

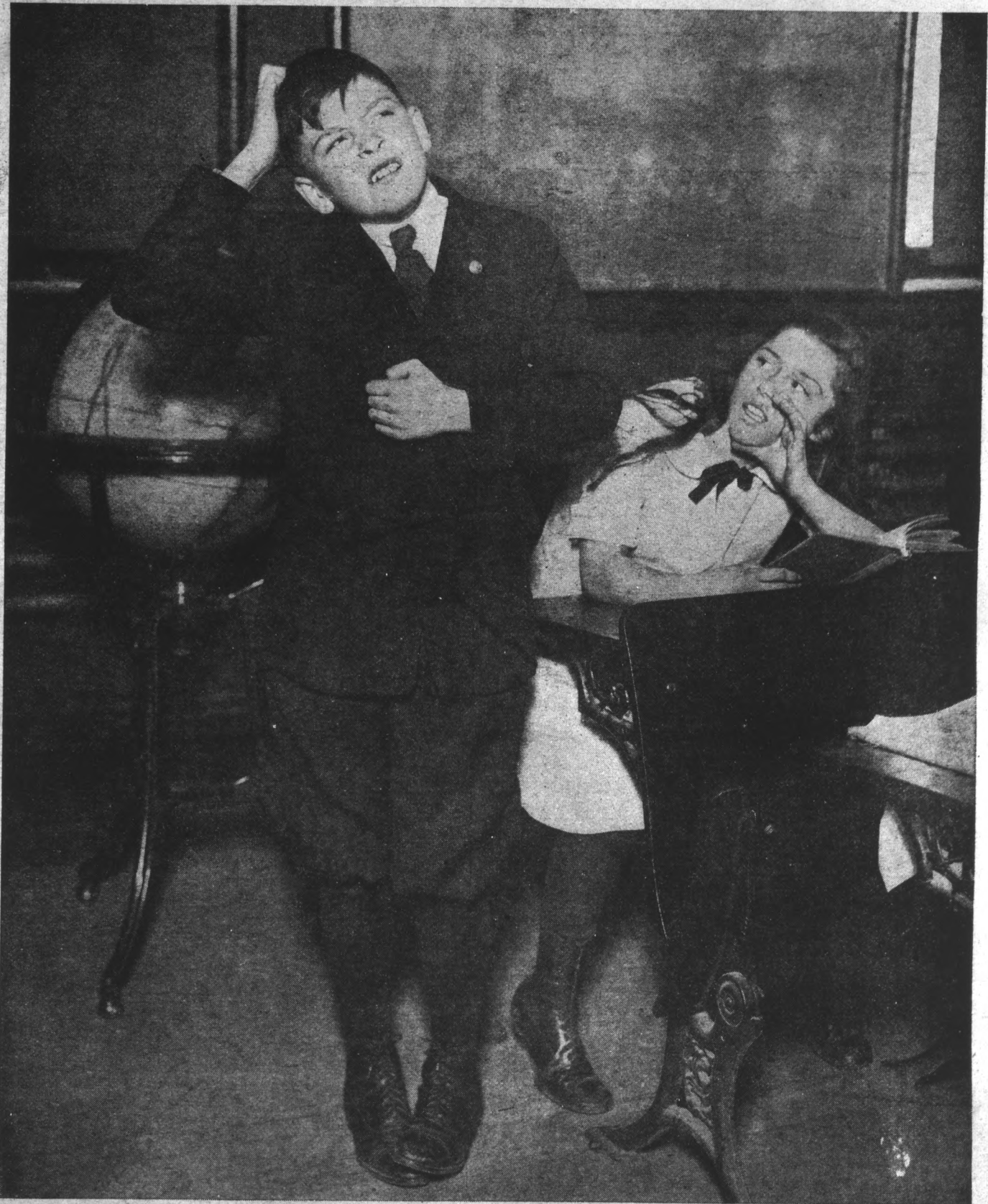
MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY. ESTABLISHED 1843.

VOL. CLXIII. No. 19
Whole Number 4635

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1924

ONE YEAR \$1.00
FIVE YEARS \$3.00





Danger lurks in winter's icy blasts

COLD winter winds—zero weather—working in the open you must be warmly clad—and yet have freedom of legs and arms. An overcoat won't do the trick! With insufficient underwear you are laying yourself wide open to colds.

Wright's Health Underwear protects you. The wool is non-conducting. The heat of your body cannot get out. Penetrating cold cannot creep in. Wright's helps keep you free from colds.

Wright's Health Underwear takes care of the poisonous excretions continually given off through your pores—over a pound a day. If this is not removed, your pores become clogged. Again your system becomes sensitive to colds.

The absorbency of the wool in every Wright's garment is increased by the patented loop-stitch with which it is knitted. It instantly absorbs all perspiration and leaves your body dry and warm at all times.

Get Wright's Health Underwear to-day. It comes in all pure wool, in worsted, in cotton-and-wool mixtures. Your choice of heavy, light or medium weights—one to suit any preference, any climatic condition. Union suits and separate garments.

Ask for Wright's Health Underwear at your neighborhood store. Wright's Underwear Co., Inc., 74 Leonard Street, New York City.

FREE—Write for our booklet, "Comfort." It is full of interesting facts about Wright's Health Underwear. Mention your dealer's name.

Comfort

Some Interesting Facts about Health and Warmth and WRIGHT'S UNION SUITS.

WRIGHT'S

HEALTH UNDERWEAR FOR MEN AND BOYS

FOR OVER FORTY YEARS, THE FINEST OF UNDERWEAR

TRUTH-IN-FABRICS BILL UP AGAIN.

THERE is a revival of the demand for truth-in-fabrics legislation coming from the producers of wool and consumers of woollen fabrics. Subcommittees were instructed to have a branding bill ready for consideration when congress meets. The State Farm Bureaus are writing to these committees for information regarding the status of the truth-in-fabrics bill and to find out where the committee stands in regard to it. Michigan farmers are writing to Representative Carl Mapes, of Grand Rapids, in regard to the matter.

TO REORGANIZE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

THE reorganization of the executive departments of the government is to be taken up in the next session of congress, it is probable with increased vigor. Among other proposals is the transfer of the bureau of roads from the department of agriculture to the interior department, and the creation of a new division of transportation in the department of commerce, which would have for its functions the coordinating of rail, water and highway transportation.

WINS SUIT AGAINST RAILROAD.

THE action of the Falmouth, Co-operative Marketing Association of Wexford county against the Pennsylvania Railroad for damages resulting from failure of the company to furnish cars for the shipment of potatoes was tried at the October session of the Circuit Court of that county. The jury agreed that the railroad was at fault and awarded The Association damages to the amount of \$15,379.59. The case has been appealed to the Supreme Court. A fundamental principle is involved in this case and farmers, particularly organized farmers, will watch the outcome with much interest.

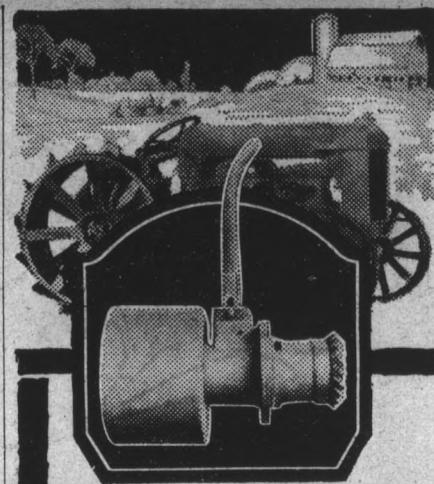
DOES NOT WANT CUTS IN AGRICULTURAL BUDGET.

IN view of the demand of President Coolidge that appropriations and taxes be cut to the limit, Edwy B. Reid, of the American Farm Bureau Federation, has filed a plea in General Lord's office against cutting the agricultural appropriations.

The budget bureau director was told that the farm bureau believes that the reductions ought to be made somewhere else than in the department of agriculture. The department has the enforcement of twenty regulatory laws, the construction of federal aid highways, and a relatively small amount of money is being used for investigation purposes. It will not be practicable to reduce appropriations for regulatory work, therefore it is believed that the reductions will come on scientific work, which will have serious consequences for agriculture.

MANY SIGN LONG-TERM MARKETING CONTRACTS.

ALREADY thirty-four Michigan local potato shipping associations have secured their minimum quota of fifty per cent or more of the potato acreage of the respective communities signed up on marketing contracts five years. This means that these cooperative shipping associations will handle fifty per cent or more of the acreage in their several communities. The total number of farmers who have subscribed to the contract plan runs over four thousand, according to the reports of the Michigan Potato Exchange. This provides for nearly 1,800 cars of spuds as compared with the shipment of 1,099 cars during the season of 1923-24. Several new local associations have been organized.



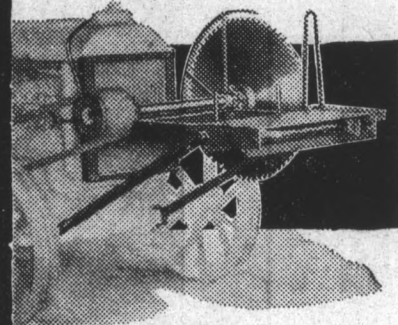
Instant Belt Power from Your Fordson

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

SMITH UNIT PULLEY-SHIFT for Fordsons

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

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



DALMCO SAW RIG for Fordsons

All Steel!

—the finest Saw for Your Fordson

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

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

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

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

Ask your nearest Fordson Dealer, or write for literature

DALLMANN MACHINE & MFG. CO.

Dept 3, 919-935 Winnebago Street
MILWAUKEE WISCONSIN

DALLMANN PRODUCTS
Are Sold Only Through
Authorized
Fordson Dealers

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXIII

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED 1843

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER NINETEEN

The Great American Beverage

How a Good Product Can Be Made and Preserved

By F. W. Fabian,

Bacteriological Dept. M. A. C.

AT this time of the year a great many farmers are thinking of converting their surplus apples into a profit by making cider. This is an exceptionally profitable way, especially if they are near a large city, to convert apples into cash at once.

It can be truly said that the demand for cider was never greater. It may be surprising to some to learn that cider is one of the most popular beverage juices in America today, and is made and consumed in much larger quantities than any other of the popular beverage juices, all of which argues very well for the energetic farmer who is willing to take the time and labor to convert his surplus apples into a profit. In many of the large industries, it is a generally recognized fact that the margin between profit and loss is in many cases small and represents the utilization of the waste or by-products. So it is in the case of the farmer. The cull and wind-fall apples, if properly cared for and converted into cider represent a nice margin of profit.

The last figures available showed that each farm in the United States produced on the average of about one hundred gallons of cider. There is

every reason to believe that this average production has been greatly increased in the past few years.

Now, in order that the production shall be maintained at this high average and thereby benefit both producer and consumer, a few simple precautions are noted here which, if followed will enable the farm to produce a better grade of cider. This in return will be reflected in increased sales.

How to Clean the Barrel.

The first precaution to observe in the production of good cider is a clean barrel. There are several ways to clean a barrel, but here are two satisfactory methods: The first method is by steaming. Steam is not usually available on the farm. However, most of the cider is made at cider mills where steam is available, but at most cider mills they are either careless or too busy to thoroughly clean barrels. They consider the barrel clean if steam flows into the barrel one or two minutes. This is not sufficient.

Here is a simple and practicable method of cleaning barrels ready for

cider. Rinse the barrel thoroughly to wash out all sediment and other material present. Then fill the barrel full of water and put two or three tablespoons of chloride of lime into the barrel. Allow to stand for about five hours, then empty the barrel. Thoroughly rinse the barrel so as to free it of all traces of the chloride of lime. This is very necessary for if there is any of the chemical left, it will kill all subsequent fermentation. This simple method is very effective in killing all undesirable organisms in the barrel and in sweetening the barrel so that fresh cider coming into it will not be handicapped by the injurious germs present in the barrel.

How to Keep it Sweet.

The second precaution in making good cider is good apples. Choose the proper variety of apples. Again, generally speaking, summer and fall apples are less desirable than winter apples. Rotten or half rotten apples never make good cider. They impart to the liquid a peculiar taste and add many organisms that later may prove

injurious to desirable fermentation.

If it is desired to keep cider any period of time in an unfermented condition there are two methods available. One is to place it in bottles and pasteurize by heating to 145 degrees F., and holding thirty minutes. The other is to add 0.1 per cent of benzoate of soda. Cider treated by either method will keep for considerable periods of time if kept in a cool place.

To sum up, then, cider is the most popular beverage in America today. There is an increasing demand and hence an increased production. Good cider is necessary to maintain the demand and production. To produce good cider, choose the right kind of barrel and properly clean it by the use of steam or chloride of lime. Next choose good apples, preferably winter apples of proper variety. To keep cider from fermenting pasteurize or add 0.1 per cent benzoate of soda.

Editors' Note.—For detailed information on how to convert cider into vinegar, send for Bulletin No. 98, Bacteriological Department, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich. Also, for literature on the legal requirements for the manufacture and sale of this beverage write the Department of Agriculture, Lansing, Mich.

Mapping Michigan's Farm Resources

In the Future It May Be Possible to Buy Michigan Farms Intelligently

By L. A. Chase

AMONG the speakers on the program at the recent Tri-state Congress was Mr. H. J. Andrews, of the Michigan Department of Conservation, in charge of the land economic survey of the northern counties of the state now under way. Mr. Andrews gives credit to Mr. R. C. Allen, former state geologist of Michigan, for inaugurating the present survey as a means of stopping the exploitation of the helpless settler by the land shark. Mr. Allen proposed such a land survey or inventory in 1916. After various vicissitudes in the legislature and elsewhere, the new State Department of Agriculture laid out a project for such a survey and inventory in 1921. A cooperative arrangement was entered into between the departments of agriculture and conservation, the Michigan Agricultural College and the University of Michigan. Several bureaus of the United States government also cooperated. The Michigan Academy of Sciences gave expert assistance.

The first real work under this project was started in the summer of 1922. Encouraged by the interest manifested in this work by the special United States Senate committee on reforestation which held hearings in Michigan, the work was again undertaken in 1923 under the department of conservation with the United States Forest Service and the bureau of soils cooperating.

To date five counties have been surveyed—Charlevoix in 1922; Ogemaw and Antrim in 1923; Roscommon and Alpena in 1924.

