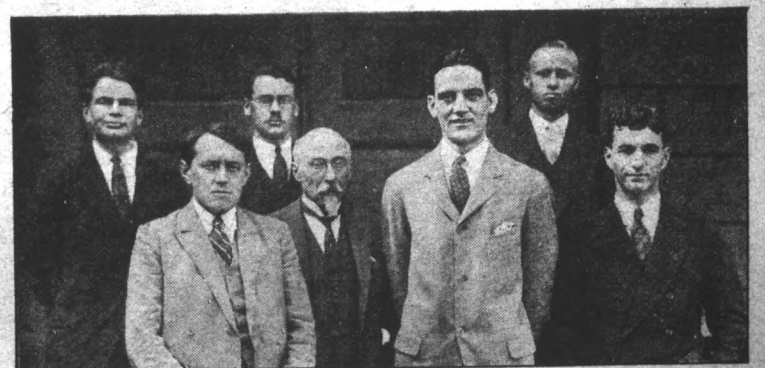
Senator Brookhart, who denounced the national Republican nominees.



Ezra Meeker, ninety years old, will travel in a government airplane over the trail he covered by ox-cart years ago.



When a man has many checks to sign, this is the way to do it. J. L. Petz, of the Veteran's Bureau, is shown signing government checks for war veterans.



The Oxford University team is in this country debating on prohibition. The Oxford men are on the left, the Columbia University team, their opponents, on the right.

WITH the question the old man's strange behavior became clear. He believed, not without some reason from his point of view, that Smith had come courting gold, and to-night the treachery was to be revealed. Bill, with the eyes of Eve upon him, got up from his chair.

"It ain't like you think, Mister King," he said slowly, "and I'm going to show you it ain't when them hellions try to get in here!"

Old King searched his face. He looked at Eve, silent, wondering, and back to Bill. "Maybe I'm wrong, and if I be I'm sorry!" The words came hesitatingly. "The next half an hour is a-going to tell a hull lot!"

Eve's hand touched her father's arm. There was faith, implicit faith, in the glance that took in both men as she asked: "What is it, pa? Neither of you ain't told me!"

There was an instant of silence in which Bill perceived that the old man was groping for words. His wits sharpened by the urgent need to tell the girl something, Smith came to the rescue.

"The gang thinks your pa has been saving up money all these years," he said, "and they calc'late to get hold of it."

Gratitude was in the brief look of understanding that King gave him. Indignation chased uncertainty from the face of Eve. She had opened her mouth to speak when, without warning, a knock thundered on the outside door. Bill whirled on his heel and leaped.

"Lock the other door!" he shouted as he slid the old-fashioned iron bolt into place. "Eve, watch the window!"

There was an impact, as of a burly shoulder, against the door that Smith had just fastened, and then came a rain of kicks that made the bolt rattle in its socket. Bill jumped to an oaken chest of drawers and, with a heave, lifted it clear off the floor. The next moment it sat solidly across the threatened entrance. The kicks ceased. There was ominous quiet.

The only light in the room came from the faint aura that lingered about the one window and from the cook-stove where a bed of coals, left from the supper fire, gleamed through the cracks. But there was light enough so that Bill could see Old Man King putting a bar in place across the second door and the dim form of Eve crouching at the side of the high window.

Bill walked to the table on which Eve and her father ate their meals, turned it over, and ripped out a leg. He handed it to King and wrenched another loose for himself. The dim form of Eve came half way across the room and stopped beside a chair. There was the crack of breaking wood and then Bill saw her, in silhouette against the window, with a chair leg poised in her hand.

"Eve, girl, what are you going to do?" he demanded in a half whisper.

"Fight for my men folks, like I ought to!"

Her voice came dense and vibrant through the darkness. Smith felt his heart grow large with pride even while

The Kettle of Rusty Gold

By William Merriam Rouse

fear for her safety gripped him. Then her father rumbled forth a command: "Get back there by the stove, girl. You'd be broke in two in a minute by what's a-coming!"

As Eve, obedient, moved silently across the room a hand from without tried the door leading to the entryway. A futile blow thumped against the panels.

"The winder's coming next," said Bill. "Let's get ready for 'em, one on each side, and don't you worry about hitting too hard!"

old head. The old man chuckled.

"That's right; jam their faces in!" he rumbled. Again Bill Smith wondered whether King was fighting for his gold or his daughter.

The noises under the window continued. Bill knew that the enemy was building up a heap of odds and ends over which to charge into the room, but he did not dare to reach out again and thrust. The gang would be on its guard a second time.

The wait became nerve-breaking. Bill took a fresh, two-handed grip on

agony from the man hanging to Bill's right arm. Then the one on the left cried out and was gone. Bill thrust his freed hands down to the throat of Black Pete, and together they rolled on the floor. He felt the Frenchman's grasp loosen. Then Black Pete quivered and lay still. There was the sound of running feet in the room.

Light from a kerosene lamp flickered up. Bill, kneeling on the unconscious Payshaw, looked about. Joe Burke, an arm and leg broken, had crawled into a corner. Slinky Brown, another member of the gang, lay motionless by the stove. Old Man King was sitting on Jack Carey, a hand raised and fingers extended menacingly over his prisoner's eyes. By the lamp stood Eve—a new Eve. In a scratched and bloody little hand she held the stove poker, still glowing red. She pointed triumphantly at the form of Slinky Brown.

"I got two of 'em, Bill, jest as they was pushing you back!"

"You done that?" Astonishment and pride and admiration filled him. And then, as he looked into her blazing eyes, he realized for the first time what tremendous forces were imprisoned in her slender body.

"Didn't I say I'd help you, Bill?"

"You saved all of us, I calc'late," he replied as he rose and went to the water bucket. He threw a dipper of the cold liquid in the face of Black Pete. Payshaw stirred, groaned and sat up. He looked slowly around the room.

"Mebbe you get the gold, Bill Smith, this time!" he said huskily.

"I don't want to hear nothing out of you but one word, and that's going to be 'Yes' or 'No' when I get done talking," remarked Bill, standing over him. He reached into a pocket and drew forth a dirty red bandanna handkerchief. "I found this on my door-steps today, and you know why it was there, Pete Payshaw. Tonight you carry Joe Burke back to the village, and tomorrow you either leave the county or go up the road to Dannemora for trying to murder me. Which is it?"

"Oui. Of course!" Black Pete got stiffly to his feet. "Come on, Joe Burke; you got one hard ride 'cross my back."

Slinsky Brown revived to the point of being able to stagger from the room in the wake of Black Pete, who carried Burke on his back. Carey, bruised and shaken by King's manhandling, slunk after them. Eve, the old man, and Bill stood alone in the wrecked room. Merton King had slipped back from fighting man almost to the meek and bent hewer of wood that he had been for twenty years. But not quite. There was a definite but unreadable look of purpose in his face. He stepped in front of Bill just as the young man started to cross the room toward Eve.

"I know what you and Eve is a-thinking, Bill Smith," he said. "But afore ye say anything more to her I want to talk with ye, Bill. Come out the back way fer a minute."

Wondering, and with a backward (Continued on page 363).

The Little Farm

By Irma True Soper

Oh little farm in Michigan,
The farm where I was born—
The farm of toil, and hard-won crops,
Of oats, and hay, and corn.

They scoff at you, dear little farm,
And say you did not yield
As do the farms of now-a-days,
With waving field on field!

You were composed, oh little farm
Of rocks, and sand, and brush,
And gullies wide; in thickets dense
Lived, undisturbed, the thrush.

But, just the same, old home of mine,
We played, and ate, and grew,

And learned in schools and colleges;
All this with thanks to you.

Six children roamed your stony hills,
Or helped their dad to plow
And wrest a living from your soil
With honest sweat of brow.

We were not rich, our little farm,
But happy all the day.
We hunted berries in the hedge,
We frolicked in the hay.

Our paths have led us far, since then,
The town has called, 'tis true,
But, little farm, we owe our thanks,
And doff our hats, to you!

Old King grunted as he moved to the right of the window, where he could swing a straight, axlike blow with the table leg. There was little danger that he would fail to hit hard enough. Smith wondered how much the fear of losing his gold nerved the old man's arm.

Suddenly the room was filled with the crash of falling glass and the splintering of tortured wood. There was an ear-filling bump, and the house shook as a stone, half the bigness of a man's trunk, struck the door.

"Black Pete!" exclaimed Bill. "He's the only one of the gang that could swing that rock!"

A stone the size of a man's fist hurtled through the window, now cleared of glass and sash. It was followed by another and another. One hit the stovepipe and sent it clattering to the floor.

"I'm all right!" came the voice of Eve reassuringly. "I'm behind the dish cupboard when you need me!"

"There's a girl for ye!" King growled, half to himself. "Like her mother was—jest like her mother was!"

The rain of stones had ceased. From outside came scraping sounds and breathless whispers close up under the window. Smith leaned forward and thrust quickly with his table leg. There was a yell of pain, and as he dodged back a stone whizzed past his

his weapon. Just as it seemed that he must leap out and give battle alone there was a shout and a rush of bodies through the window.

Bill brought his table leg down and felt an upraised arm snap beneath it. He swung again, and heard Old Man King grunt with the force of a companion blow. Somebody had Bill by the legs, but he braced himself and struck right and left in the darkness. Hands grasped the table leg; he thrust and knew that the end had reached a face. Then they were all over him at once; it seemed, and he was shoved backward, backward—striking and clawing with his bare hands. Sometimes on the floor, the center of a biting, gouging heap of men, he was forced steadily across the room and toward the stove.

Out of the chaos of the melee there came to Bill two thoughts. One was that he was going ever nearer to that stove, where a bed of coals still glowed, and the other was that the long, sinewy arms of Black Pete Payshaw were drawing tighter and tighter a suffocating band about his ribs.

Now he was against the stove. There was a smell of burning cloth. A man clung to each arm and forced him back, while his breath went slowly out under the pressure of Payshaw's grip. Suddenly there was a scream of

AL ACRES—Page The Grand Kleagle

By Frank R. Leet



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16-gauge suitable for Duck, Pheasant, Rabbit, Partridge, Grouse and Prairie Chicken. No. 4, 5 or 6 Chilled or Soft Shot.

20-gauge—2¾ in. shells—suitable for Duck, Pheasant, Rabbit, Partridge, Prairie Chicken and Grouse. No. 6, 7 or 7½ Chilled or Soft Shot.



Duck Load

Suitable for Duck, Pheasant, Hawk, Crow, Rabbit, Partridge, Prairie Chicken and Grouse. 12, 16 and 20-gauge; No. 5, 6 or 7 Chilled or Soft Shot



Grouse Load

Suitable for Grouse, Prairie Chicken, Pheasant, Partridge, Dove, Rabbit, Duck and Squirrel. 12, 16 and 20-gauge; No. 7 Chilled or Soft Shot.



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Suitable for Deer, Black Bear, and Wolf. 12-gauge; loaded with 12 pellets of No. 0 Eastern Shot.



Quail Load

Suitable for Quail, Dove, Woodcock, Rail, Plover and Snipe. 12, 16 and 20-gauge; No. 8 Chilled or Soft Shot.



Rabbit Load

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



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Squirrel Load

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



Snipe Load

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



Goose Load

Long Range Load
Suitable for Goose, Fox, Turkey and Raccoon. 12-gauge; No. 2 Chilled or Soft Shot.



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Suitable for Dove, Quail, Rabbit, Partridge, Plover, Grouse and Woodcock. 12, 16 and 20-gauge; No. 7½ Chilled or Soft Shot.



Trap Load

12-gauge only; regulation charge of 3 drams finest smokeless powder and 1¼ ounces of No. 7½ Chilled Shot. Special wadding.

The Highest Quality Shotgun Shells Ever Produced

REMINGTON Game Loads are just two years old. Yet there are thousands and thousands of sportsmen the country over who will shoot no other shell. There are more and more Game Loads being bought and shot each day—the strongest possible endorsement of their superior shooting quality.

Specific Loads for Specific Game plus *Quality*—there you have the whole story of the success of Remington Game Loads.

The *right* load for duck, the *right* load for squirrel, the *right* load for quail and so on down the list.

And by “right load” we mean not only the right size and amount of shot, but the right *velocity*, the right *pattern*, the right *penetration* for the particular game. Every Remington Game Load is scientifically loaded to a *uniform standard* of velocity, pattern and penetration, all with moderate recoil.

Remington made it possible for sportsmen to buy *shotgun shells* with the same confidence they have been buying Remington rifle and pistol cartridges for over sixty years. Leaving it up to Remington to settle every detail—including the kind or powder and the weight of powder.

* * *

The Remington Game Load idea is the biggest forward step in shotgun ammunition since Remington produced the first successful loaded shell back in the 80's.

But the idea *alone* would not have swept from coast to coast as it has without the backing of *first and finest quality* behind it.

Remington Game loads are loaded in *Nitro Club Shells*.

They are loaded with the finest American-made smokeless powders. The finest brass bases, the finest battery cups, primers, shell bodies, wadding and shot that 108 years' experience in firearms and ammunition can produce.

They are made *Wetproof* by the patented and exclusive Remington Process. They are inspected and tested as are no other shells in the world.

* * *

Get a box of Remington Game Loads. Shoot out the facts for yourself.

REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, Inc.

Established 1816

25 Broadway

New York City

Remington

FIREARMS—AMMUNITION—CUTLERY—CASH REGISTERS

"ECONOMY" Specified Loads

TRADE MARK

Made by Remington

There are three master loads—"Economy" Light Load, "Economy" Medium Load and "Economy" Heavy Load. Each master load comes in 12, 16 and 20-gauge with chilled or soft shot of various sizes. See the table below.



