

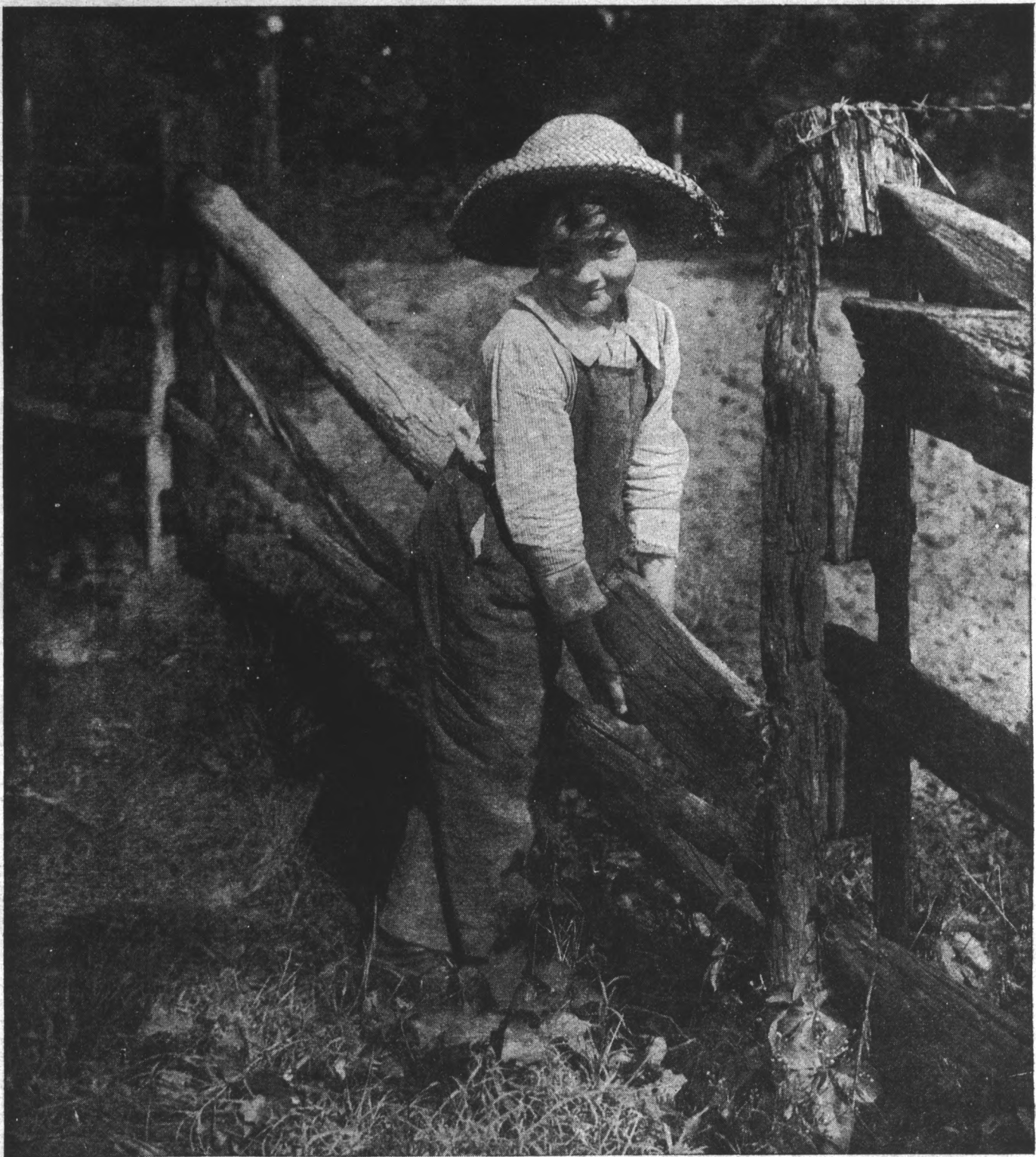
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At the Gate of Life

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1632 LaFayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan
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DETROIT, NOV. 1, 1924

CURRENT COMMENT

SECRETARY WALLACE DEAD.

As we go to press, word is received of the death of Secretary of Agriculture Henry C. Wallace, at Washington, D. C., on Saturday, October 25. The country has lost an efficient cabinet officer and the farmers a staunch friend.

The Proposed Amendments

BECAUSE of their unusual interest and importance as questions of public policy, we are again giving the text of the three proposed amendments to the Constitution of the state, to be voted on at the November election. Following the text of each amendment we are reproducing, in opposite columns, an outline of the principal arguments advanced for and against their adoption by the voters of the state.

The arguments presented are not in any case an expression of opinion by this publication, except as to the selection of the best arguments in each case from the mass of reasons advanced to the voters for favoring or opposing these amendments by their principal advocates or opponents. This form of presentation has been adopted as the best means of aiding our readers to arrive at a correct understanding of the more important considerations involved by the submission of the proposed constitutional amendments to the voters of the state.

It is highly important that all voters inform themselves on these questions and vote on the amendments, as they will be adopted or rejected by a majority of those voting, and any changes in our fundamental law should be in conformity with a majority, rather than a minority opinion of the legal voters of the state.

It is every voter's duty to vote on these proposed amendments.

Get Out And Vote

GENERAL election comes next Tuesday. Every American citizen who is entitled to vote in this state should get out to the polls and vote. It is a privilege and a duty that too many of our people overlook. Our country was made free, for the people, by the people, of the people, that each one might have a hand in its government. As long as each one of us exercises that right and votes for what we honestly believe (Continued in fourth column).

State Constitutional Amendments
With Arguments For And Against

The School Amendment

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

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

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

Arguments For.

1. That the public school, being the common meeting ground for children of all antecedents and the melting pot of America, should be extended to every class;
2. That the tendency of the private schools is to promote class distinction;
3. That every child in the state is entitled to its rightful heritage of personal and democratic contact with the children of other creeds, races and classes, and that the proposed amendment provides for this while allowing ample time outside the hours required for attendance at public school for the purpose of inculcating religious doctrine;
4. That under our present supervisory system provided by the state over private and church schools there is not sufficient public control over the teachers and the doctrines being taught;
5. That the amendment would tend further toward the separation of the church and the state.

Arguments Against.

1. That the form of the amendment is misleading, and the explanation accompanying it does not inform the voter as to its real purpose;
2. That the effect of its adoption would be to close all private and church grammar schools now attended by 100,000 to 125,000 children under sixteen years of age;
3. That these children would be thrown into the already over-crowded public schools of our cities, putting many children on a part-time school basis;
4. That it would cost the taxpayers many millions of dollars for additional school buildings and equipment, and for their upkeep and the employment of additional teachers;
5. That the proposal is not in accord with the American ideal of fair play and the spirit of our constitution insuring religious liberty in that it would deny American parents the privilege of providing religious instruction for their children in state regulated schools maintained at their own private expense.

The Income Tax Amendment

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

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

"There shall be an exemption of \$4,000 per annum of all incomes.
"Incomes of from \$4,000 to \$20,000 per annum shall be taxed at the rate of 5 per centum.
"All incomes above \$20,000 up to and including \$40,000, shall be taxed at the rate of 6 per centum.
"All incomes above \$40,000 up to and including \$60,000, shall be taxed at the rate of 7 per centum.
"All incomes above \$60,000 up to and including \$80,000, shall be taxed at the rate of 8 per centum.
"All incomes above \$80,000 up to and including \$100,000, shall be taxed at the rate of 9 per centum.
"All incomes above \$100,000 shall be taxed at the rate of 10 per centum.
"The income tax law, herein authorized shall be administered by a board of state tax commissioners.
"All monies paid to a board of state tax commissioners under the provisions of this amendment shall be paid into the state treasury and shall then be credited to the general fund of the state, and shall be used for defraying the general expenses of the state government and for the payment of principal and interest on state bonds.
"On or before the first day of September of each year, the auditor general shall deduct from the total amount directed by the legislature to be included in the state tax, for that year, the amount of money received under the provisions of this amendment and credited to the general fund of the state for the current year and the balance if any shall be deemed to constitute the state tax to be apportioned among the various counties of the state in accordance with the provisions of the general tax law."

Arguments For.

1. That real estate, with an estimated value of thirty-five to forty per cent of the total property in the state, pays eighty per cent of state taxes;
2. That a state income tax would relieve real estate of some of this excessive burden of taxation;
3. That the taxation of income from investments at the proposed rates is both just and equitable;
4. That many states have adopted the income tax for the raising of state revenue with satisfactory and beneficial results, at least one of which has as high an exemption as that proposed for Michigan;
5. That the federal income tax report shows 33,000 people with sworn net incomes of over \$331,000,000, equivalent to cash investment of \$6,500,000,000 at 5 per cent, which equals the entire assessed valuation of the state last year, which wealth should contribute a fair share of state taxes;
6. That failure to secure the enactment of an income tax law at two previous sessions of the legislature warrants the proposed method of securing this result by constitutional amendment.

Arguments Against.

1. That an income tax law is properly a matter for legislative enactment rather than constitutional provision;
2. That the proposed rates of taxation and exemption are arbitrary and designed to appeal to the voter's prejudice rather than his fair judgment;
3. That the proposed amendment would impose double taxation, first on property and second on income derived from it;
4. That the proposed rates are unjust and without precedent, no other state having an income tax starts at or reaches so high rates;
5. That it discriminates against resident stockholders in, or owners of, Michigan industries as it applies only to "citizens and inhabitants of the state";
6. That it eliminates the present constitutional provision for the taxation of railroads, etc., at the average rate of taxation and would exempt these public utilities from such taxation and thereby jeopardize the primary school fund in accordance with opinions rendered by the attorney general and state superintendent of public instruction.

The Reapportionment Amendment

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

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

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

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

Arguments For.

1. That the plan for reapportionment of the state into representative and senatorial districts as provided for in this proposed amendment is based upon the number of "registered and qualified voters" and not upon the number of "individuals" as at present;
2. That it would provide a definite time for the revision of these districts and also the necessary official data upon which to base the apportionments;
3. That the work would be in the hands of a small body where responsibility for inaction could be placed.

Arguments Against.

1. That the "moiety clause," which has heretofore guaranteed counties having more than fifty per cent of the required population, one member in the House of Representatives, is eliminated;
2. That practical control of the legislature would be made possible by delegations from two or three congested counties;
3. That the amendment violates a long established precedent by placing this power in the hands of the executive department.

lieve to be safest and best, for, not ourselves alone, but for the country as a whole, we need have little fear for the continued welfare of our country and the prosperity of her people.

Many of us think, "Well, I've got a job that must be done today, so I can hardly spare the time to go and vote," or, "I really don't know who or what I should vote for or against, and besides, my vote only counts one, anyway, and that is not apt to change the results." Do you know that fully half of our voting population is thinking that same thing, and that may be enough to affect the results materially. The people who are too indifferent to their own obligations as citizens to take their own part in their country's government, are not really deserving of the protection it gives. They are often the loudest in their wails against its abuses and its faults, but what right have they to say a word? Their own neglect is what has made it possible for those abuses to creep in.

A vote for safe, sensible, level-headed men in office is one vote for the safety and happiness of yourself and your family. A vote for or against public policies is one vote for or against your own prosperity. It is as much your job to vote, and to inform yourself so you can vote intelligently, as it is your public official's job to perform his given task with honesty, intelligence and to the best of his ability. You should do your part this election day, or, whatever comes, forever hold your peace.

Vote

THAT's what I'm goin' to do on Nov. four, 'cause it's one o' the privileges o' my American citizenship. You kin vote if you're a citizen, but you don't have ta. But you have ta pay taxes. Therefore, votin' is a privilege and payin' taxes is a compulshun.

Now, it seems ta me that if more folkses took advantage of their citizenship privileges they wouldn't have ta kick so much about the compulshun. The whole trouble is that the folkses without responsibility take advantage o' their votin' privilege and vote "yes" ta everythin' what has to do with spendin' o' public money.



Lot's o' this spendin' public money is like buyin' a suit o' clothes fer a dollar down and a dollar fer the rest o' your life. The suit gets worn out in your endeavor to pay fer it, and this charge account wears better than the suit, 'cause it lasts longer.

If votin' was a compulshun, the good substanshul thought o' this country would be expressed and the results o' our electshuns would be safe and sane. But the way it is lots o' times, maybe some day after electshun we'll find we've elected a bullshaver fer king o' this country. And it will be the ones who didn't vote what elected him. The man what didn't say his say at electshun ain't got no right ta say anythin' after.

Womin is made politicks lots cleaner. They like clean government the same as they like clean houses. There ain't so much gum-shoein' around as there was before womin started ta vote. I just wish more o' them had their say at the polls like they have ta home. Only I'm glad votin' is secret, 'cause there's one place where a man kin have his say without his wife interfeerin'.

Me and Sofie is goin' ta hitch up the old Oughto on Nov. four and go ta the votin' place ta put some X's on the ballots where we think they will help ta make a good, clean, sensibul and economical government. I'm hopin' the same ta you. HY SYCKLE.

What's In a Letterhead?

The Above Caption on the Stationary of W. R. Kirk and Sons, Indicates Some Sidelights on Profitable Farming

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

FAIRGROVE lies in that fertile realm, once timbered with elm, oak, and basswood, which—because of the peculiar outline of Michigan's Lower Peninsula, has come to be known as the Thumb. Hardwood forests which covered the territory forty years ago have given way to well-kept farm homes. Large bank barns shelter the grains and forages produced here in abundance. Numerous silos store the summer succulence of corn for winter feeding to the herds of dairy cows which, today, give this region importance as one of the great butter-producing sections.

Well-kept roads of gravel, macadam, and concrete carry the market and tourist traffic up out of the heavy mud that characterizes good farming districts of this region during the rainy seasons. Best of all, spacious houses, furnace heated, electrically lighted, modernly equipped, shelter the home builders who have made Michigan's Thumb a place comparable to the most prosperous agricultural sections in America.

A glance at the heading on the stationary used by W. R. Kirk & Sons, of Fairgrove, gives a ready clue to the reason why the farm belonging to this firm was selected as representing some of the highest standards in farming in a district where high standards in farming are the rule.

Let us look at that heading, —W. R. Kirk & Sons,—now that is something itself. It speaks of business partnership in the home. It speaks of boys whose interest is in the welfare of the firm. If we are permitted a glimpse back of that heading, we will see one young member of the firm, a student at the Michigan Agricultural College, preparing to continue business with the help that a broader education will give. Three more of those sons, still in school, look with justifiable pride at an array of ribbons that their Chester Whites won in the pig club competition at the Tuscola County Fair. Also, they speak of their work in the barns and fields. Fifteen acres of grain cut with the tractor-drawn binder, and set up, represents an average summer day's work for this part of the firm. All of this points to the most satisfactory and effective business partner-

ship, that of the American family. Now take a look at the rest of that letterhead. See whether or not there isn't something there that makes that home partnership more attractive. "Registered Seed Farm No. 57. Pure-bred Worthy oats, pure-bred Wisconsin Pedigree Barley, pure-bred Pickett corn, pure-bred Chester White Swine, Pure-bred Holstein Cattle." It looks as though "pure-bred" is pretty near the watchword of the Kirk homestead, doesn't it?

"I look at this matter of blood in my live stock and crops, first from the standpoint of making the best use of my soil fertility and my feed," said Mr. Kirk. "Take Worthy oats. It's stiff, heavy straw helps it stand up where other varieties lodge, such lodging causing great loss in labor of harvesting as well as in the filling of the grain. In addition, it has been out-

Mr. Kirk, too, who foresaw the possibilities of shipping seed in carlots and got his neighbors, Henry Lane, W. S. Bell, Fritz Mantey, James Scott and several others interested.

Today the Fairgrove territory has come to be recognized as one of the most desirable sources of seed oats and barley in the middle west. Winnings at the State Fair and International Grain and Hay Show brought the seeds produced by these growers into prominence, while certified seed pools sold through the seed department of the Michigan State Farm Bureau have enabled each grower to share alike in a price substantially higher than the commercial market could afford.

It isn't breeding alone that counts on the Kirk farm. His Holsteins aren't forced to give milk on a slim, unbalanced ration of timothy hay and

fare of its growing crops. Alfalfa, leaving humus and nitrogen in the soil, of course, tells part of that story. The Thumb district once covered by Saginaw Bay and consequently high in lime, grows alfalfa luxuriantly. Drainage has been something of a problem but the Kirk farm has four miles of well located tile making practically every foot of it safe for crop production.

Sweet Clover and Hubam supplement manure and alfalfa in keeping up the nitrogen and organic matter content of the soil. Mr. Kirk plows under at least one of these crops every year. "The Hubam works in nicely," he says. "It gives a good growth in one season, under our conditions, and when plowed that fall gives no trouble with plants coming back in the next crop."

"My rotation," he continued, "brings in alfalfa, corn or beans, oats or barley, wheat, and then back to alfalfa, sweet clover or Hubam. I use either a 2-16-2 fertilizer, or twenty per cent acid phosphate at the rate of 125 pounds per acre on my oats, barley, and wheat, and 100 pounds per acre on my beans. My Robust beans, this year, yielded twenty-eight bushels per acre. In some of my fields, I use sugar beets just before oats in the rotation and beets form the principal cash crop on the farm."

"This is a 160-acre farm, cleared of its hardwood timber by the late Hon. T. W. Atwood, a Tuscola county lumberman, banker, and pioneer. I got the place fourteen years ago and have since built the barn, tool-shed, tenant house, silo, and chicken coop."

"The farm has not only paid its own way but has afforded us many of the modern comforts and conveniences," concluded the head partner in this well established Tuscola county business farm.

We noted those conveniences, a furnace, electric lights, a complete water system, a heated seed-corn drying house, under construction, a piano to cheer winter evenings, and a radio to bring all the world to the fireside. Not a thing omitted to make that farm business a prosperous one; not a thing omitted to make that house a comfort to the firm to which it is home.



The Kirk Brothers Consider the Cutting and Setting Up of Fifteen Acres of their Pure-bred Worthy Oats a Day's Work.

yielding other varieties by fully ten bushels per acre, which leaves me from four to six dollars per acre to the good, even on a rather low commercial market."

However, "W. R. Kirk & Sons," does not depend on rather low commercial markets where special methods of production and salesmanship will bring something better. This farm was one of the first to take advantage of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association's certified seed market to dispose of surplus oats and barley. It was

weathered cornstalks. Neither do his Chester Whites go hungry. Alfalfa forms the foundation for the feeding rations; alfalfa, grain and some milk-maker for the Holsteins; alfalfa pasture, corn and home-grown feed for the Chester Whites. Incidentally, a thirteen-pig litter of these Chester Whites, weighing 2,619 pounds at 180 days, is the high litter for the breed in Michigan's ton-litter contest.

And just as this farm feeds its cattle and hogs for most efficient production, so also does it look after the wel-

Cheating the Old Scrap Pile

The Up-to-date Farmer Follows the Practice of Industrial Concerns

FEW farms, indeed, have no graveyard for old machinery and parts.

A passerby, familiar with factory methods wonders at the dismantled wrecks of mowing machines, once resplendent in shining red and yellow paint, now rusting in a slump of burdock and brambles. Perhaps all that is wrong is a broken axle. A crippled tedder, that might still be kicking out the long windrows of hay in the low meadow on July mornings but for a stripped and toothless gear, and a bent cam-shaft, disconsolately forms a rusty trellis for wild morning glories.

Dozens of smaller parts are always there, too. A flywheel from the threshing machine, with a chunk missing from the rim. A broken pump handle. Cracked transmission housing from the tractor—how long was the spring plowing delayed while the tractor was laid up waiting for the new one to come in? Plowpoints, dozens of them; and half a hundred small wheels, gears and pinions. Parts from the car and the trucks. Harvester parts, cultivator parts, parts from the gas engine

and windmill—no one could name them all.

Such a scrap pile nearly always is to be found on the best managed farms as well as those run by the old methods. In fact, the better equipped the farm, the larger is likely to be the heap of discarded metal parts. Modern machinery converts the up-to-date farm into a well ordered manufacturing plant. This situation is followed by the manufacturing plant's problem—the maintenance and repair of machinery.

Besides the fact that it is an unsightly heap of junk, possibly even dangerous to children and to live stock, a haven for field mice and a possible fire hazard from the tall dry stalks of the over-growing weeds, what does this scrap pile mean? What significance has it to the owner of the place?

It is a monument to waste.

Every piece on the scrap pile has had to be replaced. From the mower to the smallest sprocket every item

was once important and necessary, and when thrown away a new part had to be bought so work could go on.

Industrial plants, faced with the same problem, would weld these impaired parts. Many scrap piles representing thousands of dollars in machinery have been wiped out, never to reappear, and the salvaged parts not immediately required have in many instances formed a reserve supply to be drawn upon as needed. The savings made in these plants have justified the investment in welding equipment many times over.

However, to reclaim worn or broken farm equipment it is not necessary for the farmer to buy welding apparatus. The nearest job welding shop will fix it for him.