A definite plan of procedure has been worked out. The land is studied from the standpoint of agriculture, recreation and forests. Every acre should be doing that for which it is



Long ago studious farmers learned that the transforming of virgin soil into profitable farms is accompanied by many uncertain factors. They, therefore, stand ready to support the state in a policy designed to eliminate as many as possible of these hazards.

best fitted, and to the best of its ability. Land should not be used for farming when it is better suited for timber. In the present survey an inventory is taken of the soils themselves and what is growing on them. The data thus acquired is displayed in map form with accompanying explanations.

For the preparation of these records there is a field crew consisting of eight or ten mappers of base data—cover and topography; four or five soil mappers, staff men for soils, forestry, water-power and economics, and three men for general camp administration, field checking and drafting—these

make up the force for the 1924 survey just completed.

In the field lines are run from each section and quarter point, the survey being carried forward for a quarter of a mile on each side of the line. Roads, streams, buildings, telephone lines, soil types, forest types, topography, are noted and recorded. The boundary of each soil type is carefully mapped along with other features of the land surface.

These maps, however, do not undertake to say what each soil type is good for; that is a matter of judgment. Soils are classified on the basis of topography, drainage, depth, physical

and chemical characteristics. Maps showing actual farming practice on each type are made. "Anyone interested in a piece of undeveloped land," says Mr. Andrews, "can then find out what is happening and has happened on similar soil types which are or have been farmed." The experiences of actual farmers on a soil type are regarded as more valuable than any theoretical speculation.

Peat and marl beds are located and sampled. Two men worked on the water-power survey, which estimates power available and locates power sites. Minerals are noted. A record of land ownership is also prepared. A history of settlement and colonization schemes is prepared. Imports and exports of the region are determined and population changes are ascertained. Market conditions are described and taxation records are secured.

A special force of biologists do follow-up work on fish and game resources of the area. Recreational conditions are recorded. The survey only records facts; it does not make plans for the future.

Mr. Andrews disclosed that several other states are watching closely the present Michigan survey, including Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri, Texas and Oregon. Several federal bureaus have rendered assistance. It is hoped that the coming legislature will make provision for the publication of the results of this survey. The State Department of Agriculture also has conducted a somewhat similar survey of various land holdings in the state for the purpose of land certification. The two surveys are entirely distinct, however. The two departments have undertaken not to duplicate each other's work.

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1924

The Lawrence Publishing Co.
Editors and Proprietors1632 LaFayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan
Telephone Cherry 8384NEW YORK OFFICE 120 W. 42nd St.
CHICAGO OFFICE 608 So. Dearborn St.
CLEVELAND OFFICE 1011-1013 Oregon Ave., N. E.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE 261-263 South Third St.ARTHUR CAPPER President
MARCO MORROW Vice-President
PAUL LAWRENCE Vice-President
F. H. NANCE SecretaryI. R. WATERBURY Associate Editor
BURT WERMUTH Associate Editor
FRANK A. WILKEN Associate Editor
ILA A. LEONARD Associate Editor
P. P. POPE Field Editor

I. R. WATERBURY Business Manager

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One Year, 52 issues \$1.00
Three Years, 156 issues \$2.00
Five Years, 260 issues \$3.00
All Sent PostpaidCanadian subscription 50c a year extra for postage
RATES OF ADVERTISING
55 cents per line agate type measurement, or \$7.70 per inch (14 agate lines per inch) per insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.65 each insertion. No objectionable advertisements inserted at any time. Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at Detroit, Michigan. Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation

VOLUME CLXII NUMBER NINETEEN

DETROIT, NOV. 8, 1924

CURRENT COMMENT

Evidence
Of Dry
Strength

IN the recent Ontario elections the dries defeated the wets by a decisive majority. Somehow, the daily press had the dries beaten, hands down, a fortnight before the election. But when the ballots were counted, it became apparent either that the press reports were based upon poorly gathered information, or that the stories were merely the propaganda of the wets designed to break down, if possible, the morale of the opposition.

But the wets failed. And we feel confident there is a good reason. This reason is intimated in the observations of an Englishman, J. Baird Ewens, who but recently came to America to gain a close-up view of the effect of prohibition upon a people. He says, despite three weeks of diligent search for a "drunk," he found but two—one in New York and another in Philadelphia. He met many wiseacres who spoke guardedly about the present condition, but these people, he found, seemed to see only the limitations of prohibition and overlooked its many benefits.

The average citizen, whether he be in the shops or on the farm, apparently has sensed some of the advantages growing out of prohibition, even though it may have been badly enforced. This we believe to be true on both sides of the international boundary. Seemingly the daily press has thus far failed to recognize this fact. But it was recorded with much emphasis in Ontario's election booths.

The
Melancholy
Days

THE melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year," according to the poet. We quite agree that there is something sad about them. There are few of us who take delight in seeing things die. The closing time of most anything is a time for reflection, while the beginning means anticipation and is the open season for optimists. We are accustomed to regard November as the closing of the summer rather than the beginning of winter, hence the melancholy days.

Yet these melancholy days are glorious. They represent a promise fulfilled. The harvests are being garnered and insure food in plenty for the cold winter. The frost is on the pumpkin and the corn, yet they have brought forth an hundred fold. The leaves come floating down; they lie thickly upon the ground and swish and

rustle in the wind; they leave the parent trees bare and brown, but not dead; they are only laying aside their work for a well-earned rest; they have grown in strength and stature since the spring and very soon they will be surging with renewed life again.

It is but natural to look with sorrow upon the passing days, and with dread upon the coming cold. We all love comfort, and we love the out-of-doors, we hate to give them up or separate them. Yet we will find much pleasure and much satisfaction, and much zest in the snapping cold and creaking snow that lies just ahead of us, and besides, we like to think with A. S. M. Hutchinson, "if winter comes, can spring be far behind?"

The
Personal
Equation

MANY municipalities in Michigan have recently discontinued the operation of municipally owned plants and contracted to secure service from private institutions. This movement, in the great majority of cases, was dictated on the basis of economy.

In this connection, be it said, there are economic dangers arising from the political element in public owned businesses. Wages, for instance, are apt to be determined on the basis of political, rather than business, considerations. Then, too, there is a tendency in public operation to increase the number of employees to a wasteful extent. The census of the United States tells us that municipal owned plants hire 10.3 per cent of all the electric light and power employees of the country, but produce only four per cent of the electricity.

The point is that we should not lose sight of the value of private interest in considering operation costs, neither in our public institutions, nor in our cooperative enterprises which partake, in this respect, some of the characteristics of public undertakings.

Not
As
Presented

THROUGHOUT the political campaign just ended, distorted facts, caricatures, and mud-slingings have been presented in order to influence the public mind. False prophets have been going up the high-

ways and by-ways of the land uttering false promises to befog the public mind. Even untrue accusations against a man's honor have been resorted to when they were thought to be helpful in gaining a point.

These things are unfair and unsportsman-like. They are small and dirty things to do, even though they have existed in politics for ages. But there is hope. Once in a while we find candidates who are true sportsmen in refusing to speak untruths of the opposition, who like to meet issues man to man in a fair sort of way.

There is also hope in that the rank and file of voters see through this befogging and mudslinging the real issues involved and vote accordingly.

These things also sometimes occur in other activities of life. The salesman who comes to your house tells you only of the good qualities of his product. The unfavorable ones you have to learn either through experience or from other sources. He sometimes besmirches the products of competition, but, generally, it has been found poor salesmanship to do so.

It is well to remember that whenever a man has anything to sell, whether it be himself, a product or an idea, the unfavorable factors must be learned from other sources than himself.

Poetry
And
Potatoes

THERE should be poetry as well as potatoes in farming. Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield, the new president of the Michigan Agricultural College, says so, and, of course, he is right. He thinks we should marry life and work that they may go down through the years together, each a compliment to the other. We should create and cultivate a love for the finer things of life, for art and literature, in addition to and along with our efforts to enhance our material prosperity.

It is a materialistic age through which we are passing, an age of many fortunes, immense wealth and great possessions. These things are much in the public eye. We measure all things in dollars and cents. It is the way of the world just now. And these things are all right so far as they go.

Henry C. Wallace

THE death of Henry C. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, which was briefly mentioned in our last issue, came as a shock to his many friends in Washington and throughout the country. It was thought that he was recovering from an operation. Only a few hours before he passed away, he authorized a denial of a report that he expected to resign from the cabinet early in January.

Secretary Wallace was in his fifty-ninth year. He was of Scotch-Irish descent. In his boyhood days he worked on the farm in summer and attended the village school until he was ready for college. At nineteen he entered the Iowa State Agricultural College, but after two years was obliged to give up school to become a tenant farmer. Five years later he completed his college course, and was appointed professor of dairying in the Iowa State College. Giving up teaching after a few years' experience, in company with his father he became editor of Wallace's Farmer, which position he held until he was appointed Secretary of Agriculture by President Harding.

In the death of Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, the farmers of the United States have lost one of their truest and best friends in public office, a man who understood their needs and aspirations, and who labored unceasingly for their welfare. Until his late illness he was at his desk early and late. If the farmers work long hours, so did Secretary of Agriculture Wallace. Over-work and anxiety for the welfare of his department undoubtedly were contributing causes of his physical breakdown and death.

President Coolidge very tersely voiced the sentiments of those who for the past three and a half years have been in close touch with Secretary Wallace and his work, when, in a letter addressed to Mrs. Wallace, he said:

"His loss will be indeed a grief to the entire nation, for his fine qualities and able, untiring services had endeared him to all the people. Coming from private life to the post of Secretary of Agriculture at a time in which its administration was surrounded by acute and unprecedented difficulties, he brought a particularly effective equipment of wisdom, industry and executive capacity. Through their unsparing application he achieved a splendid series of successes in behalf of the restoration and rehabilitation of this supremely important national interest. His work has won for him the unstinted confidence of all citizens, as his high character and appealing personal qualities gained him the affection of all who enjoyed the privilege of intimacy with him."

"He brought to the cabinet expert knowledge of agricultural conditions and high ability, and in the great department under his supervision he worked with unflagging zeal for the interests of the country. He has left a notable record of achievement and of self-sacrificing devotion to public duty. His death is an irreparable loss," says Secretary of State Hughes.

Cross Words

WELL, I see by the papers that everybody's doin' it now, instead of that Ma Young, the Chinese game they played last year.

I don't know whether it's O. K. or not, 'cause you gotta use cross words and cross words is always aggravatin'. And them cross word puzzles is sometimes aggravatin' 'cause they're hard to do.

These cross word puzzles is guaranteed to increase your what you call vocabulary better'n nothin' else. Now that ain't necessary, 'cause most folks I know kin say a lot more'n they ought to with what words they know now.

There's just one exceptshun and that is Jason Winkle and he's been tryin' fer years ta say the word but can't, so him and Mary is still single.

I'm goin' ta get him workin' these cross word puzzles and then maybe he'll find the word or forget all about gettin' marred. Maybe I better get Mary ta do it too, so she kin entertain herself while she's waitin' fer Jason.

Now, cross word puzzles ain't new. I've got one ta home ever since I've been marred, and I ain't got Sofie solved yet. Just when I think I got her all set I find I put somethin' in the wrong place, so I got the old problem ta work out again.

These cross word puzzles is sure gettin' folkses. The other day Ed Jamison comes along the street and says ta me, "Say, what's a big water animule in twelve letters in Africa?"

I says, "The same as he is in the U. S., only I'd send him by freight instead of twelve letters."

Folkses sure think I'm a authority. Nellie Anderson, that nice high school girl, comes along and takes ahold o' my coat button hole and says, "Say Hy, won't you tell me what a prefix meanin' two is?"

And I says, "If it ain't somethin' ta eat, it must mean 'Two's company, three's a crowd'."

She says, "Ah, quit your foolin'. Let's go over to Fred's drug store an' find out; Fred'll know."

Well, just when we got there, she says, "Oh, I know. It's buy, like in buy-annual, buy-valve."

Well, I see I was in fer buyin' so I says, "It's my treat. I'll buy the sodas."

Now I'm tryin' ta figure how ta keep Sofie from knowin' how I spent that thirty cents.

HY SYCKLE



Prof. Frank A. Spragg

His Life and Inspiration to Farm Boys

By N. A. McCune

WHEN Professor Frank A. Spragg lost his life this past August, Michigan lost one of its biggest citizens. And the beauty of this man's life was, that unless you knew about his work, and knew the man himself, you would never guess that he was one of the most distinguished scientists of his time.

I was about to say that his life reads like a romance, but perhaps there was too much of hardship and toil in it to be romantic. But if romance includes the ideas of success, Spragg's life was romantic in the highest degree. He was reared on a Montana ranch, where life was very simple, work was very hard, and the days were very long. I have heard him tell that sometimes he would be so tired from working in the fields, as a boy, that he could not sleep. There did not appear to be much opportunity for a bright lad. The old story which we



His Life Was Romantic to the Highest Degree.

hear so often. No fun in farming. All drudgery and small pay. Agriculture is no vocation for a man with brains, and so on. But this man found usefulness, happiness, fame, in this despised field. I'll have to admit he did not find much money in it, but he did better than that. He enriched others, to the extent of millions and millions of dollars. Almost every state in the Union is wealthier because of this Montana lad's activities.

He began going to school very late. I have been told he could not read and write until sixteen, but of this I am not certain. At any rate, schooling was slow and difficult. He had to go a long way, and some subjects were very hard for him. He worked long hours to get his lessons in languages, but in mathematics he was a master. Part of the time he boarded himself. The way to a college degree was long and rough, but he arrived.

He came to the Michigan Agricultural College as plant breeder. Someone who is more familiar with grain breeding than I am ought to write up what he did. The story sounds like a tale out of the Arabian Nights, but Spragg deserved all the success he achieved. It came from a winning combination—brains and hard work. Red Rock wheat he bred up from one kernel in 1908, until in ten years one hundred thousand acres were sown with it. Red Rock is said to be one of the most perfect varieties of wheat ever placed upon the market. It has spread throughout the central west. The acreage of it now must mount up into the hundreds of thousands of acres. From one kernel in 1908! The romance of the soil is not past. Perhaps the romance of scientific farming is just beginning.

With Rosen rye it is the same story. From a handful of grain secured from a Russian in the same eventful year

of 1908, our quiet, modest professor developed the greatest yielding rye ever grown. Within a few years Michigan alone was planting nearly half a million acres, while it was grown in thirty-two other states. I have seen the statement in print, and have never heard it disputed, that Professor Spragg earned more money for the farmers of Michigan than the State Agricultural College has cost the taxpayers since it was founded in 1857. Enriching others, he himself never received more than a very modest salary.