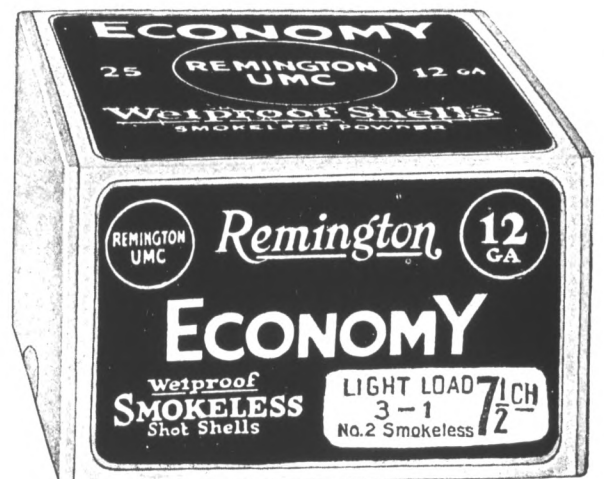
Heavy Load

Remington has also developed an "Economy" Target (Trapshooting) Load for the man who wants a low priced load for practice use at the traps. 12-gauge only—loaded with 3 drams No. 2 Smokeless Powder and 1 1/4 oz. No. 7 1/2 Chilled Shot.



Medium Load

"ECONOMY" Loads	Weight of Powder	Weight of Shot
12-gauge Light	3 drms.	1 ozs.
12-gauge Medium	3 " "	1 1/8 " "
12-gauge Heavy	3 1/4 " "	1 1/8 " "
16-gauge Light	2 1/2 drms.	7/8 ozs.
16-gauge Medium	2 3/4 " "	7/8 " "
16-gauge Heavy	2 3/4 " "	1 " "
20-gauge Light	2 1/4 drms.	3/4 ozs.
20-gauge Medium	2 1/4 " "	7/8 " "
Shot sizes supplied in all the above:		
Chilled Shot—sizes 4, 5, 6, 7 1/2 only		
Soft (Drop) Shot—sizes 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 only		



Light Load

A new Smokeless Shell at a lower price

THERE are many men who want a *moderately priced* smokeless shell for ordinary shooting.

Up to now they have had to buy either black powder shells, shells loaded with a mixture of black and smokeless powders, or unknown brands of "smokeless" shells of doubtful origin and shooting quality.

Remington has an obligation to these sportsmen—no less than to the men who want the very finest shells—Remington Game Loads.

So Remington has produced the "Economy" Loads. They are loaded with genuine smokeless powder—

the No. 2 Smokeless made by DuPont, Hercules and Dead Shot.

They are made *Wetproof*.

They are carefully made and carefully inspected. That is the Remington way of doing things.

They are good, honest shells—the very best that can be produced *at the price*.

REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, Inc.

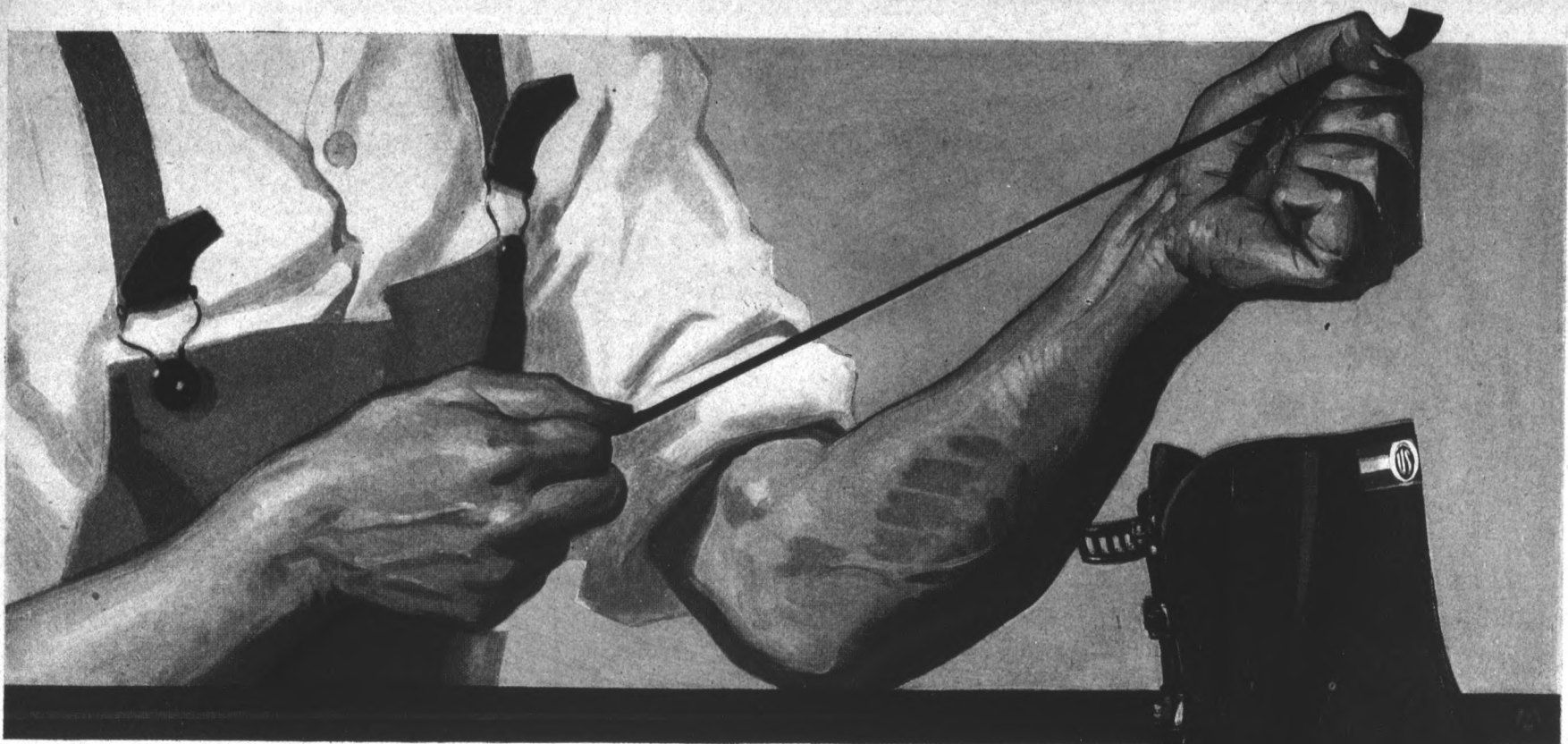
Established 1816

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FIREARMS—AMMUNITION—CUTLERY—CASH REGISTERS



*A strip of rubber cut from a "U.S." Boot will stretch more than five times its length
—without breaking*

THIS TEST SHOWS one big reason why "U.S." gives longer wear ~ ~ ~



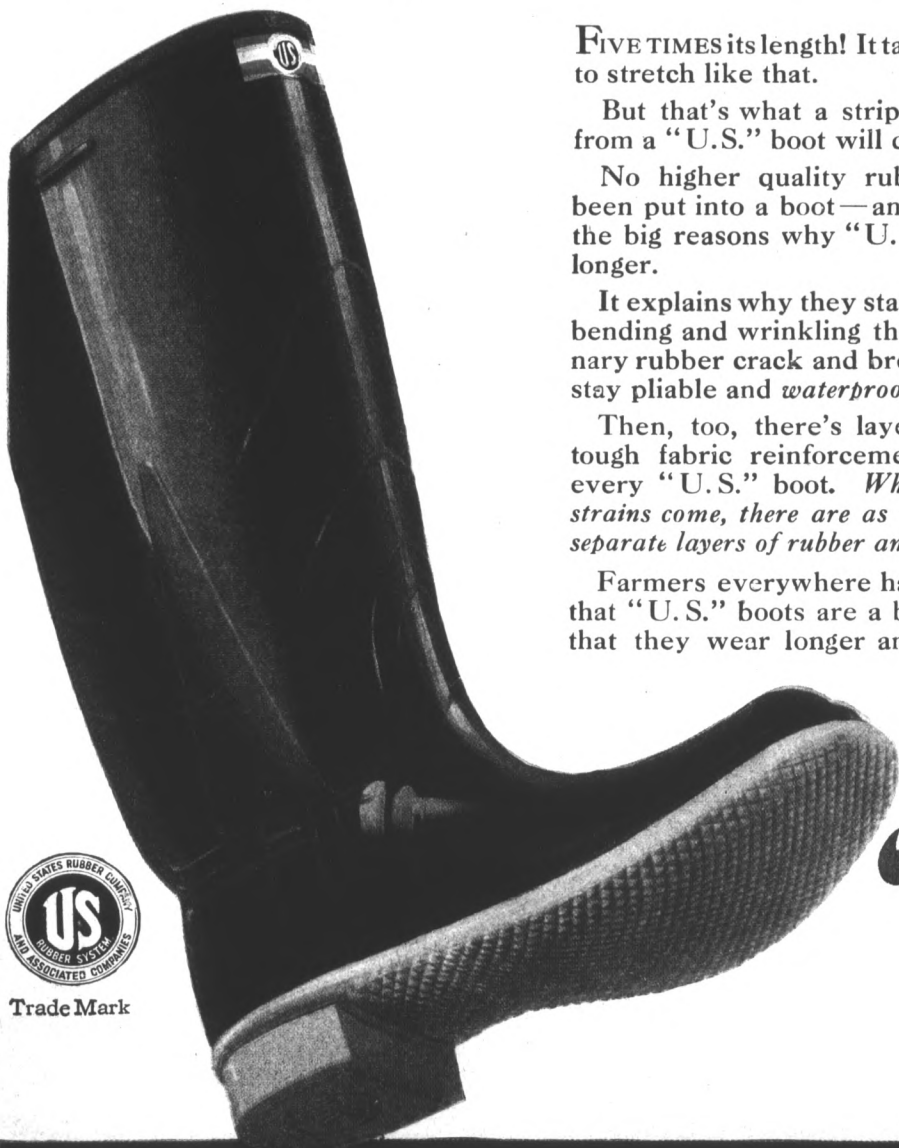
"U.S." Walrus —

THOUSANDS of farmers have found that nothing else gives them the convenience of the "U.S." Walrus—the famous all-rubber overshoe.

Worn right over the shoe—it is slipped on or off in a second.

No need to track mud and mire into the house.

The Walrus is made with the same elastic rubber and strong reinforcements that go into the boot.



FIVE TIMES its length! It takes real rubber to stretch like that.

But that's what a strip of rubber cut from a "U.S." boot will do.

No higher quality rubber has ever been put into a boot—and that's one of the big reasons why "U.S." boots wear longer.

It explains why they stand the constant bending and wrinkling that makes ordinary rubber crack and break—why they stay pliable and *waterproof*.

Then, too, there's layer on layer of tough fabric reinforcements built into every "U.S." boot. *Where the hardest strains come, there are as many as eleven separate layers of rubber and fabric.*

Farmers everywhere have discovered that "U.S." boots are a big economy—that they wear longer and give better

service. It will pay you to ask for "U. S." and get the longest wear your money can buy.

Other "U.S." Rubber Footwear

You'll find every type of rubber footwear in the big "U.S." line. There's the "U. S." lace Bootee, a rubber workshoe for fall and spring—and "U.S." Arctics and Rubbers for every member of the family. Look for the "U. S." trade mark whenever you buy.

United States Rubber Company



Trade Mark

"U.S." Boots Walrus Arctics Rubbers

THE KETTLE OF RUSTY GOLD.

(Continued from page 358).

glance into the tender eyes of Eve, Bill followed Old Man King out of doors. Surely, Bill thought, the fight had proved his good faith, and of what else could the old man want to talk? Smith followed out to the very edge of the cliff that dropped fifty feet straight into the waters of Lake Champlain. Merton King halted and faced him.

Stars had come out, and the old man's form was outlined dimly. Beyond four miles of water lay the Vermont shore, a black and ragged belt between sky and lake. Bill, gazing toward the hard land whence he had come, wondered vaguely if King had brought him out there to reveal some reason why he could not marry Eve. The lassitude of reaction was upon him. It seemed a long time before the other spoke.

"Look ye here, Bill Smith." King



fished a stubby candle from his pocket and lighted it, sheltering the flame with his hands. "Look down into that crack in the rights right in front of ye."

Bill knelt and peered downward. A verdigris-dimmed copper kettle, the riveted cover of which had been wrenched partly free, rested in the crevice. The kettle was full to the very brim with glittering gold double-eagles. They glowed and burned, and seemed to smile in the candlelight. Involuntarily the young man's hand went forth.

"Wait!" It was the cry of a man long suffering and sore hurt. "Lift the beauties out, Bill, and set 'em right up on the edge of the ledge where we can both see 'em. That's it."

Smith felt his muscles strain and creak as he swung the heavy kettle to a little pinnacle of rock. Old Man King bent forward and shaded his bit of candle so that the light fell on the shining gold pieces.

"Look mighty nice and bright, don't they, Bill Smith?" His voice was low and he forced each word out as though it hurt him. "They ain't, Bill Smith. Every dirty one of 'em's corroded and rusty. You can't touch 'em without getting it on yourself, Bill Smith. They ain't fit to touch. For why? 'Cause they're dirty money, that's why! And I ought to know, Bill, for them gold pieces, everyone on 'em, belongs to me! I used to be a counterfeiter. Everybody knows that, don't they? Well, me and the other fellers, we saved up good money and hid it away against the time when we'd quit work and go to New York, mebber, and blow in our coin. We never did do that, 'cause they put us in jail, me and the other fellers. I got out, Bill—had a little pull in them days. But that wa'n't the worst of it, Bill. Me and Eve's mother—her name was Eve, too—had been living mighty high afore I went to jail. Eve had got to liking silk dresses and trips around and riding in stylish rigs. She was an awful high-spirited gal, and so's little Eve. Wal, when I got out of jail, Bill, I hunted up Eve and the baby. Found 'em in Plattsburg, but the hardships had been too much for Eve and she didn't stay with us long. Me and little Eve come right here then, Bill, and we been here ever since—us and the gold which Eve don't know nothing about. 'Tain't good gold, Bill. It's the price of men going to jail and Eve's losing

(Continued on page 365).

Vote "No"

On The Proposed Income Tax Amendment

THE REASONS MULTIPLY

It would destroy the very basis for the present Railroad Taxes, and Public Utility Taxes generally, for which the people fought for years in the days of Pingree, and enable them all to escape all taxes, except those levied locally under the general law, until this proposed amendment, if adopted, be repealed or amended by the people, at a general election.

Up to Pingree's time the State Constitution required a uniform rule for assessing taxes, as follows:

"Sec. 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."

After a long fight, it was amended by adding the following clause:

"Provided that the Legislature shall provide by law a uniform rule of taxation for such property as shall be assessed by the State Board of Assessors, and the rate of taxation on such property shall be the rate which the State Board of Assessors shall ascertain and determine is the average rate levied upon other property upon which ad valorem taxes are assessed for State, County, Township, School and Municipal purposes."