With the oxy-acetylene welding blowpipe in the hands of a competent operator all sorts of worn and broken parts can be repaired—more than "repaired" in the ordinary sense of the word—actually made as good as new. Cracked castings can be welded, missing gear teeth replaced, worn sections

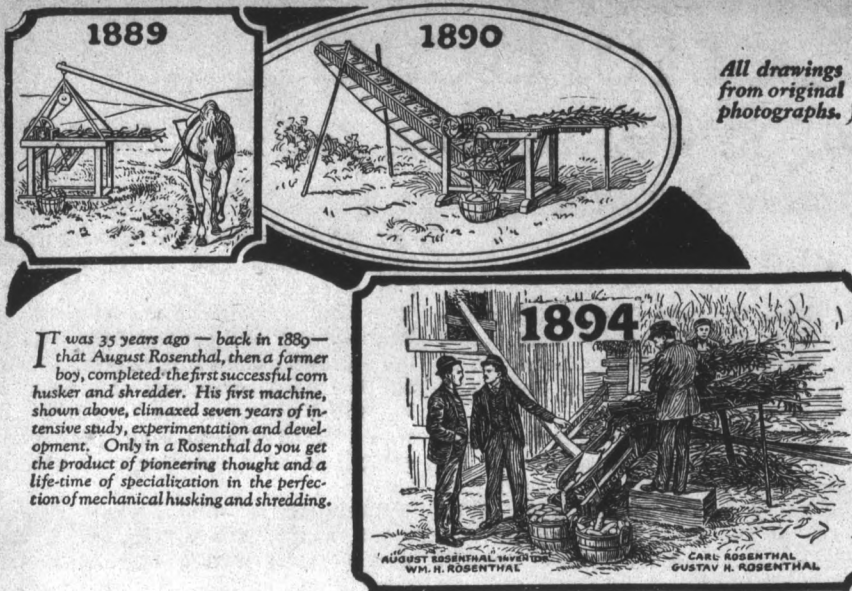
and surfaces built up. Malleable castings can be brazed, and the part will be as strong as originally. Steel parts can be made over; plowpoints built up with an alloy steel welding rod will give service like new ones. Bent shafting can be straightened easily by heating with the welding blowpipe.

New parts and new equipment can also be fabricated by welding. One stock farm bought a number of old hot water tanks (range boilers) from a junk dealer, cut them into halves with a cutting blowpipe, and after welding pieces of old pipe to them for legs, used them for stock-feeding troughs. On another place a chute for bags of grain was made by welding old pieces of steel sheet, bought very cheaply from a scrap yard.

It is in the repair of damaged parts, however, that the greatest savings can be made. The actual saving in dollars and cents is a large figure, but the greatest saving is the time necessary to secure a new part.

Take, for example, a typical in-

(Continued on page 380).



It was 35 years ago — back in 1889 — that August Rosenthal, then a farmer boy, completed the first successful corn husker and shredder. His first machine, shown above, climaxed seven years of intensive study, experimentation and development. Only in a Rosenthal do you get the product of pioneering thought and a life-time of specialization in the perfection of mechanical husking and shredding.

Bigger Corn Profits this Year!

—how a Rosenthal will earn them for you

Are Your Stalks "Sappy"?

We guarantee every Rosenthal Husker and Shredder to handle fodder in any condition. We do not know of a single Rosenthal owner who experienced difficulty in the fall of 1922, with corn in such dry condition that many others were forced to shut down. If your corn is "sappy" and frozen hard by husking time this year, a Rosenthal will handle it with almost unbelievable results and without clogging. Every Rosenthal is designed to cope with the severest emergencies.

RIGHT now is an exceptional time to own a Rosenthal Husker and Shredder. As one farmer wrote, when placing his order just the other day, "Even if I were not planning on feeding the wonderful food which shredded stalks will make, it's going to pay me to be able to get all the ears in the crib and ready to feed or market in view of present high prices for corn."

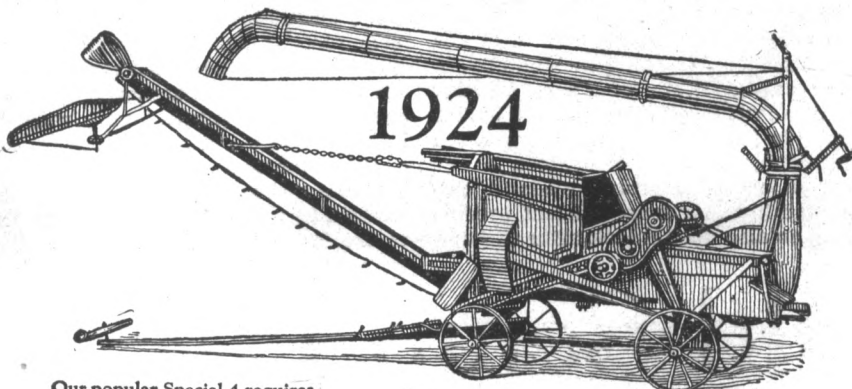
Thus, scores of farmers are abandoning hand husking because there is so much to be gained with a Rosenthal, especially this year. Corn is late and the husking season will be dangerously short. Every ear must be conserved. They know how fast, how easy and how clean a Rosenthal works—no worries about taking care of the crop in time or handling it in any kind of weather. Note capacity of our "Special 4," illustrated below.

According to authorities, 37% of the feed value of your entire corn crop is in the stalks. What a waste if left in the field! As feed, shredded stalks are about 25% more valuable than uncut stalks.

Make money doing custom-work. Shredding comes at a time when your tractor may otherwise be idle. Many have paid for their Rosenthal in a single season and rendered their neighbors a real service.

Write for interesting, illustrated 48-page catalog describing 4 sizes of Corn Huskers and Shredders. Useful souvenir FREE.

ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKER CO.
Box 2 Milwaukee, Wis.



Our popular Special 4 requires only 10 to 12 H. P. Capacity 30 to 50 bushels per hour.

ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKERS and SHREDDERS

Why Not PUT THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER

ALBION

Albion steel and wood mills are quiet and powerful. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only main Pitman bearing subject to wear. This is oilless, and easily replaceable. Governed by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your churning hours now with a good Windmill? This is your chance—F. O. B. Albion. Erect it yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to

Union Steel Products Co., Ltd.
Dept. 44, Albion, Michigan, U.S.A.

ARMY AUCTION BARGAINS

Genuine Colts 5 shot cal 38 revolver \$18.45
5 shot sporting rifle, cal. 30 / 06 10.45
Canvas knapsacks .75

15 Acres Army Goods. New Catalog 1925, 60th Anniversary issue, 372 pgs. fully illustrated, contains pictures and historical information of all American military guns and pistols (inf. Colts), since 1775, with all World War rifles. Mailed 50 cents. Established 1885.

Francis Bannerman Sons, 501 Broadway, N.Y. City

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices



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

Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington Vt.

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

TRACTOR POPULATION INCREASES.

THERE was a marked increase in the manufacture of farm tractors during 1923, the number manufactured being 134,610 gasoline farm tractors and 620 steam traction engines with a value of \$93,782,550. In 1922 these machines were produced to the value of \$77,418,955, and in 1921 their value was only \$14,681,512.

RETURNS FROM SUGAR BEETS.

IN 1923 the beet sugar factories paid to beet sugar growers on contract \$62,924,000 for their crop of 7,006,000 short tons of beets. The 1922 crop brought \$41,016,000, and \$49,392,000 was paid for the 1921 crop.

The average price paid per ton, according to reports received by the department of agriculture, was \$8.98 for 1923 crop, \$7.91 for 1922 crop, and \$6.35 for the 1921 crop. The average price paid growers per ton during the seven years, 1914 to 1920, was \$8.49.

The average prices paid per ton in important states last year were: \$9.15 in Ohio; \$9.38 in Michigan; \$8.72 in Wisconsin; \$8.10 in Nebraska; \$8.15 in Colorado; \$8.28 in Utah; \$8.57 in Idaho, and \$13.99 in California. It is explained that the larger amount per ton received by California growers is due largely to climatic conditions which enable the factories to handle the beets more economically and secure a larger yield of sugar per ton of beets.

It is estimated that the domestic beet sugar production this year will exceed 900,000 tons, which is 100,000 tons above last year's yield. Weather conditions in the far western beet sugar producing states has been favorable for harvesting the beet crop, and the labor supply is said to be sufficient for the needs of growers.

OREGON DAIRYMEN FIGHTING OLEO INTERESTS.

THE dairy industry of Oregon finds itself in serious difficulties because of the referendum which has been forced upon it by the oleomargarine interests with reference to the Oregon oleomargarine law passed by the legislature last winter, according to Secretary A. M. Loomis, of the American Dairy Federation.

The oleo interests claim that this law invades the personal liberty of the citizen and creates a monopoly; that it increases the cost of living and prohibits the sale of nut margarine. The dairymen assert that this law is not prohibitive, but a law which would prevent the use of dairy products in the manufacture of vegetable oleomargarine, so that if this oleomargarine is put on the market in Oregon it must be a distinctive product and sold on its own merits.

The oleo people in demanding a referendum, have concentrated their resources for the time being in the state of Oregon in a campaign of advertising, billboards, circularizing and other methods so that the dairy industry there is in danger of being overwhelmed by the force of the attack and the

amount of money that has been poured into it. If they succeed in this fight it is believed that they will transfer their war on oleomargarine control laws to other states having such legislation. The committee which has been formed to aid the Oregon dairymen in defending their interests is made up of representatives of organized labor, organized dairymen, the Grange, the Farmers' Union and the Farm Bureau.

BRITISH LIKE AMERICAN MEAT.

THE foreign peoples like American meat and meat products, and are consuming them in increasing quantities. The direct importation of American bacon and lard into British ports has increased very largely within the last two or three years, says the department of commerce. Estimates have been obtained from reliable sources which indicate that an average of 700 to 800 tons of American bacon are being imported from the United States into Newcastle every week. The chief source of competition is Denmark, that country exporting on an average of 600 tons of bacon per week to Newcastle. This competition is gradually increasing, and were it not for the fact that the miners and other workmen prefer the American bacon, the amount of the Danish business would continue to increase. Sweden is also trying to enter the English market.

WHAT WILL BE DONE WITH IT?

THE Muscle Shoals power plants will be completed next July. Unless congress makes other arrangements for the permanent operation of the plant, Secretary of War Weeks has given out that he, as custodian of the property, will proceed upon completion of the plants to sell the power to users to whom it will be available, "probably through existing power companies of the region." In this event it will be safe to predict that Muscle Shoals will become so tangled up with the properties of the Alabama Power Company that it will be impossible to separate them without enormous losses to the government.

PACK IN BOXES SELLS WELL.

APPLE growers in Wisconsin are experimenting again this year in packing their fruit in boxes for eastern trade, according to reports to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Last year two carloads of boxed apples were packed, which sold in New York City for prices that brought the growers more money than stock marketed in barrels and boxes.

This year the growers' cooperative association at Sturgeon Bay have secured two expert packers from Yakima, Washington, who are now packing twenty cars of fruit. Packing schools are being conducted, and it is expected that hereafter many Wisconsin apples will be packed in boxes for eastern trade.

All indications are that the quantity of eastern apples to be stored this year will be considerably less than that stored last season.

National Dairymen Meet at Detroit

AMONG the speakers at the eighth annual meeting of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation at Detroit, November 14-15, will be Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, who will discuss cooperation in the United States, and Senator Royal S. Copeland, of New York, who will touch upon legislative problems in the coming congress. Among the other speakers will be N. P. Hull, president of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association; R. W. Strong, secretary Ohio Farmers' Cooperative Milk Association; H. D. Allebach, president Interstate Milk Producers' Association, Philadelphia, and many others.

An Old Hunter's Views

On How He Would Preserve Our Game Resources

By L. A. Chase

MR. GEORGE SHIRAS, 3rd, friend of Theodore Roosevelt, and well-known naturalist, whose summer home is in Marquette, recently discussed game conservation. Mr. Shiras has hunted in Cloverland for fifty years and has an unequalled knowledge of the wild life of this region.

He states that when he first began to hunt here in the early seventies, deer were relatively scarce but were on the increase. Their numbers reached the maximum in the early eighties, when, in a single season, 80,000 deer were killed, 65,000 being shipped out of the district. Their numbers have since steadily fallen off and he fears that total extinction is ahead of them unless precautionary measures are taken beyond anything yet undertaken. Having taken some pains to inform himself, he estimates that twice as many deer are being killed out of season as in season.

That there is much illicit hunting in the northern woods was confirmed by other witnesses. At the Marquette meeting sportsmen told of people driving through the country, destroying whole flocks of ducks wantonly and dynamiting streams of fish with disastrous results. Much of this is charged against city people who have no appreciation of the harm they are doing or, if they have, have a criminal indifference to its effects.

Existing agencies of protection are not sufficient. Mr. Shiras pointed out that sufficient game wardens can not be employed to meet the situation. He made two positive recommendations which immediately won the support of the Marquette sportsmen. They elected him to attend the Congress of Michigan Game Associations held at Grand Rapids on October 7, to present the situation to the lower state hunters and to ask their cooperation in adopting further protective measures.

Mr. Shiras advised that the carrying of a gun in the closed season be rendered unlawful without the securing of a special permit to hunt specified kinds of game as permitted by law, such as predatory animals. These permits should be obtainable from the county clerk without charge. Presence in the woods with a gun without such permit should be prima facie evidence of an intention to violate the game laws. Such a law would be much easier for wardens to enforce than the existing statutes, Mr. Shiras affirmed.

Secondly, Mr. Shiras recommended the establishment of large game refuges of 10,000 to 15,000 acres in the cut-over, second growth region, where game can have ample cover and protection. He described what such refuges had done for Pennsylvania, where depleted game stocks had very largely increased in recent years. Our present game refuges are generally much too small. If such game refuges are

created, there will be ample hunting outside their borders of game that originated within them but spread out over the country. These refuges should be stationed at intervals throughout the district. They would result in a very large increase of game supply.

This is potentially a wonderful game country. The second-growth affords much more and better cover than the forest primeval. If game refuges are created, duly wired off and guarded, game will again become abundant. If this is not done, game extinction is likely.

ADVISES WINTER GRAINS AND SHEEP.

ONTONAGON county farmers have done very well this year with winter wheat. The yield has run from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels to the acre. The county agent is advising his farmers to raise more winter wheat. Many fields of oats thresh not to exceed 1,000 pounds of grain to the acre. Better results will come from winter grains, both as to yields and in lessening the amount of spring work. Agent Clark also advises more sheep on the farms of his section—twenty-five to 100 head per farm, requiring little labor and utilizing rough feeds that otherwise will be wasted. Such diversity as this will insure the farmer against an all-round failure in any year.

DEVELOPS VARIETY OF CORN.

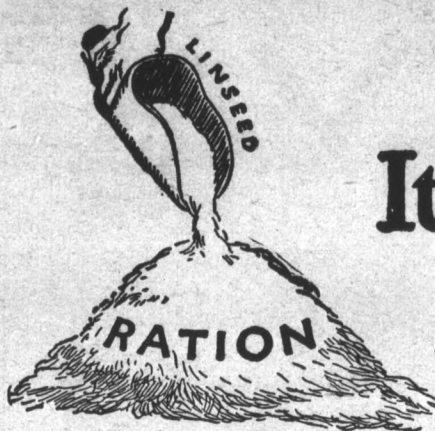
FRANK H. MOORE took first prize on yellow dent corn at the Garfield Fair, his exhibit being fully ripe while others were immature. Mr. Moore's crop was produced from seed that he propagated himself. Starting about fifteen years ago with common yellow dent corn, he crossed it with smut nose corn by planting alternate rows of each. He saved the best ears from the original stock thus crossed, and crossed this with Pickett's yellow dent in the same way. By saving for seed each year the earliest maturing ears, he has succeeded in producing a variety that matures from two to three weeks earlier than other yellow dents. He had a four-acre field this year that was fully mature before frost came and which produced sixty bushels of shelled corn per acre.—H. L. Spooner.

The supervisors in Charlevoix county have voted an appropriation of \$1,800 toward the support of the county agricultural agent.

Every rural community will profit by an inventory of its production farm by farm, family by family. Further, the school children will profit highly through the gathering of the material for such an inventory.



The Kind of Shooting Which Brings the Greatest Benefits to the Farmer is Dynamiting Rocks and Stumps.



It's the few EXTRA POUNDS that bring PROFITS

Adding linseed oil meal to each ration costs little, and it brings such good gains that you simply cannot afford to miss this source of extra profit. Any number of experiments and practical experiences will prove it. Consider these brief summaries:

Showed a profit of 300 per cent when added to a ration for cows in a Testing Association—Iowa

Was worth \$85 per ton when added to a corn and tankage ration for pigs—Wisconsin.

Paid \$12.79 per ton profit in fattening baby beefs—Minnesota.

Proved worth \$13 per ton more than it cost in fattening lambs—Nebraska.

It's a rich, highly digestible, and slightly laxative food that raises the value of other feeds and keeps all animals in the pink of condition.

It's simply a matter of balancing what feeds you now have with this additional proteid and conditioner. The balancing need not worry you. It has been all figured out in our book—

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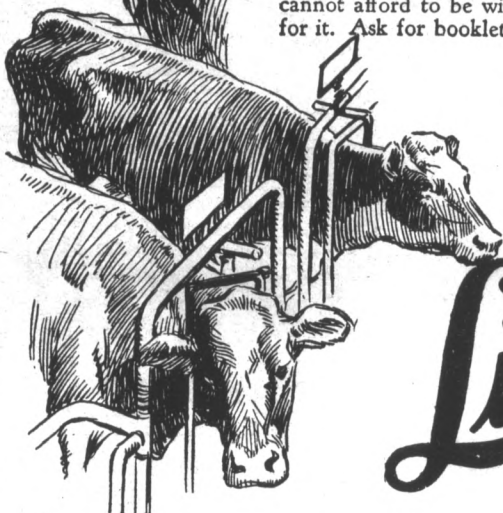
By PROF. F. B. MORRISON

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

Your copy is ready for you and it will cost you nothing. You will find it chock full of feeding rations which include all manner of feeds in various proportions with direct comparisons of Linseed Oil Meal with other proteids. This book is a record of actual experiences and one which you cannot afford to be without. It is free—By all means send for it. Ask for booklet D.11.

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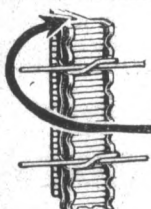
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The Manvel Direct Stroke Windmill still leads after more than sixty years' dependable service. Thousands of them have run thirty years without upkeep expense.

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Working parts encased; adjustable direct stroke; broad ball-bearing turntable. All made in our own factory—hence low price, high quality. The Manvel saves you money. Write for free book describing our wood and steel mills, towers, tanks, etc.
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Make Your Own Syrup with
MAPLEINE

Just dissolve sugar in hot water and add Mapleine for delicious flavor. Total cost about 22c a quart. You'll enjoy it on your pancakes.

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

HUNTERS TRESPASSING.

Is there any protection by law for farmers against hunters? They cut wire fences, leave gates open, and a year ago shot one of my cows.—S. H.

If notices are posted in a conspicuous place upon the premises warning others to keep off, all persons who are found upon the premises are liable in damages for the trespassing committed and costs of suit.—Rood.

VERBAL AGREEMENT.

Last May I was asked by a dealer to raise 500 bushels of parsley at seventy-five cents per bushel. I took him a load of 150 bushels, and he says he cannot use it, he says he wanted root parsley. If he wanted root parsley, should he not have said so? Is he not responsible for his contract? Can he be made to keep it?—E. U.

The only difficulty in the above case will be to prove the contract. If it can be shown that the contract was made to purchase 500 bushels at seventy-five cents, delivered at this time, or at the time it was offered, and the delivery was of the same thing that was to be purchased, the buyer is liable for the purchase price, less such amount as the seller was able to realize for the goods elsewhere.—Rood.

BROOM CORN POSSIBILITIES.

Will you please give me all the information you can about raising broom corn for sale? Do you think it is profitable, and what is the nearest market for it, and what should it yield per acre?—J. G.

Because of the high prices paid for broom corn brush following years of low production, farmers frequently become interested in the possibilities of its production in Michigan. Previous experience in handling the crop, as well as considerable special equipment is necessary if a high-grade brush is to be produced. Also several farmers in one community should produce broom corn in order that marketing problems may be solved to the best advantage.

The average yield varies from 300 to 50 pounds of brush per acre. The average farm price per ton for November 15 has been as follows:

1914		\$ 65.85
1915		92.04
1916		172.60
1917		295.50
1918		205.35
1919		160.55
1920		122.67

The cost of producing a ton of brush has been placed at from \$50 to \$75 by successful growers. For detailed information concerning broom corn culture your subscriber should secure Farmers' Bulletin No. 958 of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.—C. R. Megee.

A BALANCED RATION WITH RYE AS AN INGREDIENT.

We will have only a small amount of corn this year, but we have some rye. Could a suitable ration be made up if we could substitute half of the corn and cobmeal for rye? We have quite a lot of oats, and feed oilmeal. We also feed silage and alfalfa once a day. Would it be necessary to buy bran, or could we get a complete ration without oats (ground), rye, corn and cobmeal and oilmeal? Could you give us a balanced ration consisting of these feeds?—A. K.