Other varieties also came from his master hand—Berkley Rock wheat, Wolverine oats, Worthy oats, Barbless barley, the Robust bean and Hardigan alfalfa. None of these were named after himself. He worked for results, not for personal gain. He had the welfare of the farmers and the public on his heart. He had the disinterested impersonal attitude of the scientist. The men in his department respected his ability and loved him as a man. Dean Shaw called him the Burbank of American agriculture.

He was a strong community man. He supported everything that was for the building up of community spirit. When the People's Church was organized back in 1910, he was a charter member, and was the treasurer for twelve years. If you wanted to rouse him out of his customary placidity, you had only to carp at the community church. He was bringing up his three boys to love religious things. He showed how possible and natural it is for a scientist to believe the Bible, and practice the Christian religion.

We will continue for a long time to come to look to the farms to produce strong men. They are needed.

CANKERS ON TREES.

A SITUATION which is worthy of mention is that of the serious cankerous condition of apple trees throughout the country. In a large Baldwin orchard that came under our observation we kept a census of the canker situation and found that the treatment which seemed to be most helpful in combating the trouble was the good cultural methods followed. In the other sections of the orchard there was an annual toll of many limbs and some entire trees from the cankers. In southern Ohio the same situation is apparent. Where the trees are kept well fertilized and in a good state of vigor the trees seem to outgrow the trouble to a marked extent in comparison with the non-fertilized trees. This is a matter that is worthy the attention of orchardists over the country for the diseased condition of the trees cannot longer be ignored.—J. H. Gourlay.

SEEK BETTER BOOKKEEPING METHODS.

COOPERATING farmers are becoming greatly interested in the business end of their marketing organizations. They are not only demanding that the books of the cooperative marketing associations be kept in a business-like manner, with up-to-date business methods, but are seeking instruction which will enable them to keep a close check on the books and records of the managers.

The demand for instruction in practical cooperative business accounting is becoming so pressing that men engaged in the work are unable to keep up with the many applications made for the installation of improved systems of bookkeeping and audits.

Feeding offers the only means of using immature corn. It cannot be successfully marketed.

Mobiloil

"E"

for
Fords



Ford facts are stubborn

WHEREVER fire departments stubbornly insist upon efficiency—wherever truck owners stubbornly insist upon promptness—wherever taxicab operators stubbornly insist upon economy—there you will find Mobiloil "E" the favorite oil for Ford engines.

Do you believe in experience? The Vacuum Oil Company, which manufactures Mobiloil "E", has 58 years of it.

Do you believe in specialization? In all those years this company has specialized only in lubrication—not in gasoline and lubricants.

Do you believe in scientific practice? The Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers has studied each new Ford model under all conceivable conditions of operation. The individual engineers on this board have automotive experience which averages 13½ years per man.

With a constantly growing fund of Ford lubricating experience—in all the world's climates, over every possible kind of road, and in every type of service—Mobiloil "E" has been made even better as the years have passed by.

This fact is amply borne out by the ever-growing number of testimonials which come to us from Ford owners the world over.

There is no substitute for Mobiloil "E" because there is no substitute for the superior experience and intensive specialization which have produced it.

That stubborn fact will work to your advantage from the moment you begin to use Mobiloil "E".

For the differential of your Ford car use Gargoyle Mobiloil "CC" or Mobilubricant as specified by the Chart of Recommendations.

Fair Retail Price—30c a quart from bulk

When the dealer sells a quart of Gargoyle Mobiloil for less than 30c, he does not make his fair, reasonable profit. Lower prices often accompany substitution of low-quality oil for genuine Gargoyle Mobiloil.

Prices are slightly higher in Canada, the Southwest and the Far West.

Domestic Branches:

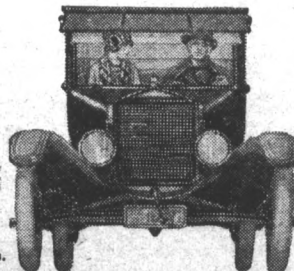
New York (Main Office)
Albany
Boston
Buffalo
Chicago
Dallas
Des Moines
Detroit
Indianapolis
Kansas City, Mo.
Milwaukee
Minneapolis
New Haven
Oklahoma City
Peoria
Philadelphia
Pittsburgh
Portland, Me.
Rochester
St. Louis
Springfield, Mass.

for your HOME GARAGE:

The 5-gallon can or 15-, 30-, or 55-gallon steel drum of Mobiloil provides an ideal supply of lubricating oil.

for TOURING:

The new sealed 1-quart can is ideal while on long trips or for emergency. Carry two or three under the seat. Fair retail price 35c (grades "E", Arctic and "A" 3 for \$1.00). Slightly higher in the Southwestern, Mountain and Pacific Coast States.



VACUUM OIL COMPANY

New Life for Light Plants

Replace your worn battery with a UNIVERSAL. There's one to fit every make of plant—Delco, Alamo, Genco, Lalley, etc. We make a generous allowance for your old battery.



Sealed Glass Cell

UNIVERSAL "Nu-Seal" cells come to you fully charged. Nothing to do but hook up—it's easy and they are ready for a long life of work.

No Cleaning, Ever

Ample space below the plates holds all the sediment till battery is worn out.

There's a UNIVERSAL Battery made for every job requiring a storage battery—Automobiles, Tractors, Radio, Farm Light and Power Plants.

They have proven their dependability in over 20 years of service. UNIVERSAL Hard Plates is only one reason for their remarkably long, trouble-free life.

A Rechargeable "B" Battery

A new UNIVERSAL "B" Battery for Radio! Now you can be assured of constant clear reception, steady voltage, a stronger, more even flow of current. No losing of stations—no fading reception. A full line of "A" Radio Batteries also. Write for catalogs.

FREE BOOKS

on Radio

Write today for your copy of our 16-page instruction booklet on care of "A" and "B" Radio Batteries. The only book of its kind ever published.

on Farm Light

An interesting book, telling how to get best results from your farm light batteries. Every farm light plant owner needs it. It's free. Just ask for it! [733]

UNIVERSAL BATTERY CO.
3416 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

ATTACHMENT ON PROPERTY.

A. put an attachment on B's farm machinery and personal property without proving his claim, and B. employed a lawyer and petitioned the court to dissolve the attachment. The judge failed to act. What are the next steps for B. to take? Under conditions, how long can attachment remain?—Reader.

Such matters can be handled only through an attorney. If not dissolved the attachment remains till the judgment in the case, and if plaintiff gets judgment the lien of the execution relates back to the original levy.—Rood.

CHICKENS CAUSE DAMAGE.

Neighbor's chickens are eating my potatoes. Have asked him to take care of the chickens, but he only laughs at me. How can I protect my crop?—Subscriber.

The only remedy, if settlement cannot be obtained, is suit for the damages; or if the chickens can be caught upon the premises they may be confined and kept until the damage is paid, including the cost to keep.—Rood.

ORGANIZING A TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Will you tell me how to organize a telephone line? What should one do to start it? Could the law hinder if I go to work and get signers to join my company if I get each member to pay one dollar down and each member furnish the telephone posts and wires along his farm? Is there any danger of liability to the law? Can any telephone company stop it from entering the town, since it is not incorporated?—E. G.

If it is desired to organize an entire-

ly independent company it is advisable to retain a good lawyer.

If it is desired merely to form a local exchange affiliated with the established telephone company, probably assistance can be obtained from them as far as needed.

If there is any real opposition a multitude of objections can be raised to stop the lines.—Rood.

NAILING SIGNS ON TREE.

There is a tree in front of my farm that is old and beautiful. It is the victim of every sign that a man wishes to tack on it. I have cleaned it off many times and have caught many of the sign posters in the act of nailing them on the tree, one especially, running for an office in my county. Tree is outside of my fence—between fence and road. Is there any law to stop the posting of signs on it? I have no prohibiting sign as they look almost as bad as the rest of them.—O. W.

Any person injuring the tree, or tacking a sign on it against the known protest of the owner is liable in an action for damages.—Rood.

ESTATE BY ENTIRETY.

Which is the best way for husband and wife to have property—real estate, personal and stock and bankable money? Can a mother will her property to anyone else without settling with her children?—R. K.

Estate by entirety is very satisfactory for husband and wife holding land. It all goes to the survivor. There is a statute also providing that a bank deposit may be made payable to either or survivor, so as to operate in the same way.

Children have no right to inherit that parent is bound by.—Rood.

LIABILITY FOR DAMAGE.

B. has three yearling steers which get out of pasture two miles from home on public highway. C. drives by in car and breaks leg of one steer. Can B. collect damages, or is he liable for damage to C's car?—Reader.

There is no liability for damage to C's car, nor for injury to steer. Both parties are at fault, and each must bear his own loss.—Rood.

JOINT DEED.

I see in your paper where you claim there is no such a thing as a joint deed. Please explain.—J. C.

If A. and B. by the same instrument convey to C., that is a joint deed. If C. conveys to A. and B. by the same instrument that is a joint deed, whether A. and B. are brothers or strangers, and whether they take an undivided estate, or A. takes for life and the remainder to B. If A. and B. agree by instrument under seal that A. will build a barn for B., and when completed B. will pay A. \$1,000 for the job that is a joint deed. Joint deed means anything, everything, or nothing, according to the intention of the person using the term. The term does not in

any way indicate that the persons joining in the instrument take any particular estate, or any estate at all.—Rood.

HOW TO BUILD UP POOR LAND.

There are ten acres on the farm I rented which will not raise a good crop of anything. In what way can I build this up the quickest? It is in wheat now.—O. H. G.

Building up the crop-producing power of land permanently cannot be done quickly. It is a slow process at best. You can if the seasons are favorable, especially with regard to moisture get good results by heavy applications of commercial fertilizers. But to improve the fertility permanently, you must plan to produce heavy sods to be turned under and the best you can do, it will take several years to get it in good productive condition. You can grow leguminous crops like soy-beans, clover, etc., and plow the whole crop down and make a more rapid gain. This, however, is quite expensive. You lose the use of your land entirely and also your labor, and if you use fertilizer to grow the manure crops, this adds to the expense. In time you will get all this back, and more. But it is quite an investment and a long-time one.

Probably the most practical way is to grow crops right along, taking a longer time, but trying to get something for your labor while doing the improvement. It can be done.

The wheat on this field should have been heavily fertilized and then the land seeded to clover this coming spring. The fertilizer would increase the yield of wheat if the season is favorable, and also increase the yield of clover. Cut the clover once only for hay and turn the sod down. This improves the land. Now if you will practice a short rotation you will see your land improve. If you plant the field, using fertilizer on corn and wheat, you will in a few years make a great gain, and at the same time get pay for your labor.

PAYMENT OF FARM BUREAU NOTES.

About four years ago I and other farmers joined the Leelanau County Farm Bureau. I gave three notes, at \$10 a note, one to be paid each year. Have paid two of mine, while lots of others haven't paid any of theirs. The other day I had a letter from some lawyers asking me to settle at once or they would force payment. Can they collect the note? They don't draw interest.—C. N.

No defense against the notes appears from the statement.—Rood.

HUNTING AND FISHING ON PRIVATE PROPERTY.

Has the public a right to trap and fish around a private lake with inlet from and outlet to government lakes?—L. D.

No one has any right to go on the land of another to hunt, fish or trap without his consent, express or implied. If access can be had to the water without committing a trespass, anyone may go on the water where navigable; but he cannot then use the shore, nor set traps on the bottom.—

6% With Absolute Safety

This company is a Mutual or Co-operative Savings Institution and has been in successful operation in Detroit for 35 years.

Its reputation as one of the strong and conservative financial institutions of Michigan has long been established. For 35 years it has paid its investors an average of 5% per annum on their savings and at the same time has paid all withdrawals promptly on demand.

Due to the co-operative nature of the company and the large volume of business transacted at the minimum of expense it has been enabled to pay an extra dividend semi-annually, so that for the past three years it has been paying its investors 6% on the certificate form of investment.

These certificates are issued for any multiple of \$20.00 and have always been cashed on demand (plus interest if in force 90 days). We believe you will find them just the investment you have been wanting. They are ideal for surplus funds.

Write for booklet illustrating our various forms of savings investments.

Resources \$7,900,000

Established 1889

The National Loan & Investment Company

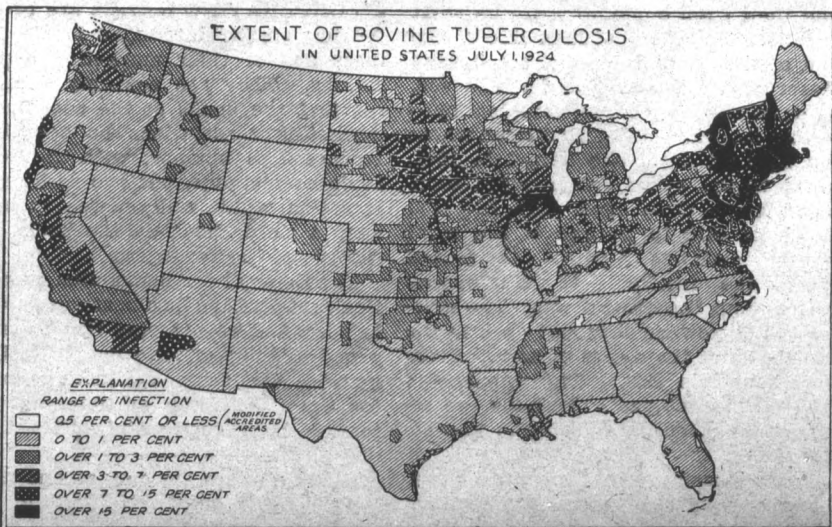
1248 Griswold St.

Detroit, Mich.

A Savings and Loan Association

Under State Supervision

EXTENT OF BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS
IN UNITED STATES JULY 1, 1924



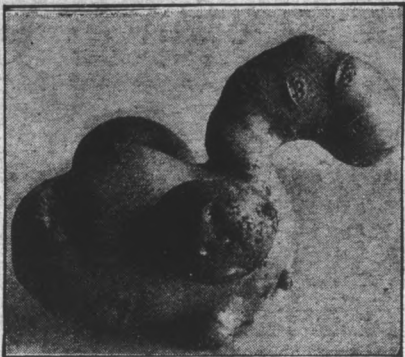
CHARCOAL HEATER FOR CELLAR.

WHEN the mercury drops down and down, and there is danger of fruit and vegetables freezing in the cellar, take an old copper bottom wash boiler and fill it to a depth of three or four inches with sandy soil or wet ashes. On top of this put a little light wood and charcoal enough to cover. After starting the fire through on an additional handful of charcoal at three or four-hour intervals until danger of frost is past.—L. M. Thornton.