That clause is there today, and has been sustained by the courts, after protracted litigation. It is the only constitutional basis for millions of dollars of railroad and other public utility taxes, annually, which will have no basis whatever if this proposed amendment be adopted, for it puts the proposed income tax provision **IN THE PLACE OF THE ABOVE PROVISION, NOT BELOW IT.** The effect is substantially to reduce railroad taxes and other public utility taxes, which form the resource for a large part of the Primary School Fund.

Do the farmers want this gap filled by additional real estate taxes?

This proposed amendment is beyond belief, I agree. Several here would not believe it, when this discovery was made, until a trusted man was sent to Lansing to examine the proposed amendment. However crazy a proposal it is, it has been put under way and there is no way to escape its effect, if the proposed amendment be adopted.

I have the written opinion of a well-known and high class lawyer, a copy of which will be mailed on request. It gives the whole story and the writers have verified the facts.

A sorry mess the State will be in if the proposed amendment be adopted. **TAKE WARNING, EVERY TAXPAYER.**

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Woman's Interests



Uses for Burlap in the Home

By Lena C. Ahlers

ABOUT the most useful article one can have in the home is plenty of burlap. Have you ever paused to think in how many ways you can use just a common old "gunny sack?" Often one can get these sacks and other pieces of burlap for nothing, or pick them up from the dump heap.

You know that burlap is a strong heavy cloth made of flax, hemp, jute or manila, all excellent wearing materials. It used to be made in one weave only, which was very coarse and unsightly, and only came in its natural tan-coffee color, but now it may be purchased in many weaves ranging from coarse to very fine. It may also be had in nearly any color or shade, and may be bought from ten to twenty cents a yard, being usually forty inches wide.

I know of no other material which is useful for so many purposes, nor anything that will stand so much rough wear. For any kind of cushion covers it is excellent, either for indoor or outdoor use. The covers may be made as plain as possible or as fancy as desired, and either make useful and pretty gifts. The fancy ones may be stenciled, using a suitable design, that may also be used on a scarf, curtain, and other furnishings of burlap. Embroidered burlap pillows are very attractive, and the material is easy to work on. Any design wanted may be applied on burlap, too, and such a pillow is always attractive.

For interior decoration burlap is winning more and more favor, and its decorative possibilities are almost innumerable. In out of doors studios and summer cottages it makes an ideal wall covering and may be decorated in almost any way desired. For portiers I have found nothing more suitable, and if one cannot purchase the cloth in the color desired, they can dye the common tan material any shade they wish. A variety of screens can be made from burlap and may be made very fancy, with stencilling, embroidering, painting or applique, or left very plain to harmonize with any room and decorations. For window screens and sun protection burlap is excellent, being porous enough to let the air through, yet affording enough protection from the sun. Dainty and novel curtains may be made from just old gunny sack trimmed with bright colors. These are especially nice for summer time, and are as cool as the finest scrim.

If several coats of paint are applied over a burlap surface a pretty and durable floor covering may be made. I find that these burlap carpets always look clean and bright after being mopped or swept. Nothing is better to put underneath carpets or matting than a layer of burlap. Anyone can make pretty rugs from any bit of burlap, dyeing them any color, and working designs on them with wain. You will laugh at the suggestion that pretty spreads and table covers can be made from the old gunnysacks in your barn, but try it. If you don't want them the original color, dye them some soft shade that will harmonize with your other furnishings, and bind the edges neatly, then embroider, applique or stencil designs on your covers, and you will marvel at the beautiful things you can make.

Good serviceable work aprons for garden and out-of-door work, are made from burlap. Pretty little play frocks

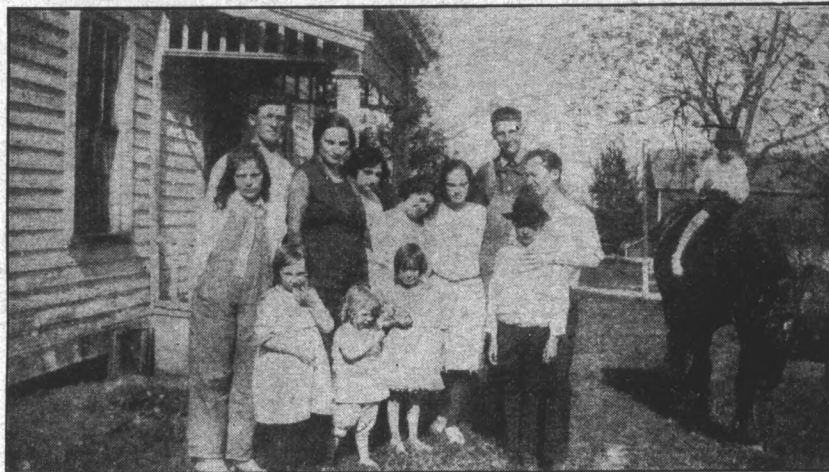
for the children can be made from burlap, too, and nothing is better for the masquerade costume. Just open a gunnystack and bind the edges and you will have the most useful duster for summer you ever had, and you can even make good dust bags for your best clothes from some discarded sacks.

The men find it useful for wagon and stack covers. When I was at a loss for a covering for my hot-bed I thought of the useful stack of burlap put away in a closet, and found it served excellently. The uses of burlap, made from exactly the same material as the old gunnysacks we see so often thrown away, are legion.

HOMESPUN HINTS.

ALITTLE glycerine rubbed over the surface will keep corks from sticking in the necks of bottles containing glue, cement, shoe polish, etc.

When soft custard or custard sauce



We All Look Forward Expectantly to the Day of the Family Reunion.

curdles in making, set in a pan of ice water and beat with an egg-beater until smooth.

If the surface is solid, not veneered, cover the dent in wood with small pieces of blotting paper dipped in hot water and apply the tip of a heated poker to the topmost piece of paper. Repeat as many times as may be necessary to cause the compressed wood fibers to swell to their original dimension. This remedy is only efficient when the dent is made by a blow or pressure and not when the wood fibers are gouged out.

For cleaning embroidery on goods that will not wash, cover with a thick paste of powdered French chalk and alcohol, lay a piece of clean muslin over it, and roll up like a jelly roll. Lay in a dark place for several days or until the alcohol has entirely evaporated, unroll, and brush off the dry chalk.

Wet the ends of the fingers and draw them over a wet cake of toilet soap with a scratching motion, forcing the soap under the nails. This will keep out dirt when doing gardening or any kind of dirty work in the house and can easily be removed with a nail brush and hot water.

WORTH-WHILE SAVINGS.

CREPE DE CHENE nightgowns or gowns of other fine material that has become worn at the tops may be cut down into chemise, step-ins or

"teddies." They will require only a little trimming, (and this may be applied by hand), and will wear a long time.

I wanted some painted tinware to send to a friend in her summer home. The finished articles were too expensive for my slender purse so I visited the ten-cent store. A child's tin tray was large enough to hold a small tea service, a tiny pie tin would be just right for calling cards, large pie tins would be nice for cakes and sandwiches, and so on along the line. A pot of paint, some stencils, a brush and a few hours work and I had a set

of painted tin to be proud to bestow.—W. S.

LATE FALL RELISH.

1 qt. sliced carrots	1 qt. sliced cucumbers
1 qt. shell beans	1 qt. sliced green tomatoes
1 dozen ears corn	

Cook carrots and beans, separately, until done. Let onions, cucumbers and tomatoes stand over night in salted water. Put all together and let come to a boil in weak vinegar. Drain. Then add syrup made of:

1 gallon vinegar	1 lb. cloves
3 lbs. sugar	1 lb. cinnamon

Let come to a boil. Add to vegetables, boil and can.—Mrs. H. J.

Don't Catch Cold

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

Mary had a new-born cold,
The cold was in her head;
And everywhere that Mary went
That cold was bound to spread.

She took it out to church one day,
And that was awkward, too,
For when the parson rose to pray,
Our Mary cried "Ka-Choo."

On Monday Mary went to school;
The cold was with her still,

ed way that a threshing machine in action throws out its straw, flee from him as if he were a smallpox patient.

The very best treatment for a bad cold is a day or two in bed. This is especially important during the feverish stage and it is safe to say that one day in bed at that stage will shorten the duration of the cold a full week. Use separate dishes, towels and sheets. Avoid affectionate embraces. Colds need very little encouragement.

FRACTURED LEG SWELLS.

Nearly three months ago in starting a gasoline engine I broke the bone just above my second toe. It was slow in healing and my leg was swollen to my body. Now, however, the wound is healed and there is no soreness whatever, but if I use my leg at all it swells badly. One doctor says to use it, another says, lie on your back until all swelling is gone. What would you do?—L. E. G.

In these days of science there is no need of guesswork. Have an X-Ray picture taken. If it shows good union go ahead and use your leg. If the swelling persists, have your doctor make a careful examination of your urine, and also have him watch your heart action.

RINGWORM SORES DO NOT HEAL.

My little girl, age three, has ringworms of the head. I have used iodine, sulphur, a good mange cure, and red precipitate, but the sores stay all the time.—Anxious Mother.

After reading of the many severe antiseptics you are using at such frequent intervals, I am not surprised that the ringworm sores on your child's head do not heal. It occurs to me that you may have killed the parasites but are not giving the skin a chance to heal. By over-doing the treatment with strong antiseptics it is quite possible to convert the lesion of ringworm into a chronic ulcer. Let the treatment rest a few days and you will see signs of healing.

SOME HOUSEHOLD SUGGESTIONS.

An excellent substitute for a double boiler is to put a few small pebbles in the bottom of a large saucepan and fill with boiling water. Put the food to be cooked in a smaller dish and set in the water. There is then no danger of food scorching on the bottom. This is an advantage when making preserves or apple butter, or when camping.—Mrs. L. M. T.

If a warm iron is used when cutting out a garment, you can do away with pins and weights on the tissue paper patterns. Lay the pattern on the material and press it lightly with a warm iron and the pattern will cling to the cloth.—Mrs. J. J. O'C.

And there it scorned the teacher's rule
And "visited" at will.

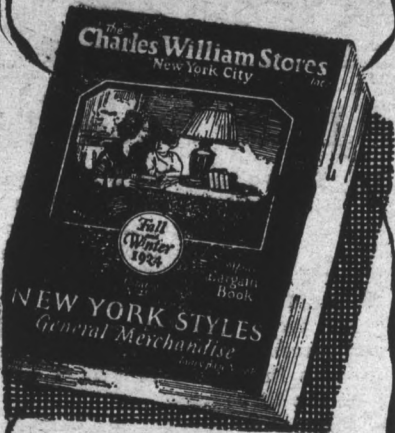
"What makes old Doc love Mary so?"
The children all did cry.
"Her cold paid for his car, you know,"
The teacher did reply.

I LIKE to use this little rhyme at this time of year. It impresses the lesson that colds really are catching. The common cold, at this season, causes more disability than any other form of illness. It is hard to avoid it. There is no quarantine on "colds" so contagion is everywhere. When you go to school, church, lodge, a movie, or on a shopping trip you are constantly liable to exposure.

You can get some immunity by keeping your own health at the top notch. Sleep in the fresh air of a porch or thoroughly ventilated room, accustom yourself to cold air, dress according to the weather, being careful not to over-dress, however, maintain nourishment by eating a varied diet of digestible food that includes some fruit or green vegetables every day. These things help your resistance.

Have you never noticed how a cold is almost sure to "run through the family?" This is not absolutely necessary. Let the person with the cold be very careful to "cover up each cough and sneeze." Let him quarantine himself as much as possible, and there will be a great deal less of "catching cold." When you see a coughing, sneezing individual who is distributing his germs in the unguard-

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WANT BROADCASTING PRO- TECTED.

DELEGATES to the Third National
Radio Conference with the De-
partment of Commerce, were not
unanimously enthusiastic in favor of
the super-power broadcasting stations
as a permanent proposition. There
was a feeling among the delegates that
the rights of the farmers and other
rural people, who make more practical
use of the radio than any other group,
should be carefully safe-guarded in any
movement tending to a change in the
system of broadcasting.

RURAL DOCTORS NEEDED.

THE exodus of doctors from the
rural districts portends imminent
danger to the health of the people of
the farming communities, said Dr.
Charles P. Emerson, dean of the
school of medicine of Indiana Univer-
sity, at the fourth annual convention
of the American Red Cross, in Wash-
ington. He declared this loss of coun-
try doctors was the "most serious
thing in medical practice today." An
appeal was made to the Red Cross to
aid, with its nurses, in turning the
tide countryward. What the rural
communities need, according to Dr.
Emerson, is not only education in mat-
ters of health, but actual care of the
sick.

FACT COMMISSION NOT SO NEC- ESSARY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vote of
the executive committee of the
American Council of Agriculture to
withdraw its request to President
Coolidge for the appointment of a fact
finding agricultural commission by the
secretary of agriculture, it has been
indicated from the White House that
the President has not given up his
idea of appointing a commission to
investigate the agricultural situation
and make recommendations for legis-
lative action designed to aid farmers,
but as it has greatly improved recent-
ly he does not consider the agricultur-
al situation as necessitating immediate

attention from an investigating com-
mission.

THE KETTLE OF RUSTY GOLD.

(Continued from page 363).

her mother and me losing my wife. It's
the price of my rheumatiz and little
Eve living here in Greensboro with
everybody remembering that her father's
a jailbird, Bill. It's rusty, Bill,
and rusty gold is almighty dangerous
for a high-spirited gal like little Eve.
You seen her tonight—how she fought
for us. Now, I'm going to give you
this here rusty gold, Bill, to do jest
what ye like with. Blow it in, or keep
it, or buy gewgaws for little Eve. It
don't make no difference to me, Bill.
It's too heavy for my old shoulders,
and I got done with it!" Old Man
King ceased talking. The candle had
burned down to his hand. It sputtered
and went out, leaving the picture of a
mass of yellow coins stamped on Bill
Smith's brain. Many seconds passed.

"I calc-ate you meant what you
said, Mister King, about me doing
what I wanted to with the gold?" asked
Bill, taking a step nearer the kettle.
"Every word of it, Bill. I don't want
that gold no more at all!"