It is entirely practical to make a balanced ration from the foods named by substituting ground rye for a portion of the corn-and-cob meal. Had the amount of corn-and-cob meal usually fed in the past been given, then a ration could have been compounded using just half as much corn-and-cob meal, but now the amount must be assumed. For practical purposes one pound of rye can be substituted for two pounds of corn-and-cob meal, that

is, rye has twice the food value of the corn-and-cob meal. Cob meal is almost worthless as a food. The only excuse for using it is to make the ration more bulky and when the corn meal is mixed with other grains, like oats and bran, this excuse no longer exists.

It is not necessary to buy brain in this combination of foods. You have a splendid variety without it.

Eight pounds of alfalfa hay and thirty pounds of corn silage will furnish a fair bulk for the ration, though you could use a little more alfalfa if you have plenty of it.

Four pounds of corn-and-cob meal, two pounds of ground rye, two pounds of ground oats and two pounds of oil meal with the roughage will furnish a ration containing 2.56 pounds of digestible crude protein, 13.12 pounds of carbohydrates, and .86 pounds of fat. This is quite well balanced and sufficient for cows giving a fair flow of milk. It is based, of course, on 1,000 pounds live weight. If the cow weighs more the ration should be increased in proportion, and if she weighs less it will be necessary to reduce it, as it will not be consumed.

At the present price of rye it may be advisable to sell the rye and increase the oats by a like amount.

SOUR MILK AS FERTILIZER.

Would like to know if it would be a good thing to cover my garden before plowing it in spring, with sour milk? I have a chance to get enough. Some say it is a good thing, while others say it is not.—L. A. J.

Sour milk can usually be used much more profitably for purposes other than that of applying to the land. It is necessary to apply quite a large quantity of milk if the fertility of the soil is to be increased. The following table from Babcock shows amount of fertilizing elements in milk.

The nitrogen and mineral content of cows' milk, and pounds of elements per 10,000 pounds of milk are as follows:

Nitrogen, 60 lbs.; phosphorous, 7.5 lbs.; Potassium, 14 lbs.; Calcium, 10 lbs.; Total ash, 70 lbs.

CHEATING THE OLD SCRAP PILE.

(Continued from page 377).
stance. There are ten acres to be plowed for fall wheat. Disc-harrowing will not do, the ground must be turned over. The first morning an accident to the tractor put it out of service with a crack in the cylinder block.

A new block can be obtained only from the factory, and this will take weeks. Added to the cost of the new block is the freight or express and, unless the work can be properly done on the farm the cost of installing the new block. In the meantime the plowing waits, unless a man and a team of horses can be put to it.

Welding will do away with nearly all of this delay, and much of the expense. The cracked block is simply removed from the tractor, and taken to the nearest welding shop. There it is carefully preheated, the crack welded and the casting slowly cooled—all of this work will not take a day.

And the results are very much worth while. The scrap pile is cheated. The cost of a new cylinder block is saved. But best of all, the plowing can go right ahead.

This incident is but a sketchy illustration of the possible value of welding on the farm. Hundreds of similar instances might be cited of savings that are now being made, or that could be made were the value of this reclamation process known to all who could take advantage of it.



Comfortable Farm Home.
NEW SEED POTATO GROWERS'
ORGANIZATION.

A NEW certified seed potato growers' association has been started and articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state.

The first steps toward the organization of the new association were taken recently when Prof. J. F. Cox, of the Michigan Agricultural College met with a few leading seed potato growers in Cadillac. The purposes of the association are to encourage the production of certified seed potatoes, to provide a cooperative plan for marketing such seed, and to improve the commercial crop of potatoes in the state by encouraging the use of better seed by the growers.

Henry Curtis, president of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, was appointed temporary chairman and J. W. Weston will serve as temporary corresponding secretary of the new association. A meeting for the purpose of completing the organization of the association will be held in Cadillac on November 25.

HOLD PLOWING CONTEST.

THE plowing contest conducted under the auspices of the St. Clair County Farm Bureau was a huge success. At least 3,000 people saw the contestants in action during the day. There were twenty-two entries, eighteen teams and four tractors.

Special classes were arranged for Lambton county, Ontario, plowmen and for professional plowmen using high-cutting plows, (a plow used solely for plowing contests which enables plowmen to do work that is indeed pretty to look at).

The oldest plowman was William Wadland, of St. Thomas, Ontario, seventy-five years old, who won third prize in the professional class. The youngest was Robert Robertson, of Yale, Michigan, twelve years old, who won first prize in the boys' class of four entries.

The winners of the day were as follows:

Professional Class.

- 1st—Nicholas Plain, Corunna, Ont.
- 2nd—Archie McMillan, Sarnia, Ont.
- 3rd—W. Wadland, St. Thomas, Ont.

Men's Class.

- 1st—Archie Gray, Crosswell, Mich.
- 2nd—Alex. Robertson, Yale, Mich.
- 3rd—John Lewis, Atkins, Mich.

Boys' Class.

- 1st—Robt. Robertson, Yale, Mich.
- 2nd—James Robertson, Yale, Mich.
- 3rd—Hiram Manning, Atkins, Mich.

Tractor Class.

- 1st—Stewart Kewley, of Mandomin, Ontario.
- 2nd—C. H. Kutzner, North Street, Mich.
- 3rd—Fred Baker, Atkins, Mich.

Lambton County Class.

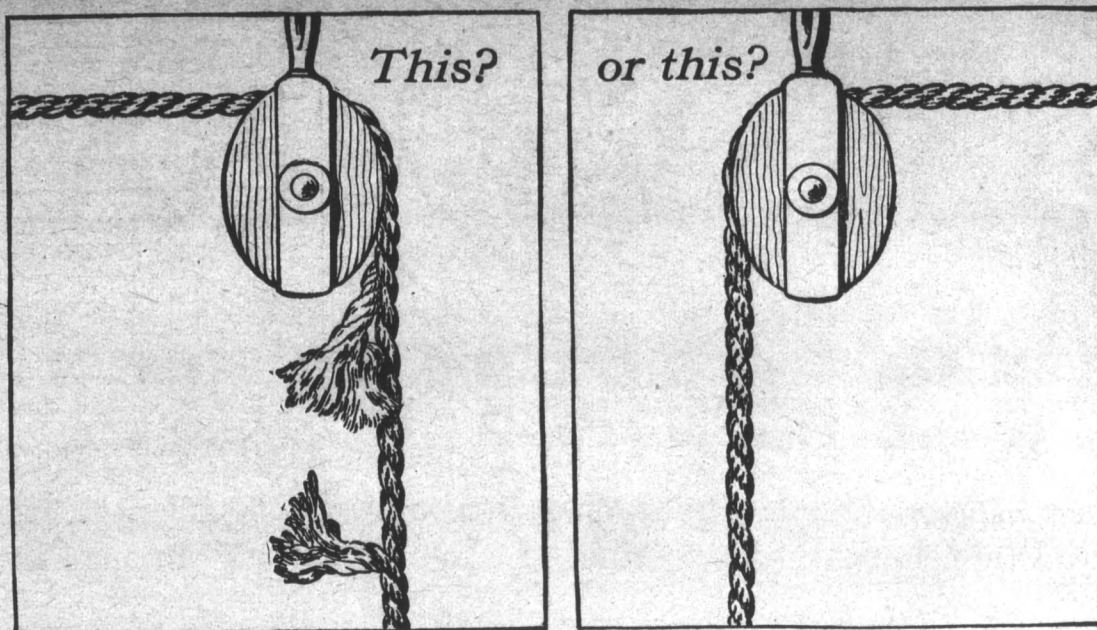
- 1st—W. J. Scoffin, Wanstead, Ont.
- 2nd—John Nahmabin, Sarnia, Ont.
- 3rd—Gordon Fisher, Sarnia, Ont.

INSPECT APIARIES.

ON October 7, in Chippewa county there was a farmers' tour of the several apiaries of that county where bee-culture is becoming an important phase of farm practice.

WILL POOL TURKEY CROP.

UNDER the direction of the department of agriculture of Saskatchewan the turkey crop of that province will be sold through two pools. The pool for live birds will be handled by the cooperative creameries while that for dressed stock will move through the cooperative grain growers. One sales manager will handle both pools.



You can tell beforehand how a rope will wear

TIME and work will eventually prove the value of any rope. But that's too late—after you've spent your money. Know beforehand and you'll save both money and disappointment.

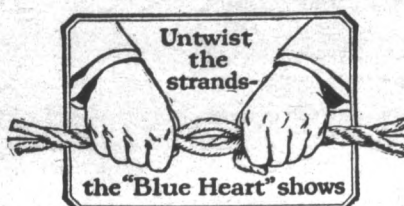
There is a way to tell rope value in advance—a sure way. Not by outward appearance, for ordinary rope may look better than it is. And even in manila ropes there is wide variation. Many grades of manila fibre can be spun into "manila rope".

Untwist the strands of a rope before you buy. If you see a thin, blue thread marker—the "Blue Heart"—running in the center between the strands, then you may be sure of these facts about the rope.

What the "Blue Heart" signifies

The "Blue Heart" marker means that the rope is genuine H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope spun from high grade, pure selected manila fibre by rope makers with over half a century's accumulated experience.

It means also that in any size, on any job, the rope will



wear longer and deliver without fail the strength you have a right to expect. For the selected fibres of H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope are drawn, spun, laid and properly lubricated so as to insure the smooth working of every fibre, yarn and strand.

Buy rope scientifically. Know what you are getting. Untwist the strands and look for the "Blue Heart"—our registered trade mark that assures you of dependable rope value.

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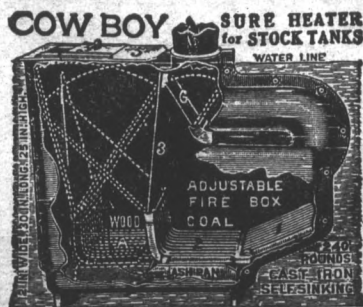


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Illinois State Experiments show that 85% of Cows kept in Close Warm Barns tested Tubercular. Prevent this by keeping water tank in open barnyard equipped with a Self-Sinking
COW BOY TANK HEATER Saves Money Every Week
Turn cows out of barn to drink in Fresh Air and Warm Water. "Better drink from a Large Tank than from a Small Bowl." Burns coal, cobs or wood. Outlasts all others. Durable, practical, reliable. Quickest to heat; strongest draft; ashes removed with no check to fire; adjustable grates; keeps fire 24 hours. ABSOLUTELY SAFE. Warm water helps digestion; saves grain.
Purchased 3 of your Tank Heaters last winter, worked very satisfactorily and are well worth their cost. Every stockman should use one."
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Type 600 Ignition System for
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It is not just a timer, but a complete ignition system—Makes a wonderful improvement in Fords—insures quick, easy starts, more power on the hills, smooth running under all conditions. Ask about SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER, giving dealer's name.

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Genuine ASPIRIN

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Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians 24 years for

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Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

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SPRAYING SHOWS BETTER RESULTS.

THE Purdue University Experiment Station says that dusting cannot yet be recommended as a substitute for the full complement of liquid sprays in the spraying program which is now usually followed. In protecting apple trees from serious fungous troubles, such as scab and blotch, liquid spraying has been found more dependable under Indiana conditions than sulphur dusting.

In the tests reported, apple scab was not satisfactorily controlled with either liquid sprays or dusts if the applications were not timely with reference to rains and general weather conditions. The pink or cluster bud spray may, in some seasons, be too late to protect the fruits, leaves and floral parts against early scab infection. The pre-pink spray which is applied when the first leaves expand in

the blossom cluster may prevent this early infection. Where apple scab was serious this application has proved a highly desirable addition to the ordinary scab schedule which now provides for the pink spray, petal fall spray, and the spray two or three weeks after petal fall.

Dusting has controlled codling moth quite effectively and in orchards where apple scab, bitter rot and blotch are not serious, dusting may prove a time saver in the later summer applications that may be applied primarily for the control of this insect.

Dormant liquid sprays are still essential for the control of San Jose Scale.

MAKING A HOT-BED.

Will you please tell me how to make a hot-bed? I wish to start some plants early next spring.—C. S.

A hot-bed is usually made with manure as the heating material. The manure is put through a fermenting process before it is used for hot-bed purposes. It is placed in square-top piles, not more than from four to six feet high. After these piles start fermenting, they should be forked over to equalize the fermentation in the pile.

If you wish to make a hot-bed in the spring, it would be advisable to make a compost heap of manure immediately. Manure it as above. One-half straw in the manure is good for this purpose. A common size for a hot-bed is twelve feet long and six feet wide. This would enable one to use three hot-bed sashes. In making a bed to accommodate this frame, it should be dug about two feet deep.

The pit should be dug in the fall and filled with straw so that it will not freeze deeply, the latter part of February or early in March, when the hot-bed is prepared for use, the straw is taken out and a little coarse material is put in the bottom of the pit to keep the manure from getting in direct contact with the earth. About two feet of manure is placed in the pit and thoroughly stamped down. The usual procedure is to put in about eight inches of manure, stamp it down, and then add some more, and repeat the process until the necessary amount has been used. Just above the manure a very thin layer of leaf mould, or some other porous material should be used, and then from four to six inches of soft garden loam, in which the plants are to be grown. The manure will usually heat vigorously a few days after it has been put in the frame.

The frame should be kept closed tight, and when the temperature gets below ninety degrees in the frame, seeds of warm plants, like tomatoes, may be sown. One really needs some experience in the control of the hot-bed to make the best of it.

If you wish to sell plants to your customers, it might be well to buy some of the frost-proof in fair-sized quantities, and then retail them to your customers. One subscriber wrote that she had done very well retailing these plants.

OUR COOPERATIVE FAILURES ARE FEW.

MICHIGAN farmers seem to average high as cooperatives. Out of 750 cooperative organizations definite information has been secured on 420. Of these, twenty-nine have gone out of business. Twenty-two of these associations have functioned for less than five years, six were active from five to seventeen years, and one had served its members for twenty-two years, it having been sold out to make room for a larger enterprise.

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertiser

Make Each R.R. Crossing A Stop Street

Most Michigan cities compel motorists to bring their cars to a full stop before crossing any heavy-traffic street.

This law is universally approved. It saves time and averts accident. It is wise and fair.

Yet heavy motor vehicle traffic is far less dangerous to you than a railroad train. Speed is the very essence of Railroad service. A train cannot stop quickly. Nor can it turn out to avoid hitting you.

Six states have already passed laws, making stop streets out of Railroad intersections. The time may come when the State of Michigan will compel you by law to thus protect yourself.

But, why wait for law, when you have common sense?

Determine today that, from this time on, you will always bring your car to a full stop before crossing a Railroad track, anywhere—any time.

Everybody will approve your good judgment. Many will follow your example. And you will be relieved forever from the possibility of this, the most serious of common accidents.

Michigan Railroad Association

505 Railway Exchange Bldg., Detroit, Michigan

(11-27)



MOVING PULLETS.

POULTRYMEN find that the easiest way to move pullets is to do the job once at night and then confine the birds in their permanent winter laying quarters. If they are freed in a few days many birds return to the old quarters or roost in trees and around the farm buildings. This means exasperating work driving them at night. It frightens the birds and cuts down egg production. When you have the flock confined under control it makes the work much more satisfactory on the cold winter days which often arrive suddenly at this time of year.—R.

BITS OF NEWS.

The state has reforested twenty thousand acres of waste land since 1914, according to D. E. Cochran, secretary of the state conservation department. Five thousand seven hundred were planted last year.

The census bureau figures, released recently, show that the farm implement manufacturers increased their business seventy-four per cent in 1923, as compared with 1922. The sales were 11.2 per cent over those of 1921.

Charlotte has planted a municipal evergreen tree which will be used each Christmas for a municipal Christmas tree as long as it lives. Other towns should take the hint and do the same thing.

The newest potato growers' organization is the Michigan Certified Seed Potato Growers' Association. It was formed through the efforts of the farm crops department of the Michigan Agricultural College, and will work in cooperation with the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange. Henry Curtis, of Cadillac, is president, and the secretary is J. W. Weston, potato specialist at M. A. C.

Michigan farmers have made over 500 entries in the International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago, November 29 to December 6.

Michigan has moved to second place in sugar beet production, according to Verne Church, state agricultural statistician. Colorado takes first place with a production of 2,435,000 tons, and Michigan follows with 1,189,000 tons.

The fox breeders of Michigan met at Grand Rapids, October 22-23, and formed a state association. It is said that there are over 500 companies and individuals in the state raising foxes.

VARIETY APPRECIATED BY HENS.

A VARIETY of green feed is appreciated by the birds. I find they like mangels better when used every second or third day. Other days the green feed can consist of cabbages, cull vegetables or sprouted oats. A fork of clover or alfalfa hay in each laying section helps to keep the hens interested in life on dark cloudy days. They will clean up most of it and the tough stems remaining are added to the litter.—G.

CHANGE TO NEW CORN GRADUALLY.

WHEN feeding new corn it pays to work it in gradually with other grain. I find that the pullets seem to stand a lot of new corn without any digestive disturbance if they have a balanced laying mash at the same time. The easily digested ground grain and the bran in the mash is a great help in keeping the pullets healthy. A lot of bowel trouble in the fall may be caused by heavy feeding of new corn, combined with empty mash hoppers. Be sure that no mouldy corn is used in the poultry ration.—K.

Don't be Satisfied with "Pin Money" Profits from Poultry

It's just as easy to make it pay a worth while income. Government figures show astonishing facts



Money making flock of 1500 White Leghorns owned by Herman Bandi of Millvale Pa. Read Mr. Bandi's letter in the panel at the left.

FEW people realize the immense sums paid to poultry raisers every year. Yet U. S. Government statistics place poultry values for 1923 at \$1,047,000,000! This amazing sum is greater by \$300,000,000 than the total wheat crop! It is greater than the value of all cattle raised. It is more than three times the entire tobacco crop. Four times the commercial truck crops. More than twice the combined potato and sweet potato crops.

Year 'round Profits

In the face of these figures it is hard to associate poultry with "pin money," as many do. For records prove that poultry, properly handled, can be made an unending source of profit for the owner. In fact, on many farms poultry intelligently handled shows greater profit per dollar investment than any other branch of the business. The poultry raiser has a steady, year 'round "crop" of eggs and poultry to sell. A market is always waiting for the supplies he produces. Crop rotation, fertilizing, droughts and frosts mean nothing to the poultry raiser.

Feeding Very Important

In raising poultry for profit proper feeding is absolutely essential. Proper feeding means healthier hens—more eggs—sturdier, faster growing chicks. Proper feeding means the difference between failure and success in the poultry business. It is folly to try to "save" on feed—or to feed on a hit-or-miss plan. Careful feeding of a scientifically balanced ration is the

\$3.00 Net Profit per Hen from a flock of 1500 White Leghorns

The writer moved to Nelson Heights in July, 1915. November first he purchased ten good quality single comb white leghorns from F. V. Stapf.

It is a point of interest that we had nothing in view in regards to keeping poultry on a large scale, but owing to success from the very beginning, through rigid culling and mating, have increased the number of birds, each year, that at the present writing have a flock of 1500 birds.

We depend entirely on sales of market eggs for all improvements and cost of feeds. In other words—"Eggs and still more Eggs" is our main objective, especially in the form of high flock averages. The first laying house erected at Bandi's farm was 6 ft. x 8 ft. shed roof type. Now one of our present laying houses contains over 4000 sq. ft. of floor space.

Our annual output of eggs and chicks now runs well into the thousands.

Our average net profit \$3.00 per year per hen.

There is no secret or witchcraft connected with it. Just good stock and Globe Feeds mixed with a little common sense.

HERMAN BANDI
Owner and Proprietor

only true economy. It pays big dividends in the long run, even tho it seems to cost a little more at the start.

Egg Mash Necessary

You can't look for a big egg production or expect to develop healthy chicks, unless you feed your hens properly. And no hen is properly fed unless her ration includes a good egg mash. Feed scratch grains daily. This develops yolks. But yolks alone don't make eggs. The whites must be built at the same time. To make whites, egg mash is an absolute necessity. The right kind of egg mash promotes egg production in a healthy, normal manner. Since so much depends on the egg mash you use, it is important that you choose carefully. Your selection will mean the difference between profit and loss.

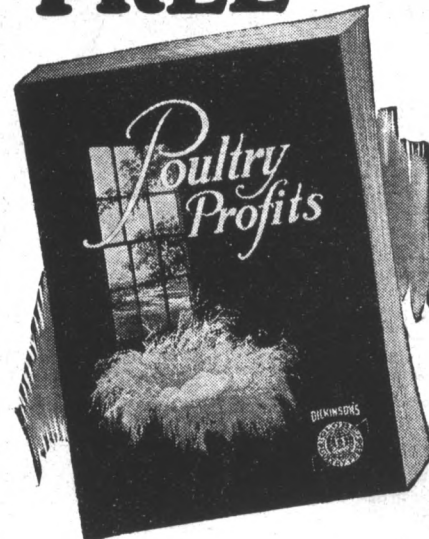
The Choice of 400,000

Thousands of experienced poultry raisers recommend Dickinson's Globe. The reason for this is easily understood. Dickinson's Globe Egg Mash, when used as directed, never fails to bring results. It is the result of more than 22 years of exhaustive tests and experiments, plus the experience of practical poultry raisers. These tests have been carried out by our poultry experts on our research experimental farm. The result is an ideal Egg Mash. Because of this Globe Egg Mash is now the choice of 400,000 poultry raisers. It will pay you to get detailed information from your local Globe merchant. He is a good man to know.