DON'T GET SCARED.

NO, this is not a duck. In fact, it isn't any kind of a fowl or animal. It is a potato but its appearance bears a striking resemblance to that of the ordinary barnyard variety of duck.

Just why this spud grew the way it



did no one knows, but grow it did to a good size, weighing more than a pound. It is a product of the farm of Louis Compau, Frankenmuth, Mich., and is now on exhibition in the museum of the South Intermediate school at Saginaw, Mich.—O. C. P.

DAIRYING ON THE INCREASE.

REPORTS to the department of agriculture indicate that dairy production throughout the world is increasing. This is no doubt due to the general profitableness of dairying as compared with other lines of farming. The conclusion is forced upon the observant dairymen, say the department specialists, that world production will continue to increase with more and more consideration being shifted to the demand side of the question.

We may feel ourselves quite advanced, but records show that early in the nineteenth century Spanish farmers used lantern light to increase egg production.

Farmers will succeed better when they reduce the amount of guessing and increase the use of accurate tests and data upon which to base their practices.

Spiritual issues of country life will be the general theme for consideration at the seventh national conference of the American Country Life Association at Ohio State University, Columbus, November 7-8.

The drainage of low, wet spots on the farm usually pays in the cost of labor saved from not being obliged to work around these spots. Such drains also turns these unproductive places into best producing areas of the farm.

On Ohio farms, an average of one chicken per person per month is consumed. There is also a weekly consumption of eight eggs, one-half pound of cheese, three-fourths pound of butter, a pint of cream, and four quarts of milk per person.

Under the general direction of County Agent A. B. Love, of Saginaw county, a full-fledged dairy-alfalfa campaign will be put on. Seventy-eight sessions on as many farms of that county are planned. The schools will open November 12 and continue until November 26.

You Know IN ADVANCE

Dodge Brothers Dealers realize that a car's good performance is no longer the sole basis of an owner's good will.

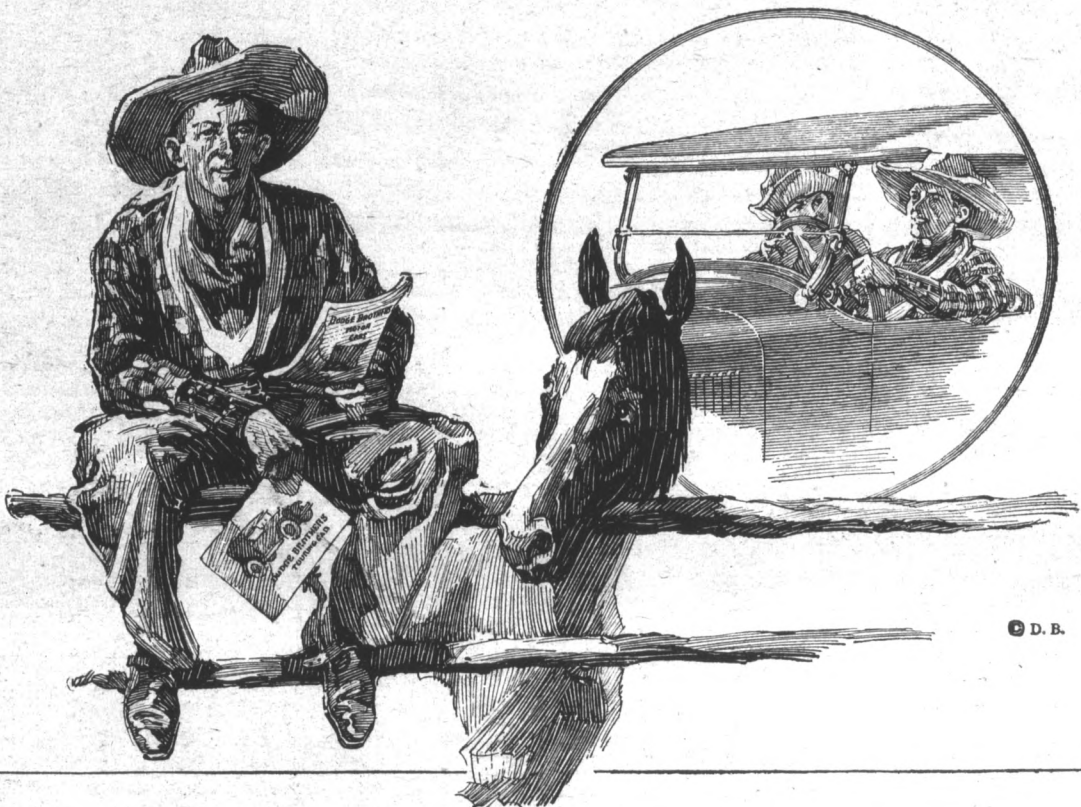
It is equally essential that dealers give good service.

Because of this, they employ the Flat Rate Service System, which insures accurate work at a fair, predetermined price.

When you leave your car with a Dodge Brothers Dealer for service you know just what work will be done, when it will be finished and what it will cost. There are no unpleasant surprises in your bill

You know in advance.

DODGE BROTHERS DETROIT
DODGE BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED
WALKERVILLE, ONTARIO



Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

TRAPPERS—
Ship To
DORMAN

1,000,000 shippers in North America and each one can be satisfied!

Thousands ship to us every year. Do you ship to DORMAN? If not, you are missing that confidence and peace of mind that OUR shippers enjoy. They know that they can depend on getting top market prices, correct grading, and quick returns.

We pay express, and parcel post, charges, and deduct no commissions.

Make a new friend. Write NOW for our price list.

BENJAMIN DORMAN
RAW FURS, GINSENG, ETC.
147 West 24th St. New York

STAYS CAUGHT
GIBBS TWO TRIGGER TRAPS

Kills—or holds every animal it catches. "Wring-Offs" impossible. At dealers or sent postpaid—five or \$7.00 a dozen in U.S. Send for CATALOG describing also the new "GIBBS DOPE TRAP" for larger animals. W.A. GIBBS & SON, Dept. B.H.I., Chester, Pa. Branch Factory, Toronto, Canada

Learn Auctioneering at World's Greatest School. Term opens December 1st. Students have advantage of International Live Stock Show for Stock Judging. Write today for large free catalog. Jones Nat'l School of Auctioneering, 28 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill. Carey M. Jones, Pres.

Ship your **FURS**

To **McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.**
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Old Reliable (35 yrs.) and Largest Dealers in the Northwest. Pay High Prices. Quick Returns. Satisfaction. Circulars to anyone interested in Raw Furs. Free! Trappers Guide to those who ship to us.

Trappers **FOR BIGGER**
Your **Chance** **PAY**
A DOZEN
SURE FUR GETTERS

No. 1 KOMPACT TRAP. Complete with Chains, Guaranteed. CATCHES Mink, Muskrat, Skunk, Opossum etc. Herkovits' forced trap prices to rock bottom. 2 Stocks limited and going fast. Order a Dozen NOW. Mailing Weight 7 lbs. Add postage.

DON'T SHIP FURS
Until you get Herkovits' Guaranteed Price List. Remember! Herkovits' liberal grading insures you most money for Furs. Send trial shipment. If requested we will hold separate for your approval.

BEFORE BUYING TRAPS OR SUPPLIES GET HERKOVITS' NEW TREASURE BOOKS AND FUR PRICE LIST. FREE

Hundreds of money-saving bargains. Herkovits sells supplies at lowest cost. Send postal or your order for traps. ACT NOW. Deal with W. Irving Herkovits Fur Co., Inc., New York, and make Bigger Pay out of Fur Business. ADDRESS DEPT.: 229

HERSKOVITS NEW YORK
"WORLD'S LARGEST FUR MARKET"

ROUGE REX

The 1000 Mile Shoe

CORDOVAN HORSE-HIDE

**MEN—
Pull This On**
It Stays Soft—Wet or Dry
**Outwears Three
Ordinary Pairs**

Nashville, Mich.,
May 19, 1923

HIRTH-KRAUSE,
Dear Sirs:—I bought a pair
of your shoes from Geo.
Dean in September, 1919,
and I wore them
at hard work
up to May,
1923. Have
had them
tapped
four times.

(Signed)

HALE B. SACKETT



Ask for No. 407
or No. 491
Smoke or Chocolate

A unique work shoe—it's different than the rest because it is made of thick, pliable horsehide, double tanned in our own tannery, soft as buckskin but tough as rawhide. Rouge Rex Shoes are the only work shoes made of Cordovan horsehide throughout—the toughest leather known, as

tanned by us. There's a Rouge Rex shoe for every job—for farm, mine, factory or lumber camp. If your dealer does not handle Rouge Rex Shoes, write us and we will name our nearest dealer and send you a catalogue of Gried Defying Rouge Rex Shoes for The Man Who Works.

HIRTH-KRAUSE COMPANY • Shoe Manufacturers and Tanners
Grand Rapids, Michigan

Can You Sell?

We will buy your full time
six days per week, 52 weeks
per year.

We need salesmen with
automobiles. If interested
in a paying proposition
Address

E. A. Shearer

Dept. C.

Michigan Farmer, Detroit

Advertising that Pays

TRY a Michigan Farmer
Classified Ad. to sell
your surplus poultry, or
to get that extra help.
They bring results with little
cost, see rates on page 421 of
this issue.



Bill—See, my harness broke at the buckle,
as usual.

Fred—Well, you can't punch buckle holes in
a strap and expect to keep its full strength.

A REAL STORY.

IS there a real story for farm
folks to be found in your
farm home or in your commun-
ity? If so, we would like to
know what it is. Just write The
Editor, Michigan Farmer, De-
troit, giving a general idea of
the material you have.

Why Burn Coal

or wood when you can burn
gas in your stove or heater
by installing a 1925 Im-
proved Uni-Hete Kerosene
Burner in five minutes time.
It gasifies common kerosene to
the hottest and cheapest fuel
known. Does away with
dirt and high fuel cost.
Heat regulated to any
degree by valve. In-
creases stove efficiency 100%. Has brought joy and
economy to thousands. **FREE TRIAL.** Saves its cost in 30
days. Write quick for full particulars and introductory price.
Agents Big profit. Sells on sight. Write today
for free literature offer and territory.
Acorn Brass Mfg. Co., 1132 Icom Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

10 Cents

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

FREE Lantern

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

KNIGHT LIGHT CO.
Dept. 31-08 Chicago, Ill.



Investigate the world's strongest harness. No
buckles to tear, no rings to wear. \$5.00 after
30 days Free Trial, balance monthly. Write for
free book.
James H. Walsh, Pres., WALSH HARNESS CO.
431 Koss Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Annual Grange Meeting

THE outstanding factor in the
discussions at the annual ses-
sion of the Michigan State
Grange, at Petoskey, October 28-31,
was the income tax amendment for
which the Grange has been sponsor.

The Grange has for years worked
for the income tax principle for state
tax purposes and after failing to get
recognition at the state legislature, it
corralled more than enough signatures
to have this proposed constitutional
amendment placed on the ballot for
the November election.

This meeting being held just before
election, the tax question was a prom-
inent one. A goodly part of Master
A. B. Cook's address was devoted to
it, and the first evening session was
given over to a debate between Over-
seer Bramble and Frank M. Sparks, of
the Grand Rapids Herald. Mr. Bram-
ble defended the amendment while
Mr. Sparks brought out its weak-
nesses.

Mr. Sparks is favorable to the in-
come tax principle, but not to the pres-
ent method of endeavoring to make it
a law. Mr. Bramble, Mr. Cook and
other grangers voiced the thought that
even if the amendment was defeated,
there would be no let-up in the efforts
of the Grange in behalf of the income
tax principle.

In her address, Wednesday after-
noon, Mrs. Dora Stockman, State Lec-
turer, accused big business of endeavor-
ing to keep up the industrial advan-
tage of the markets and to depress
agriculture. The Winslow bill which
sought to place the markets depart-
ment under the department of com-
merce was a subtle effort along this
line.

The big farm organizations have
federated, she said, into the American
Council of Agriculture to overcome in-
dustry's efforts, and "to seek perma-
nent economic equality for agriculture
with industry and labor."

The principal speaker in the state
lecturer's program was Dr. Kenyon L.
Butterfield, president of the Michigan
Agricultural College. He sprung a sur-
prise by advocating a change in the
name of the college, because it was no
longer an agricultural college devoted
solely to agriculture. Twenty-five
years ago two-thirds of the students
took agricultural courses, but now
only about one-fourth of them are.
While his interests and inclinations
were agricultural he did not believe
that the present name of the college
correctly designated its activities. He
suggested the name Michigan State
College. Even if this change would be
made, he assured his hearers that the
college would continue to do major
work in agriculture.

Dr. Butterfield said that Michigan
was a leader in extension work for
that work originated here in 1861
when the legislature passed a law per-
mitting the college to give lectures to
farmers. The movement spread all
over the country, first through the
farmer's institutes and then through
county agents. He believed, though,
that the states which were discarding
the old-fashioned institutes were mak-
ing a mistake. This statement brought
great applause and Dr. Butterfield in-
dicated that farmers' institutes might
again be reinstated in Michigan to
work in cooperation with the county
agents.

Dr. Butterfield said he fully realized
the need of an economic study of the
farmer's problems. He believed that
the great economic agricultural prob-
lems could in time be worked out by
community effort and more efficient
production. He paid tribute to the
Grange, for he said that he got his
greatest life's inspiration when he ed-
ited the Grange paper twenty-five
years ago.

John Scannell, of Detroit, secretary
of the Michigan State Federation of
Labor, urged a political alliance be-
tween the Grange and the Federation

for the purposes of gaining legislation
of mutual interest. He favored some
of La Follette's political ideas, among
them the child labor amendment. The
latter, especially, did not appeal to the
grangers, who have been working
against the amendment. He urged the
Grange to continue its fight for the
income tax.

The New Officers.

At the annual election, A. B. Cook
was re-elected master and Mrs. Dora
Stockman lecturer. Mrs. W. H. Love-
joy, of Perry, Michigan, succeeded
Mrs. Jenny Buell as secretary. W. E.
Hill, of Davison, succeeded Frank
Coward as treasurer, and E. E. Salis-
bury, of Mendon, took the place held
by C. H. Bramble as overseer. T. E.
Niles was re-elected to the position
as steward, and his assistant stewards
are to be Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Arm-
strong. Peter Kless still holds his po-
sition as gate-keeper, Mrs. Maud
Spaulding hers as Flora, and Mrs. E.
E. Salisbury hers as Pomona. Mrs. B.
Benton takes the position as Ceres,
which has been held by Mrs. I. E.
Corless.