Bill Smith put out his foot and
shoved hard. The copper kettle tipped
and rocked. He shoved again. Down
it went, over the edge of the cliff, and
an instant later they heard a great
splash from the lake, fifty feet below.

"I ain't going to take chances with
anything liable to hurt Eve," said Bill
simply.

"I was hoping you wouldn't, Bill."
The old man spoke with equal sim-
plicity. "T'got to go shut up the hens
now, but mebbe you better go help
Eve fix that hand she got hurt in the
shindy."

"Gosh, yes!" Bill Smith started to-
ward the house. Then he paused as
he heard Old Man King chuckle with
supreme content. His voice came from
near the henhouse:

"Say, Bill, that money you kicked
into the lake was counterfeit. Our
lawyers swiped the real stuff on us.
But the idee was right jest the same,
and I'm durned proud of ye for a son-
in-law!" THE END.



Doings In Woodland

The Little Boy Finds the Honey

WHEN the little boy came back
from the creek with his face
dripping with water, how Rolly Rabbit
and Bruin did laugh. Even the little
boy laughed, too, when he saw how it
pleased his two new animal friends.

But the little boy just couldn't wash
his face by licking his hands, for that
wasn't a bit the way he had been
taught to keep his face clean.

And now they were ready for their
noon-day meal of porridge. Bruin, the
big bungly bear, sat on the great big

on it, plenty of sugar anyway. He
took a small taste from the side of his
dish and looked around for the sugar
and milk. He saw none. But Bruin
and Rolly Rabbit were eating theirs
plain as if it were real good.

Whatever would he do? He just
couldn't eat a whole dish of porridge
without sugar, even if he were terribly
hungry.

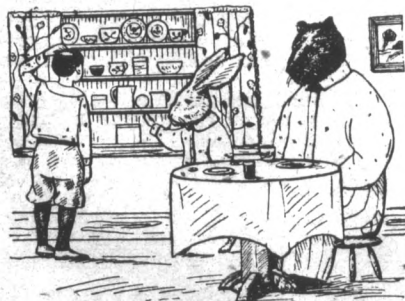
His host, Rolly Rabbit, knew he
wanted something, but Rolly couldn't
understand the little boy's language
and the little boy couldn't understand
the language of his two animal friends.

Finally the little boy left the table
and went to the cupboard and Rolly
Rabbit followed him to try to learn
what his guest wanted.

The little boy spied a can of honey
near the top shelf. Then he was
struck with an idea. If he couldn't
find the sugar, why not try honey?
And he did. "Yum, yum, yum," and
the little boy smacked his lips at the
first mouthful. A real treat that was.

"Honey on porridge, Ha, ha! Hee,
hee!" laughed Bruin to Rolly in their
own language. "I believe I'll try it,
too."

Bruin and Rolly liked it just as well
as the little boy and they have had to
have honey on their porridge every
day since.



The Little Boy Spied Some Honey.

stool, Rolly Rabbit on the middle-sized
stool, and the little boy on the wee-lit-
tle stool that was used for company.

The little boy had always liked por-
ridge, but he wanted milk and sugar



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and find out for yourself how
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statements. You don't
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we say about the roofing that
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SALESWOMEN WANTED

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

What the Mail Man Brought

Some Merry Messages from Merry Circlers

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have been a silent reader of the boys' and girls' letters, and have read with interest the discussion on bobbed hair. I think Harold and his chum, Carl, are the old men of the class if they are so against bobbed hair as they pretend to be. (I don't think they are).

I think the girls ought to give three



Frederick Yeider Makes Pets of the Live Stock. A Prize Picture.

cheers for Gerald S. Richards. He wrote a very fine letter. I for one, agree with him in what he thinks about bobbed hair. Willard Jones also wrote a fine letter. He is another friend for the modern girl.

With best regards to Uncle Frank and cousins, I am, Reginald Hodges, Wyandotte, Mich.

You apparently are a boy friend of the boys who favor the modern girl. Personally, I don't think it makes much difference if a girl is so-called modern or not, as long as she is nice. Being nice never gets out of date.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I think this is the jolliest circle. I am sure our debates on the bobbed-hair, knickers and paint questions do not make it any the less merry. I just love to hear other people's opinions on things, that is, if they can show they have any reason for having the opinion other than, "It's all right because I do it," or, "It's not right because mother says so."

Yes, boys and girls, I'm a flapper who has bobbed hair, but does not wear knickers because she hasn't any.

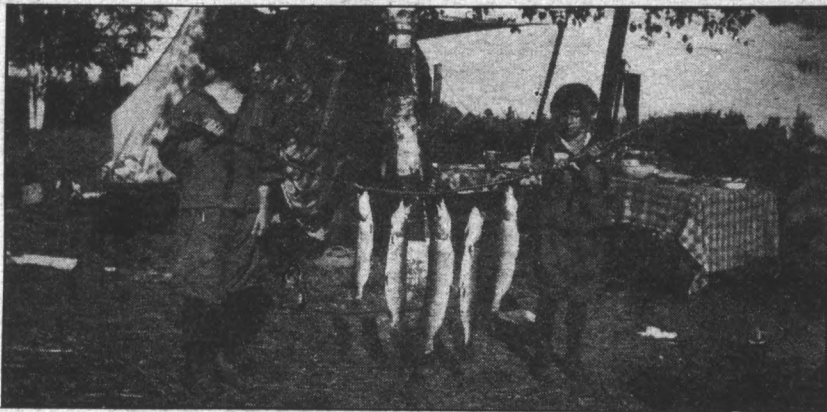
But can a flapper do anything besides flirting? If I am really a flapper, I can say they certainly do. I am not yet seventeen, but I have kept house for three since I was fifteen. I went to school, too. I can wash clothes, bake bread, can fruit, and do everything. I have taken care of about 200 young chickens this summer, and I have canned about a hundred quarts of fruits and vegetables. I also do most of my own sewing. Now, tell me, won't we flappers make just as good wives and mothers as lots of the little "angel girls," many of whom don't do anything but read?—Your niece, Caroline Cooke, Tecumseh, Mich.

You are ambitious, all right, but I don't think that bobbing hair and other flapperish things necessarily give a girl ambition. There are some "flapper" girls who do nothing but read and such "angel girl" stunts.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I think you must be getting some of us boys and girls ready to go on the debating club when we go to high school. I second the motion that we choose officers for our Merry Circle Club.

I have received prizes from you, Uncle Frank, and am writing now to thank you for them. They come in handy. Uncle Frank, I wish you would



Edna and Harriet Cole Evidently Had Good Luck Fishing. A Prize Picture.

tell me what you are going to do with the money that the boys and girls are sending in. Well, anyway, here is a dime that Grandma gave me to spend any way I wanted to.—A Merry Circler, Zona L. Amos, Owosso, Mich.

The Merry Circle Fund, when it gets large enough, will be used to bring happiness to unfortunate boys and girls, perhaps some that are crippled or in ill health. We want to use the fund to help such young folks to become able to help themselves.

Dear Uncle Frank:

About the discussion of books: I like to read very well, but I don't have very much time, because I take five subjects this year.

I like books of adventure and romance.

The books that I have read have helped me in my studies by making me familiar with new words.

We have book reports at school, and I think they are a good thing. We have to choose a book from a given list of authors, and we are not allowed to report twice on the same author's book. So, by the time we graduate, we will have read a book from nine different authors, whose books are considered good.

I am glad that the Merry Circle Fund has been started, and I am sending my first contribution.

With best wishes to you and the cousins, I am your niece, Elva McClintic, M. C., Homer, Mich.

I think your school plan is a good one, because so many of us read so few good books after we leave school.

Letter Scramble

WE have had quite a few requests for another Scramble. This may be due to the fact that the closing date in the last Scramble was wrongly printed, and therefore many who wanted to did not take part in it.

For those who have never tried to get correspondents among the Merry Circlers in this novel way, I will repeat the directions.

First, write a letter to "Dear Merry Circler," "Dear Unknown Friend," or some other similar title. Then address an envelope to yourself and put a stamp on it. Next, address an envelope, preferably a larger one, to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, and put the words "Correspondence Scramble" in lower left hand corner of the envelope.

If you are a Merry Circler under twelve years of age, put the letter B after the words Correspondence Scramble. If you are between twelve and eighteen, use the letter A.

Place your letter and the envelope addressed to you in the other envelope and mail so that the letter will reach its destination on or before October 31, as the letters will be "scrambled" then. In scrambling, we put your letter in another's envelope and somebody else's letter in yours, and send them out. If you have any preference as to correspondence with a boy or girl, state so on a separate slip.

Don't forget to stamp both of your envelopes.

Dear Uncle Frank:

The part of the Bible which I gave in my last letter was the fifth verse of chapter twenty-two in Deuteronomy.

I may as well say that I violently disagree with Caroline Cooke on the subject of dresses being "unsanitary." Knickers also are very much the same as golf trousers.

The right to vote really pointed the way to the wearing of knickers. It was not far enough, and we came near to having a woman running for president. The government of some of the states has rested for short intervals in the hands of women. The government of nations was intended to be in the hands of the men, as most people know.

Before more letters are written to me, it might interest some of the girls to know that I am an evolutionized twelve-year-old in grade eight.—Earle Miller, M. C., Eaton Rapids, Mich.

You apparently have given some thought to modern public questions. I think, though, that it will be some time before we have a woman for president, even if Texas should elect a woman governor.

SCHOOL CONTEST WINNERS.

THE contest brought many interesting letters which showed that many girls and boys realized that going to school was worth while. I was especially glad to see so many letters from boys, as it is usually thought that boys think that school is a necessary evil. Some of the winning papers will be printed next week. Others will be used from time to time.

The winners of this contest are:

Fountain Pens.

Bernice M. Ball, Charlotte, Mich.

Flashlights.

Laura Bowers, Edwardsburg, Mich.
Evelyn Hanson, Hermansville, Mich.
James W. Penrod, Rapid City, Mich.

Candy.

Elva McClintic, Homer, Mich.
Hedwig Stegmuller, R. 5, Stockbridge, Mich.

Addie Bradshaw, Boyne Falls, Mich.
Lemoyne Norman, Yuma, Mich.

care Coline Dam.
Paul Metzger, Moline, Mich.

A Friendly Criticism

Dear Uncle Frank, Cousins and All:

I am a Merry Circler, and am glad a Merry Circle Fund has been started which is to be used for a good purpose.

I am offering the following as friendly criticism of "Our Boys' and Girls" page. I do not think the letters on this page, as a usual thing, are anything to be proud of. I have been "inwardly seething" that some of my M. C. companions fail to entertain no higher strain of thought than just those concerning such common, threadbare questions as, "Bobbed Hair and Knickers," "Rudeness of Boys to Girls," (or vice versa). It seems to me our page is not the place for exhibitions of higgling, and I would suggest that the higglers hibernate and oversleep long enough, that the time afforded for obtaining new topics for higgling purposes, would be short. They could have a great time higgling about these topics in their dreams! Certain Merry Circlers have whistled for a chanticler to awaken the sleepers. I would whistle for a whole brass band, for I think it is high time the M. C.'s (others included), woke up to the fact that the topics they so constantly refer to are "past history."

For my part, I should like to read

descriptions of the country in which my cousins and M. C. companions live, so I could feel better acquainted with them; or a few jokes, funny incidents which have happened; perhaps the "most embarrassing moments," or "what made me so mad."

How about it cousins, uncle, and M. C.'s? Let me know your opinions, then if you and I do not agree, I'll keep "mum." How's that?

Perhaps this letter is too long, and is uncalled for, but I hope it is not entirely unwelcome. It was not written to offend, therefore if it offends, I apologize.

If this letter fails to go adrift on the "Styx," (only now-a-days it's coal) and reaches the "Happy Hunting Ground" of the printing press, it may call forth a soundly boxed ear, but if it should, I shall be "Biblical" and turn the other cheek! I presume, Uncle Frank, that you believe in the system of "spare the rod and spoil the child." Now, cousins, if I am not heard from again, you will know the rod was not made of steel, iron, gold, nor silver, but of genuine old-fashioned wood, and kindled such a fire that this "teakettle" boiled dry.—Your cousin and niece, Wilma Fry, M. C., Ithaca, Mich.

Book reading is a good habit which should be kept up through life.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Here I am again. I have written to you five times and never have had one printed yet.

We have five little pigs. My sisters, brothers and I wanted to tame them, so we took shelled corn and got them to come and eat out of our hands. We were all afraid that they would not follow us and be tame. But one day I was sitting on the porch cutting off the ends from string beans. I sat there, with my feet on the steps, talking to my sister, when a pig came up and grabbed my toe and began pulling it. He made me spill my beans. I felt angry at first, but the children began laughing, so I did. Now the pigs follow papa all around; when he comes from milking we never have to watch for him because the pigs are following him and making an awful noise.

It rained last night and there was a lot of water on the ground in puddles. My little brother, three years old, thought he would ride a pig, so he went up and sat down on one's back. The pig started up and my brother went into a mud puddle. My, but he was wet. Mamma says the next thing she knows the pigs will be coming into the house.

I am a Merry Circler, but I have lost my pin. Can I get a pin for ten cents now?—Your loving niece, Ella Brindley, M. C., Allegan, Mich.

Yes, pigs get to be real pets sometimes, especially when they learn where the feed comes from. You can still get an M. C. pin for ten cents if you are an M. C.

How the Farmer Has Gone Broke Under This Administration

DURING the last year of the second Wilson administration, even after the reaction from high war prices, the farm crops of the United States were worth \$10,197,092,000.

During the first year of the Harding-Coolidge administration their value shrunk to \$6,410,229,000.

During the last year of the last Democratic administration, livestock and livestock products had a value of \$7,419,000,000.

During the first year of the Harding-Coolidge administration, their value fell to \$5,468,000,000.

During the last year of the last Democratic administration, the average acre of farm crops was worth \$35.74.

During the first year of the Harding-Coolidge administration, the average value of an acre of farm crops was \$14.45.

Although proportionate production has been main-

tained, the increase in the value of crops and of livestock and livestock products during the later years of the Harding-Coolidge administration has been so small as to be trifling.