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Mail Coupon today for your copy

Every man or woman who raises or who plans at some future date to raise poultry, should have a copy of the Dickinson book "Poultry Profits." It is a poultry book from cover to cover. It contains 76 pages packed full of valuable information on poultry. There are chapters on housing-plans, construction, etc., on the best methods of feeding, on prevention and cure of disease. It covers all the important phases of poultry raising. It contains 100 illustrations, 16 of them in full color. It represents 22 years of study and research by leaders in the poultry field. It is a valuable book—an expensive one—yet we offer you a copy free if you will enclose two 2-cent stamps to cover cost of postage.

No matter how large or how small your present flock may be you ought to have a copy of this book. Even a casual reading will be helpful. A careful study of the facts it contains will pay big dividends. Write for a copy today. The edition is necessarily limited. Tear out and mail the coupon now.

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Gentlemen:

Please send me without cost or obligation a copy of your booklet "Poultry Profits." I enclose 4c in stamps to cover cost of postage.

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A "gas-well" in your yard



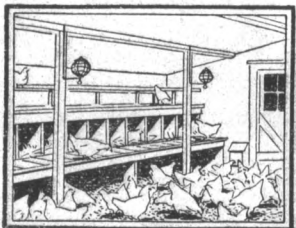
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MORE EGGS

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Light given by the Colt Carbide-gas system is recognized by science as being nearest to actual daylight of all artificial illuminants. Thus it protects eyesight, and encourages reading, and cleanliness.

By making the home as attractive as the city's glitter it keeps the younger generation on the farm; and by affording cooking and ironing facilities it lightens the burden of the hard-working farm wife. No fires to build for light cooking, no changing of irons or waiting for them to heat—no lamps to clean or fill.

Actual tests have proved that stock can be stabled and fed under Carbide-gas light in one-third less time than under lanterns. In the henhouse increased egg production, due to Union Carbide-gas light, has often been sufficient to pay for the entire system.

The J. B. Colt generator is perfectly automatic and requires no attention except recharging (average: two or three times a year) with Union Carbide and water, and removal of residue, which then gives useful service as a whitewash, soil corrective, or germicide.

From this "gas-well" the Carbide-gas is carried throughout buildings and grounds by concealed iron pipes. In spite of its greater capacity and safety the genuine J. B. Colt generator costs no more than inferior systems. Write today for complete information.

N. B. Do not be deceived by inferior imitations of the Colt plant. Representatives for the genuine Colt system can furnish credentials.

Union Carbide for use in the Colt system is distributed from more than 150 conveniently located Union Carbide warehouses throughout the country—direct to the user at factory prices. There is one near you.

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RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE.

OLD Uncle Walt, who lived many years of a long and useful life before having to consult a doctor, has been annoyed in his latter days because nature has been giving the doctors such an uproarious inning. It is quite clear to him that it is a put-up job. The doctors and nature are combining to get even with him for the immunity of his glorious youth, and now they tell him that he has some new-fangled disease called "blood pressure."

Uncle Walt is not the only one to get the false impression that blood pressure is a disease. It is not a disease. Every living person has blood pressure. It is not to be counted a symptom of disease unless widely varied from normal. A fair, general estimate of normal blood pressure is 120 at the age of twenty, with an addition of one-half point for each increasing year of age, but there is no fixed normal point.

What do I mean by 120? When the doctor tells you that your blood pressure is too high, because it is up to 160, what does he mean?

The blood pressure is measured by an instrument called a sphygmomanometer. This measures the force of the circulation of the blood through the arteries, which is the plain English explanation of blood pressure.

Variations in blood pressure may be caused by many different things. Age, sex, excitement, weakness, hunger, heat, cold, nervousness, all have an influence. To insure accuracy a doctor prefers to take the blood pressure several times. The normal standard for one person may be high or low for another. But if your blood pressure varies greatly from the average it is well to know it and to have your doctor find the reason.

High blood pressure may be from hardening of the arteries, disease of the kidneys, heart disease, nervous or mental impairment, chronic poisoning from deficient elimination, excessive use of liquors or tobacco, or it may be simply an indication of overwork.

Low blood pressure is generally associated with some debilitating disease such as anemia, tuberculosis or chronic valvular heart disease.

The variation in blood pressure is much more likely to be too high than too low. There are certain general principles, helpful in the treatment of such sufferers, no matter what the cause of the high pressure. They are summed up in the advice: "Ease up. Cut loose from the high tension. There are things more important than business, more important than crops, even more important than raising a family in comfortable ease."

GETS NUMB IN HANDS.

My hands get numb and at times my arms from elbows down, very easily. Does it indicate paralysis?—L. B.

Such numbness as you mention is of no special significance. It seems to exist in some families as a family trait. I have not found such persons predisposed to apoplexy or paralysis, for these are circulatory troubles, while this numbness is a nerve complaint.

TREATING UTERUS.

In the last few years has there been any new way found for treating a prolapsed uterus?—M. A. G.

Treatment for prolapsed uterus depends much upon the age of patient, degree of prolapsus and cause of same. If due to tear of perineal floor at childbirth the treatment is to repair the lacerated tissues. If simply due to atony of muscles no operation is desirable. If the patient is old and getting along fairly well, operation is not worth while.

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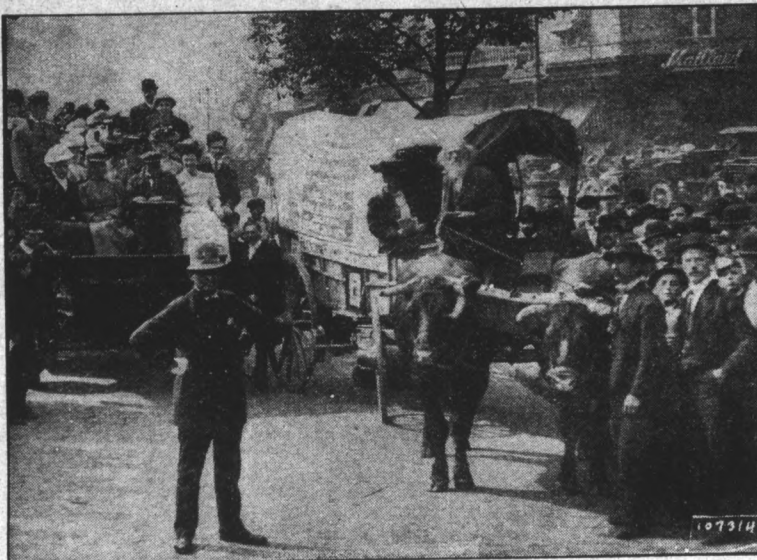
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WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



"Bozo," the only trained fox on the stage, does stunts with his hereditary enemy, the dog.



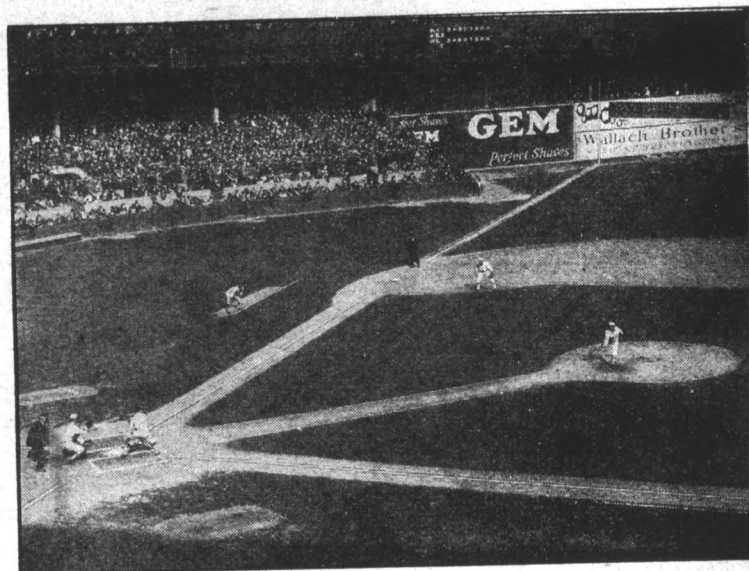
Old "Uncle Ezry" Meeker recently flew over the old Oregon trail which he traveled in the 40's. This shows him starting from New York to cover the same trail in 1907.



One of the new stunts that "Roland, the rubber man" does in his latest vaudeville act.



U. S. Navy dirigible "Shenandoah" flying over Washington. The White House is in the foreground, while the Capitol is seen at the end of the famous Pennsylvania Avenue.



This shows the first ball pitched at one of the recent World Series games at the Polo Grounds in New York. The "Senators" are at bat. The crowd apparently was just coming in.



Showing Graham McNames, famous radio announcer, broadcasting the world series games, play by play. Perhaps you heard him.



Miss Betty Byrne will represent Washington as princess at the annual cotton carnival at Waco.



George Smith traveled 1,350 miles from Nova Scotia to New York in a 15-foot canoe. He expects to paddle to London and Paris.



A scene at the dedication of the Franco-American monument on the famous Navarin farm where American and French soldiers fought side by side and drove the Germans back.



This is the latest in boat races. It is called a plate race, because plates are used as paddles. Such a race was recently held on the Thames, near London.

ALL day it had rained, a cold and dismal October rain. Finley Morton had been glad when evening came and he could go to Janway's for supper, with the prospect of a pretty decent movie afterward. Morton, who was only twenty-three, had worked with a consuming diligence at his job of assistant electrical engineer. He knew the power plant on the river below the city, a fourth of the people in his rooming-house, one movie theater, Janway's, and—little else, it seemed. Janway's was an unpretentious restaurant on an unpretentious street, but the food was always good.

He ate heartily, though in a brooding silence. No one else sat at his table. Just as he finished, in came a couple that drew his attention instantly, partly because he had never seen either of them in Janway's before. One of them was an old man, tall and straight, smooth-faced, with a thin beak of a nose and a pair of very intelligent gray eyes. The other was a young woman, fair-skinned, blue-eyed, brown-haired, and handsome rather than merely pretty—one of those strong, clean-limbed, rangy young women who have evidently grown up mostly out of doors. Both were dressed in exceedingly good taste, though not at the height of fashion.

Quite naturally, it was the girl that received most of Morton's attention. She had a worried air, the air of one who is at bay but is not willing to surrender. As she sat down at a nearby table, Morton's gaze met hers for a bare second; and he would have sworn that she gave him a tiny, passing look of appeal. The old man, as deliberate in his movements as a clock, took off his overcoat and hat and hung them on a rack on the wall, beside Morton's overcoat and hat.

The picture that night, though it starred one of Morton's favorites, was strangely uninteresting to him. He kept thinking backward in spite of his attempts to focus his mind upon the silent drama; kept seeing again that tiny passing look of appeal in the blue eyes of the girl in Janway's; it simply would not be forgotten. When the last reel had come to an end, he rose and went out, and walked past Janway's quite as though he expected to see the couple in there still.

Soon he brought up with a jerk in front of his rooming-house.

"Finley Morton," he said to himself, "you're a fool. You're clean crazy, bughouse, a plain nut. Go upstairs and to bed, and see if you can't sleep it off—this moon-madness!"

His room, though it was comfortably furnished and warm, he found unusually lonely and cheerless. After snapping on a second light, he drew off the overcoat he had been wearing and threw it carelessly across the back of a chair—and saw something fall to the floor from an inside pocket.

Morton stooped and picked it up in an idle fashion. It was a long, black-leather wallet, one that his eyes had never before seen!

"What now?" he asked himself, in a voice that suggested annoyance. "Who

In Mystery's Ambusade

By Hapsburg Liebe

would be putting a thing like this in my pocket, anyway?"

Of course, he opened it. There were a half-dozen bank notes of ordinary denomination; an old necklace formed of synthetic amethysts set in square, hinged joints of green-tinted gold; and a large, oval-shaped yellow-gold locket without a chain. The locket came open at a touch of its snap, and Morton had in his hands a folded bit of paper, which was discolored, and evidently old; it was the half of a letter-size sheet that had been torn through near

hinges, and hastened up the cracked old concrete walk. There was, he noted a flicker of firelight against the drawn shades of one front room. He mounted the steps, brushed his feet on an old grass mat, approached the double doors and found an old-fashioned brass knocker instead of a bell.

In answer to his summons, there came at once a feminine voice, a little frightened, challenging: "Who's there?"

The name hardly matters," said Morton. "I've got something that be-

Whut a Feller Needs

By Gladys Gower

There's somethin' in a friendly smile
Kinder soothes a feller's pain;
Sorter makes him feel thet life is after
all wurth-while.

There's somethin' in a friendly word
Kinder drives away the blues;
Sorter makes the sweetest music thet
a feller's ever heard.

There's somethin' in a frendly grip
Kinder chirks a feller up;

Sorter heartens up a chap who's made
an awful slip.

There's somethin' in a friendly chat
Kinder eases him up a bit;
Sorter helps him git his breath again,
and all of that.

There's somethin' in a friendly whack
Right upon the shoulder blade;
Sorter gives him strength to find the
trail and struggle back.

its center, and it was covered with a dim scrawl in pencil that Morton did not even try to read. He put the things back.

Then he saw that the outside of the wallet bore a name and an address in very small, goldleaf lettering, and he read slowly:

"Adolphus O. Crain, 3001 Tunnel Hill Road."

He went on somehow boyishly, his eyes now shining: "Mystery here—romance, too, maybe, and I'll see it through."

He drew the overcoat on again, pocketed the wallet, went down to the soggy street, found a taxi and stepped into it.

3001 Tunnel Hill Road," he ordered, and slammed the door shut.

Tunnel Hill Road was a continuation of one of the city's main residential avenues. It ran through a rolling country of farms and orchards, foothills of the Smokies, following the general line of the river. Finley Morton knew the road, but he did not know 3001. For that matter, neither did the taxi-driver, but he found it. It was a big house, and very old, and it had once been white. Trees smothered it on all sides. The deep lawn was choked with wild grasses and weeds, and the shrubbery was ragged.

"Wait," said Morton, stepping out and avoiding a small pond of water by a scant inch.

The driver cut his motor off. Morton opened the weather-beaten gate, which creaked dismally on its rusted

longs to Mr. Adolphus O. Crain; he lives here?"

For some minutes after that, there was the heaviest of silence. Then one of the double doors opened, and Morton made out in the semi-darkness of the hall the dim outlines of the tall old man he had seen in Janway's early in that same evening!

"You have my wallet?" Adolphus O. Crain asked anxiously. He had just missed it.

"Yes," said Morton.

After a moment of utter stillness: "Please come in."

Finley Morton followed Crain into a great living-room, which was furnished in a manner that would have been considered elaborate twenty-five years before. A wood fire burned brightly in a wide stone fireplace. Crain scratched a match and lighted an old-fashioned oil lamp that rose from the floor, and turned upon his caller.

"The wallet, Mr.—er, I don't know your name."

"Finley Morton." He gave Crain his property.

"You saw, of course," said Crain, his voice worried, "what there is inside of this."

Morton smiled. "Naturally. In my place, you'd have done the same thing, I'm sure. I didn't see your name and address until I'd already gone through the wallet, believe me. If you'll be so kind, will you explain how it came to be in my pocket?"

"I must ask you, sir, yourself, to explain that," the older man said

sharply, his intelligent gray eyes shining in rising anger.

"But I can't," Morton protested, "for I don't know!"

At this instant a girl came in—a clean-limbed and rangy, blue-eyed and handsome girl, the girl of Janway's. Her gaze was hard upon the visitor.

"It's simple, Uncle Dolph," she said, smiling bewitchingly if somewhat nervously. "He took your coat from the hook instead of his own; I distinctly remember seeing him there. The coats look very much alike, especially when they are wet. Don't you see?"

Morton took the damp garment off with a small and apologetic smile and gave it to the girl. She hastened into the hallway and came back immediately with Morton's own damp coat.

"Most stupid thing I've ever done," he said deprecatingly. "Maybe I'd better be going now—"

"Wait," old Crain interrupted, "Come with me, Angelina."

He drew the young woman into the hallway, where they held a short conversation in tones so low that Morton did not catch a word of it. Morton began to feel even more ill at ease. There was about it something that seemed almost weird, after the matter-of-fact, work-a-day existence he had been leading.

Crain came back alone. He closed the door and stood with his back against it.

"If I knew positively that it was a mistake," he began; "if I knew you were not interested in—the thing that means so much to Angelina; that you are not one of our enemies—"

He floundered hopelessly and became silent. The puzzled smile that had come to the younger man's lips died quickly at sight of the other's distressed countenance. Morton became vaguely sympathetic. While he was trying to think of words that would convince Crain that he was not implicated in any plot against anybody on earth, there was a soft pounding at the door, and a feminine voice cried out in desperation—

"Uncle Dolph! Let me in—Uncle Dolph!"

Crain jerked the door open. The young woman of Janway's almost fell into the room, and behind her came a great brute of a man, dark and smooth-faced and bull-necked, in shining wet boots and clothing that was soaked. Finley Morton instinctively rushed forward to protect the girl—old Crain snatched a short-barreled revolver from the drawer of a table and leveled it upon the newcomer—the latter-named saw the weapon and wheeled, caught up a heavy iron poker from the hearth and hurled it quickly—Morton sprang to stop it, and he succeeded, though not in the manner he had intended.

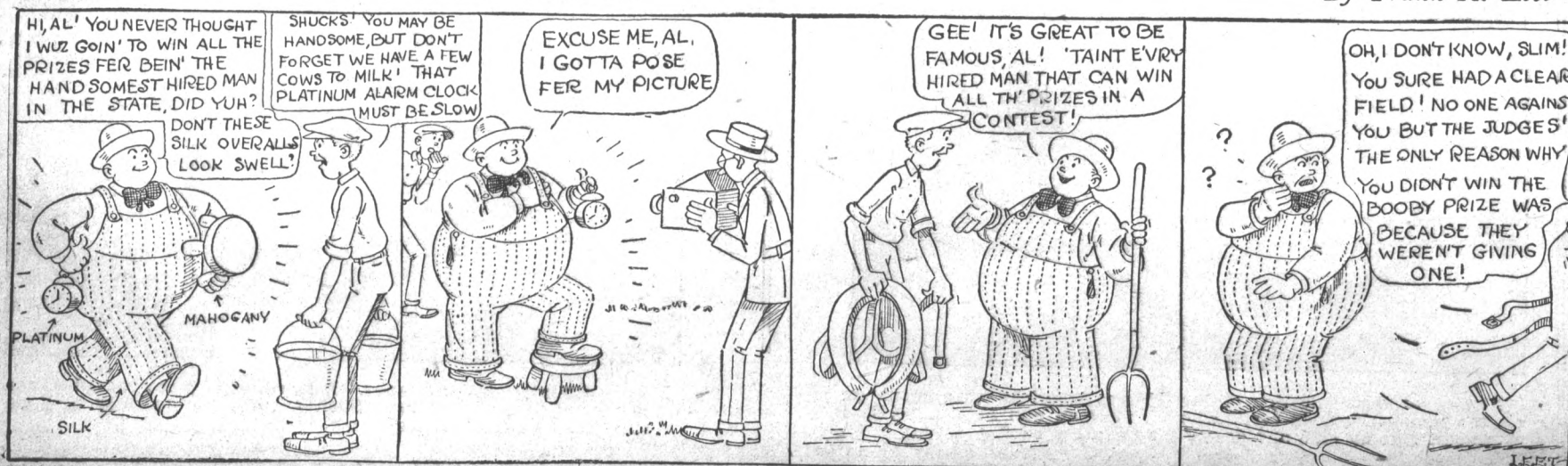
The poker bent itself across his temple, and he sank into a deep blackness * * *

(Continued next week).

The soil is through for this season. Help it great ready for another.

AL ACRES—"No Competition at all!", Says Al

By Frank R. Leet



DOINGS IN WOODLAND.

IT WASN'T A BOGEY MAN AFTER ALL.

It was with many misgivings that the little boy went to bed at Rolly Rabbit's house. He had been away from home two nights. Here everything was strange, new and puzzling to him. He couldn't make Rolly Rabbit or the big bear, Bruin, understand what he wanted. Neither could Rolly Rabbit and Bruin make the little boy understand their animal language except by a few signs.

Only by Rolly's pointing to the bed and yawning did the little boy know where he was to sleep. It was in a little bed made of big logs, not a bit like his own little bed at home.

And Mother wasn't there to tuck him and send him to Slumberland with a good-night caress. A big chokey lump was in the little boy's throat, but he was so tired he soon forgot it all and went to sleep. Anyway, it was much better than sleeping out in the woods alone all night.

He was soon fast asleep. How long he had slept he didn't know, but it was still very dark when he awoke. And wide awake he was. Only the light of the new moon made a dim shadow on the floor.

"Oh, my! what was that?" breathed the little boy as he sat up in bed.

Was a burglar trying to get in Rolly Rabbit's house?

"Bur-Burr-e-z-z," it went, first high, then low.