The executive committee will con-
sist of C. H. Bramble, Mrs. Bernice
Curtis, Mrs. Mable Madison, and W.
F. Taylor.

Adrian was chosen as the place for
the 1925 state grange meeting.

In the final session, the Grange went
on record against the child labor
amendment, as well as in favor of the
income tax, gasoline tax and other
legislative matters for which the
Grange has been working for some
time.

LAYING CONTEST CLOSES.

THE second Michigan International
Egg Laying Contest closed Octo-
ber 29, with a total production of 163,-
065 eggs, or an average of 163 eggs
per hen. This is three and one-half
eggs higher than the average for last
year.

Mr. Eckard's pen of Leghorns took
first place, with a total of 2,622, or an
average for the ten hens of 262.2 eggs.
Mr. Heasley's Leghorns took second
place with 2,350 eggs, and Mr. Eck-
ard's second pen came third with 2,336
eggs.

The fourth and fifth places were
also held by Leghorns. The pen be-
longing to Charles Hefferan, closing
with 2,266 eggs, and that of H. A.
Keister with 2,218 eggs.

Among the heavy breeds, the Rhode
Island Reds belonging to the Milan
Hatchery took the leading place with
a production of 2,142 eggs. Next came
the Reds belonging to Leo O. Dunning,
with 1,979 eggs; then the Anconas be-
longing to C. M. Beckwith, with 1,931
eggs to their credit. The Evergreen
Poultry Farm White Wyandottes head-
ed that breed with a production of
1,858, while J. V. Sheap's Barred Rocks
headed the Rock Division with 1,851
eggs.

The contest buildings and grounds
were immediately cleaned up and
preparations were made for the third
contest, which began November 1.

NEWS ITEMS.

W. B. Burrington, of the Connecticut
Agricultural College, has been employ-
ed by the Michigan Guernsey Breed-
ers' Association to act as its field man.
He will do work similar to what James
G. Hayes is doing for the Holstein in-
terests, and H. E. Dennison does for
the Jersey breeders.

Greenville is the greatest potato
shipping point in Michigan. It shipped
1,008 cars last year, while its nearest
competitor, Lakeview, shipped 443
cars.

Michigan bean growers and jobbers
have cooperated in an advertising cam-
paign involving \$50,000 to popularize
the home cooking of Michigan beans.

Fogelsong Farming Pays

By P. P. Pope

THERE are two farm homesteads up in central Michigan that demand more than a casual glance from the passerby. They are owned and operated by the brothers, Ward and Henry Fogelsong.

It was not so many years ago that the father of the boys homesteaded a part of the land which has since grown to include several hundred acres, and these boys were "born and bred in the briar patch" which they have made so attractive.

Special mention is called for here, because of the fact that it is good, steady, intelligent farming of the land itself that has made them well-to-do, and built up their fine farms.

They have always lived on the land and farmed it diligently through good times and bad, and, little by little those comfortable homes, those commodious, well-painted barns, those broad, clean fields, and those herds and flocks of high-class live stock, have taken form. The land is not naturally the richest that lies out of doors, but it is good, somewhat rolling

and productive, and the practices of these good farmers keep it productive.

The Fogelsong's are known widely as lovers and producers of good horses. They were among the first in their community to introduce pure-bred draft blood into their horse stocks. They raise lots of colts; they teach them to work; they sell them, and then raise some more.

They also milk good cows and raise lots of young stock. They always have some hogs, and there are fine flocks of sheep in their pastures. A new ram lamb has just arrived from the famous Wardwell Estates in New York, where some of the world's best Shropshires have been produced.

Their specialty, if they can be said to have any such, is just good diversified farming. That means a variety of crops and a variety of live stock, good crops and good live stock, and hard work. Constant, intelligent and diligent attention applied to the land has left them in the prime of life in a position of comfort that many an in-and-outer may well envy.

Notes from a Michigan Farm

By L. B. Reber

WILL someone please tell me how to raise Hubbard squash? Dad used to stick a few seeds in the ground almost anywhere; the plants ran for rods in all directions and were loaded with big, warty fellows, delicious baked or steamed. I have tried for years and all I get is failure. This year I dug some holes, filled them with old manure, planted seeds and from them hoed and hoped. I got three squashes the size of base balls, the baby is using them for playthings.

Does farm practice outrun farm science? Some farmers think it does. Now comes a writer who claims that feeding silage makes the manure so sour that land spread with it will not raise clover. He thinks that much of the so-called clover sickness is just a result of feeding silage. I have no silo but I did get a fine stand of clover by spreading acid phosphate and a little lime upon some poor clay land.

We had a killing frost October 22, and it sure did fix the grapes. Many growers had held off in picking because they thought the price would go up. I have watched the market for years and only once did the market go up, and then only when the crop was about all harvested. It is a common saying among us farmers that the price never goes up until the crop is out of our hands. This year we were at least three weeks late with the grapes and it paid to rush them off without waiting for the chance of a price raise.

I amuse myself during odd times by digging up local history for our commercial club magazine. I came across some history which should interest our folks all over the state. Possibly our publishers are too modest to wish much said about our paper, but here goes anyway.

The Michigan Farmer is the oldest farm paper published in the state, and possibly older than any paper in our neighbor states. It came out first on Tuesday, January 20, 1841, under the name of The Western Farmer, Josiah Snow, editor and publisher, published at Detroit, for one dollar per year. It was continued under various editors until 1843, when it was bought by a Mr. Moore and moved to Jackson to combine with the Western Agriculturist under the name, "Michigan Farmer and Western Agriculturist." It finally took the name we know so well under H. Hurlburt, and was published at Jackson. At one time it was known as the Western Rural, published at Detroit, but resumed its old name when a former owner bought it back

and renamed it "The Michigan Farmer," in 1867.

In 1873 a fire swept away all the stock, machinery and buildings, but publication was delayed only three weeks in spite of the fact that the publishers lost every dollar by the fire. Mrs. Johnston carried on the paper after her husband's death in 1880. Some time after that the Lawrence family bought the paper and assumed control. Readers are familiar with the fact that Senator Capper bought control of the Michigan Farmer a year or two ago, but he wisely kept the same editorial staff and made no changes in policy or make-up.

It does beat all how some stories are told in many communities as having occurred there. I have heard this story in four states and it is always the same. It is almost a classic in pioneer history, especially here in Michigan.

"A pioneer young couple decided to visit a neighbor for the evening. They had to cross the fields and woods, but knew the way well. It got very dark while they were on their way. Coming to a high rail fence, the husband got over first. The wife handed the baby to him and then got over. When they arrived at the neighbors they discovered that neither had the baby. Lighting pine torches they returned to the fence and there saw the tracks of an enormous bear. When the woman supposed she was handing the baby to her husband she was really reaching over the fence to place her baby into the outstretched arms of the upstanding bear."

Another story concerns grave robbers. In the days of the "underground railway," darkeys became numerous in free communities. One night a pair of darkeys decided to rob a new grave, sell the coffin back to the dealer and the body to a medical school. They dug up the corpse and placed it in a sack, then went for their horse and wagon. While they were gone some wags who had watched them took out the corpse and placed one of their number in the sack. It was a dark, cold night. When the two darkeys came to the outskirts of the town and near the lights of a saloon one remarked that he would stop for a drink. The other remarked that he, too, would like a drink. Then the corpse raised up behind them and said he, too, would take a drink. The darkeys are running yet, according to the story. These are familiar pioneer stories. Want some more?

This is the "BIG-MONEY" Year For WITTE Log Saw Owners

THIS is undoubtedly the year for owners of my outfits to make bigger money than ever before. With prosperity in sight, prices on farm products going up—your profits should run into the thousands clearing up timbered land, sawing wood for fuel, doing power jobs, etc. Get into the money-making class right now—if you'll write me I'll show you how.



Ed. H. Witte

One Man Can Do

the Work of
TEN!

NO BELTS TO SLIP OFF.



Saw
10 to 25
cords of wood a
day this easy way.

The WITTE
is a One-Man outfit
—simple and easy to
operate. Dependable
and Trouble-Proof—
one man can do more
than 10 at 1/20 the
cost.

Built and
Guaranteed
by WITTE

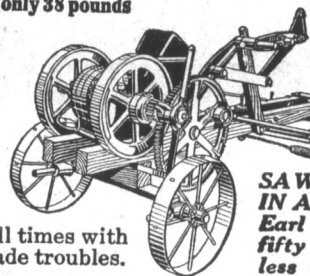
THAT'S the way the WITTE Log Saw works—a long, clean, "Arm-swing" stroke—steady-running and dependable. By far the fastest saw built. Can't bind or clog. Users report more than 40 cords sawed in an average day. Work "rain or shine" with the

WITTE Log and Tree Saw

Has made thousands of dollars for users all over the country. Martin Schultz, Wisconsin, made over \$600.00 profit. He says: "We are through sawing now, but the engine works every day pumping water. Sure saves time and labor." J. J. Donahue, South Dakota says: "I cut 8-foot logs in 4 minutes. Big money maker for me." The WITTE is the standard in power saws. Rig mounted on reversible wheels—moves easily in any direction. Weighs only 38 pounds at the handles. Fastest because blade cannot whip or "ride". Makes any cut you want—speeded up or slowed down by merely turning a screw.

Friction Clutch Lever Control

Start or stop saw blade while engine is running. Perfect control at all times with a guaranteed absence of engine or blade troubles.



**SAWS THEM DOWN
IN A HURRY—**
Earl McBurney felled
fifty 18-inch trees in
less than five hours.

Change To Tree Saw In 3 Minutes

Only three minutes to change from Log Saw to Tree Saw—ten seconds to clamp to tree. Fastest ever known. Earl McBurney, Iowa, says: "I felled 50 18-inch trees in less than five hours. Best and cheapest I ever saw." Saws trees from any position—clear down level to the ground.

NEARLY A YEAR

TO PAY

Now only a few dollars puts this WITTE Log Saw on your place direct from factory and you can take nearly a year to pay small balance, the lowest price ever quoted on this amazing outfit. Suit yourself on the easy terms and the WITTE will make you back its cost in a few days time.

Burns Kerosene, Gasoline or Distillate

Cheapest to operate—runs all day at a cost of 2c an hour. Burns all fuels and the sturdy, standard WITTE Engine delivers a big surplus of power for all work.

An All-Purpose Outfit The engine can be used for Belt work when not sawing as it has two fly wheels. Grind grain, pump water, etc.—do all jobs at small cost.

90 Days' FREE TRIAL—Lifetime Guarantee

Sold direct to you from the factory on a Lifetime Guarantee. You can test the WITTE for 90 days at my risk—if it's not right, I'll make it right and it won't cost you a cent.

Write Today For My FREE BOOK

You can make \$1,000 more profit this year. Write today and I'll send you my big free book on log saws—gives full details, descriptions and low prices. No obligation.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS, 7195 Witte Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.
7195 Empire Bldg., PITTSBURGH, PA.

Don't Pay Freight on Water
Spray with

Niagara

Soluble Sulphur Compound

Shipped Dry—You add the Water
For fourteen years acknowledged by Fruit Growers everywhere as

The Best Dormant Spray
for the control of San Jose Scale, Peach Leaf Curl and other orchard troubles,

This Comparison Shows Its Economy
100 lbs. of Niagara Soluble Sulphur Compound is equal to a 600-lb. barrel of Lime Sulphur Solution

A 100-lb. drum is easier to haul and handle. There is no freight to pay on 500 lbs. of unnecessary weight—no barrel to return—no leakage—no evaporation—no crystallization—nor loss from freezing. Air-tight drums keep Niagara S. S. C. indefinitely. Every pound paid for is a pound of effective spray material with no solid matter to clog valves, sieves, pumps and nozzles. Niagara S. S. C. will clean your orchard and give your trees a chance to produce quality fruit next year. See your dealer or write for Soluble Sulphur booklet today.

Niagara SPRAYER COMPANY
MIDDLEPORT, N. Y.

Pioneer Manufacturers of Dusting Machines and Materials



100 lbs. of N. S. S. C. Makes as Much Dormant Spray as a 600-lb. Bbl. of Lime Sulphur Solution. Why Pay Freight on all this Water?

FASTEST CUTTING
350 Strokes Each Minute



EASY, NOW, TO SAW
15 Cords a Day!

With wood selling at \$3.00 a cord, you can make \$45.00 a day. Now, while coal is very high in price, SAW WOOD with an OTTAWA for yourself and to sell. IT DOES ALL THE HARD WORK.

OTTAWA

Now selling at Unusually Low Prices—Get Them Today.

DIRECT To You from factory at manufacturer's price. Shipped quick from any one of 10 Branch Houses—One is near to you. 30 Days' Trial—One month to try at your work. Must fulfill 10-Year Guarantee.

Write Today for Free Book— Don't saw any more wood by hand. New book just out—tells about clearing land—selling wood at big profit—GIVES EASY PAYMENT and CASH PRICES. Send your name and address today.

OTTAWA MFG. CO. (Write Nearest Office.)

Room 1505-K Magee Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.
1505-K Wood Street, OTTAWA, KANS.

FREE
Wood Sawing Encyclopedia

MICHIGAN FARMER
Classified Ads. pay well.
Try one.

Ship Your Poultry

Direct to
DETROIT BEEF CO.

Write for our shippers' guide, how to ship live poultry, how to dress and ship dressed poultry.
Detroit Beef Co., Detroit, Mich.

TAPES
FOR TYING
CELERY
ASPARAGUS
IN FAST COLORS
Hoffman-Corr Tape Mfg. Co.
312 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FREE
this BAG of
Top-Kream Minerals

Science has produced Moorman's Top-Kream Minerals—a thoroughly tested mineral feed for dairy cows—a splendid appetizer. Produces Larger Profits—Better Calves—Less Abortion—In many cases More Milk. Phillip Thoms, of Illinois, fed 500 pounds—it stopped abortion—increased the milk flow. E. J. Koehnle, of Iowa, got increased milk gains from 1 to 3 pounds per cow per day. Few realize it but their cows are mineral starved. Now is the time to stop these losses. Top-Kream Minerals will do it.

Get a Bag FREE

Test it yourself. To advertise this wonderful product—to give every dairyman the benefit of knowing about it, we'll send a sample bag, free—no obligation—enough to feed 24 cows. Feed it yourself—let your cows be the judge. You'll find they like it.