Every piece of legislation enacted during the Harding-Coolidge administration intended for the aid or relief of the farmer, has been passed through the cooperation of Democrats and independent western Republicans, and over the opposition of Republican leaders, particularly Speaker Gillett and Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, Republican Floor Leader Longworth, of the House, and Representative Winslow, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

On every piece of legislation of interest to agriculture, the proportion of favorable votes by Democrats has been greater than that of Republicans, and that of opposing votes has been smaller than among Republicans, and this has been true of both House and Senate!



(CHAMPLAIN STUDIOS INC.)

FOR PRESIDENT
JOHN W. DAVIS

600,000 Farmers In Fifteen States Ruined Since 1921

Under the Harding-Coolidge administration's ruinous policy of deflation, of a prohibitive tariff and commercial isolation, shutting off export markets for the surplus products of American farms, more than 25 per cent, one in four, of the farmers in the States west of the Mississippi River have been pauperized, either by bankruptcy proceedings, by voluntarily surrendering their farms and homes to their creditors, or by becoming economic serfs to those creditors.

In fifteen States, 600,000 farmers have been economically ruined since 1921! The figures are from the Department of Agriculture's official reports, under the present Republican Secretary. They apply only to January 1, 1924; if bankruptcies during 1924 were added, the total would be even more appalling, for during the first six months of 1924 there were 342 bank failures in States west of the Mississippi River, and they reflect the plight of the farmer in the agricultural and stock-raising States of that section.

During the last three years of the second Wilson administration, 1918 to 1920, inclusive, there were only 189 bank failures in the entire country.

What the Democrats Offer the Farmer

The democratic party has a definite program by means of which we hope to restore to the farmer the economic equality of which he has been unjustly deprived. We undertake:

To adopt an international policy of such cooperation, by direct official instead of indirect and evasive unofficial means, as will re-establish the farmer's export market by restoring the industrial balance in Europe and the normal flow of international trade with the settlement of Europe's economic problems.

To adjust the tariff so that the farmer and all other classes can buy again in a competitive market.

To reduce taxation, both direct and indirect, and by strict economy to lighten the burdens of Government.

To readjust and lower rail and water rates, which will make our markets, both for the buyer and the seller, national and international instead of regional and local.

To bring about the early completion of internal waterway systems for transportation, and to develop our water powers for cheaper fertilizer and use on our farms.

To stimulate by every proper governmental activity the progress of the co-operative market movement and the establishment of an export marketing corporation or commission in order that the exportable surplus may not establish the price of the whole crop.

To secure for the farmer credits suitable for his needs. This is our platform and our program; and if elected, I purpose with the aid of a democratic Congress, to put it into effect."

From the speech of John W. Davis at Omaha, Neb., September 6, 1924.



C. SMITH GARDNER

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
CHARLES W. BRYAN

Heavy Decline In Buying Power Of Farmer's Dollar

Figures prepared by the Joint Commission (Congressional) of Agricultural Inquiry and by Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture in the Harding-Coolidge administration, picture the serious plight of the farmer.

The purchasing power of the farmer's dollar represents what he gets for the products of the farm he sells and what he pays for food and other necessities of life which he must buy.

From 1913 to 1919, under a Democratic administration and Democratic tariff, the farmer's dollar was worth: In 1913, 100 cents; in 1914, 105 cents; in 1915, 103 cents; in 1916, 97 cents; in 1917, 107 cents; in 1918, 112 cents; in 1919, 112 cents. These are the figures of the Agriculture Commission, whose study went only to 1920.

Secretary Wallace brought them through 1922. In 1921, the first year of the Harding-Coolidge administration, the farmer's dollar was worth only 84 cents, and in 1922, only 89 cents.

In 1923, because of the increased prices for clothing, fuel, farm implements and other things the farmer must buy, measured in other than food and farm products, the purchasing power was only 59.5 cents.

VOTE FOR DAVIS AND BRYAN

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COMMON JUSTICE—

COMMON COURAGE—

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10% Or More Needed IN EVERY POULTRY MASH

Such a small part as only 10% Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk in egg laying mashes has increased egg production 234%, under authoritative tests.

If your flock is low in vitality, slow in the moult and low in egg production, remember that feed controls production.

Hens that are not fed the right egg-making feeds cannot be expected to lay.

All Food Values Retained

The lactic acid, milk proteins, vitamins and other important food elements contained in Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk keeps your flock healthy and profitable.

Be sure the feed you buy contains at least 10% Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk or buy it in 8 1-3, 25, 50 or 100 pound bags from your dealer and mix your own in proportion. If your dealer doesn't handle get prices from us.

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THIS LOG AND TREE SAW \$21.95

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A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON

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Increased Egg Production Guaranteed if Fed in Equal Proportions With any Scratch Feed

Tip-top condition, fine feathers, heavy laying and sure fertility come months earlier where this perfectly balanced Cod Liver Oil Mash is used. Equals Spring outdoor food and sunshine as thousands of poultry raisers know. Turns all surplus yolks into eggs. In winter months it produces vigorous health and strength needed to complete breeding functions with enormous increase in fertility and egg hatching strength. It is second in importance only to the selection of good birds. Brings in a new day of earlier, easier, more profitable poultry production. See what it means to you. If your dealer can't supply you, buy direct. Send \$5.50 with your dealer's name and address for 100 lb. sack, Freight Prepaid East of the Rockies. You will agree that no other known food has ever equalled this ration for health-making, egg-laying and fertility value. Now is the time to start feeding right. Send Today.

F. B. CHAMBERLAIN CO., 134 Vine St., St. Louis, Mo.
Maker of Feeds—Best for 40 Years

Poultry

YOU KNOW THE BANDED ONES.

I ALWAYS keep a box of leg bands handy. The box contains a lot of spiral colored bands and others made of aluminum and marked with numbers. Before I sold any broilers or roasters I went out with the chicken crook and a pocketful of spiral bands. After observing the Barred Rock cockerels on the range, I snagged those that I wished to keep for further observation and slipped colored spiral bands on them. For the cockerels of the American breeds I use bands of the size advertised for Asiatic fowls. Then there is less danger of the bands becoming tight and shutting off the circulation in the foot.

Did you ever decide to sell most of your old hens in the fall after they had been running free range on the farm with a lot of early hatched pullets? About the first thing you find some of the hens have been through the moult and look like pullets. Then you know you must sell the two-year-old hens as they probably will not pay very well, with the exception of a few of the best breeders. If the birds have no bands it is difficult to tell their ages. In culling, the older the hens the more rigid culling they need. If the birds are not toe punched or banded it is difficult to do the best culling and make a satisfactory job of marketing the surplus.

If you have spiral bands of two colors it will do to mark three ages of birds. Each year the pullets can be left without bands. Those that are held over can be marked with red bands one year. If they are held over another year the band can be changed to blue. Then you always know that pullets are unbanded, year-old hens have red bands and hens older than that have blue bands showing they are extra fine as breeders. In culling for market the blue-banded birds will usually go first, as they will probably be too old to be of value to sell as breeders and you will have new stock coming on to replace them. Most poultrymen will not need many blue bands, as only a limited number of hens will be held that long.

If birds are trap-nested it is necessary to use numbered bands. Even when they are not trap-nested the individual band number helps to mark certain birds and adds a little interest to the management of the flock. In a few months you associate certain numbers with certain hens and learn a lot about the birds. It is often possible to pick up points about heavy winter layers without the trap-nest, just by associating the number with a certain bird that is often seen on the nest on cold winter days.

When other breeders buy stock they appreciate it banded, if only with the low-priced colored spiral bands. It helps them to keep track of the birds they have purchased, even after turning them loose in their own free range flock. I find that buyers of cockerels always appreciate having a band slipped on each bird so they will not confuse the new birds with their own stock.—R. G. Kirby.

WINTER FOOD FOR BEES.

Please give me a recipe for making a food for bees during the winter. How much would it take for a medium-sized swarm?—C. H. H.

The best food that you can give bees for their winter stores is granulated sugar syrup. Use about two parts of sugar to one part of water by measure. Dissolve the sugar in the water and bring it to a boil and skim. This is then ready to feed as soon as it cools enough so you can bear your hand in it.

The best feeder is made by using a friction top pail. These are sometimes called pails with "Push-in" lids. Two or three dozen fine holes should not be much larger than a pin. Fill such a pail with syrup, push the lid in tightly and tip it upside down directly over the cluster of bees. An extra hive body should then be placed on the hive to protect the bees from the cold. In twenty-four hours if the syrup is not being taken out of the pail, it should be removed and warmed up and put back again. Feed only in the evening after the bees have quit flying. This will prevent robbing. One or two gallons of syrup will be taken by the colony if they have only an average amount of honey.—B. F. K.

LAYING MASH.

How and where can I send to get a balanced ration for egg production for a flock of about 125 chickens?—L. J.

A good laying mash can be made of 100 pounds each of ground oats, ground corn, middlings, bran and meat scrap. If you have plenty of sour milk to feed the hens, reduce the meat scrap one-half. Equal parts of cracked corn and wheat makes an ideal fall scratch grain ration. You can obtain a very practical bulletin on poultry feeding by addressing the M. A. C. Experiment Station, East Lansing.

DISINFECTING THE HENHOUSE.

Can you tell me what to use in cleaning my henhouse and what to give my hens? They have some disease. They don't look healthy. They get lame in the legs and back and finally they can't walk, and then die after a while.—Mrs. C. G.

Remove all litter and sweep down the walls and spray the house with one of the commercial coal tar disinfectants. Paint the roosts with strong disinfectant or the old engine oil drained from a crank case. This will destroy red mites. Remove all portable equipment in the house, such as the nests and feed hoppers. Give them a thorough cleaning in the sun and then spray to destroy the mites or disease germs in the cracks and crevices.

Hens that are lame and thin may have tuberculosis. The greyish spots on the liver are an additional symptom. This cannot be cured in fowls and the sick birds should be removed promptly from the flock. If you have a large and valuable flock of poultry it will pay to have a veterinarian inspect the birds and make recommendations.

MATING DUCKS.

I have White Pekin duck hens two years old. Can I keep them another year? How long can one keep ducks for breeding? Would it be inbreeding too much to keep my own drakes this year?—Mrs. H. B.

Commercial duck raisers usually replace the bulk of their breeding stock each year because the ducks lay the most eggs during the first year. But two-year-old ducks often produce more thrifty ducklings than younger breeding stock. Some duck breeders retain fine breeding stock until three or four years old, but it is not the usual custom.

On commercial duck farms it is usually the custom to obtain new drakes each year and avoid inbreeding as much as possible. If you have strong vigorous breeding stock you might have good results with your own drakes, but it is safer not to inbreed.

It is estimated that during the past year live stock shipping associations in the United States handled over \$162,000,000 worth of stock.



Dairy Problems Studied

Leading Cow Men Get Their Feet Under the Same Table

OUTSTANDING among the matters discussed at the American Dairy Federation meeting at Milwaukee, the week of the Dairy Show, was the movement now under way to start a nation-wide campaign to increase consumption of dairy products especially butter. It was a live topic at nearly every meeting of the allied dairy organizations. The American Guernsey Cattle Breeders' Club especially emphasized the need of improving the quality and extending the consumption of dairy products.

This movement has taken definite shape in the hands of a self-organized committee of the wholesale butter trade, known as the National Butter Producers' Educational Committee, with W. S. Moore, of Chicago, chairman.

It is proposed to advertise extensively in daily papers, the expense to be met with funds raised by the butter trade. The assistance of the department of agriculture is being sought in securing information as to the food value and other qualities of dairy products.

Think They Have Enough Legislation.

At a meeting of the National Milk Producers' Association the sixty-five Minnesota dairy cooperatives joined the national organization. A resolution was also adopted declaring against government subsidies to promote business or any further control of cooperatives by government. It was the sentiment of the meeting that the Capper-Volstead cooperative marketing act was sufficient to meet the legislative requirements of the cooperatives. This indicates that the organized milk producers will oppose the Yoakum-Curtis and Williams bills.

The department of agriculture has received cabled advices from London showing that the London market for butter is firm and approximately ten cents a pound above the New York market. It is evident from this that in this country we are below the world prices on butter, due to a temporary surplus.

We Must Make Better Butter.

This situation makes a basis not only for the campaign to increase the sale of dairy products in this country, but also for an export movement which has already started. Several good-sized shipments of butter are now en route to London.

The difficulty in breaking into the London market with American butter is the fact that only the very best quality is acceptable, owing to the superior quality of Danish butter with which we come into competition. As only a small percentage of American butter reaches the Danish score, the quantity suitable for export is limited. It is probable that American butter producers will find that they can increase the demand for their products quite as much by improving the quality as by advertising.

Can You Beat It?

Representatives of the oleomargarine institute went to Milwaukee during the Dairy Show to protest against the exhibits showing the differences in food value of butter and oleomargarine. The National Dairy Council showed animals fed on butter and on oleo. Finding that protests were of no avail they threatened to get out an injunction against the exhibits, but came back to Washington without accomplishing anything.

President Sends Message.

In opening the meeting of the American Dairy Federation, former Governor Frank O. Lowden read a letter

from the White House in which President Coolidge said: "The present-day dairy interest of America, with its pedigreed stock, its sanitary and highly organized establishments for caring for the cows and their products, its employment of scientific industrial methods and of the most efficient marketing procedures, has seemed to me the last work in agricultural organization. Because it has enlisted the best abilities and adopted the methods which specialized experience and scientific investigations has demonstrated, it has come to be one of the most prosperous and stable branches of agriculture. It has given to the dairying communities better farms, better farming, and a more contented and progressive farming community. Its development and accomplishments constitute an object lesson in the possibilities which are open to the nation's agriculture."

SOLVING THE SIRE PROBLEM.

LAST spring we found ourselves in need of a new sire to head our herd at "Forest Grove Farm." I am like hundreds of dairymen, I want the best producing sire to head my herd that I can find, yet I have found good stock costs money. Each time I introduce new blood I try to get something that is a little better than what I had.

I was making some inquiries when a friend, who is a breeder of fine cattle, offered me his herd bull. He had used him four years with splendid results and the animal was too valuable to send to the block. He was willing to sell at a reasonable price, so I bought. He is a finely bred animal, has been tested out and found to be a good producer. I feel I was very fortunate in securing so valuable a sire.

I think live stock men have made some serious mistakes in the past in sending to the block valuable sires, animals that have been tested out and proven to be excellent producers, but being through with them the owners thought no one wanted the animals. To be sure, handling aged bulls is not the pleasantest job. But proper precaution is taken there is no great danger. I have been handling bulls of all ages for the past twenty-five years and I have never encountered any serious trouble.