Perhaps it might be a bogey man of



Perhaps it Was a Bogey Man.

the Big Woods. The little boy had often heard about them.

Again he heard it. "Bur-Burr-e-z-z." Even louder than ever.

The little boy wondered if Rolly Rabbit or Bruin was awake. He didn't think so, and somehow he must wake them up.

Again "Burr-Bur-e-z-z," and he ducked his head under the covers.

At last he crept quietly over to where Rolly was sleeping. He shook him to wake him up, and as the "Burr-bur-e-z-z" was heard again the little boy trembled and pointed to the door.

Rolly Rabbit rubbed his sleepy eyes but seemed to understand. The little boy was afraid of that noise. He thought a bogey man was trying to get them.

He chuckled to himself. Taking the little boy by the hand, and with the candle in the other, he led him over to Bruin's bed.

Again "Burr-bur-e-z-z." The little boy understood. All this noise that he thought was a bogey man was really Bruin snoring.

So the little boy went back to bed but it was a long time before he went to sleep.

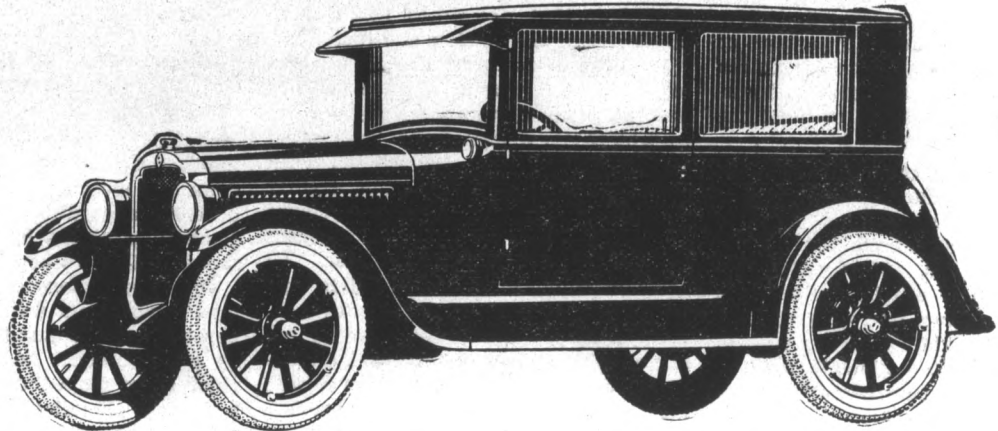
HIDDEN QUESTION WINNERS.

THE following are the names of those who won the prizes in the Hidden Question contest announced in the October 18 issue:

Fountain Pens.
Thelma Merrifield, R. 1, Bellevue, Michigan.
Donald Lawyer, R. 1, Ada, Mich.
Flashlights.
Julia Hoeve, R. 3, Zeeland, Mich.
Edna Federspiel, Sterling, Mich.
Ruth Yoder, R. 1, Mio, Mich.
Candy.
Dorothy McGinn, Brutus, Mich.
Kenneth Ahrens, Rochester, Mich.
Agnes Halsey, R. 5, Charlotte, Mich.
Ariel Denton, Saranac, Mich.
Angeline DeFrancis, Lakeville, Mich.

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Touring Car	-	875	2-Pass. Coupe	-	1045	Sedan	-	1250
Sport Roadster	-	985	Coach	-	1065	De Luxe Sedan	-	1350

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Woman's Interests



Paint Up for Dull Winter Days

The New Colors and Kinds of Paint Have Great Value for Decorative Purposes

By Julia W. Wolfe

IN these days color has become one of the most important factors in the decoration and beautifying of the home, and one of the simplest and most successful methods of introducing color into a room is by means of paint, and many new paint mixtures suitable for use on a variety of surfaces have been produced to meet the demand.

A most effective color note, for example, can be produced by painting a wooden floor with a special floor paint, or by using the same paint over a neutral-tinted linoleum. This paint can be procured in a number of shades, from a warm brown or soft gray to a vivid blue or bright buttercup yellow. A floor thus painted gives a note of color and gaiety to an otherwise dull and dreary room, and brings a change with the more usual scheme of intensified colors in wall or furniture.

From an economy point of view floor paint is also a great asset, for it can be used as a covering in the case of shabby or worn linoleum. It has a hard, non-chipping surface, and wears very well.

The painted floor is much in vogue these days. Many charming colors can be obtained by means of a painted floor in conjunction with rugs of contrasting or neutral shades, and soft-toned draperies. The dreariest "back-room," or attic can be made "livable" if colored floor is introduced in keeping with the furnishings.

The value of paint as a beautifier of the commonplace has not been alto-

even. Two coatings of thin enamel, evenly applied, are much more satisfactory than one thicker coating.

If floral decorations are to be first executed, the whole surface should first be painted, and then the portion to which the design is to be applied should once more be rubbed with glass-paper, and the design lightly drawn in with pencil before the colors are applied. A thin coating of light varnish should be finally given. All sorts of things can be treated in this way. A very successful window-box, for example, a man may make by fixing an oblong box of the right dimensions on to an ordinary towel-rack and painting the whole stand black—with perhaps a thin line or border of some gay color. The box can then be filled with flowers and is a distinctive piece in your living-room.

Wickerwork lends itself to color and decorating very well, and by using

enamel very charming effects can be secured.

FAREWELL TO DISHTOWELS.

THE dishtowel is doomed! Well-scalded dishes dried in the air are much less likely to carry "cold" germs from one member of the family to the others, according to Dr. Freda M. Bachmann, of the bacteriology department of the University of Wisconsin.

Other spreaders of germs are common towels, and drinking cups; while carelessness in laundering linens used by sick persons, and failure to keep them apart from the rest of the family may also contribute to a cold "going through the family."

"If you spread the germs evenly around on your dishes with a dish towel how can you expect them to be safe?" she asks. "The best way is to wash the dishes thoroughly, scald

them with boiling water and then let them dry in the air, protected from dust. Even thick glasses will not break if a little care is used in pouring boiling water into them. Another precaution to remember in dish washing is to wash the hands well before beginning the work."

IS MODERN LIFE TOO STRENUOUS?

ONE out of every 123 persons in the United States is confined in an institution supported by the state because he is either mentally defective, dependent, criminal or delinquent, according to figures given in the September Hygia.

"The fact that so large a part of our population does not meet the demands of society must inevitably arouse the question whether the strain of modern civilization is passing the limit of human endurance," it declares.

In regretting the large amount of juvenile delinquency, the magazine puts the blame on the lessening of intimate home ties, which formerly were the pride of American home life.

CARROTS TAKE THE PLACE OF ROUGE.

THE most inexpensive and lasting rouge for both blondes and brunettes is—carrots. They should be taken frequently at meal time for they are rich in iron that helps to make glowing complexions.

But perhaps your family is tired of boiled and creamed carrots. If so, here are a few interesting Old World recipes that home economics students have found in foreign cook books.

In Russia and Flanders they often

REASON'S whole pleasure, all the joys of sense, lie in three words—health, peace, and competence.—Pope.

add sugar to bring out the delicate flavor of the carrot.

Flemish Style.—Scrape, slice and cook, one quart of carrots in one quart of boiling water to which has been added one teaspoon of salt, until tender; drain. Heat two tablespoons of fat, add one small onion, brown lightly, add the carrots, season with one teaspoon of sugar, one-quarter teaspoon of salt, one-eighth teaspoon of white pepper. Shake well over the fire for ten minutes. Add one and one-half cups soup stock, cover and simmer for half hour, add one teaspoon of chopped parsley and serve hot.

Russian Style.—Make a syrup of one cup of sugar and one cup of water by boiling ten minutes. To this syrup add two cups of diced carrots, which have been previously browned in two tablespoons of hot fat or butter. Cook all together until carrots are tender. Brown in oven and serve hot.

Other Continental dishes for fried, baked and scalloped carrots suggest new flavor combinations.

Fried Carrots.—Cook with soup. When done cut into thin slices. Fry one onion in one tablespoon of butter, add carrots. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, minced thyme, parsley and bay leaf. Fry ten minutes and serve hot.

Start Them Now

Make Xmas Gifts Early and Avoid the Rush

CHRISTMAS time, the time for the exchange of gifts and remembrances, is only a few short weeks away. With the hospitality and entertaining of Thanksgiving crowded in between, the time is shortened to even a greater degree. So it is the wise housewife that turns her spare minutes to the preparation of her Christmas gifts a few weeks in advance.

It is not the gift but the giving that gladdens the heart, and nothing is quite as acceptable as a dainty bit of handwork.

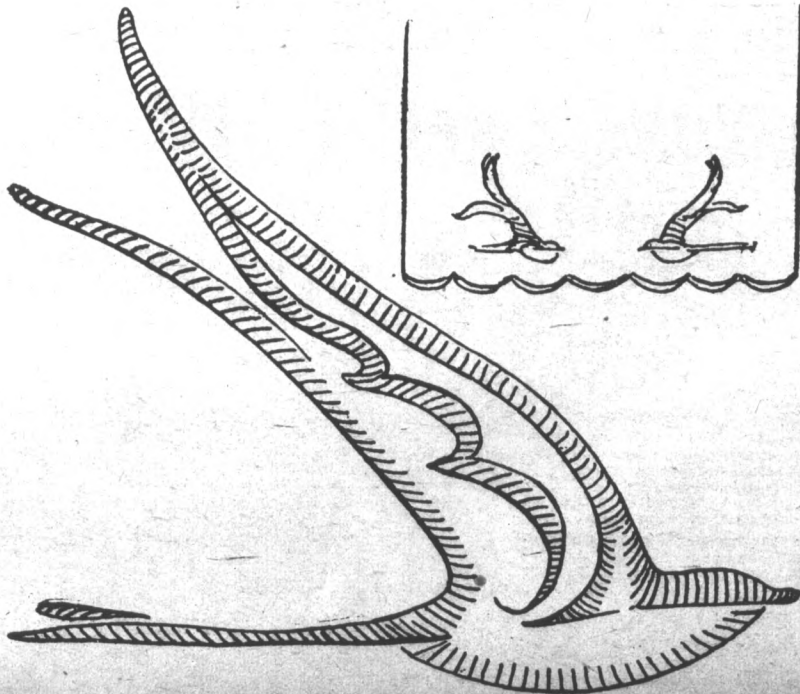
As an inspiration for this sort of work, we are pleased to be able to offer to the readers of this department simple, dainty embroidery patterns already to use. These patterns, the first one appears below, the others will follow from time to time, are of useable size. All that is needed is a carbon sheet. With this placed beneath the pattern it can be traced directly upon

the material to be embroidered. The tracing may be done several times. If the pattern wears out another copy of the paper may be obtained by sending five cents in stamps to this office.

Bluebird Scallop.

If you happen to have had an overdose of blue birds, this graceful little bird is equally attractive in yellow, red or plain white. And you have no idea how attractive that is until you make a tissue paper tracing and fit them together, front to front, or back to back or at right angles to form a corner.

You can make the bird blue, but can also do his breast in coral red like the little songster really is. It is especially pleasing fitted in with a scallop of similar curve for guest towels, bed linens or lunch cloth. This design is correct size to transfer through carbon paper to your material, and is worked in simple buttonhole and outline stitch.



THE human heart is like a millstone in a mill; when you put wheat under it, it turns and grinds and bruises the wheat to flour; if you put no wheat, it still grinds on, but when 'tis itself it grinds and wears away.
—Martin Luther.

gether appreciated in the past; yet the most charming results can be accomplished with a little ingenuity. The dullest-looking chair, for instance, can be transformed into a thing of gayety by a coat of enamel and a decoration of fruit and flowers. Furniture painting is not a difficult art, and is sufficiently fascinating to be well worth while. Enamel gives the best results.

The preparation of the surface to be painted is an important step, and should be carefully attended to if satisfactory results are to be obtained. Any handles, knobs, etc., should be removed from the furniture and treated separately. The surface must be made perfectly smooth by rubbing well with either pumice stone or glasspaper. It should then be given a thin coating of "filler"—a flat paint for use underneath the final coating.

The "filler" is bought as a thick paste, and needs to be thinned down with turpentine before being used. The surface must then be allowed to dry thoroughly, and afterwards rubbed down once more with paper glass, and remember, all this preliminary care is essential in order to obtain an absolutely flat surface.

If the final coating is of enamel, care must be taken to apply it very thinly, otherwise the result will be un-

The Lost Boy

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

A LITTLE boy came home from a vacation resort. No sooner had he arrived at home than he disappeared around the house, and under the back porch where Jerry, his dog, was supposed to be waiting. But Jerry was not there. However, there were evidences that Jerry had been there in the not distant past, and the small boy went to bed unworried. In the early morning, another visit was made to Jerry's abode, which was found to be still vacant. Whistles and calls aroused a protesting neighborhood. The family in charge of the premises was inquired of, and replied that not a meal had been missed while his master was away. The search went on all day. The milkman and others were pressed into service. The postman promised to keep an eye out for a dog of a certain size and color. Police agreed to help in the search. The alleys and back door yards for blocks around were scoured. The whole community was stirred, inside and out, over the loss of a small boy's dog. If that dog was found, he must have received a welcome such as few dogs have enjoyed.



What happened to the dog also happened to the prodigal. This is the outstanding parable of all those that Christ spoke, and that is saying a great deal, for no other teacher ever spoke parables of life, as Christ did. In this connection I want to include here the words of William Lyon Phelps, found in his delightful little book, "Reading the Bible." Be good to yourself and get this book and read it aloud, to other members of the family. It doesn't cost much. Says Professor, Phelps:

THE parable of the Prodigal Son is not properly named. The word prodigal occurs nowhere in the Bible. The reason why this is called the parable of the Prodigal Son is because most readers still suppose it to be merely a story of sin, repentance and fatherly love. But it is really a story of a man who had two sons; and there is as much emphasis on the elder as on the younger brother. The Puritan conception of sin was generally so narrow that our ancestors actually believed that the rich farmer had two sons, one of whom was good, the other bad. Now, as a matter of fact, he had two bad sons, both very bad, of whom the elder was the worse. Let us grant the selfishness and debauchery of the younger. Perhaps he would never have come home at all if his money had not given out, sharpening the importunate spur of hunger. And it was by no accident that his father met him on his return. The father was sure he would come home again, and who knows how many days he had gone forth to await his appearance? When the ashamed lad tried to apologize, the father made him feel at once that his motive in returning was of no importance compared with the overwhelming joy of the face.

"Now to regard the elder son as good and the brother as bad is surely to misunderstand profoundly the true significance of this marvelous story. The elder brother was so case-hardened by selfish respectability that no force of love could break through his armor. His petulance is the outward sign of ineradicable and incurable vice. When did I ever transgress thy commandment? When have I ever done anything wrong? That negative conception of virtue has been responsible for the error of all errors concerning the beauty of holiness. Is virtue, then, negative? If his father had not been so obstreperously happy in his

boy's return, he might have asked this cold-hearted prig some embarrassing questions."

SO much for Professor Phelps's interpretation. Let us see what some of the high points of this parable are. The self-important young man went into the far country. "The far country," said St. Augustine, "is forgetfulness of God. A man is removed afar from God, not by legions but by his feelings." He was seeking freedom. Get away from the parental roof, said he, and then I can do as I please. But what is freedom? The only freedom is in obedience. Obedience to regular habits means the freedom of health. Defy the canons of good food, sleep, and virtue, and you are bound hand and foot by dyspepsia, or something worse. The stars seem to be free. Yet they obey strictly the laws of gravitation and attraction, and move in certain orbits through the centuries. Freedom without obedience is as impossible as fire without fuel. Many moderns do not seem to understand that, however. He began to be in want. His freedom had not brought plenty, power and happiness, as he had expected it would. The young man could have recited with feeling the lines of another young man who tried the same thing he did, if the lines had been written then. Byron said of himself:

My days are in the yellow leaf,
The flowers, the fruits of love are gone;
The worm, the canker and the grief,
Are mine alone.
The fire that on my bosom preys
Is lone as some volcanic isle;
No torch is kindled at its blaze,
A funeral pile!"

THERE was a distinct mark of hope with respect to the wanderer. "He went and joined himself to a citizen of that country." He did not feel at home there. He was still a stranger, not a citizen. He had entered the country, had smeared himself with its baser elements, but yet he had not become so thoroughly debauched that he wanted to stay. He did not get much satisfaction out of the far country. In fact, the far country never treats its citizens with respect. The climate is exhausting, the food debilitating, the associations demoralizing. The devil pays low wages. Swine were the best companions he could find. "He who would not, as a son, be treated liberally by his father, is compelled to be the slave of a foreign master; he who would not be ruled by God, is compelled to serve the devil; he who would not abide in his father's royal palace, is sent to the field among hinds; he who would not dwell among brethren and princes, is obliged to be the companion of brutes; he who would not feed on the bread of angels, petitions in his hunger for the husks of swine." This is well illustrated by a young man whose body was found in Quebec this past summer, lying beside his limousine. A note was pinned to his coat, "Do not mind me. My name would be useless to you. But I wish the world to know that I committed suicide because I was too happy. I always got what I wanted in my life. My parents are millionaires. I realized all that it was humanly possible to wish. I do not find life good enough to remain in it." This youth was not like the young man of Christ's parable, for he never got back from the far country.

The finest touch in the parable is that of the old father, going down the road, to meet his penitent, dust-covered boy. A perfect picture of God.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 2.

SUBJECT:—The Prodigal Son. Luke 15, 11 to 24.
GOLDEN TEXT:—"I will arise and go to my father."

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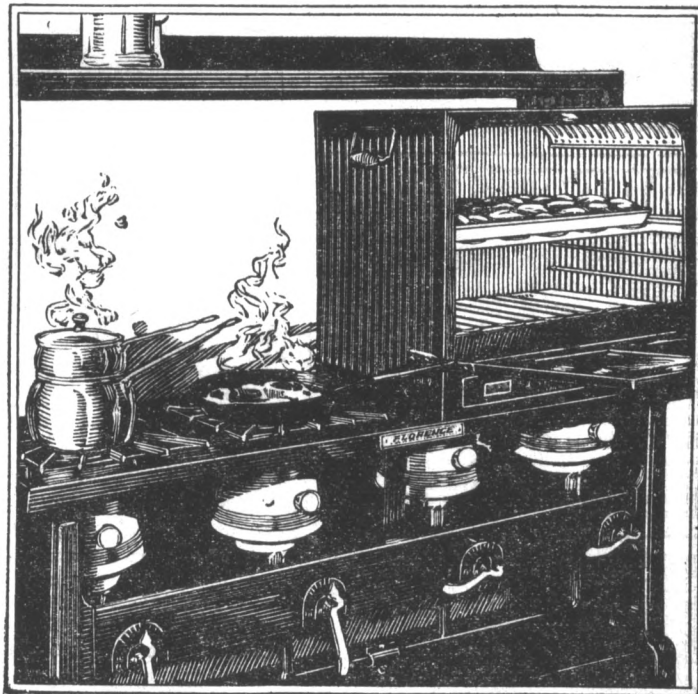
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What School Means to Me

By Contest Winners

By Bernice M. Ball, M. C., Charlotte, Michigan.

In discussions with various people I have found that very few agree upon this subject. I do not think that I ever really appreciated the value of getting an education until about a year ago. In my high school course I took up public speaking. It opened my eyes and made me see that much more knowledge could be obtained if we would only take advantage of some of the many opportunities around us.

I have found that school is like many other things in that the more we put into it, the more we gain from it. I always enjoyed going to school but I have enjoyed it much more since I began to put more effort into my work.

I am taking chemistry and I find it to be a very interesting course. There are so many things I have always wondered about in baking and cooking. The study of chemistry has answered my question, "What makes soda bubble up when hot water is poured upon it?" This is only one of several incidents.

Another course I am taking is domestic art. I am learning many things about sewing and we are beginning to study textiles.

English is also a very interesting and worthwhile subject. Our English this year takes up the old English and the origin of our language. We have lots of fun trying to read Chaucer's works.

While we are tracing our language in English, we are also tracing our race, through the various steps of civilization in history. In connection with my school work I attended a very interesting lecture on "Rome and Athens," a short time ago. Most people I know would not consider it a very interesting topic but the man who gave it could make nearly anything interesting. If I had not been attend-

to get the most out of school life, you must put your whole self into it, determined to gain everything there is to gain.

By Hollis Parks, Shaftsbury, Michigan.

Some of the chief advantages you get from going to school are:

1. You learn to obey.

When you get into the outside world and work under a boss you will have to obey his orders. If you do not obey in school you will find that you have formed a habit, for you will break the laws and be fined or put into jail.

2. You learn to reason.

I think geometry is one of the best subjects given in high school, because you learn to reason. For every statement you make you have to tell why you could make it. Geometry makes you think straight.

3. It makes you concentrate.

My Latin did me more good in



OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am a newcomer. May I join in? My brother is an M. C. He has tried a few contests but had no luck, so I thought I would try and see what luck I would have. We take the Michigan Farmer and like it. I am thirteen years old and am in the seventh grade. My father's name is Frank, and now I will have an Uncle Frank. I hope the W. B. is sleeping this time. With love to all except the W. B., from your want-to-be niece, Lillian Benovic, Rothbury, Mich.