Don't Wait—Accept Now
Clip and mail the coupon today. Try Moorman's Top-Kream Minerals and profit by their benefits. Act now! The bag is free—no obligation. **MOORMAN MFG. CO.**

Dept. M. F. Quincy, Ill.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY

MOORMAN MFG. CO.
Dept. M. F. Quincy, Ill.

Please send me sample bag of Moorman's Top-Kream Minerals free—no obligation, in accordance with your offer. I have.....cows

Name.....

Address.....



What the Trade Wants

Apple Varieties in Greatest Demand

By Prof. V. R. Gardner

THE success of a large motor company is built upon its manufacture of an article that people want and are able to pay for. A big pickle concern is a going concern because its "57 varieties" are what the people want in the pickle and catsup line. So the distributor finds it with apples. His trade calls for Jonathans, Spies, Greenings and a few others. Retailers know them and demand them. It is the distributor's job to supply them. Consequently he is willing to pay more for carloads of these or other standard varieties than for mixtures of the miscellaneous, little known sorts, no matter how excellent they may be. It requires no special effort to sell them for the demand for them already exists. Something else is regarded as—and must be sold as—a substitute, and people in general prefer the real thing to a substitute.

The grower who loads a car consisting of half or two-thirds of one or two standard kinds and the remainder of a dozen inferior sorts may think he is "putting one over" on the dealer who may buy the car in order to get the standard varieties, but that grower is only "kidding himself along." He pays by taking a lower figure for the standard variety than otherwise he would probably receive. Fortunately, the situation that has just been described may be expected gradually to improve through the influence of the State Horticultural Society and other agencies in recommending only from a standardized list of varieties. However, it is often difficult to convince producers that the trade is more willing to buy freely of, and pay liberally for, the things the trade wants than for what the grower may choose to grow. It is well to remember that it is the eye that buys the fruit, the mouth only chews and swallows; and in the last analysis it is the eye of the consumer that finally passes judgment.

Parenthetically it may be remarked at this point that it is the retailer and distributor, not the consumer, who turns "thumbs up" or "thumbs down" for different varieties. The average consumer today does not discriminate between different apple varieties and probably never will. When the housewife goes to the grocery store or fruit stand to buy oranges, she does not ask for Valencias or Parson Browns or Ikedas, she asks for oranges; when she buys figs she does not ask for White Adriatics or San Pedros or Calimyrnas, she asks for figs; and when she buys bananas she does not ask for Martiniques or Jamaicas, she simply calls for bananas. The housewife or hotel steward or cafe chef, when wanting to buy apples, goes to the grocery store or picks up the telephone in the same frame of mind. These ultimate consumers wouldn't any more know whether "Jonathan" means a variety of apple or a kind of cough syrup than the apple producer's wife would know whether Deglet Noor is a variety of date or a new pattern of Persian rug.

Perhaps this situation is regrettable, but it exists. All these consumers know is that they want apples, good apples; and they leave it to the retailer to make the selection. This the retailer well knows and he knows also that, unless he supplies good apples, his trouble has just begun. It is because he knows Jonathans, Spies, Greenings and a few others, to be good apples that he demands them of the wholesaler. He shies at the Cal-

vert, the Fallawater, the Mann, because he does not know them, because he does not know how repeat orders will come in when once he tries them out on his customers. Furthermore, the retailer knows that the trade in general wants apples of the higher grades.

One chain store official in Detroit—a chain store that operates about 500 retail groceries in that territory—says: "This city is what you would call a Red Apple Market. We find the Jonathans are the best seller. The fancy apples are the best sellers regardless of price." In this connection, the grower can well afford to take to heart a lesson that any experienced retailer has long since learned. It pays to protect the consumer, to sell him only good goods, standard varieties. You can often slip him a substitute and pride yourself on having made a good sale, but it isn't a policy that brings in repeat orders and builds up the business. Michigan apple growers have a long way to go in this general direction.

PLOW UNDER CHERRY LEAVES.

FALLEN leaves in the cherry orchard are the chief sources of infection of the destructive leaf spot which defoliates so many trees in New York cherry orchards in the early summer. These leaves should be removed by plowing them under, either in the fall or early spring, before the disease organism can be transmitted to the new leaves, it is said.

Removing the chief source of infection by plowing under the leaves is the first step in the successful control of the disease. Plans should be made however, for following this up with a lime-sulphur spray to be applied just as the petals fall in the spring, and again about two weeks later. A third application is sometimes made to good advantage shortly after the fruit is harvested.

If the leaves dropped from the trees early in the summer this past season, proper measures should be taken to combat the disease next year, as repeated shedding of the leaves season after season greatly weakens the trees and will eventually kill them. Sweet and sour cherries are equally susceptible to the disease, but care must be exercised in spraying sweet cherries as they are subject to burning with lime-sulphur. A mixture containing one gallon of lime-sulphur to forty gallons of water will give best results with sour cherries, while for sweet cherries the proportion should be one gallon of lime-sulphur to fifty gallons of water.

Western Michigan fruit and vegetable growers are planning to sell their product direct to consumer in Chicago. The plan is to ship the fruit and vegetables to the Municipal Pier, which has a large consumers' market. Shipping arrangements can be made so that the consumer could get the produce twenty-four hours after it leaves the fields and orchards.

Prof. L. R. Taft says that Michigan berry plants are the cleanest grown in the country. Strict inspection and grower cooperation has made this so. Leaf curl, mosaic, crown gall and blue stem are the lowest in years. Now other states are buying here because of the freedom of Michigan plants from disease.



GOOD BULLS ARE NOT EXPENSIVE.

THAT the bull at the head of the herd influences production to a marked degree with decided advantages following the use of pure-bred over grade or "scrub" animals, is now recognized by all dairymen. Many feel, however, that the cost of a pure-bred sire is prohibitive and are reluctant to make a change. The experience of the New York State Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva in building up a pure-bred Jersey herd at low cost is of interest in this connection.

Beginning with two pure-bred Jersey cows as foundation stock, bull calves were purchased from pure-bred herds and, upon reaching maturity, were placed at the head of the herd. Seven bulls have been purchased in this way since 1900, and the station herd of pure-breds now numbers twenty-six. All of these bulls have been purchased at an average price of \$166.66, or a yearly cost of only \$31.82, and have produced daughters that have given an average of 350 pounds of butter-fat per year as mature cows.

"The bulls were all of good breeding, but did not represent the best that money could buy," says the station dairyman. "Bulls of similar breeding can be purchased today at a price within the reach of nearly all dairymen, so that from a cost basis there is little excuse for the existence of the scrub bull."

STUDIES USE OF DAIRY PRODUCTS IN PHILADELPHIA.

THE average consumption of milk in Philadelphia is 2.96 pints per family per day, according to a consumers' survey of representative families just completed by the Federal Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the Pennsylvania State Department of Agriculture.

ment of Agriculture. The 400 families surveyed were divided into eight groups of fifty each, according to income, race and nationality.

The Jewish group showed the highest consumption of milk. The Italians and colored groups use the smallest amount. About half of the Jewish people interviewed said milk was first in importance as food in their household. Prices were no consideration to seventy-seven per cent of those surveyed; they said that a fluctuation of a cent or two either way would not change the quantity consumed.

Fifty-four per cent of the children are drinking milk in school. Their mothers say that this is causing the children to drink more milk at home. The significant point about this is that by supplying all the school children drinks of pure fresh milk this country may become a nation of milk drinkers.

FOREIGNERS USE AMERICAN BUTTER.

THE influence of foreign butter markets in strengthening the markets in this country is being strikingly demonstrated just now. At a time when foreign production is unusually heavy, the recent renewal of purchases in Germany of large quantities of foreign butter, together with a scarcity of imported supplies in Great Britain have tended to prevent a decline in price of butter, which would have been disastrous not only to foreign dairymen but to our American dairy interests.

By discarding an old cream separator and securing a new one, A. J. Cramer made a saving of ninety-two cents per day, or \$276 per year, in the additional amount of cream saved from the milk.

Soft corn can be used for seed purposes if properly stored and dried.

The Honor Roll for September

BELOW are tables showing the ten high butter-fat producing cows in the respective age classes out of over 23,300 cows in eighty-five Michigan Cow Testing Associations reporting for the month of September. There were 100 associations operating.

Mature Cows—Five Years and Over

Association and Owner.	Breed.	Date Fresh.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.
Calhoun, Lakewood Dairy	PB H	8-27-24	2,196.0	92.2xx
Livingston No. 2, M. E. McClellan	PB H	5-4-24	1,623.0	74.6
Kent-Grand Rapids, M. L. Cook	Gr. J	7-7-24	1,419.0	73.7
Leelanau, R. Lautner	PB H	8-9-24	2,154.0	73.2
Midland, Fred Geiger	PB H	9-5-24	909.0	72.7
Clinton-Eagle, R. Heck	PB H	8-28-24	2,046.0	71.6
Leelanau, R. Lautner	PB H	6-22-24	2,025.0	70.9
Arenac, Ed Donahue	Gr. D	9-3-24	1,416.8	69.4
Clinton-Eagle, George Bateman	Gr. H	8-15-24	1,173.0	69.2
Macomb No. 1, Wm. Tyson	Gr. G		1,602.0	68.8

Under Five Years.

Ogemaw, Ernest Bailey	Gr. H	7-17-24	1,584.0	80.7
Calhoun, Lakewood Dairy	PB H	9-14-24	1,866.0	84.2xx
Macomb No. 1, Otto Meitz	PB H	8-20-24	1,896.0	83.8
Kent-W. Alpine, J. Lamoreaux	PB H	4-27-24	1,440.0	87.6
Macomb No. 1, Wm. Schoof	PB H	8-10-24	1,795.0	87.5
Ionia-Belding, Michigan Reformatory	PB H	8-21-24	1,902.0	87.1xx
Kent-W. Alpine, John C. Butth	PB H	3-20-24	1,632.0	87.1
Newaygo, John Rotter	Gr. G	3--24	967.0	87.0
Ionia-Belding, Michigan Reformatory	PB H		1,770.0	86.6
Ionia-Belding, Emil Nielson	Gr. H	8-23-24	1,314.0	86.5

Under Four Years.

Kent-W. Alpine, John L. Wilson	PB H	8-18-24	1,533.0	68.9
Kalamazoo No. 1, T. L. Rea	Gr. G	9-3-24	1,218.0	62.1x
Livingston No. 2, Arthur Bullis	PB H	8-21-24	1,479.0	60.6
Livingston No. 1, Stanley Latson	Gr. H	4--24	1,689.0	57.4
Clinton-North, I. Koenigsnecht	PB H	8-20-24	1,361.0	57.2
Traverse-Antrim, Charles W. Fox	Gr. G	8-8-24	1,215.0	57.1
Livingston No. 1, Wm. Griffin	PB H	8-15-24	1,500.0	57.0
Newaygo-South, H. D. Hollinger	Mixed	4-25-24	1,245.0	56.0
Genesee No. 2, Walter Frost	Gr. H	6-10-24	1,680.2	55.4
Ionia-Belding, Charles Peterson	Gr. H	8-25-24	1,482.0	54.8

Under Three Years.

Van Buren-North, T. C. Tiedebohl	PB H	7-11-24	1,752.0	70.0x
Van Buren-North, T. C. Tiedebohl	PB H	8-8-24	1,821.0	63.7x
Kent-W. Alpine, Richard Holmes	PB G	8-13-24	1,128.0	63.1
Genesee No. 3, D. D. Aitken	PB H	8-8-24	1,633.3	62.2xx
Calhoun, Lakewood Dairy	PB H	8-5-24	1,740.0	60.6xx
Genesee No. 3, D. D. Aitken	PB H	8-18-24	1,260.4	60.4x
Calhoun, Lakewood Dairy	PB H	8-5-24	1,740.0	60.4
Calhoun, A. M. Johnson	PB H	7-14-24	1,920.0	55.2
Newaygo, B. F. Black	PB J	5--24	846.0	54.9
Allegan-North, W. Slotman	PB H	9-10-24	1,186.0	54.6

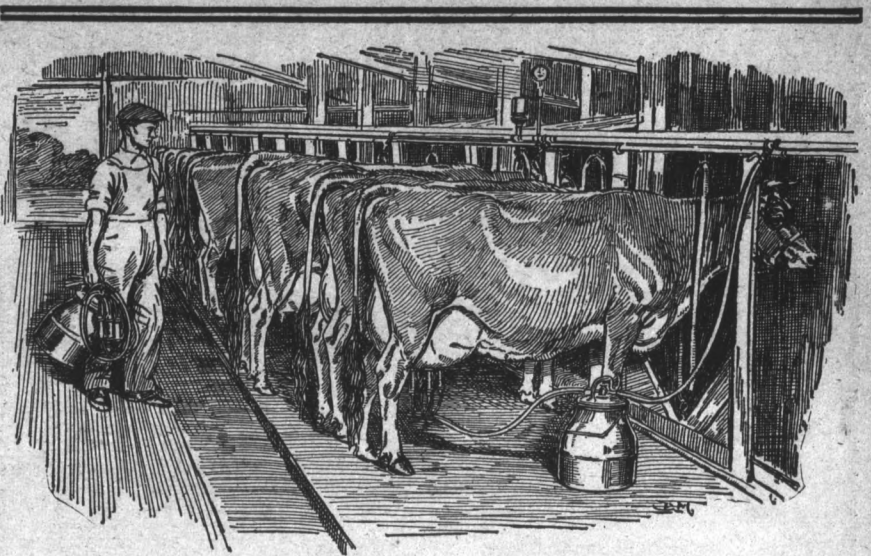
Milk Class.

Below are listed the ten high milk-producing cows in the eighty-five Michigan Cow Testing Associations reporting for the month of September.

Association and Owner.	Breed.	Date Fresh.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.
Calhoun, Lakewood Dairy	PB H	8-27-24	2,196.0	92.2xx
Macomb No. 2, William Manska	PB H	8-1-24	2,185.5	61.8x
Calhoun, Lakewood Dairy	PB H	7-18-24	2,181.0	67.6x
Kent-South, Joe Wenger	PB H	4-2-24	2,137.6	58.2
Genesee No. 3, H. E. Helms	PB H	7-23-24	2,154.5	58.1
Leelanau, R. Lautner	PB H	8-9-24	2,154.0	73.2
Ionia-Belding, Michigan Reformatory	PB H	4-12-24	2,124.0	59.5xx
Allegan-North, Bert Ter Haar	PB H	7-8-24	2,070.0	58.0x
Clinton-Eagle, R. Heck	PB H	8-28-24	2,046.0	71.6x
Leelanau, R. Lautner	PB H	6-22-24	2,025.0	70.9

x Milked three times per day.
xx Milked four times per day.

o Twenty-four days.
z Twenty-nine days.