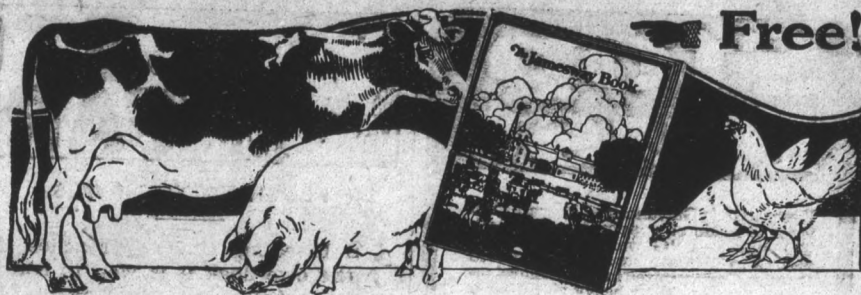
I believe more dairymen and farmers could well afford to use matured sires, sires that come from a long line of good producers, have been tried out and in the prime of transmitting their strong and desirable characteristics to their offspring.—L. C. Reynolds.

REMOVING WARTS FROM A COW'S TEATS.

How can warts be removed from the teats of a milking cow? The cow is being milked every day, and she has warts on all four teats. The warts are long and saw-tooth, and some are short and smooth. Is there something to use that is not harmful?—C. O.

The long slender warts can be cut off with a pair of scissors and then the exposed ends touched with tincture of iron or lunar caustic. The short stubby warts can be treated direct by applying the tincture of iron or lunar caustic. Soften the teats before milking by applying a little vaseline.

Cows fed plenty of well-cured legume hay are receiving an abundance of vitamins.



Money Saving Ideas for Cow, Hog and Hen Farmers

Send Today for Your Copy

Of course you want bigger earnings from your dairy cows, hogs and poultry. The question is "how to get them?" This new Jamesway Book may have exactly the answer you need.

It is full of practical ideas, plans and suggestions that other farmers are using—today. It is written from experience, and contains only the kind of information that practical dairymen and farmers want. How to improve an old barn—How to get the right floor plan—How to save labor—How to handle the feeding and cleaning jobs, etc.

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Fort Atkinson, Wis. Elmira, N. Y.
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Then you owe it to yourself to investigate the United Power Milker—a time-saver and money maker for you. Most simple, sanitary, efficient milker made equipt with famous "See-Thru" test cups. Operated by engine or electric power. Sold at a price that will appeal to you. Full information given without obligation. **WRITE TODAY.**

Milker Dept. A 3
United Engine Co.
Lansing, Michigan

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Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer life.

"Desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof Bowsher. Have used a No. 4 ten years with less than One Dollar per year for repairs." *E. W. Watt, Jacobusburg, O.*

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Abundant crops that quickly reach full maturity bring money returns in profitable proportion. How SOLVAY—guaranteed 95% carbonates—makes farms pay handsomely is fully explained in our booklet, sent FREE on request. It's well worth writing for.

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PULVERIZED
LIMESTONE**

Quantity PROFITS

Stop Rust

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

Galvannealed Square Deal Fence

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

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

Write today for official proof of tests, also get our catalog—and a copy of Ropp's Calculator (answers 75,000 farm questions). All 3 free. Address

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Notice

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



Always look for the Red Strand (top wire)

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Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R free. **ABSORBINE, JR.**, antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered. **W. F. YOUNG, INC.** 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

KITSELMAN FENCE

GET IT FROM THE FACTORY DIRECT 'Saved 15c to 30c a Rod,' says F. S. Edwards, R. 1, Camden, Mich. **You, too, can save.** Buy direct at Lowest Factory Prices. **WE PAY THE FREIGHT.** Write today for Free 100-page Catalog of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Gates, Posts and Barbed Wire. **KITSELMAN BROS., Dept. 278 MUNCIE, IND.**

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

Registered Guernseys

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

6 Registered Guernsey Heifers

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

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

College Butter Boy 293508

In Service in the Pontiac State Hospital Herd.

His Sire, Pauline Sir Pontiac, has 16 A. R. O. daughters, including a 36.5-lb. Jr. 4-year-old.

His dam, College Belle Butter Lass, produced 32.69 lbs. butter and 716.0 lbs. milk in 7 days, and 1,112.69 lbs. butter and 25,079.2 lbs. milk in 365 days on strictly official test. His first two Jr. 2-yr.-old daughters averaged 21.20 lbs. butter and 481.5 lbs. milk in 7 days.

Do you want a Pontiac in your herd? Send for our list of bulls from Michigan State Herds.

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

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.**



FLUSHING THE EWES.

AS breeding time approaches for the ewe flock it is well to consider the practice of "flushing." This consists simply in increasing the feed to a point sufficient to insure liberal gains in weight throughout the breeding season. It matters not whether the increase be fresh, rich pasturage, or a light grain ration, the important point is that they be gaining, and in a normal, healthy condition. The advantages of putting the ewes in vigorous condition before mating—"flushing," as it is commonly termed—are so well recognized by successful shepherds that they cannot be ignored. It invariably results in a larger and more



Polled Delaine Yearling Rams Bred by Houseman Bros., Calhoun County.

vigorous lamb crop. It may safely be depended upon to increase the percentage of twins born at least ten per cent and the number of lambs raised twenty per cent or better. This means pretty good returns on a little extra feed. Experience shows that the ewes should not be in high flesh, but gaining. The practice of "flushing" will not give so satisfactory results with ewes that are in high flesh to start with, as with those that are in thin or moderate condition.—Pope.

SECURES PREMIUM PRICE FOR HOGS.

NOW that Livingston county has completed her tuberculosis testing work and is designated as a modified tuberculosis accredited county by the federal government, shippers of hogs from that county will receive the ten cent premium which packers have agreed to pay over and above the regular price for all swine marketed from these accredited counties. The first load of hogs to receive this benefit was shipped by the Fowlerville Cooperative Live Stock Shipping Association and sold at the stockyards on October first.

H. R. Smith, national live stock commissioner, states that the packers can well afford to pay this additional premium. The average loss from a car of hogs marketed from counties where tuberculosis has not been cleaned up amounts to around \$40 per car, while this premium will amount to about \$20 per car. The packers are, therefore, glad to pay the ten cents extra per hundredweight for swine from accredited counties.

GOOD LIVE STOCK MEANS GOOD CROPS.

THE Springwater Stock Farm, of Ionia county, is owned and operated by the Westbrook Brothers. For a number of years they have been building up a high-class herd of dual-purpose cattle. Their herd of pure-bred Red Polls grows in quality year by year and they aim to maintain the herd at twenty-five to forty head. As is invariably the case, it is on

these good farms, where plenty of good live stock is kept, that we most often see the best farm crops growing. Westbrook Brothers have threshed this season over 5,000 bushels of grain and their corn fields are very fine and heavy.

Most classes of improved live stock are on a price basis at the present time that removes the element of speculation, almost entirely, from investments in them, and it would seem a most logical time for the man who is interested in the farm to lay the foundation for a system of live stock farming that means continued prosperity and permanent improvement in agriculture.—F. E.

DO NOT MIX SALT WITH FEED.

SALT is essential to all farm animals. Ordinary barrel salt is the best to feed for the reason that an animal may have all the salt desired. Salt should not be mixed with the feed but should be fed in a separate feed box. If salt is mixed with the feed the animal may get either too much or too little and suffer as a result.

WET VS. DRY FEED FOR HOGS.

Is there any increased feeding value in the custom of feeding ground grain to hogs when the grain has been mixed with water for a period of time, over the custom of mixing the ground grain daily as needed for feeding?—H. B.

If the grain is mixed with water and allowed to stand for some time the water becomes flavored with the soluble part of the grain, something like the preparation of soup, and no doubt it makes the whole mass more palatable. The grain would become less palatable and the water more palatable by this treatment.

This method of feeding hogs is liable to force the hog to consume more



Already Many Are Reporting a Renewed Interest in Good Pure-bred Stock.

water than is needed. In fact, many times, in order to get what food he wants, he is forced to consume so much water that it is an actual detriment.

Many feeders who have tried both ways prefer to feed the grain dry and then have water at hand so the hog can help himself as he desires. No particular reason can be given why a hog should have his food wet any more than a horse or a cow. If allowed to have his choice the hog will favor the dry grain, especially after he once gets used to it. There is nothing to be gained by wetting the food to be fed to any animal.

It has proven economical to hog down corn.

Only silage from well-matured corn should be fed to the sheep.

Good feeders must be bought at the right price to make the business of producing meat profitable.



Super-Zinc-ed WIRE FENCES

"Super-Zinc-ed" Fences are protected against rust by the heaviest armor of zinc that can be successfully applied to wire. We use our own basic open hearth steel, and by our improved process the zinc is so thoroughly bonded to the wire that it will not crack or peel. This gives superior rust resistance, and we guarantee our fences to be unequalled in quality and durability.

Pittsburgh Perfect & Columbia Fences

are made in the Government approved styles for farm, poultry and garden, and include our superlative attractive Lawn and Flower Fences. Both Columbia and Pittsburgh Perfect Fences are "Super-Zinc-ed", giving greater rust protection at no increase in price. They add to the appearance, value and profit of your farm more than any other investment you can make.

FREE! Vest pocket size book with 72 pages of farm accounts, crop information, etc., also "Super-Zinc-ed" Fence Catalogue, free upon request.

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For Large Iron Kettles



If you have a large iron kettle, we will make you a heavily re-inforced jacket to fit it, providing you a complete feed cooker. Has large fire door, flue, handles, pipe. Price according to size. Send measurement of kettle around outside one inch from top. If kettle has flange, measure under it. Ask for chart of standard sizes.

If you have no kettle, you'll be interested in the

Heesen Stock Feed Cooker

[Kettle and Jacket] For cooking stock food scalding hogs, rendering lard, etc. Handiest article on farm. Seven sizes. Write for prices.

Heesen Bros. & Co.
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Auction Sale of 200 Cattle

On **TUESDAY, OCT. 28** at 12 O'clock Rain or Shine

Will sell at the Eber Moore Farm, about half-way between Richmond and Port Huron, on the Gratiot Turnpike.

Fifty Dairy Cows, mostly new milkers or springers, One Hundred Feeding Steers, Fifty Fat Cattle, and Veal Calves. Three wide-tire wagons. Terms, One Year's Time.

Oskar De Vandevier, Proprietor

MICHIGAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

Pure-bred or grade cattle for sale. Can quote prices on individuals or carloads. R. of M. and Cow Testing Association records. **H. E. DENNISON, Field Man, East Lansing, Mich.**

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.**

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

Shorthorn Sale

The Eaton Co. Shorthorn Breeders will hold their 2nd Annual Sale at Fair Grounds, Charlotte, Mich.

Wednesday Nov. 5, 1924
At 1 P. M.

26 Head—14 Cows and Heifers, 8 Bulls, 4 Calves. A good bunch. For catalogues address

I. P. Zimmerman, Dimondale, Mich.

GOTFREDSON FARMS

Shorthorns

"One of the Leading Herds in America"

Offers bulls and females in any size lots. A rare opportunity to acquire quality Shorthorns at the present-day prices. **GOTFREDSON FARMS, Ypsilanti, Mich. F. A. Clark, Supt.**

For Sale: Polled Shorthorn Bulls, Cows and Heifers

with quality and breeding at former prices. 2 show-ring bulls and 3 heifers at slightly above. Write or come and see us. **GEORGE E. BURDICK, MGR., Branch Co. Farm, Coldwater, Mich.**

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which have solved the problem of tree protection for every grower who has tried them. The most perfect protection against rabbits, mice, woodchucks, rats, moles, etc.; easiest applied; perfect fastener; can't come loose. Rugged, durable guard of finest quality, heavy galvanized steel, yet cheapest guard in the market. Write today for our important free handbook of helpful information, listing everything for the ORCHARD AND GARDEN, if you not already have one.

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CATTLE

Attractive Holstein Offering

Bull ready for light service. Color, More Black than White, straight top line. Sire, Model Glista King Segis, a 35-lb. Bull. Dam, a large, type Foundation Cow, with an A. R. O. Record of 23.5 lbs. in seven days, and a 10-mo. record of about 100 lbs. Fat on two milkings per day, average test 4.5. Again on test, T.B. Tested and guaranteed right. WHITNEY BROS., Onondaga, Mich.

Registered Hereford Cattle

Either sex at attractive prices. Also several Spotted Poland China boys. Write your wants or come and see them. MERLE H. GREEN, Ashley, Mich.

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

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

HOGS

Poland China Sale

Friday, November 7, 1924

50 HEAD 50

Five herd boar prospects, 37 spring gilts and an outstanding July litter of eight, by Another Revelation. A line bred Liberator litter (5 gilts, 3 boars).

Another Revelation is by Liberator out of a Peter the Great Dam, the smoothest and mellowest boar shown this year.

Elmer E. Gardhouse, Palmyra, Mo., Auct.; E. E. Coler, Bert Stafford, Fieldmen. Write for a catalogue.

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

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

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

Sons and Daughters of Michigan's Grand Champion Duroc Boar

Headquarters for Colonel bred Durocs.

Shropshire Rams.

Lakefield Farm, Clarkston, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE for sale. Type and quality our aim. Write your wants. W. E. BARTLEY, Alma, Mich.

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

Registered O. I. C. service boars and open gilts. Best of breeding, priced right. J. R. VAN ETTEN, Clifford, 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, Reelfoot, Mich.

O. I. C.'s last spring pigs, either sex, not akin, from big strong stock, recorded free. OTTO B. SCHULZE & SONS, Nashville, 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.

Spotted Poland Chinas Excellent breeding. Boars \$25 to \$35. Luckhard's Model Farm, Bach, Mich.

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

SHEEP

Registered Black Top Delaine Rams

From one to three years old. Weight and quality of wool with mutton conformation. Prices reasonable. Write W. C. HENDEE & SON, Pinckney, Mich.

Shropshire Rams and ram lambs of the wooly type. Dan Bocher, R. 4, Evart, Mich.

The Maples Shropshires

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

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 373

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

FORD WITHDRAWS SHOALS BID.