I am glad to have you become interested in the Merry Circle. How is it your brother got interested first? The girls are usually the ones most interested. Tell your brother to keep on trying.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Say, Uncle, I have been surprised just twice in my life, once when I was born and the other time when I received my flashlight. It sure is a dandy, and I thank you a thousand times for it.

Harold Coles, M. C., must be very popular in the Merry Circle column because almost every M. F. I read has his name in it.

I have been picking up potatoes the last week, and am quite lame. Say, Uncle Frank, do you like to see baby colts? Each of my brothers own one, and they are very nice. One is a sorrel and the other black.

Uncle Frank, I would like to know about the correspondence scramble, and I wish we could have another one and for pity sakes, if not for mine, don't close so soon. Mother says, "Start supper, Lulu," so I'll have to hurry.—With love, from Lulu Craven, M. C., Levering, Mich.

I am glad receiving the flashlight was a surprise equal to being born. Harold became "popular" because he had something to say against the modern girl. You had a chance as a scrambler last week.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Our school is started and we are all busy. My mother is a teacher and is away from home, so my sister, who is through high school, is keeping house.

Say, Uncle Frank, my brother and I have an old bicycle of papa's. We certainly have fun on it. The folks won't very often let us go out in the road. I was out there this morning, and I saw a car coming. It bothered me so that I ran right off from the road into the ditch and a telephone pole. Am I not a good rider?

We have two old cats and two kittens, a dog and a rabbit for pets. We have also two cows, two horses and five calves. My calf's name is Jeremiah. He is awful little and he's as slow as a turtle. My uncle told me his name was killing him.

When you were a little boy, did you my work than has any other subject I have taken. It also makes many English words easy to understand, because they are derived from Latin.

4. You learn how many things should be.

In physics you learn that a pendulum should be 39.117 inches long to tick seconds. You also learn that steam occupies 1,700 times as much space as does water at four degrees Centigrade, and many other similar things.

5. You learn how to do your work easier and swifter.

For instance, let us discuss the lever of the first class. By placing the fulcrum nearer the end of the lever you can lift much more, but you can not lift it very high. By placing the fulcrum at the center of the lever you can not lift any more than you exert but you can lift it quite high.

6. You learn how to write all kinds of letters, how to talk correctly and many other important things.

I think that everyone should have at least a high school education.

When you were a little boy, did you used to have to carry wood and wash dishes, and did you like it? I have to do both, and I don't like it a bit.

Uncle Frank, will you tell me how to become one of the Merry Circle cousins? I would like to join.—Your loving friend, Veda E. Wheaton, R. 1, Harbor Springs, Mich.

I think that before you ride the bicycle again you should put bumpers on it, then you can hit all the telephone poles you want to.

Sure I had to carry wood, etc., when I was a boy. Take part in the contests if you want to become an M. C. I agree with your uncle.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I think some of the letters are very interesting, especially those on the discussion of bobbed hair and knickers, although some are very much alike. We are also getting some very good Bible discussions.

I like to read very much. "The Girl of the Limberlost" is my favorite book, but the series of books of the Camp Fire Girls are very good, too.

Thanking you again for my M. C. button, your niece, Caroline Engelhardt, Auburn, Mich.

The Limberlost stories are good ones. If the Camp Fire series are as good as my boys say the Boy Scout stories are, they must be fine.

Political Contest

WE are now right in the midst of a great political campaign during which most everybody is thinking politics, talking politics, and in some cases doing politics.

Many young folks are also interested in politics, even though they cannot vote. It is a good thing that they are. In order to encourage their political thought I think it appropriate that we have this as a political contest. So, I would like to have you write on what you think "A Citizen's Political Duties to His Country" should be.

Write about 250 words or less, using only one side of the paper. Put your name and address in the upper left hand corner of the paper and if you are a Merry Circler, put M. C. after your name.

Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before November 5, as the contest closes then. The usual prizes will be given.

Prize winners in the Hidden Question Contest announced on page 287.

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 catalogue—and a copy of Kopp's Calculator (answers 75,000 farm questions). All free. Address

Keystone Steel & Wire Co.
4947 Industrial St. Peoria, Illinois

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)

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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



Invest Your Money—Do Not Merely Spend It

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

U. S. Accredited Herd

WILDWOOD FARMS

ORION, MICHIGAN

W. E. SCRIPPS, Prop. SIDNEY SMITH, Supt.

Because of Insufficiency to Feed

I will sell one carload of twenty good Angus cows, nearly all pure-bred, at \$75.00 each, f. o. b. Somerset, Hillsdale County, Michigan. Excellent for producing high-class beef calves. Write R. R. Smith, Rm. 4, Record Bldg., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Registered Guernseys

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

6 Registered Guernsey Heifers

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

FOR SALE 4 Registered Guernsey Bulls of serviceable age, from A. R. Dams. Also 4 Registered Guernsey Cows. J. H. Lowe, R. R. 3, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Wallinwood Guernseys

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

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

Bell Farm King Sylvia 297729

Now in service in the Pontiac State Hospital Herd. He combines the blood of two of the great cows of the breed, May Echo Sylvia and Susie Abbecker Colantha, better known as "White Susie."

His Dam, "White Susie,"
Butter 7 days 35.12; Milk, 737.1
Butter 305 days 1113.39; Milk, 28361.1
His Sire's Dam, May Echo Sylvia,
Butter 7 days 41.01; Milk, 1905.8
Butter 30 days 169.72; Milk, 3767.3
Nearly all the females in the famous Pontiac Herd trace directly to Pontiac Korndyke or Hengerveld DeKol.

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.

Livestock

SUGAR BEET TOPS A LIVE STOCK ASSET.

GROWERS of sugar beets have learned that the tops of this plant is relished by live stock. The majority of growers see to it that these tops are used for other purposes than fertilizer.

Recently, work has been done to determine the amount of feeding constituents contained in samples of beet tops. An average of the tests made from Michigan-grown beet tops shows an ash content of 22.98 per cent ash, 19.17 per cent of protein, 46.40 per cent of nitrogen free extract, and 15.45 per cent of total sugars.

Tops do not make a complete ration. They should be fed with other roughage and concentrates. The feeder is also cautioned against feeding too much dirt with the tops. Often the amount of dirt clinging to the beets runs as high as fifty per cent of the weight of a sample. The consumption of a large amount of dirt is likely to cause digestive disorders and has been known even to destroy animals. Thorough shaking of the tops before they are placed in the manger is wise practice.

HORSES GETTING OLDER.

HORSES get older year by year. That is a very simple fact, yet, because they have been cheap for a few years, we seem to have lost sight of that fact. It takes about five years from the time we make up our minds to raise a horse for that horse to fill a place in the collar. That means we must anticipate our horse needs about five years if we would make sure of having our needs supplied. That is too far ahead for many of us to see clearly.

Too many of us look at live stock production with the manufacturers' eye. We produce when the market is high and curtail production when the market is low. But we seem to forget that it takes but a few hours or days to build a tractor, for instance, while it takes five years to raise a good horse. The market has plenty of time to change a great deal in five years and it usually does.

We have been passing through a period of low prices and low production in the horse business. The indications are that the low price period has about come to an end and we begin to realize that we may have overstayed the low production end. Higher prices do not come until a scarcity begins to loom, and when a scarcity comes in horses it will take a long time to overcome it. There are very few young horses in the country today.

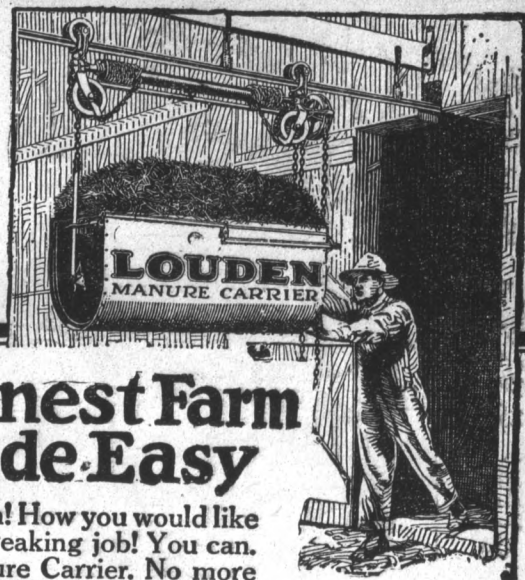
We quote from Dr. Black, director of Michigan stallion registration: "From my observation in traveling over the Lower Peninsula the past summer I believe the average age of farm and work horses is possibly thirteen years. I do not believe that there are enough colts foaled to replace the loss of older horses." From the best information we can gain, this is equally true the country over.

There is a gradual increase in horse values from one to six years and from six years on, the values go the other way. According to high authorities the horse at twelve years old has depreciated fifty per cent in value. Putting these facts together is it any wonder that horse values are low today. There are few but old horses to sell and they are not worth much.—Pope.

Many herds of hogs will be better fed this winter for they will receive something besides corn. Corn lacks in protein and mineral elements. Tankage, buttermilk, skim-milk, oil meal, fish meal, shorts or middlings fed with corn makes a better ration.



WM. LOUDEN
holds the first patent ever issued by the U. S. Government on a Manure Carrier.



The Meanest Farm Job Made Easy

Cleaning out the barn! How you would like to cut out that back-breaking job! You can. Install a Louden Manure Carrier. No more heavy lifting and shoving of wheel-barrow load after wheel-barrow load out onto the manure pile, for the Louden takes the equal of 5 wheel-barrow loads at one trip—takes it clean without dripping and scattering.

And while this big, easy-lifting, easy-running manure carrier is taking the dull monotony and hard work out of barn cleaning it is saving half the time.

Easy to Install in Any Barn

Whether your barn is new or old you can install a Louden Manure Carrier and use it to profitable advantage. It is one of the biggest time savers you can put on the place. And, because it takes the meanness out of barn cleaning, you have less trouble keeping the hired help or your boys on the farm.

All corners of the Louden Manure Carrier tub are soldered—water tight. Ends and sides are welded to the steel frame—not riveted. Load is suspended squarely under track—no side buckle. These are but a few of the reasons why so many Louden Carriers are still giving daily satisfactory service after 20 years or more of hard usage.

Write today for full details with illustrations on this famous Louden Manure Carrier. No obligation at all. Check the coupon now.

The Louden Machinery Company
1911 Court St. (Est. 1867) Fairfield, Iowa

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

LOUDEN
"EVERYTHING FOR THE BARN"

LOUDEN 1911 Court St., Fairfield, Iowa.
Send me without charge or obligation:
[] Details on Louden Manure Carrier
[] Details on (what?).....
Name.....
Town.....
R. F. D..... State.....
I expect to build (remodel) a barn
(date)..... for (how many)..... horses..... cows
[] Send me the Louden Barn Plan Book.

Louden Steel Stalls and Stanchions give cows pasture comfort in the barn. Water Bowls increase the milk flow. Manger Divisions, Cupolas, Bull Staff, Hay Unloading Tools, Barn and Garage Door Hangers, Hog House Equipment, "Everything for the Barn." Write for information on any of these.

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

HILE'S POLANDS SELL

Thursday, November 6, '24

Sales Pavilion - IONIA, MICH. - Fair Grounds

We Like the Good Ones---and Believe You Do

EMANCIPATOR 2nd

LIBERATOR

"King of Sires"

One of the breed's great sires. The cream of this year's pigs by him sell in this sale. Great prospects in boars and gilts; real ones. You ought to own one of them.

Has sired five World Champions. Sired more champions and first prize winners than any other boar of any breed. We offer eleven head of Liberators in this sale: tops of two litters.

Bred Right---Fed Right---Are Right

Auctioneer E. E. GUARDHOUSE, Palmyra, Missouri
For Catalog Address WESLEY HILE, Ionia, Mich.



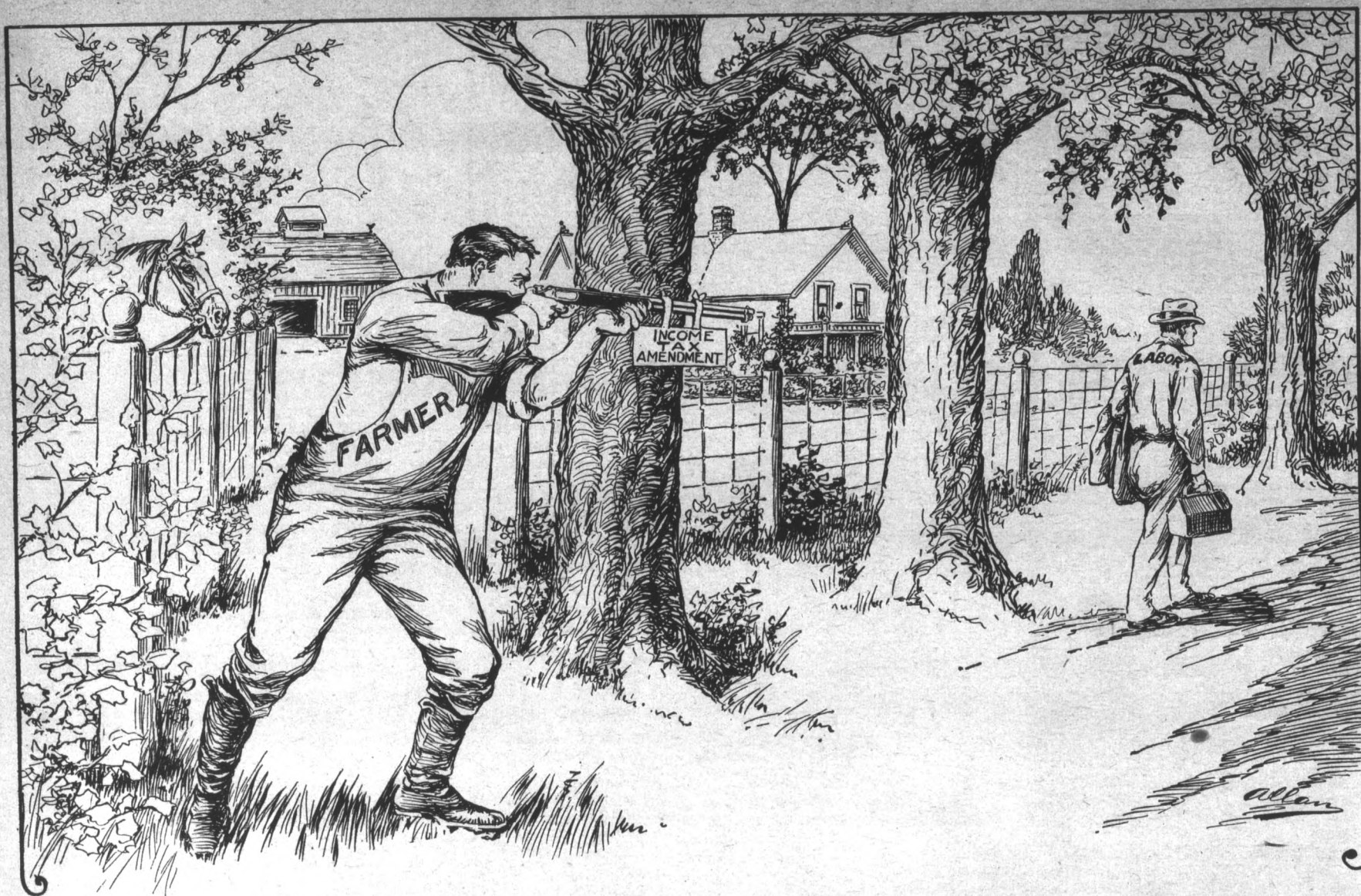
HEREFORD ANNUAL AUTUMN AUCTION

At Sotham Hereford Farm, Brown and 9th Sts., ST. CLAIR, MICHIGAN
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1924

Sale Rain or Shine in Pavilion. Reached by Good Roads from Everywhere. R. W. Baker's Select Herd to be Dispersed, with Choice Attractions Added.

3 BULLS Including the Anxiety-bred BEAU DALLAS. A celebrity for which \$10,000.00 was refused in 1918; one of the last bred in the celebrated Gudgeon & Simpson herd. 2 of his sons.
40 COWS and HEIFERS Of the very best blood; Fairfax, Dis-turber, Anxiety, etc. Good individuals. Most of them with lusty calves at side. Most desirable of buys. Money-makers.

GROW HEREFORD BABY BEEF AND REDUCE LABOR TO THE MINIMUM. Send for Catalog and Plan to be with Us. Address
T. F. B. SOTHAM, Sale Manager, ST. CLAIR, MICHIGAN



Don't Cripple Your Best Customer

(An Open Letter to the Farmers of Michigan)

By far the largest buyer of Michigan farm products is the Michigan Working Man.

His interests are therefore yours. Your prosperity is bound up in his. Hard times for him are always hard times for you. His ability to spend governs yours to get ahead.

The proposed State Income Tax would be a bad thing for you in many ways, but most of all because it would cripple the spending ability of your best customer.

This Tax Hits Your Church

For the first time in History, a tax is proposed in Michigan that hits churches, organized charity, and fraternal societies. Even the Federal Government keeps these cherished institutions sacred from all taxation.

Shall the politicians take from your church collection from five to ten cents of every dollar you contribute?

Shall Michigan place in her very constitution a law which taxes churches, yet exempts railroads and other public utilities, thus placing in peril her Primary School Fund that has guaranteed teachers' salaries since Hazen S. Pingree brought order out of taxation chaos—a quarter of a century ago?

Defeat this Amendment

For, in the last analysis, this new tax must be paid by people who pay rent, and who buy clothes and food.

The landlord, the merchant, the doctor, the manufacturer---each may pay Income Tax, but each will also pass the tax along in the form of higher charges. The capitalist moves away, and takes his securities along with him. But the Working Man---and the Farmer---stay and pay, he with lower buying power, you with a weakened market for your products.

So remember that every vote for this Income Tax Amendment will be, knowingly or not, a direct attempt to cripple the Michigan working man whose earnings support all business in Michigan, including your own.

No good can come from such a calamity.

Vote NO, and see to it that every vote you can influence also says NO to this unjust proposal.

Vote ☒ NO on Income Tax Amendment

This advertisement is inserted by a group of Workers, Merchants, Farmers, Manufacturers and public spirited citizens of all vocations, representing every county in Michigan.



**For Men
Who Work
or Play
Outdoors
in the Cold
There is
Nothing
Equal to**

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off

Brown's Beach Jacket

For WEAR, WARMTH and COMFORT

Made with the same care and of the same quality of material which has given it its good reputation for many years. It is as warm as an overcoat, comfortable to work or play in, will not rip, ravel or tear and can be washed without losing its shape or warmth. Three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

Ask your dealer
BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts

CATTLE

Maplehurst Farms

Offer two two-year-old Reg. Holstein Heifers, sired by "Imperial King Pontiac." These Heifers are very large, nearly white, and have just freshened. Both are doing fine. We will also price a few cows from our milking herd, which have A. R. O. Records. If you want good, useful Holsteins, write us.
WHITNEY BROS., Onondaga, Mich.

Holstein Friesian Cows and Bulls

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

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

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

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

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 farmer prices. 2 showing bulls and 3 heifers at slightly above. Write or come and see us. **GEO. E. BURDICK, MGR., Branch Co. Farm, Coldwater, Mich.**

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

Red Polled Bulls From heavy milkers, great for Butter, Beef and Beauty. Nine mos. and under at farmer's prices. Write, Phone, or Call. **John Deyarmond, Mio P. O., Oscoda Co., Mich.**

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

Brown Swiss Registered T. B. tested Females for sale. **E. R. SHERWOOD, R. 4, Saranac, Mich.**

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

HOGS

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

Durocs Apr. Glts and Boars, by litter mate of Grand Champion Jr. year Gilt, State Fair, 1923, and by Great Orion Cherry King, twice Grand Champion International. Herd boar for sale. Holstein Bull calf, extra size and breeding. Ask about them. Satisfaction or money back. **B. E. Kies, Hillsdale, 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.**

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 Glts. Best of breeding, priced right. **J. R. VAN ETTEN, Clifford, Mich.**

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 397

THE DAIRYMAN SHOULD KNOW.

That timothy hay lacks protein, is not very palatable to the dairy cow, and has a constipating effect.

That, when combined with alfalfa hay, a limited amount of good corn fodder is, pound for pound, worth as much as alfalfa hay.

That a good rule to follow in feeding corn silage is to give each cow three pounds of silage and one pound of dry roughage per day for each 100 pounds of live weight.

That there is no advantage gained in removing the ears of corn from the plant before putting the crop into the silo.

That a heavy ration of potatoes gives milk of inferior flavor, and butter that is salty; but that the potatoes can be satisfactorily used in moderate quantities if fed when cooked, and in still smaller quantities when raw.

That profits depend upon providing an abundance of succulent, palatable feed in a well balanced mixture which is fed under comfortable quarters that admit of a reasonable amount of exercise for the cows.

That cows will not thrive unless they receive a regular supply of salt, at least a daily allowance of an ounce for each cow.

That, other things being equal, cows return the largest profits when their owner, through his kindness has gained at least a portion of the affection that these cows would naturally give their offspring.

GOOD MILKING HELPS.