"I would quit the dairy business if I couldn't have a De Laval Milker"—

Not one but hundreds of De Laval Milker users have made this and similar statements, such as:

—"the best investment I ever made."

—"the most profitable equipment on the farm."

—"I wouldn't sell it for twice the price."

—"makes dairying a pleasure instead of drudgery."

Strong words, and yet none too strong when you know what a De Laval Milker will really do.

How much wheat, corn or any other crop would be raised in the country if they had to be produced by hand? Not much. And yet the annual milk crop is more valuable than any other single farm crop. Then why milk by hand when a De Laval Milker will do the work better, faster, cheaper and cleaner, to say nothing of making dairying more pleasant and profitable? You are paying for a De Laval and not getting it by continuing to milk by hand.

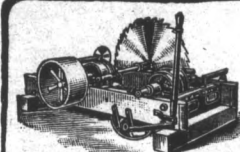
Sold on easy terms so that it will pay for itself. Send for complete information.

The De Laval Separator Co.

NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
165 Broadway 29 E. Madison St. 61 Beale St.



Sooner or later you will use a
De Laval
Milker and Cream Separator

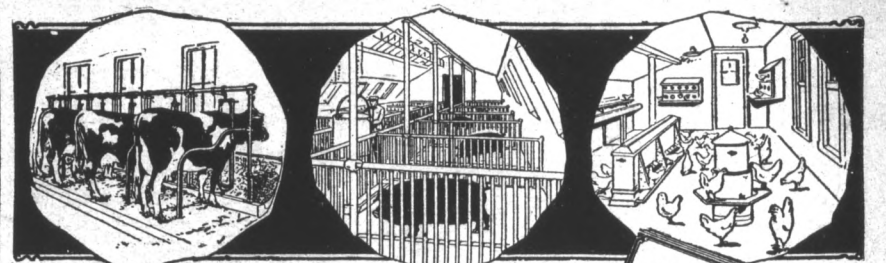


SAW YOUR OWN LUMBER

with a Howell Portable Saw Mill. Turn your standing timber into high priced building lumber at the mere cost of sawing. Big demand for lumber, lath and shingles. Keep your engine busy the year round making

Big Money In Custom Sawing—for your neighbors. Howel saw mills are made in several sizes suitable for tractors of any size. Also Edgers, Planers, Lath and Shingle machines. Write for free Catalog, B-8.

R. R. HOWELL & CO., Mfrs. Minneapolis, Minn.



You Don't Need A Pile of Money

Every Cow—Hog—Hen Farmer Can Use JAMESWAY Plans and Equipment

You'll be surprised at how little it costs to own and enjoy a Jamesway equipped, work-saving dairy barn, a sunny sanitary hog barn, or a comfortable, ventilated poultry house to increase your earnings. Write and get our Jamesway "Pay from Earnings" Plan on stanchions, stalls, carriers, water bowls, etc. As little as \$10 to \$12 per month will give you the finest dairy barn equipment you could want on this plan. And think of the increased earnings, shortened hours of labor, and a more pleasant place to work in!

Equip your hog barn and poultry house on same plan. Think of only \$6.00 or \$8.00 per month and increasing your egg profits with feed saving, metal self-feeders, waterers, self-cleaning metal nests. Also complete ventilation system. Hens can't help but lay more eggs in such a poultry house.

Our New Jamesway Book Sent FREE—

will tell you how you can have these advantages. Also tells how increased earnings soon pay their cost—and yield clear profits afterwards. If building, or remodeling, be sure to get Jamesway plans first. Our local Jamesway man will be glad to call and help you. Write today and mention how many cows, hogs, chickens, etc. you keep.



Jamesway

JAMES MANUFACTURING COMPANY
Dept. O, Fort Atkinson, Wis.
Elmira, N. Y. Minneapolis, Minn.

This New Book Will Tell You—

How to get a good dairy barn.
How to remodel an old barn.
How to get good ventilation.
The Essentials of a Good Cow Stall.
How to give cows pasture comfort in a barn.
How to judge a stanchion.
How to feed cows for profit.
How to insure "safety first" with the bull.
How to make the cleaning job easy.
How to water your cows in the barn.
How to have better hogs and bigger litters.
How to make more money from your hens.
How Jamesway "Pay-from-Earnings" plan pays for your equipment as you use it.
And many other helpful pointers on cow, hog and hen problems.

WHEN he came to half an hour later, he was lying on an old lounge in that same room. Kneeling beside him, a wet towel in his hand, was Adolphus Crain. Standing over him was Angelina.

"You're conscious?" she murmured. "I'm so glad. I was afraid he'd done for you, though uncle said you were only insensible. It's—it's entirely too bad to have you dragged into this!"

Morton smiled faintly. His wits were as clear as ever, now. He remembered vividly, saw that the strange man was not in the room, and looked toward Crain.

"It's a good deal like movie stuff, isn't it?" said he. "You don't think I'm your enemy now, do you?"

"No, no, no!" Crain hastened to say. "Angelina declares he'd have got me with that poker if you, hadn't taken the blow yourself. I was afraid to shoot, for fear of hitting you. I'm everlastingly grateful, Morton, I assure you, though it's mostly on my niece's account; you see, I'm all she's got left to care for her."

"I can't figure out why it was so important, my seeing inside the wallet," Morton said uncertainly. He sat up on the lounge.

Crain smiled a little. "Perhaps it doesn't matter so much. You saw that half sheet of paper in the pocket?"

"Yes, but I didn't bother to read it," Morton answered.

"I was afraid you'd copied it off for Bub Gudridge—that's the fellow who threw the poker," said Crain—"I drove him out with the revolver. Gudridge, you see, has the other half of the sheet; he's been moving heaven and earth, almost to get this half, one being worthless without the other. He's even employed so-called detectives to help him. I feared you were one of them, Morton."

For his own satisfaction, he took the ragged-edged bit of paper from the pocket, and straightened it out for a hasty examination of it.

"See here," Finley Morton said all at once, "I've been blessed, or cursed, with an awful lot of curiosity. I certainly wish you'd tell me about that. If there's anything I can do, I'll be delighted to do it."

"I think he must be trustworthy, Uncle Dolph," smiled Angelina. "If ever anybody needed friends, we need them now."

Crain sat down on the lounge beside Morton. He held the half sheet before Morton's gaze and spelled through it with him. It ran like this:

Dear Jim and Bub:
I am about ready to cash in the hope you get it some branch; cross here, sharp t lined on one side with ledg of valley in straight line; to where forked poplar stand ravines; take central ravin right across ridge and int this and follow it to centra small peak; midway between to Pickett's Dome, in great cliff cross, great treasure lies wai kindly, old side-kicks. So long t good luck go with you Yours tr Da

"That," said Morton, looking soberly at Crain's sharply-cut profile, "isn't very soothing. In fact, it's sort of maddening. What does it mean?"

In Mystery's Ambusade

By Hapsburg Liebe

What's the big idea?"

Angelina took up the wet towel and a bowl of water that had been used in bathing Morton's injured temple, and left the room.

"My niece," began Crain, seeing that she had gone, "comes of an unfortunate family. She has no close real relatives living. The menfolk of the Maylands, her father's people, were extremely daring, and most of them lost their lives, either directly or indirectly, because of it; there were soldiers, sailors, sheriffs, and—there was

Gudridge the other, I have the word of an old hillman who was present at their quarrel, which immediately followed poor Bright's death, and was brought on by the piggishness of Bub Gudridge—a piggishness he had doubtless not shown to Jim before.

"Jim said he thought they should wait at least until Dave's body got cold before they set out to find—whatever it was. Gudridge sneered at that, and used rough talk. Jim, extremely blue over Bright's death, always high of temper, promptly tore

AUTUMN—By W. Leonhardt

The autumn leaves are turning
And the wind is crisp and sear,
The vines that twine the withered oak
Are mottled deep and clear.

The shorn fields are tinted brown,
While down the old fence line,
The lingering flowers yet invite
The honey bee to dine.

A wistfulness sweetness fills the air,
A magic seems to sway
The twilight as it deeper sinks
In drowsiness of day,

While silvery shines the pale moon-light

That creeps o'er hill and dale,
A lucient sheen, whose pallor creeps
In every nook and dale.
How still the evening steals along
In hazy robes of night,

There seems a strange enchantment
In the pale moon's misty light;
While from the forest trees I hear
The night owl's cry so low and wierd.

The stillness and the ghostly scene
All seem to make me fear'd.
And yet the night is beautiful
The starlight studded sky

Reflected in each blade of grass
A diamond seems to lie.
How beautiful, how beautiful!
The night with all its dream,

Has fallen on the forest trees
Reflected in the stream;
And here I stand and muse away
The hour's blissful spell,
And wonder why and how it is
He doeth all things well.

an outlaw, one of the romantic type, among them. They were originally mountainfolk. Angie's father, Jim Mayland, was a lumberman. His wife, my sister, died when Angie was seven, and she came to us to live. Jim went to pieces after his wife's passing, and soon had lost about everything of value he possessed. Then he fell in with Bub Gudridge and Dave Bright, the former a hillman and the latter a city man who was in the mountains for his health, and the three of them became followers of logging outfits—for the sheer fun of fighting, I understand. They were, I'm told, inseparable. Jim gave Gudridge a start in the timberlands, and he's now worth considerable money.

"As for the paper," Crain went on, "Dave Bright wrote it. He'd been mysteriously absent for four days, and they found him lying almost dead, with the sheet clutched in his hand, babbling of a hundred thousand dollars; he'd fallen over a cliff, presumably. The writing on the sheet is evidently instructions for finding something of great value—not gold, however, I guess, for little gold is found in the Smokies. Angie's father is dead, too. He lost his life in a logging-rail-road wreck. Sewed inside his coat we found his half of the sheet of instructions that Bright left. As for how he came to have one-half of the sheet and

the sheet in halves and flung one to Gudridge.

"There," he said, "you grave-robber—there's your part of it. Now shut your mouth."

"Their ill feeling grew more and more bitter, up to the very day of Jim's accident. Gudridge has tormented us ever since for Jim's half of the instructions; he's tried to buy it, beg it, and steal it. I suggested that we go together, with disinterested parties, make the find, sell it, and divide the proceeds equally between him and Angelina; but he wouldn't hear to that—he wants it all! Then I tried to buy Gudridge's interest, and he refused flatly to sell. He learned in some cunning way that Angie carried her half of the torn sheet in a locket suspended from her neck, and he's tried to seize her half a dozen times during the past month—once he succeeded and broke the chain that held the locket. It's never safe for her to step out alone. And there you are!"

Crain shrugged heavily, and fell silent. After a moment, he went on, speaking more to himself than to Finley Morton:

"I can sympathize with old Jim. I lost my own wife. And I lost interest in things, too. This place here, it's rather gone to wrack * * *. Suddenly he sat straight and faced Morton. "It was foolish in me to carry

that wallet in my overcoat pocket, wasn't it? But I don't think I'm sorry now."

Morton rose. "I'm interested," he confessed, "much interested. Nothing would please me more than to be permitted to help you to a solution of your problem. If you'll let me, I'll think of it all over and come back tomorrow evening; may I?"

Crain was impressed favorably. "Come if you will, Morton," he said.

Then Finley Morton bade old Adolphus Crain good-night, went to his waiting taxi, and was driven to town. He went to sleep that night with a question running like a racehorse through his brain—

What was it? The treasure that lay hidden behind the dim-blue ranges—what could it be?

Perhaps, he told himself finally, its name was on Gudridge's half of the torn sheet; perhaps that explained Gudridge's burning eagerness to possess it. Not once did it occur to Morton that it was possible that the big hillman, also, had a vast amount of curiosity in his make-up.

The next evening fell clear and cool. Morton went early to 3001 Tunnel Hill Road. With Crain and the girl he talked over the girl's strange inheritance, but they developed no idea that promised to thwart the villainous Gudridge, and decided that they could do nothing better than to wait for Gudridge himself to make a move. Morton did not look upon the evening as time wasted, however, for he had become better acquainted with Angelina Mayland when he left. He found her a very charming and wholesome young person.

The fifteenth of December came with snow on ground and roof, hanging on trees and fences, everywhere. Finley Morton was making his eleventh visit at 3001 Tunnel Hill Road, and he had arrived with nightfall. He was now a most welcome visitor in the house. As usual, the three of them sat before a log fire in the living-room. Crain, in his armchair, was smoking his pipe comfortably. Angelina was roasting chestnuts in the ashes. Morton was telling, with boyish enthusiasm, of how he hoped to land for himself the place of chief engineer at the power plant.

"It's fine to see a man like his work; he's sure to make a success of it," observed Crain. "I knew a man once—"

The front door's old brass knocker gave a sudden, insistent summons. Angelina rose, and so did Crain.

"I'll go, Angie," the old man said. "Gudridge has been conspicuous by his absence for a long time, but there's no telling when he'll bob up like a jack-in-a-box with some new devilment."

He left the room. Morton heard the door creak open; then he heard the coarse, bass voice of—Bug Gudridge.

"I've come to talk business w' you," Gudridge drawled. "I've cut out the rough stuff; it didn't git me nowhere, y'see. I want to sell you my half o' the paper, Mr. Crain." (Continued).

AL ACRES—Our Guess is that Slim Got all the Bruises and the Barrel is full of Cider

By Frank R. Leet



Feeding the Five Thousand

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE title of this lesson is a misnomer. There were more than five thousand fed. It was "five thousand men besides women and children," was it not? While they did not have woman suffrage then, the women must have counted at least some. It was nearer fifteen thousand who were fed with the two little perch and the sandwiches, that were found in the boy's lunch basket.

That was the most famous lunch ever put up. Was this lad going fishing, do you suppose? Or had his mother fixed him up a lunch so he could run off after the famous Teacher, and be with the crowd that followed him? Boys always want to be where the crowd is, and that is well. It shows they are alive and eager. At any rate, it was wonderful what Christ did with that lunch. The two dried fish became a refrigerator car of meat, the five barley cakes a city bakery filled with fat cakes of delicious bread.