HENRY FORD has withdrawn his bid for the Muscle Shoals power nitrate plants, according to newspaper reports. He is quoted as saying that he made the best bid he knew how to make; that the proposition was a simple matter of business which should have been decided in a week's time, but instead it has become a political affair.

With the Ford offer removed, congress will have the choice of erecting plants to utilize the power, or of selling it to the Alabama Power Company which holds a monopoly of the transmission lines in that territory, or letting the power go to waste.

COOPERATIVE FAILURES IN MICHIGAN ARE SMALL.

THE number of failures among the farmers' business organizations is not so large as is generally supposed. This is indicated by figures received by the department of agriculture regarding farmers' cooperative associations in Michigan. The records show that during the eleven years that the department has been collecting information about marketing associations, reports have been received regarding 750 different organizations. Of this number 539, or seventy-two per cent, are still active. Only seventy-two associations are out of business. Information is lacking regarding the remaining 140.

THIS IS ENCOURAGING.

A STEADY increase in the indebtedness of the United States is reported by the treasury officials. On August 31, 1919, the government's indebtedness amounted to \$26,596,701,648.01. On September 30, 1924, it was \$20,841,424,958.99. During the last twelve months there has been a decrease of \$871,695,403 in the government debt.

That there has been a reduction of \$5,342,692,803.70 in five years is regarded as an achievement worthy of mention, as indicating that those who have the administration of government affairs are doing their best to spare the taxpayers unnecessary burdens.

TWO VIEWS ON THE DAWES PLAN.

THE initial offering of German loan bonds under the reparations plan and amounting to \$110,000,000, were heavily over-subscribed within a brief time. There is some opposition to the Dawes plan. There are those who insist that it will saddle a debt upon Germany which that country can never pay. It is asserted by William Wallace Brauer, of Washington, formerly a leading exporter of American cattle, that the success of the Dawes plan will work havoc with the farmers and industrial workers in the United States; that "neither manufactured products nor farm products could be sold to Germany or any of the central powers without the consent of the British, if ever the Dawes plan went into effect, unless such farm and factory products were, in each individual case, sold through British merchants, who would get their percentage of profit before the Americans received a dollar."

Dr. Julius Hirsch, of Berlin, secretary of the ministry of economics of Germany, who had control of food distribution in Germany during and after the war, in an address before the Washington Farm Hands' Club, declared that "the Dawes plan is the first real step to help Europe out of the disastrous situation she has been in for the past six years; it gives security for German currency and credit, and is a progressive step for peace

among the nations, therefore Germany is thankful for the success of the German loan in the United States."

Having stabilized its currency, Dr. Hirsch predicts that Germany will be able to purchase increasing quantities of American farm products. The working part of the population has largely increased since the war, and the percentage of unemployed is not high. In answer to the question as to the probability of Russia supplying the food needs of Germany, he said that shipments of grain and other flour products from Russia into Germany so far had been insignificant. And whatever grain Russia exports is taken from her starving population. Under the soviet government Russia is not likely to become a competitor of the United States in the exportation of farm products.

INTERNATIONAL ENTRIES CLOSE NOVEMBER 1.

Michigan breeders who contemplate showing animals at the quarter-century International at Chicago Stock Yards on November 29 to December 6, will be advised that entries close November 1. In addition to the regular prizes, the management is enabled through the action of congress to offer gold, silver and bronze medals to the prize winners at the twenty-fifth anniversary of the great exposition.

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.

Bloody Milk.—We have a three-year-old Jersey and Holstein cow which is apparently in good health and passed the tuberculin state test twice. She had her first calf in May, 1924, which is normal in every particular, and delivery of calf was normal. But about a week before the calf was born it was necessary to remove a little of her milk as the bag was full and distended. This milk had a trace of blood in it which cleared up in a week or so, and there has been a showing of blood in the milk again, although there seems to be no inflammation locally nor has the cow had service since, having been held back instead. What, in your opinion, causes the blood to appear and what would you recommend to correct the condition. R. J. B., Wayne, Mich.—This slight congestion of the udder will be best remedied by giving her a tablespoonful of fluid extract of phytolacca at a dose in feed or in drinking water twice a day, also apply cold water to udder after each milking. Doubtless a recovery would take place if left alone, but carefully milked.

General Weakness.—Can you tell us how to cure our four-year-old horse? He acts more like a horse that is twenty years old, not a four-year-old. Our other horses are in fine condition and fed same kind of feed. When walking he perspires, he is too weak to do work. J. P., Eau Claire, Mich.—You had better change his feed, and perhaps a change of diet might help him, also increase the quantity. Give him sixty drops of fluid extract of nuxomica, and three drams of Fowler's Solution at a dose in ground feed or in drinking water three times a day. Don't try to work him until he is fit.

Sore Throat.—My mare, thirteen years old, breathes hard when working, while drinking, some of the water returns through nostrils and she slavers more or less. J. H., Dansville, Mich.—Dissolve one dram of chlorate of potash in half a pint of water, gargle mouth and throat two or three times a day. Apply equal parts tincture of iodine and camphorated oil to throat daily. Make a careful examination of the mouth and throat.

Partial Paralysis of Throat.—I have a seven-year-old horse that has paralysis of the throat. He chews his food, then spits it out again, drinks very little water, makes some noise breathing, some discharge from nose. F. S., Marlette, Mich.—Make careful examination of his mouth, you may find the cause, and by removal of the cause he will recover. Dissolve a teaspoonful of borax in one pint of water, use this to wash out mouth—treat him three times a day. Apply camphorated oil to throat twice a day.

AMERICA'S LEADING FUR HOUSE

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THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Monday, October 20.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red at \$1.53; No. 2 red \$1.52; No. 3 red \$1.49; No. 2 white \$1.54; No. 2 mixed \$1.53.

Chicago.—December \$1.45½@1.45%; May at \$1.49½@1.49%; July \$1.31½@1.31½.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.54@1.55.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.16; No. 3 yellow \$1.15.

Chicago.—December \$1.06½@1.06%; May \$1.08½@1.08%; July at \$1.09½@1.09½.

Oats.

Detroit.—New, No. 2 white at 54c; No. 3, 52c.

Chicago.—December 52½@52½c; May 54½@54½c; July 54c.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, \$1.32.

Chicago.—December \$1.31½; May at \$1.31½; July \$1.19.

Toledo.—\$1.32.

Barley.

Barley, malting \$1.01; feeding 96c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.40@5.45 per cwt.

Chicago.—Navy, choice \$6.

New York.—Choice pea \$6.25; red kidneys \$9.25.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$17.75; alsike \$12.60; timothy \$3.

Hay.

New Hay.—No. 1 timothy \$19@20; standard \$18@19; light mixed \$17@19; No. 2 timothy \$16@17; No. 1 clover mixed at \$15@16; wheat and oat straw \$11@12; rye straw \$12@13.

Feeds.

Bran \$31; standard middlings \$33; fine do \$39; cracked corn \$52; coarse cornmeal \$52; chop at \$43 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Fruits.

Chicago prices on apples: Wealthies \$1.25@1.50; Jonathans \$2@2.25; Delicious \$2.25@2.50; Kings \$1.25@1.50; Grimes Golden \$1.50@1.75; pears Bartlett \$2.75 bu; Keiffers \$1; plums 75c@1.50 bu; peaches \$1@2 bu.

WHEAT

Wheat prices have been charting a highly erratic course. The break a week ago carried the market off around ten cents from the extreme high. This was recovered in short order. Back of the sharp fluctuations are the tactics of foreign buyers and speculative interests. The ten cent break seems to have been accompanied by much short selling rather than by liquidation. The falling off in export sales and rumors of reselling reported a week ago were part of foreign buying strategy. The total amount resold was small and European countries did not succeed in buying nearly as much as they hoped for on the break as they have continued to buy with fair freedom on the subsequent upturn.

Indications as to the acreage to be planted to winter wheat in the United States are conflicting. High prices have had a stimulating effect and a large area has been planted in the main hard winter wheat belt under favorable soil conditions. In the corn belt the late maturity of the corn crop has interfered to some extent with the planting of wheat, so that the acreage may not show a great deal of change. Continued dry weather in the far west has interfered with planting operations.

RYE

Since September 1 about 16,000,000 bushels of rye in the form of grain have left the United States. Allowing for exports of rye flour, this is at the rate of around 3,000,000 bushels a week. If this rate is maintained about two months longer, our estimated surplus will be gone. Our visible supply of rye has been shrinking rather rapidly of late in spite of the fact that the crop moving season is still here. Broomhall states that Germany, alone, needs 72,000,000 bushels of rye this season. France, Belgium and Scandinavia will want additional amounts. The surplus in North America is not over 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 bushels at the outside and Russia really has none to spare. There are no other sources.

CORN

After moving sideways for nearly two weeks while wheat, rye and oats were passing through a sharp decline and a partial recovery, corn declined

sharply in the last two days. The weakness was chiefly speculative, as holders have become tired of waiting for an advance. There are indications that the crop will not come up to recent official estimates owing to abandonment of acreage and poor filling of the ears. Weather conditions have been generally favorable for drying out the grain in the last ten days.

OATS

Oats prices are trailing behind other grains, owing to the large crop, the record movement to terminals and the enormous visible supply. Their cheapness, however, gives them an undercurrent of strength. Foreign buying is expected to assist in advancing values later. Actual clearances of oats are the largest in more than two years. Barley exports also are rather large.

BEANS

Bean prices were reduced last week to \$5.60 per 100 pounds for C. H. P. whites f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Deliveries by growers to elevators are only fair on account of the busy season while the demand is slow. The movement of beans out of the state has been rather light thus far. Lower prices are expected to stimulate consumption, especially if cool weather arrives, and to reduce deliveries. Weather conditions have been highly favorable for threshing. The estimated production of pinto beans, combining Colorado and New Mexico, is 1,682,000 bushels against 1,705,000 bushels last year.

SEEDS

Cloverseed prices are still in lofty ground. Reports upon threshing returns are disappointing as yields are much lighter than the amount of vegetative growth would indicate. European prices have almost doubled and France is reported to have bought at Toledo last week. Timothy seed prices are rather weak.

FEEDS

Feed markets are quiet as the warm weather in most sections together with an abundance of pasture, is checking the demand from dairymen and feeders. Offerings of wheat feeds are only moderate but production is quite heavy and prices show an easy undertone.

Cottonseed and linseed meals are rather weak as offerings are ample and domestic demand continues light. Export sales have diminished.

HAY

Hay markets are steady to dull with low grades clogging distributing centers and finding an extremely slow demand. Heavier receipts of timothy have weakened prices while alfalfa is holding steady under a good demand for the better grades.

POULTRY AND EGGS

The egg market suffered a small decline last week, with the exception of the finest qualities. The outlook is strong, however, as supplies of fresh eggs have not reached minimum for the season and an upward trend in prices is to be expected for another month or two. Receipts of poultry at leading markets have increased sharply in the last two weeks. Arrivals of dressed poultry, particularly, have expanded. Weakness is to be expected while the autumn and winter supplies are arriving, but the average level for the season promises to be above that of last fall and winter.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 37@40c; dirties 28@29c; checks 26@27c; fresh firsts 37@43c; ordinary firsts 34@36c. Live poultry, hens 20c; springers 22c; roosters 15c; ducks 20@21c; geese 17c; turkeys 25c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 38@44c; storage 34@36½c. Live poultry, heavy springers at 26c; light springers 20@21c; heavy hens 26c; light hens 15@16c; roosters 15@16c; geese 16@18c; ducks 20@21c; turkeys 28@30c.

BUTTER

Storage holdings of butter are about 60 per cent greater than last year, production seems to be running 15 per cent greater than at this time in 1923 and the receipts at leading cities are heavy, yet prices were rather firm last week. Fancy butter shows an advance of three cents over the recent low point. Low grades are selling at big discounts. It is to be hoped that prices are now low enough to stimulate consumption. Fairly large clearances for export are being made.

Prices for 92-score creamery: Chicago 37c; New York 38c. In Detroit

fresh creamery in tubs sells for 34@35c per pound.

APPLES

The carlot movement of apples usually reaches its peak around the middle of October. Shipments, at present, are the heaviest thus far this year and a shrinkage is to be expected in another week or two. Prices have been fairly stable as receipts are smaller than a year ago, owing to a decline of over 20 per cent in the commercial yield, and the export market is favorable.

POTATOES

Carlot shipments of potatoes are below normal for this season of the year in spite of the rather large crop in most of the late potato shipping states. Prices have not responded to the lighter movement. Northern sacked round whites are bringing \$1.15@1.35 in some midwestern cities and 70@90c, carlot sales, in Chicago.

WOOL

While the wool trade has slowed down in the last few days, this is partly due to small stocks of domestic wools and high prices for foreign wools. In general, the market is quite firm. A breathing spell is logical after three months of intense activity. Foreign markets are quiet, as British prices were getting out of joint with other wool-consuming countries. The fact that the new clip in the southern hemisphere is becoming available in larger quantities also helps to check the rising tendency. Domestic wool prices are in a strong position, however, as they are below the level of foreign wools after the duty is paid.

ONIONS

Onion markets are irregular, with midwestern yellows bringing \$1.25@2 per 100 pounds in consuming markets.

GRAND RAPIDS

Potatoes were weak in Grand Rapids this week but other farm products were steady. Tag ends of the peach crop were in moderate demand and grapes were slightly easier in price. Quotations were: Potatoes 45@50c bu; carrots, turnips, beets and rutabagas 50@60c bu; onions 70@75c bu; leaf lettuce 7@8c lb; head lettuce 50@75c box, few at \$1; spinach 50c bu; squash 75c@1.25 bu; pumpkins 50@75c bu; apples, various varieties 75c bu; Snows, Tollman Sweets \$1.25@1.50 bu; McIntosh, Baldwins, Spys \$1@2 bu; peaches, Gold Drops \$2@3 bu; Smocks, Kalamazoo, Elbertas, Salways \$2@2.50 bu; pears, Anjous \$1 bu; Keiffers 75c@1 bu; Sheldons and Clairgeaus \$1@1.50 bu; grapes, Worens, Concord \$1.25@2 bu; Delawares \$3.50@4 per dozen Climax baskets; Niagaras \$2.25@2.50 dozen; poultry, unsettled, fowls and springers, heavy 18@21c; light 15@18c; turkeys 25@28c lb; eggs, firm to higher; by jobbers 45@46c; by retailers 47@50c a dozen; butter-fat 40c pound.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Offerings of produce were heavy and the demand was strong. Prices generally held firm. The movement of apples was moderate, but pears and peaches were taken slowly. The demand for grapes was light. Cauliflower, spinach, cabbage, celery and peppers had slow sale. Carrots and most roots were in light demand, and only the best greens were in demand. The movement of potatoes was moderate at 75c@2.25. There was a ready demand for poultry and eggs.