WITH the press of field work and the scarcity of labor on the dairy farm, there is danger of some of the work being poorly done. Milking the cows dry is one of the things that is likely to suffer. I know from experience that it is pretty hard after a long day in the field to come up at five o'clock and milk ten or twelve cows dry before supper-time.

I also know from experience that if the cows are not milked dry the percentage of fat in the milk will be low, due to the fact that the last part of the milk drawn from the udder is much richer in fat than the first. A number of times I have tested milk from the first of the milking and from the last, and have observed a variation of from two to nearly four per cent in the fat content, the last portion of the milk drawn containing the highest percentage of cream.

Furthermore, cows not milked dry soon reduce the amount of milk excreted. To keep up the flow and to encourage the cows to milk their full time, all the milk must be drawn regularly. So incomplete milking shortens the milking period, reduces the fat and as a consequence robs the farmer of profits.—C. R.

MICHIGAN BREEDERS ADOPT PREFIX NAMES.

Nine Michigan State Breeders of Holstein cattle recently adopted herd prefix names which have been registered for their exclusive use in naming pure-bred animals in their herds by The Holstein-Friesian Association of America. The prefix names recorded, and the names of the breeders for whom they have been reserved are: "Silver Bank," Harry A. Smith, Jackson; "Meadow Dew," H. Siegrist, Jr., Mason; "Crestlyn," Doan Straub, Galien; "Dairy Model," Norman D. Thornton; Elsie; "Wexl," Wisconsin Land & Lumber Company, Hermansville; "Sure Acres," W. L. Baker & Sons, Perrinton; "Edenacres," W. H. MacDonald & Sons, North Branch; "Sunnyhurst," Morton Orr, Cass City; and "Vehicle City," John Calvert, Flint.

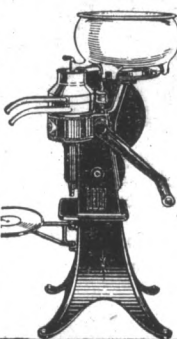
All Aboard!
for the 1925

DeLaval Prosperity Special

For the past four years of depression, De Laval Cream Separators and milch cows have been the means of obtaining the most profitable, frequently the largest, and certainly the steadiest cash money income on the farm. Now with better times returning, there is all the more reason for giving this end of your business careful attention. Good cows and De Laval Separators always pay and pay well—whether the times be good or bad.

Be sure that your cream separator is giving you all the butter-fat it should. And the best way to tell this is to try a new Improved De Laval. You may be pleasantly surprised at an immediate increase in the size of your cream check or amount of butter money. You will find the new De Laval the best cream separator ever made. It has the wonderful new self-centering bowl, which runs smoother, easier and without vibration.

The De Laval Milker. If you milk ten or more cows a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. More than 25,000 in use, giving wonderful satisfaction.



**See Your
De Laval Agent**
or write your nearest De Laval office about getting a new De Laval. It will soon pay for itself. Sold on easy terms from
**\$660 to \$1430
DOWN
the Balance
in 15 easy
Monthly
Payments**



Liberal Trade Allowance

See your De Laval Agent or write us about trading in your old separator (any age or make) as partial payment on a new Improved De Laval.

Send for FREE Catalogs

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 461
New York, 145 E. W. Way, Chicago 20 E. Madison St.
San Francisco 31 Beale St.
Send catalog checked—Separator ☐ Milker ☐

See and Try DeLaval
an Improved

POSTDALE FARMS COMPLETE DISPERSAL Friday, November 14, '24

At the Farm

DURAND, MICHIGAN

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION junior four-year-old milk producer for all periods from one to 100 days, to be sold with 27 of her sisters, her yearling daughter and other near relatives.

THE WORLD'S RECORD BULL, with an average of 1329.74 lbs. butter and 31512.3 lbs. milk for the year records of his two nearest dams, to be sold with fourteen cows and heifers bred to him.

55 PURE-BRED HOLSTEINS

Tuberculin Tested—Guaranteed

Never a Reactor in the Herd

For Catalog, Write

JOHN E. POST, Owner,

R. F. D. 2, Durand, Michigan

50-Head Poland Chinas-50 Friday, November 7, 1924

37 head of spring glts, 5 herd boar prospects. A line-bred Liberator litter of 5 sows, 3 boars by Another Revelation out of a granddaughter of Liberator's Best 2nd (The World's Champion sow). Mr. Coler says: Another Revelation is the smoothest and mellowest boar he saw in ten different states that he was in before seeing him.

Come to the sale, if for nothing more than to see this yearling boar. He is also a marvelous sire. His first litter of thirteen and twelve raised from a gilt is a fair example of his ability as a breeder. We won first on a gilt from this litter, farrowed April 15th. Everything is favorable for 20c hogs next spring.

ELMER E. GARDHOUSE, Palmyra, Mo., Auctioneer
E. E. COLER and BERT STAFFORD, Fieldmen

Write for Catalogue

E. A. CLARK, St. Louis, Michigan

Wesley Hile Sells November 6th at Ionia

penetrates evenly

Colonial Special Farmer's Salt is quick dissolving and always gives a perfect cure. Ordinary salt, with its hard, cube shaped crystals, is slow to dissolve—often causes salt crust and stops the cure. Colonial Special Farmer's Salt is soft, porous and flaky. It dissolves quickly, penetrates evenly to the heart of the biggest ham.



wont harden

The tiny, irregular, flake-like particles of Colonial Special Farmer's Salt do not cement together and form into hard, wasteful lumps.

no salt crust

Salt crust is undissolved salt—usually proof of an unsatisfactory cure. Colonial Special Farmer's Salt dissolves instantly and completely.

for stock feeding

Mixes thoroughly with dry feeds—wont sift out. Helps digestion. Feed it regularly—1 pound to 100 pounds of dry feed. Keep another supply where the stock can get it at all times. Wont cause sore tongues.

THE COLONIAL SALT CO., Dept. 15, Akron, Ohio
CHICAGO DALLAS BOSTON BUFFALO ATLANTA PITTSBURGH

Colonial Special Farmer's Salt

"There's a Colonial Salt for every purpose"

Whittaker's R. I. Red Cockerels

Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain, bred from fifteen generations of Winter Layers, will improve your color and production. Both Combs. Catalog free. Interlakes Farm, Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer
When Writing to Advertisers

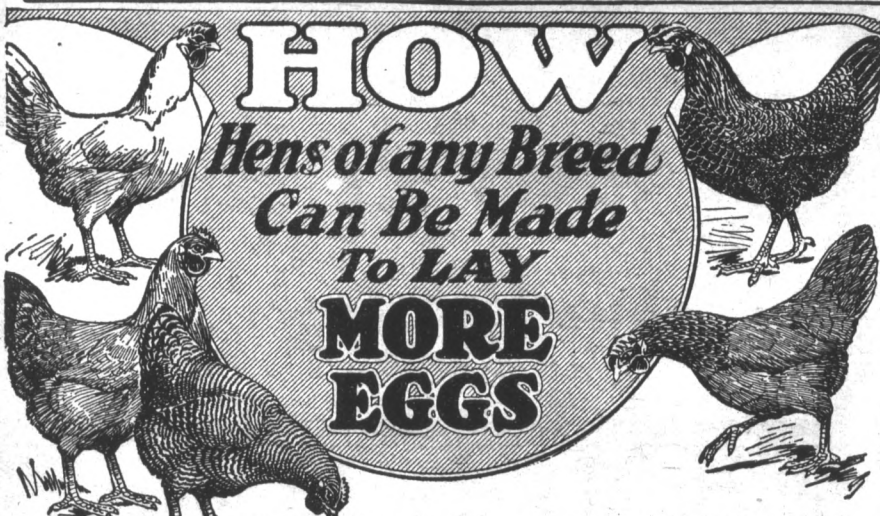
SAVE YOUR POULTRY

Roupi, Colds, Canker, Diphtheria and Chicken Pox positively cured by the wonderful remedy, "Smoke Em". O. K. by leading poultrymen. **SEND FOR FREE BOOK**

You owe it to yourself to write today for this Free 32-Page Book for information on this wonderful remedy, "Smoke Em". Live dealers wanted. H. H. SPARR BREEDING ESTATE, DEPT. 5803 PAHR, MD.

DON'T LET THEM DIE!

THE GENUINE GUARANTEED "SMOKE EM" CURE



IT makes no difference whether you are raising White Leg-horns, Wyandottes, Plymouth Rocks, Anconas, Brown Leg-horns—whatever the breed you can increase your egg production and improve the health conditions of your flock by feeding

FUL-O-PEP EGG MASH

and we can prove it. Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash has been doing it for poultry raisers for years. It will do it for your flock, too, because Ful-O-Pep Egg Mash is a scientifically prepared feed containing exactly the kind of ingredients your hens need and must have to produce eggs abundantly. Give it a trial—you will be agreeably surprised with the increased egg production.

Write us today and we will send our latest Ful-O-Pep Poultry Book FREE. You will find this book a big help in solving ALL your poultry problems.

The Quaker Oaks Company
POULTRY SERVICE DEPT.
1628 Ry. Exchange Bldg., Address, Chicago, U. S. A.

Farm Poultry

GETTING THE TURKEYS READY FOR MARKET.

IT is not enough to raise turkeys, watch over them, feed them, and all the other things that go with the business, and then at the last minute send them to market in a poor condition. I have seen this very thing done. From my own personal experience, I know it does not pay.

The prices paid for turkeys during the past ten years have been very good and the market for good plump turkeys at Thanksgiving and Christmas is ever on the increase, with a decrease in raising this good old-fashioned bird. One reason why more turkeys are not raised is because of the limited range for them. Turkeys must have range, plenty of room in which to wander and roam about in order to do their best. They cannot be confined. Many farm sections that once tolerated this bird have long since discarded him because he and his flock happened to get into Mr. Jones's cornfield, or into his apple orchard. Turkeys are destructive sometimes, this we must admit, but after we consider their worth, I believe it an investment equaled by no other on the average farm, just the raising of a flock of turkeys.

By much care and understanding the turkey's habits, I have been able to keep my flock out of Deacon Brown's berry patch, and as a matter of fact, I have had a flock to sell every year for many years past with but one exception. During that time I found it has paid to learn everything possible about turkeys. That experience has cost me time and money and loss in other ways, by not knowing the proper thing to do at the right time, but I have gradually learned and one year I raised ninety turkeys that netted me a snug little sum for my time and patience. My husband feeds them and that's all. His interest stops there after he has supplied grain, the profits are to be mine, as he told me some years ago and I find his word still holds good.

It pays to feed the turkeys before marketing them. I begin at least three weeks ahead, feeding cracked corn and wheat. This must be done sparingly at first, and gradually increasing the ration until they are on a full fattening ration. By this I do not mean giving the flock more grain than they will clean up. That is wasteful and it is also harmful to over-feed, especially turkeys, for sometimes it has proven fatal to them.

This feeding problem may not seem to be so important to some as the time draws near for marketing. Let us see how it works out, taking figures I have preserved of a year ago. One flock of my neighbors, same breed and eggs as mine, but not fattened, seventeen turkeys in the flock, average weight was eight and a half pounds per turkey, making a total weight for the flock about 145 pounds.

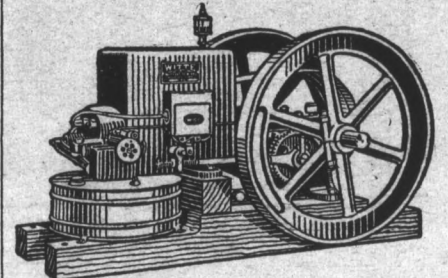
My flock was fed as I have described for just two weeks and I only had sixteen in my flock. Average weight was eleven and one-half pounds, or about 184 pounds strong, with one turkey less in the flock. That makes a difference of forty-two pounds in my favor for feeding, at say fifty cents (I received something above that figure), there is a difference of \$21.00 on a very small flock. The feed figured at not more than \$6.00, leaves a profit of \$15 for the extra feeding. Take an average flock of fifty turkeys at the same rate and the profits from the feeding would be nearly \$50. It does pay to fatten turkeys. They are in better eating condition. Some customers are very careful to note this. They want the best, and as I have found, are very willing to even pay a premium to get turkeys that are in good condition, guaranteed healthy, and fat. —Mrs. Edith Swope.

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Plan of Only \$5.69 for a Few Months Sets Record Low Price.

The rugged dependable Witte Throtling Governor Engine—known for over 42 years as the standard of farm power—surely is within the reach of every progressive farmer now, according to a new plan just announced by Ed. H. Witte, world-famous engine builder.

Now only \$5.69 a month for a short time buys the standard Witte Throtling Governor Engine, fully equipped with the celebrated waterproof WICO Magneto. In spite of this low price, which sets a record, the engine has nearly 40 new improvements, including a new device that makes starting easy at even 40 degrees below zero.



Long regarded as the cheapest and most dependable farm engine built, the WITTE develops 50% extra power on either kerosene, gasoline, distillate or gas. Operation on full load figures under 2c an hour. Trouble-proof and so simple that the women folks can operate it. Easily moved from job to job. More than 150,000 WITTES are in daily use.

To introduce this remarkable engine to a million new users, Mr. Witte will send it anywhere, direct from factory, for a guaranteed 90-day test.

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is the wet weather service uniform for the regular men who make every day count.

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BLAST those STUMPS

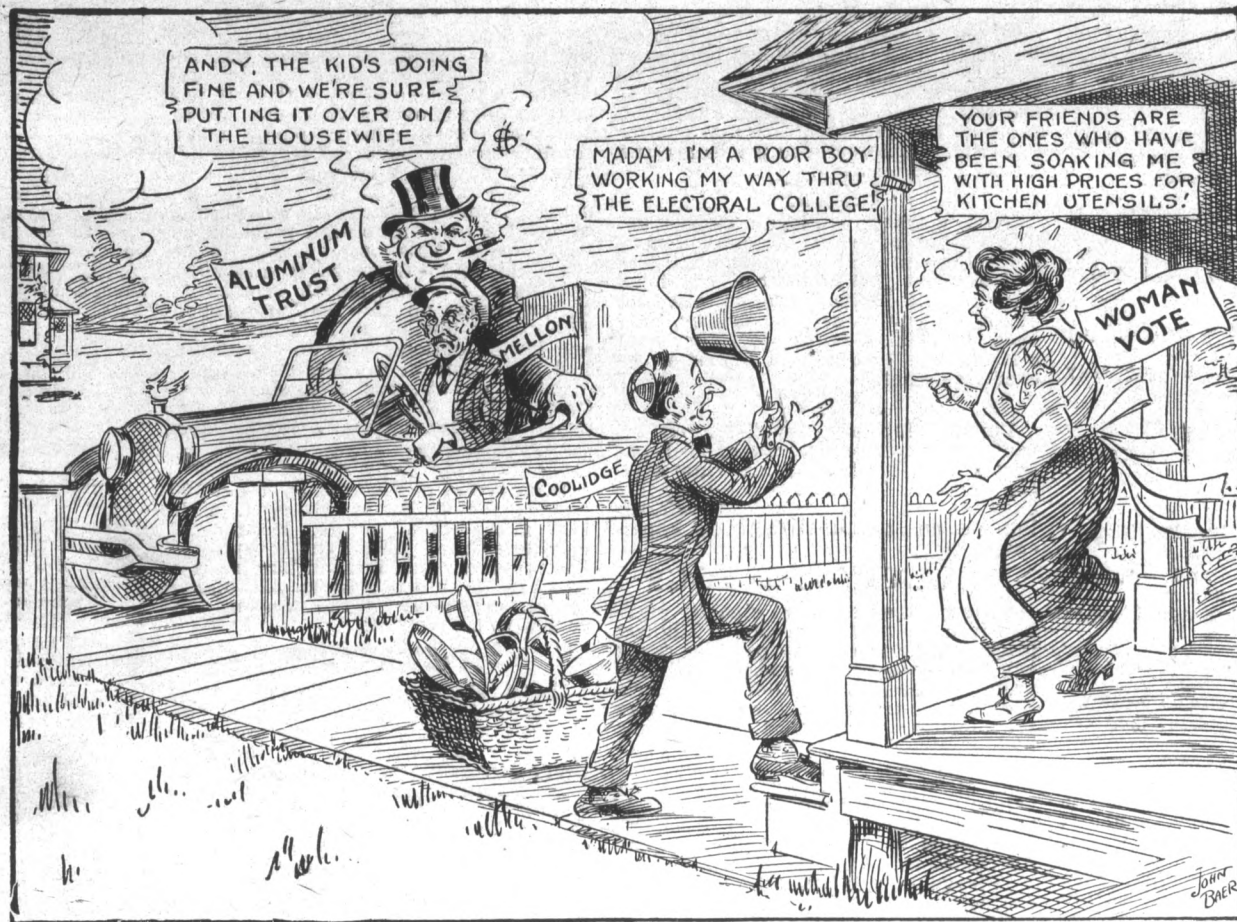
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How the Republican Tariff Works



John W. Davis's Program for the Farmer

1. To adopt an international policy of full cooperation with the rest of the world which will reestablish the farmer's export markets.
2. To adjust the tariff so that the farmer and all other classes can buy again in a competitive market.
3. To reduce taxation, both direct and indirect, and to lighten the burden of government by strict economy.
4. To readjust and lower freight rates, particularly on bulky agricultural products, which will make markets both for buyer and seller national and international instead of regional and local.
5. To establish and export marketing corporation or commission in order that the exportable surplus may not fix the price of the whole crop and to stimulate by every government activity the progress of cooperative marketing.
6. To secure for the farmer credits suitable for his needs.

Vote for DAVIS and Prosperity



(Advertisement)



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, October 28.

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 \$1.42½ @ 1.42½; May \$1.47½ @ 1.47½; July \$1.31½.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.51½ @ 1.52½.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.10; No. 3 yellow \$1.09.

Chicago.—December \$1.04¼ @ 1.04¾; May \$1.07¼ @ 1.07¾; July at \$1.07¾ @ 1.08.

Oats.

Detroit.—New, No. 2 white, 52½c; No. 3, 50½c.

Chicago.—December at 49½c; May 54½ @ 54½c; July 52½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, \$1.25.

Chicago.—December \$1.24¼; May at \$1.26; July \$1.17.

Toledo.—\$1.24.

Barley.

Barley, malting 98c; feeding 93c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.45 @ 5.50 per cwt.

Chicago.—Navy, choice at \$5.90 @ 6; red kidneys \$10.

New York.—Choice pea \$6.25.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$17.70; alsike \$12.35; timothy \$2.95.

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 \$1.50 @ 1.75 bu; Jonathans \$2 @ 2.25; Delicious \$2.25 @ 2.50; Kings \$4.50 @ 5 bbl; Grimes Golden \$2.25 bu; pears, Bartlett \$3 bu; Keiffers \$1; peaches \$1 @ 2 bu.

WHEAT

Wheat prices have followed a downward trend in the last week but there are indications that the decline is about over. Various factors contributed to the weakness. Export sales are not as large as a few weeks ago, especially for nearby shipments; flour mills are well stocked with wheat and are not buying freely, while primary receipts, particularly at spring wheat markets, remain enormous. Speculative buying, which has been playing a large part in market behavior, is not vigorous and there are signs that some of the long lines are being liquidated. In spite of these adverse conditions under which the market is laboring, the long range view indicates still higher prices. Foreign authorities have not reduced their estimates of import needs.

CORN

Corn prices declined sharply last week, although signs of returning strength were apparent at the close. The principal surplus states are credited with about as much merchantable corn as in the soft corn crop of 1917. It is not clear, however, that the abandoned acreage has been taken into account or that husking returns will come up to expectations. If Europe continues to need the same amount, it will be necessary to come to the United States, as Southeastern Europe does not have much to spare. It is not possible to evaluate the prospects for exporting down very accurately, but they are deserving of notice.

OATS

Oats prices followed the trend of other grains last week and dropped to a new low point on the crop. Primary receipts have dropped down to more nearly normal volume, but supplies in sight are large and demand is not of great breadth. Export sales in the last week have not been large enough to attract notice, although clearances are averaging around 500,000 bushels weekly. The oats market is not likely to do much until other grains turn stronger.

SEEDS

Clover seed prices worked into new high ground last week, although the upturn was not fully held. The total commercial movement out of producing districts is expected to be 10 to 15 per cent less than the small volume of

last year. Up to October 13, only about 15 per cent of the red clover seed and 40 per cent of the alsike crop had been sold by growers, compared with 25 per cent and 50 per cent, respectively, last year. The quality of the red clover seed crop is about the same as last year, while alsike quality is better. Timothy seed prices are the lowest of the season.

FEEDS

Feed markets show an easy tone. The output of wheat feeds is heavy but mills are delivering on contracts and are not pressing fresh offerings. Supplies in jobbers' hands are not finding prompt sale, however, and keep the market depressed. Corn feed markets are heavy with offerings exceeding demand.