Apples, fancy \$2@2.25 bu; beans at \$2.50@3.50 bu; beets 50@75c bu, 40c dozen bunches; local celery 50c@1 dozen; cabbage 40@50c bu; carrots 50c@1 bu, 40c dozen bunches; cucumbers \$4.50@5 bu; lettuce, leaf 65@75c bu; head \$1 bu; onions, green 60c dozen bunches; dry \$1@1.50 bu; potatoes 60@70c bu; Hubbard squash \$1@1.25 bu; tomatoes, fancy at 65c@1.50 bu; No. 1, 65c@1 bu; turnips \$1@1.25 bu; prunes \$4 bu; pears \$1.50@3 bu; peaches, No. 1, \$2.25@2.50 bu; pumpkins 75c@1 bu; grapes \$2@2.75 bu; peas \$6 bu; eggs, retail 60@75c; old hens, wholesale 25@26c lb; retail 28@30c lb; springers, wholesale 25@26c lb; Leghorns 22c lb; springers, retail 25@32c lb; ducks 25@28c lb.

LIVE STOCK SALES.

Poland-Chinas.
Nov. 7.—E. A. Clark, St. Louis, Mich.
Nov. 6.—Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Monday, October 20.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 59,000. Market is uneven, 25@50c lower, largely 30@40c off. Good grades show maximum losses; tops \$10.90; bulk good 200 to 325-lb. butchers \$10.60@10.80; majority good 160 to 190-lb. weight \$9.55@10.40; 140 to 150-lb. average \$9@9.40; bulk packing sows at \$9.40@9.65; good strong weight pigs \$8.25@8.60.

Cattle.

Receipts 20,000. Better grades of yearlings and handy weights fairly active, steady. Heavy and plain very slow; best yearlings early at \$12.25, some held higher; bulk of early sales of yearlings \$11@12; vealers are 25@50c; lower, bulk to packers at \$9@9.50; bulls, stockers and feeders are steady; westerns to feeders \$5.50@7.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 20,000. Fat lambs 15@25c higher. Bulk of good natives at \$13.25@13.35; culls \$10@10.50; good westerns \$13.40@13.75; best at \$14; sheep are steady; fat ewes are \$5@6.50; aged wethers \$7.50; feeding lambs are strong, early sales at \$13@13.25; short mouthed range breeding ewes \$7.10@7.25.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 1,742. Market on good cattle, canners and bulls steady. Receipts largely common, practically unsaleable; will sell much lower. Good to choice yearlings
dry-fed \$ 9.50@10.75
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 7.50@10.00
Handyweight butchers 6.00@ 6.75
Mixed steers and heifers 5.25@ 6.00
Handy light butchers 4.50@ 5.50
Light butchers 3.50@ 4.00
Best cows 4.50@ 5.00
Butcher cows 3.50@ 3.75
Cutters 2.50@ 3.00
Canners 2.00@ 2.50
Choice bulls 4.25@ 4.50

Heavy bologna bulls 4.75@ 5.00
Stock bulls 3.00@ 4.00
Feeders 4.50@ 6.00
Stockers 3.00@ 5.75
Milkers \$45.00@85.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 795. Market 50c lower.
Best \$12.00@12.50
Others 3.00@12.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 5,251. Market steady.
Best lambs \$ 13.00
Fair 10.50@12.00
Light to common 7.00@ 8.50
Fair to good sheep 5.50@ 7.00
Culls and common 1.50@ 3.50
Buck lambs 7.00@12.00

Hogs.

Receipts 2,373. Good grades are 10c lower.
Mixed hogs heavy yorkers \$ 10.90
Roughs 9.25
Pigs 8.50@ 8.75
Light yorkers 10.00
Stags 5.00@ 6.00

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 5,510. Market is closing steady. Heavies \$11.25@11.50; few at \$11.60; medium \$11.25@11.50; light weights \$11@11.25; light lights \$9@11; pigs \$9; packing sows, roughs \$9.25@9.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 3,000. Choice handy 15@25c higher, others slow. Steers, 1,100 lbs. up \$6.50@9.50; no prime here; steers 1,100 lbs. down \$5@9; yearlings up to \$11.25; heifers \$4.50@7.50; culls \$1.50@6; bulls \$3.50@5.

Calves.

Receipts 1,800. Tops at \$13; culls \$10 down.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 12,000. Best lambs \$13.50; culls \$12 down; best yearlings \$9@10; aged wethers \$7.50@8; ewes \$6@7.

WANTS COMMISSION TO STUDY AGRICULTURE.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE is still conferring with the farm organization leaders in regard to the proposed appointment of a commission to study the legislative needs of agriculture. President Bradfute, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, National Master Taber, of the Grange, and President Barrett, of the National Farmers' Union, have recently accepted invitations from the President to confer with him upon this matter. Mr. Taber thought it would be best for the appointments to be postponed until after election, thereby removing the commission from the taint of party politics.

MEMBERSHIP IN COOPS. GROWS.

REPORTS to the department of agriculture indicate steadily increasing gains in membership of cooperative marketing associations. The number of associations has ceased to be a satisfactory measure of estimating their growth. Today there are local associations, centralized associations, and sales agencies in terminal markets. These vary in size from twenty-five members doing a business of less than \$25,000, to 100,000 members doing a business of \$70,000,000 annually.

AUTUMN DECLINE IN HOGS STARTS.

Hog values were pruned back in the last few days even more rapidly than they had grown in the previous week. The bulge which carried the Chicago top close to the \$12 mark proved tempting to producers and seems to have started the belated autumn run. Combined receipts at leading markets have increased about 25 per cent in the last ten days and the current week promises to show practically the largest total since early July. Fresh pork prices were slumpy in the east as the consuming public has become accustomed to cheap pork and was inclined to back away from loins wholesaling as high as 31 cents.

This decline undoubtedly marks the beginning of the fall bear campaign. Upward reactions will be numerous but the drift is downward to a winter basis, which will remain undetermined until the tonnage of the crop is more fully known. Packers seem to be having no difficulty cleaning up provision stocks accumulated from the last hog crop. Lard stocks at Chicago showed a surprising disappearance in the first half of October. The smaller pig crop and the high price of corn mean that lard will be less plentiful next year. Heavy hogs will be at more than their usual premium over lightweights. Relatively high prices for finished packing sows are to be expected for the same reason.

CATTLE MARKET TWO-SIDED.

The cattle market is a two-way affair at present. Buyers are using grabbing tactics whenever they find finished yearlings, while medium and common grades, which can be bought at the sharpest discounts of the season, are treated with extreme neglect. Little cattle at Chicago have reached a new high of \$12.60. Weighty fed steers are still in hard straits, with top prices around \$11 and the plain weighty kinds at \$8 to \$9.50 are near the lowest prices of the season. Feeder cattle prices declined last week, lower grades losing most. Some extremely low-priced, plain light steers will probably be available in the next two months. Buyers prefer light and medium weights in good flesh rather than extremely weighty steers, on account of the present discount on the weighty fat steers.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Newaygo Co., Oct. 13.—Beans are yielding poorly. The crop is being injured by wet weather and blight. In some sections, corn is very good, and in others it is poor. Potatoes are yielding fine. Fruit is scarce and of poor quality. Farmers are getting their work well caught up. Prices paid to farmers for wheat is \$1.20; rye \$1; eggs 42c; butter fat 39¢40c; poultry 15¢20c; hogs \$10; cattle \$4@5.—**O. P. Marquette Co., Oct. 15.**—Have had ideal weather for potato digging, and the crop will be fair. Some plowing has been done. Threshing is completed. Oats were fine. Peas are a fair crop. Apples were also fair, but seem to be difficult to sell. Labor is plentiful. Potatoes are selling at 75c per bushel; apples \$1; butter 40¢50c a

pound; eggs 45¢50c. There are some certified seed potatoes raised here.—**R. O.**

Bay Co., Oct. 17.—Beans will yield around fifteen bushels per acre and potatoes 150 bushels. Winter varieties of fruit are scarce. The amount of feeding here will be comparatively small. Wheat is selling at \$1.30; oats 48c; rye \$1.08; barley \$1.50 cwt; eggs 39c; butter 38c; poultry 23¢25c.—**G.**

Kent Co., Oct. 15.—Potatoes are about 80 per cent of a crop. Help is scarce and prices high. Baled hay is selling at \$14. Apples are a short crop. Hogs are high, while cattle are selling low. Chickens are plentiful at 18¢20c. Eggs are scarce at 35¢38c. A considerable acreage of fall wheat and rye have been sown.—**F. H.**

SUGAR BEETS.

The yield of sugar beets in many of the leading states is not as large as last year, but a good acreage gives a prospective total production that is slightly greater. Michigan's estimated crop of 1,189,000 tons is only exceeded by that of one other state, Colorado, according to a report issued by Verne H. Church, Michigan Agricultural Statistician, and L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture. The average yield per acre for the country as a whole promises to be 8.1 tons, which will give a total sugar yield of 950,000 tons. Last year, the beet sugar production of the United States was 884,000 tons. The estimated production in tons is given herewith for each of the leading states:

	Total Tons
Ohio	324,000
Michigan	1,189,000
Wisconsin	166,000
Nebraska	683,000
Colorado	2,435,000
Utah	678,000
Idaho	322,000
California	739,000
United States	7,427,000

POTATOES.

The potato crop for the entire country this year promises to be another large one, being estimated at 423,508,000 bushels, according to a report issued by Verne H. Church, Michigan Agricultural Statistician, and L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture. This has only been exceeded twice, in 1917 when 442,108,000 bushels were produced, and the record crop of 453,396,000 in 1923. The condition is relatively high in all except a few of the western states. The equivalent production for the principal states is given below:

	Bushels.
New York	40,093,000
Pennsylvania	26,328,000
Virginia	21,056,000
Ohio	9,815,000
Michigan	33,911,000
Wisconsin	30,140,000
Minnesota	42,462,000
North Dakota	14,737,000
Nebraska	8,505,000
Montana	3,957,000
Colorado	10,864,000
Idaho	10,881,000
Washington	6,346,000
Oregon	3,766,000
California	6,970,000
New Jersey	9,750,000
Maine	33,761,000

APPLES.

There has been a further decline in the United States apple crop during the past month, according to a report issued by Verne H. Church, Michigan Agricultural Statistician, and L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture. The quality is not as good as that of last year, and a smaller percentage will grade No. 1. The crop is now estimated at 174,870,000 bushels, as compared with 196,770,000 last year. Of the total crop, 26,942,000 barrels are rated as commercial, as against 34,403,000 last year. The Michigan crop is much smaller than last year being only forty-five per cent of normal. The condition and production, both agricultural and commercial for leading states is given herewith:

	Total Crop Bushels.	Com'r'l Crop Barrels.
Maine	2,968,000	593,000
New York	23,803,000	3,729,000
Pennsylvania	7,267,000	811,000
Maryland	1,749,000	249,000
W. Virginia	6,778,000	1,064,000
Ohio	8,354,000	668,000
Illinois	5,720,000	801,000
Michigan	8,016,000	1,363,000
Missouri	5,200,000	572,000
Arkansas	3,630,000	799,000
Colorado	2,884,000	779,000
Idaho	2,500,000	700,000
Washington	21,077,000	5,651,000
Oregon	6,366,000	1,401,000
California	7,304,000	1,460,000
Virginia	14,820,000	2,210,000

SHEEP

Registered Shropshire Rams yearlings and lambs. Also a few good ewes. **D. L. CHAPMAN & SON, So. Rockwood, Mich.**

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Registered Shropshire Rams, Yearlings and lambs at farmers' prices. **RALPH SHERK, Caledonia, Mich.**

SHROPSHIRE For Sale. Rams, two yrs., yearlings and lambs, quality and price right. **W. B. McQuillan, Howell, Mich.**

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

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

Delaine Rams Your choice for \$30. Come or write. **CALHOON BROS., Branch Co., Bronson, Mich.**

FOR SALE—American and Delaine Merino Rams, having size, covering, quality. Yearlings and one stock ram. Write **S. H. Sanders, R. 2, Ashtabula, O.**

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This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 3 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Real estate and live stock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted as classified. Minimum charge, 10 words.

Rates in Effect October 7, 1922

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$0.80	\$2.40	26	\$2.08	\$6.24
11	.88	2.64	27	2.16	6.48
12	.96	2.88	28	2.24	6.72
13	1.04	3.12	29	2.32	6.96
14	1.12	3.36	30	2.40	7.20
15	1.20	3.60	31	2.48	7.44
16	1.28	3.84	32	2.56	7.68
17	1.36	4.08	33	2.64	7.92
18	1.44	4.32	34	2.72	8.16
19	1.52	4.56	35	2.80	8.40
20	1.60	4.80	36	2.88	8.64
21	1.68	5.04	37	2.96	8.88
22	1.76	5.28	38	3.04	9.12
23	1.84	5.52	39	3.12	9.36
24	1.92	5.76	40	3.20	9.60
25	2.00	6.00	41	3.28	9.84

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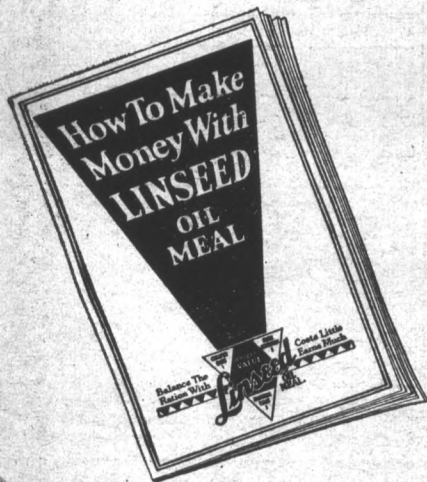
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