HAY

Demand for hay has fallen off recently and prices are weak. All but best grades of timothy are slow sale. Dairymen and feeders are taking fair amounts of alfalfa and prices are holding but no special strength is apparent.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Strictly fresh eggs are steadily pushing into new high ground. Highest prices of the year were paid for fancy eggs last week. The supply of this grade is becoming smaller as the season advances and still higher prices are in view. The recent strength has been confined to the better grades of eggs, however, as the active distribution of storage stock is depressing values of the medium and undergrade fresh receipts. Poultry markets are overloaded with receipts of poor quality chickens. A little extra labor and Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 40 @ 45c; dirties 31 @ 32c; checks 32 @ 35c; fresh firsts 41 @ 48c; ordinary firsts 37 @ 39c. Live poultry, hens 21½c; springers 21½c; roosters 15c; ducks 19c; geese 17c; turkeys 25c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 45 @ 50c; storage 35½ @ 38c per dozen. Live poultry, heavy springers 24c; light springers 19 @ 20c; heavy hens 25c; light hens 15 @ 16c; roosters 15 @ 16c; geese 17 @ 19c; ducks 20c; turkeys 30 @ 32c.

BUTTER

The butter market is still troubled with large supplies, both in face

and in prospect. All butter was marked lower last week. Supplies of strictly fine butter were light and part of the loss on the higher scores was regained. Latest production reports indicate an increase of more than 16 per cent in output over a year ago. With so much fresh butter being made throughout the country, storage holdings are not being reduced as fast as the heavy stocks would seem to require. Domestic butter is not finding as good a sale in foreign markets as was hoped. This outlet seems to be shrinking and will probably disappear entirely in the next month as colonial butter comes on the British market. The steady decline in December storage butter options adds to the unsettled undertone in the fresh market.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 37c; New York 38½c. In Detroit fresh creamery sells for 34 @ 35c.

BEANS

Bean prices are firm at \$5.60 per 100 pounds for C. H. P. whites f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Receipts at elevators have been light in spite of fine weather, and demand has improved. The bean trade looks for higher prices, especially if the weather becomes less favorable.

POTATOES

Carlot shipments of potatoes have increased 50 per cent in the past two or three weeks but they are not quite as heavy as the size of the crop would suggest for the peak of the crop moving season. Prices have yielded under the pressure to which the market has been subjected. After another week or two, some shrinkage in receipts is to be expected but it may not be as sharp as usual and it will probably be some time before supplies diminish enough to lift the price level materially. Northern sacked round whites are quoted at 80 @ 90c, carlot sales, Chicago.

APPLES

Barrelled apples are moving out of producing districts at about the same rate as last year, but a sharp falling off compared with 1923 is noticeable in the shipments from boxed apple states where last year's crop was 40 per cent larger than this year. The apple crop moving season is practical-

ly at its peak with indications in the last few days that loadings are beginning to diminish. Prices have been strengthened in the last few days with midwestern Jonathans quoted at \$7.50 @ 8 per barrel in Chicago.

WOOL

Wool markets are reported quiet but very firm. The amounts changing hands are rather small, partly because supplies are light and partly because speculative trading among dealers has subsided. Mills have had difficulty in finding Australian wools and have turned down some orders for goods on that account. The rate of consumption by mills has increased sharply in the last 60 days but it probably does not exceed 60 per cent of capacity. Contracting of the new clip in the west, on the sheep's back, is starting with 42½ @ 43c paid in Wyoming for some wools with rumors of higher bids for choice clips.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Supplies were liberal and buying was quite brisk. Apples were taken freely and prices moved up. Offerings of grapes were lighter and sold slowly. Tomatoes jumped up again. There was a fair demand for sweet corn. Cauliflower, celery, egg plant, squash and pumpkins had easy sale. Lettuce was a moderate seller but other greens were taken slowly. The supply of potatoes was heavy and selling only moderate. Poultry had good retail sale, while the demand for eggs was limited.

Prices were: Apples \$1 @ 2.50 bu; beans \$3.50 @ 4.50 bu; beets 40c dozen bunches; celery, local, 50c @ \$1 dozen; cauliflower 75c @ \$1.25 bu; cabbage 40 @ 50c bu; red 50 @ 75c bu; carrots 75c @ 1 bu; lettuce, leaf, outdoor 50 @ 60c bu; onions, dry \$1 @ 1.25 bu; potatoes 60 @ 75c bu; radishes 40 @ 60c dozen bunches; squash, Hubbard \$1 @ 1.25 a bu; tomatoes \$2.50 @ 4.50 bu; pears \$2 @ 3.25 bu; crabapples \$2.25 bu; grapes \$2 @ 3 bu; eggs, wholesale 58c; retail 65 @ 75c; old hens, retail 27 @ 30c lb; springers, wholesale 27c lb; retail 24 @ 30c lb; ducks 25 @ 28c lb; geese 25c.

GRAND RAPIDS

Frosted grapes were dumped upon the market this week and prices were depressed. Fifty per cent of the local Concord crop has been frozen and the fruit was being sold this week as "leakers" or juice grapes. Prices ranged from 75c @ \$1 per bushel, but the market was strong on undamaged fruit. Potatoes were in light supply and barely steady at 45 @ 50c bu. Other prices were: Beans \$4.85 per cwt; wheat \$1.33 bu; rye \$1 bu; tomatoes \$2.50 @ 3.50 bu; peppers, green \$1.50 @ 2.25 bu; lettuce, head, \$1 box; leaf, hothouse 8 @ 10c lb; onions 60 @ 75c a bu; celery 20 @ 75c dozen; squash 75c @ \$1 bu; spinach, carrots, parsnips, turnips, rutabagas 50 @ 75c bu; eggs 48 @ 50c dozen; poultry steady; fowls 15 @ 20c lb; springers 14 @ 21c lb; turkeys 25 @ 28c lb; butter-fat 40c lb.

THE EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

With only seven more days to go, the interest is not in the competition between pens, but between hens. The two individuals contesting for high production are No. 9, in Mr. Eckard's pen, and No. 10 in Mr. Heasley's pen. Mr. Heasley's hen at present has the high record, which is 285 eggs.

Mr. Eckard's Leghorn pen has a comfortable lead in the contest with 2,591 eggs. Mr. Heasley's pen comes second with 2,330, and Mr. Eckard's other pen with 2,315.

The high pen among the heavy breeds are the Rhode Island Reds belonging to the Milan Hatchery which produced 2,110 eggs. The Evergreen Poultry Farm Wyandottes lead that breed with 1,832 eggs, and J. V. Sheap's Rocks lead the Barred Rock division with 1,789 eggs.

LIVE STOCK SALES.

Poland-Chinas.

Nov. 7—E. A. Clark, St. Louis, Mich.

Nov. 6—Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.

Herefords.

Nov. 20—Sotham Hereford Farm, St. Clair, Mich.

Holsteins.

Nov. 12—W. B. Jones, Oak Grove, Mich.

Nov. 14—Postdale Farms, Durand, Mich.

Shorthorns.

Nov. 5—Eaton Co. Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Charlotte, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, October 28.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 34,000. Market is uneven and largely 15 @ 25c lower than Monday's average. Light lights and slaughter pigs are from 50 @ 75c lower; tops are quoted at \$10.10; bulk good and choice 200 to 350-lb. \$9.40 @ 10; majority 160 to 190-lb. weight \$7.75 @ 9.25; 140 to 160-lb. average at \$6.50 @ 7.25; bulk strong weight slaughter pigs at \$6 @ 6.25; packing sows \$8.50 @ 8.80.

Cattle.

Receipts 14,000. Heavy steers and good yearlings steady; others are extremely slow. Fat she stock is dull and pending lower; packers and feeders and calves are steady; bulk calves \$9.50 @ \$10, with a few at \$10.75; yearlings \$12.25; weighty bullocks \$10.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 15,000. Fat lambs active and steady to strong. Sorting less; bulk natives \$13.25 @ 13.50, with a few to outsiders up to \$13.75; only four cars of fresh westerns, early sales are quoted at \$13.25 @ 13.50; sheep and feeding lambs unchanged; fat ewes at \$5 @ 7; choice feeding lambs \$13.50 @ 13.75; feeders and yearlings at \$11.25; short-mouth breeding ewes \$7.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Market is steady on good; slow on common. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$9.50 @ 10.50 Best heavy steers, dry-fed 7.50 @ 9.75 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 4.50 @ 5.00
Stock bulls 3.00 @ 4.00
Feeders 4.50 @ 6.00
Stockers 3.00 @ 5.50
Milkers \$45.00 @ 85.00

Veal Calves.

Market steady.
Best \$12.00 @ 13.00
Others 3.00 @ 11.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Market dull and 50c lower.
Best lambs \$12.50 @ 12.75
Fair to good sheep 5.25 @ 6.25
Light to common 6.50 @ 8.00
Fair to good sheep 5.25 @ 8.00
Culls and common 1.50 @ 3.50
Buck lambs 6.50 @ 11.50

Hogs.

Market is 25c lower on mixed and pigs; 10c lower on roughs.
Mixed hogs \$9.50
Heavy yorkers 9.50
Pigs 7.25
Roughs 8.50
Light yorkers 8.00
Stags 4.75 @ 5.50

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 5,130. Market closing slow. Heavies \$10 @ 10.10; medium \$9.75 @ 10.10; light weight \$9 @ 10; light lights \$7.50 @ 9; pigs \$7.50; packing sows, roughs \$8.25 @ 8.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 275. Market is slow.

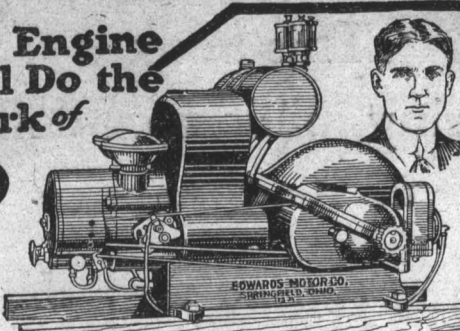
Calves.

Receipts 300. Tops \$12.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 6,600. Best lambs at \$13; best ewes \$6 @ 7.

My Engine Will Do the Work of 6



"I set out to build a farm engine that would have every feature the farmer wanted and none he didn't want. It has now been on the market six years. Thousands of satisfied users tell me I've succeeded. I'm proud to have this engine bear my name."
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FREE

There is no other farm engine like it. Simple in construction and easy to operate. It is only one engine, yet it takes the place of six engines. It will give from 1 1/2 to 6 H. P., yet it is so light that two men can carry it easily. Set it anywhere and put it to work.

Change Power as Needed

It is a 6 H. P. when you need 6, or 1 1/2 H. P. when you need only 1 1/2, or any power in between. Fuel consumption in proportion to power used and remarkably low at all times. Adjustment from one power to another is instantaneous.

Burns Kerosene

Operates with kerosene or gasoline. Easy starting, no cranking. The greatest gas engine value on the market. And you can prove all of these statements to your own satisfaction.

How About This Sawing Record?

G. E. Gilbert, of Frost, Ohio, says: "I bought an Edwards Engine in October 1920. I have been sawing wood right beside an 8 H. P. engine. The 8 H. P. sawed twenty-four cords and, in the same length of time, I sawed thirty-two cords and we had the same kinds of saws. He used four gallons of kerosene and I used two gallons, so you see that the Edwards is some motor. I can tear up and move while the other fellow is tearing up, on account of the weight and teams it takes to haul a big engine. "Well, I have tried it on loads that surprised the people and

myself. I can pull a pair of 8-in. burrs wide open and elevate the feed eight feet above the mill, so you see it has been tried out."

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Now—I want to prove my claims to you. I want to send you an Edwards Engine for absolutely free trial. Just write your name and address on coupon and mail. I will send at once complete details about my farm engine and about my free trial offer. No cost or obligation. Mail coupon now.

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Without cost or obligation, send me complete description of your engine, also details of your free trial offer.
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Address.....

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Beats Electric or Gas

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

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

Ford Runs 57 Miles On Gallon of Gasoline

A new automatic and self-regulating device has been invented by John A. Stransky, 4114 Fourth St., Pukwana, South Dakota, with which automobiles have made from 35 to 57 miles on a gallon of gasoline. It removes carbon and reduces spark plug trouble and overheating. It can be installed by any one in five minutes. Mr. Stransky wants distributors and is willing to send a sample at his own risk. Write him today.—Adv.

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worth of common kerosene (coal oil) will keep this burner in operation for 24 hours and will produce 1000 ft. of the best cooking gas known to science. The same amount of city gas would cost \$1.25. No coal—no ashes—no soot—no fire to build. Absolutely safe, easy to light, even temperature for cooking or baking, easily installed in any kitchen range.

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Make big money raising Silver Foxes. Would market for pets. Breeding Stock in big demand. We sell none but best quality Pedigreed and Registered breeding stock. Write for information and prices. Otsego Fox Farm, Gaylord, Mich.

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RUNS EASY NO BACKLASHES WEIGHT ONLY 45 LBS. EASILY CARRIED
SAWS DOWN TREES

9 Cords in 10 Hours by one man. It's King of the woods. Catalog Y 44 Free. Established 1890.
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Introduce this wonder lamp in your locality. Make \$72 a week. Brilliant, white light—soft, restful to eyes. Equals safety, brilliancy of electricity. 1-10th the cost. 20 times brighter than wick lamps. More healthful. Easy to operate. No smoke. No soot. No odor. Low priced. Guaranteed. FREE outfit to workers. New plan starts you with capital. Full or part time. No experience needed. Profits start first day. Vivian, made \$400 easily in few days. Boys can do it. No charge for territory. Write for Free Outfit Offer.
AKRON LAMP CO. 391 Lamp Bldg. Akron, O.

Laying Leghorns
Four hundred White Leghorn pullets about to lay and now laying. \$1.50 to \$2.00. Also White Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks. Crescent Egg Company, Allegan, Michigan.

MAN WANTED (city or country). old established company will supply capital and start you in your own permanent business selling necessities people must buy every day. Experience unnecessary. Write McCANNON & Co., Factory M-76, Winona, Minn.

GRAPE VINES Concord 1 year No. 1 \$25 per 1,000 for this fall delivery. Write for free catalogue.
FEATHER'S NURSERIES. BARODA, MICH.

HOGS

O. L. C. & Chester White Big Type With Quality. Have a few CHOICE Spring Pigs, either sex, that I am selling CHEAP. All of prize winning blood-lines. Newman's Stock Farm, Marlette, Mich.

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

O. I. C.'s. Now offering the 5 best boars from 3 litters of 31 pigs raised last spring.
C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

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

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

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

P. C. Choice Boars and Gilts that will please you. Sired by Peter A. Pan & Model Chansman. C. E. Garnant, Eaton Rapids, 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 Booher, R. 4, Ewart, Mich.

The Maples Shropshires

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Real estate and live stock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted as classified. Minimum charge, 10 words.

Rates in Effect October 7, 1922

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

All advertising copy discontinuance orders or change of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

MISCELLANEOUS

FEED FOR SALE—Salvage Grain, Corn, Oats, Barley, Screenings, Ground Feeds, Corn Meal, Corn and Oat Chop, Barley and Oat Feed, Bran, Midds, Battle Creek Corn Flakes, Battle Creek Wheat Feeds, Dairy Feed, Poultry Scratch, Poultry Laying Mash and many others. We sell through your regular dealer or direct if we have no dealer in your town. Ton lots or car lots, 20 tons to the carload on feed, and cars may contain any one or all of the feeds named above. Write us today for prices and samples. Carpenter Grain Company, Battle Creek, Mich.

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

CHOICE OREGON PRUNES DIRECT, \$7.50 per 100. Special 12 1/2-lb. sample bag, express paid, \$1.80. Kingwood Orchards, Salem, Oregon.

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

REAL ESTATE

RIVERSIDE "80" For \$1,000 With \$3,500 Bldgs. Stock, Crops, Machinery, vehicles, horses, cows, calves, hogs, poultry, cream separator, corn and potato planters, furniture, vegetables, oats, corn, rye, hay, wood included by aged owner; mile good market town, RR. high school, etc.; fine hunting and fishing; 45 acres crop land, 60 bu. oats, 75 baskets corn per acre, large yields clover, wheat, barley, potatoes; stream-watered pasture, wire fences, woodland; fruit, grapes; fine 2-story 9-room house, river and village view; large basement barn, granary, etc. If taken immediately, \$1,000 for all, free and clear. Easy terms. Picture and details pg. 133 New Illus. Catalog, 152 pages money-making farm bargains. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 205BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

OREGON Excels in Dairying. Mild, short winters. Green feed summer and winter in most sections. No severe storms. Short feeding season. Heavy milk flow. Soil and climatic conditions combined produce healthy, vigorous cows. Six out of eight Jersey world records for butterfat production are held by Oregon. Good markets. Dairying pays well in Oregon. Banking and business interests united with farmers to provide markets and make agriculture a success. Get the official facts FREE by writing to Land Settlement Dept., Room 617, Portland Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oregon.

\$500 GETS VILLAGE FARM, Furnished & Equipped. Right in lively depot village, borders lake, on improved road, motor bus handy, markets at door; 11 acres level cultivation, fruit, berries; cozy, oak-shaded house, elec. available, lovely view; barn, poultry house, corncrib. Widow must sell, sacrifices at \$2,000, with furniture, sewing machine, implements, carpenter tools included. Only \$500 needed. C. B. Upham, Lawton, Mich.

BEAUTIFUL HOME in Country Village, Northern Ohio. Splendid house, garage, poultry house, garden, shrubbery, fruit, etc. Five minutes of High School, Station, Stores, Church and Post Office. Particulars, Box 333, Michigan Farmer.

LAND—Crop Payment or easy terms—Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Free literature. Say what state interests you. H. W. Byerly, 71 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing five pounds \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking five pounds \$1.25; ten \$2.00; pipe free, pay when received, tobacco guaranteed. Co-operative Farmers, Paducah, Kentucky.

Fairview Shropshires For Sale. Choice Yearling rams and ram lambs sired by McKerrrow's Senator's Double Grandson 3539-480. 153. E. F. Goodfellow, R. 1, Ovid, Mich., Phone 48-5.

Registered Shropshire Rams, Yearlings and rams' prices. RALPH SHERK, Caledonia, Mich.

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

Registered Yearling Shropshire Rams and ram size, type and breeding, flock est. 1890. C. Lemen & Sons, Dexter, Mich.

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

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

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

Breeding Ewes

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

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

Sheep For Sale Cotswolds, Lincoln, Tunis, Oxfords and Karakul Rams, also a few Ewes. L. R. KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.75; ten, \$3.00; twenty, \$5.25. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe Free. Money back if not satisfied. United Tobacco Growers, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, Chewing 5-lbs. \$1.50, Ten \$2.50. Smoking 5-lbs. \$1.25; Ten \$2. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Farmers' Union, Paducah, Kentucky.

PET STOCK

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

FERRETS—I specialize in raising ferrets. Thirty years' experience. November prices, females \$3.50 each; males \$2.75 each. One dozen \$30. Yearling females, special rat catchers \$5.00 each. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

HUNDRED Hunting Hounds Cheap. Trial C. O. D. Catalogue. Beckennels, M. F., Herrick, Ills.

AIREDALE PUPS—Write for description and prices. Clark Cosgrove, Bellevue, Mich.

FERRETS—Ratters and hunters. Booklet free. Thos. Sellers, New London, Ohio.

POULTRY

FOR SALE—Pekin Ducks. Real bargains in drakes, full brothers to the first, second, third and fourth young drake and duck at Michigan State Fair. Can spare some good females also. Wonderful birds at bargain prices. Edw. Moser, Walled Lake, Mich.

WANTED—One Thousand 8. C. White Leghorn Pullets, good utility stock. Give age and price. Box 333, Michigan Farmer.

"TANCRED" WHITE LEGHORNS—Barred Rocks, Orpingtons, Guineas, Winners. Write Penner Bailey, Reading, Mich.

COCKERELS—Hens, Geese, Ducks, Turkeys; all principal breeds. State Farms Association, Kalamazoo, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, hens \$7, toms \$8, unrelated; until Nov. 21. Albert Davey, Ellsworth, Mich.

PURE-BRED Bronze Turkeys, Good ones. Mrs. William Tanton, Deckerville, Mich.

PURE-BRED Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Caroline Kunkel, R. 4, Boyne City, Mich.

LARGE Barred Rock Cockerels, \$5.00. J. Barnum, Union City, Mich.

FOR SALE—S. C. Buff Leghorn cockerels. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

WANTED—FRUIT TREE SALESMAN—Profitable, pleasant, steady work. Good side line for farmers, teachers and others. Permanent job for good workers. Write for terms. I. E. Hegenfritz Sons' Co., The Monroe Nursery, Monroe, Mich.

AGENTS—Be independent, make big profit with our soap, toilet articles and household necessities. Get free sample case offer. Ho-Ro-Co., 2761 Dodier, St. Louis, Mo.

BIG MONEY selling new household cleaner. Washes and dries windows. Sweeps, scrubs, mops. Complete outfit less than brooms. Over 100% profit. Harper Brush Works, 173 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

FERTILIZER SALESMAN wanted for two or three months' work to secure agents in counties in Central and Southern Michigan. Apply Box 976, Buffalo, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Middle-aged white woman to do baking and help with cooking and other work in farm boarding-house. No children. No washing. Wages \$10 per week. J. F. Maier, R. F. D. No. 1, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

WANTED—Married man by year for general farm work. State wages, give reference. E. J. Hurd, Gagetown, Mich.



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