And thereby hangs a moral. What we cannot do, God can do, through us. A very tiny bit of capital will accomplish huge results, if it is multiplied and swelled by the blessing of God. Once a little girl came to Sunday School in Philadelphia. It was so crowded she could not get in. Shortly after she was taken sick and died. On her death bed she said she was leaving some money to build a new Sunday School building with, and on opening the little red purse they found thirty-eight cents. This thirty-eight cents did the business. It built the church. The tiny pocket book was exhibited as the dying legacy of a child who had not been able to get in, and with that as a beginning the money rolled in. The church was built. If you want the story of this, read the life of Russell H. Conwell, the man who has been delivering his lecture, "Acres of Diamonds," for the past fifty years.

TAKE another case. A meeting was once held in Fanuil Hall, Boston, in the interests of slavery. A young man, Wendell Phillips, heard the speeches, and arose and answered them. It was a ticklish thing to do, for it meant that he, a son of wealth and social station, cut himself off from the circle of people among whom he had been brought up. He did not stop for that. The anti-slavery cause won.

Here is another. A young man once went as a missionary to India. He went alone, for everybody else thought it was a wild adventure, and no one cared to share it with him. That was William Carey and that was the beginning of the missionary movement in India, which has of late years been sweeping into the Christian religion thousands of persons. A small contribution, blest by God.

This week the bronze equestrian statue of Francis Asbury has been unveiled in Washington, by the President of the United States. And who was Francis Asbury? A Methodist preacher who came over from England just a few years before the American Revolution, and gave his life to preaching to the scattered settlements up and down the Atlantic coast. For forty-five years he rode on horseback an average of six thousand miles a year, up and down, up and down, back and forth, from Massachusetts to South Carolina and Georgia, preaching on an average more than once a day. When weak and hardly able to keep the saddle, he pressed on. He was rained in and snowed out, but he did not stop. Someone has called him the Prophet of the Long Road. He found six hundred Methodists in all America when

he came, and at his death he left thousands. One little boy and his lunch. One man and his life, blest by the eternal God. There is nothing to beat that.

NOTE another thing. This is called the miracle of feeding the five thousand. It was a miracle, of course. We do not understand how it was done, never will, probably. But to the man who has eyes to see, was it any more of a miracle than that which happens every year? Not long ago the drills were clicking across the fields. Then a green carpet appeared, and then the gold of ripe grain. Self-binders were gotten out, overhauled, oiled up, and gathered in these fields of gold. Then came the threshers and small boys trudging along behind, and—the world was fed once more. How did it happen? Sunlight and rain, dew and heat and soil, but these are forces which we use, but cannot explain. The mystery remains. Remove one mystery and you only move one notch back and you are up against another mystery. The day of explaining everything has not come yet, and won't, not in your day, nor mine. It is a miracle. We do not call it that because it is so common. But it is none the less marvelous. Suppose the sun rose and set but once in a hundred years. You heard your great grandfather tell about it, when he was very old and blind. He had seen it, as a boy. He said people stayed up all night, to get the first glimpse of the red of the early morning. Learned men gave lectures. People with high hills on their farms charged so much a head, for a fine view of the rising sun. But no, it happens every day, and we don't get up to see it.

NEVER was there more need of this giving one's power to be used of God, now and then. A man's life counts big, today, if he places it in the hands of God, to be used of Him. In the rural sections, this is true. Some young man with a knack of getting along with boys can do more than a team of professional evangelists, in many communities. The evangelists come and go, but the young man and the boys stay. I know a woman who has done much with high school girls the past five or ten years. When it is all over, and each girl graduates, get her off in a quiet corner and ask her who has been a big influence in her life. She will usually tell you, it was this woman.

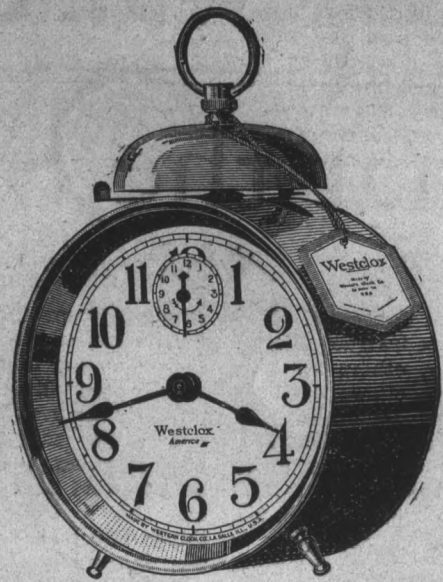
Take the matter of dealing with men. Men are a hard lot for the most part, and yield, like quack grass and Canada thistles, only slowly to religious work. But there are many communities where the men would do big things if some man would put the necessary time and devotion into teaching a men's class, and meeting with it once a month or so, in between Sundays. I have known, and probably you have, such classes or clubs, revolutionizing life in a neighborhood. It is a fine stroke of business to trade off ill will, neighborhood quarrels and line-fence wranglings, for a spirit of cooperation, and altruism. If a boy's lunch would fill up fifteen thousand people, a devoted man or two in a community ought to do something. And he will have the time of his life doing it.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 9.

SUBJECT:—The feeding of the five thousand. John 6: 1 to 5.
GOLDEN TEXT:—I am the bread of life. John 6:35.

A special study of methods in fur farming is being made by representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Westclox



Why stay up—get up

YOU can wear overalls to church if you get the sermon on the radio. Plenty of fans get the late programs in bathrobe and slippers.

They set their Westclox, turn in, get several hours of good sleep till their Westclox announces the program, then enjoy it when it comes in,

without interference. Why sit up for late stations—get up for them.

Or set a Westclox during the day to call attention to stock reports or recipes. It is there to give you the time any minute. You can tell them by the trade mark Westclox on the dial.

WESTERN CLOCK COMPANY, LA SALLE, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.
Factory: Peru, Illinois. In Canada: Western Clock Co., Limited, Peterborough, Ont.

Big Ben	Baby Ben	America	Sleep-Meter	Jack o'Lantern	Pocket Ben	Glo-Ben
\$3.25	\$3.25	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$2.25

SAVE
Time, Labor, Belts, Power
and money by using
"DETROIT"
Wire Hook
Belt Lacing
Best way to lace
farm belts. Same
method used by
10,000 big factories
and many more
small shops and
farms everywhere.
GUARANTEED
Tool for applying
lacing \$3.50 or to-
gether with assort-
ed box of lacing—
complete \$5
Ask your
dealer.

ASSORTED

I Make the Best CHOCOLATE BARS
Mints and Chewing Gum. Be my agent. Everybody
will buy from you. Write today. Free Samples.
MILTON GORDON, 236 Jackson St., Cincinnati, Ohio

FREE! NEW
MONEY SAVING
BOOK

RANGES \$37.75 UP
Buy direct from factory! Save 1/4 to 1/2 on your
stove, range or furnace.
Take advantage of the
biggest SALE in our 24
years. Kalamazoo
quality is the highest; prices are
at bedrock. This is the year to
buy. Send for our big, new cata-
log—it's full of new ideas, new fea-
tures, new models. 200 bargains in
heating stoves, gas ranges, combina-
tion ranges,
coal ranges, furnaces, both pipe
and pipeless, and household
goods. Cash or easy payments.
30 days' trial. Money-back
guarantee. Quick, safe delivery.
\$30,000 pleased customers.

Write today
for your FREE
Book Now Ready
KALAMAZOO
STOVE CO.
138 Rochester Ave.,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

A Kalamazoo
Direct to You

The little matter of 15 cents in stamps or coin
will bring you on trial the *Pathfinder*, an
illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's
capital, for the Nation; a magazine that prints
all the news of the world and tells
the truth and only the truth. If you
want to keep posted this is your
means. If you want a magazine
in your home which is entertaining and whole-
some, the *Pathfinder* is yours. If you ap-
preciate a paper which puts everything clearly,
briefly—here it is. Send 15c to show that you might
like such a paper and we will send the *Pathfinder*
on probation 13 weeks—13 big issues. The 15c does
not repay us, but we're glad to invest in new friends. Sample free
PATHFINDER, 656 Langdon Sta., Washington, D. C.

**DON'T WEAR
A TRUSS**

BE COMFORTABLE—
Wear the Brooks Appliance, the
modern scientific invention which
gives rupture sufferers immediate
relief. It has no obnoxious springs
or pads. Automatic Air Cushions
bind and draw together the broken
parts. No salves or plasters. Durable.
Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its
worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark
bearing portrait and signature of O. E. Brooks which
appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full
information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope.
BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., 323A State St., Marshall, Mich.

Mr. C. E. BROOKS

SAVE MONEY

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

The Manvel Fits Any Tower
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.
Kalamazoo Tank & Silo Co., Dept. 723 Kalamazoo, Mich.

**Why Not PUT THIS NEW
MILL ON YOUR
OLD TOWER**

Albion steel and wood mills are quiet
and powerful. One-third the work-
ing parts of any other mill.
Only main Pitman bearing subject to
wear. This is oilless, and easily re-
placeable. Govers by dependable
weight without springs. Fits any 4-post
steel tower. Why not shorten your chore
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.



Woman's Interests



What the School Means Today

Adults May Gain Much by Regular Visitations

SOME people visit the school where their children are instructed, from a sense of duty, others for pure enjoyment, and still others go with open minds to learn something that will help in the home problems. It is quite the fashion nowadays to decry the present school system and to talk of the "good old days" of a few studies well taught, but after all, there is much to be learned by the observing adult pupil even in a short visit.

Take for example, the subject of arithmetic. I well remember toiling over casks of wine, beer or ale, and units of measure that I have never used in my life. At present the children learn short methods of subtraction, how to compute the number of rolls of paper on the wall, how many bricks will be used in a walk, and sensible problems. I wonder if anyone who struggled with "Ell's English"

gingham from the little girl's frock for its construction. So it isn't hard for the mother to find out that the new way of giving little easy tasks to little pupils is the best.

And now they are teaching them good manners, and letter writing, and how to send little items to the paper, and how to serve food daintily, and things about right living, and a dozen and one other things the mother can copy at home. When you read of a party or social gathering and it winds up with: "All departed at a late hour, thanking the hostess for a pleasant

it helps the school, because all children like to be praised and they all love to have guests. You may not be able to be a pupil very often, but if you go with open mind and the desire to see the best the system can show, you will come away encouraged and helped.—Hilda Richmond.

PREPARE PIPS FOR LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY BED.

I WANT some lily-of-the-valley in my collection, for their dainty white bells are so pretty and fragrant. They never make much of a showing and those who like flowers only for their display of color will be disappointed in them, but I like to have a bed in a quiet shady nook where I can give it some extra moisture and I know it will repay me for the trouble. The pips are not to be had until November unless we buy cold storage stock, which is not advised for outdoor use. You may buy clumps but I always buy the pips and they will make clumps after a few years. They should be planted with the pip just showing at the tip, and the roots should be spread well and covered firmly. A mellow soil containing leaf mold is ideal for them and they like it moist, but I have grown them with no special watering and had good blooms.—A. H.

LOOK TO THE LUNCHES.

THE old say, "Variety is the spice of life," never was more true than when it pertains to the school lunch pail. The growing child requires appetizing, nourishing food and when it is necessary for him to eat a cold noon-day lunch, mother needs to make every effort to make that lunch appeal to the carrier.

Monotony in sandwiches, the standby of every lunch, can be avoided by occasionally cutting the bread in a

different manner, in four small squares, two or three triangles, and on special occasions into heart-shapes or circles. A trimmed sandwich is always more easy to eat and the crusts need not be wasted, for they can be used in puddings, etc. Waxed paper is really the saving grace of every sandwich, for it keeps it intact and shapely.

It is convenient to keep several small preserve jars filled with various fillings made from left-overs. The small piece of ham left from dinner can be minced and blended with butter and mustard. Mashed sardines with mayonnaise, and minced beef with a taste of pimento and dressing will add variety.

The child naturally craves sweets and it is best to give them to him in their natural form. Peanut butter,

AS a weak limb grows stronger by exercise, so will your faith be strengthened by the very efforts you make in stretching it out toward things unseen.—Aughey.

marmalades and fruit butters make good spreads. Prunes, dates and raisins mashed together and combined with a little honey, makes a delicious spread.

It is especially novel to a child to combine a sandwich with one slice of white and one of brown or raisin bread together. If the child doesn't carry milk with his lunch, serve him with a pudding that contains abundance of milk or cream.—M. C.

'TIS BUTCHERING TIME.

WE have a limited number of copies of our meat bulletin on hand. This bulletin contains helpful suggestions on how to take care of meat, gives formulas for the various methods of preserving meat, and explains how to can meat for summer use. Send five cents in stamps or coin for your copy now before they are all gone.

Address your request to Martha Cole, Desk M, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

When making cotton dresses for my little girl, I always make a double hem, that is, I turn the width of them, then turn over again the same width, leaving one width of hem turned under. When the dress has to be lengthened, I can let down one width and still have a hem of the original width.

Old-fashioned rick-rack braid sewed around corset covers and nightgowns and children's underwear, makes a good beading, as well as a simple and practical finish for the garments.

Give the little girls their first lesson in crocheting or knitting by letting them make dishcloths. A dishcloth of coarse white knitting cotton outwears several cloth ones, and keeps much cleaner.—Mrs. H. C.

A little flour dusted over the top of the cake before it is iced will prevent the icing running off.

Thanksgiving Contest

THE time of Thanksgiving and harvest festivity comes on the twenty-seventh of this month. There will be family reunions aplenty on this day.

Write and tell us of your plans. Will the family meet at grandmother's house? What are you most thankful for this year? What are your plans for entertainment? Tell us all about the good things you are planning for the harvest feast.

For the best five letters we will send handy rubber kitchen aprons that will be just the thing to wear when you are doing up all those Thanksgiving dishes.

Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before November 14.



All Dolled Up in Sister's Clothes.

evening," you may be sure it isn't one of the younger generation that furnished that account for the paper.

So a visit even to the one-room school is worth while for there are always new things presented and new ways of presenting them that will help parents. Besides, it cheers the teacher to know you appreciate her efforts and

Children's Book Week

CHILDREN need books, and often parents need to be awakened to this need. So it is that November 9-15 is set aside as Children's Book Week. It is really a week for parents, for children should not be permitted to choose their own reading.

There are few things that are more right than a child's mind, and if, as it grows up, we can continue to fill it with right things—truth, beauty and wisdom—the opposites will not blossom forth.

Often children are starving for the want of books, and yet do not do what will satisfy that desire. Give a child a book of interesting themes for a child's mind and you have planted the nucleus of a good habit. But it is essential that we choose these books wisely. If the first ones are of the best, the later books will be no problem.

Here is a list of books that children will love to read. If you cannot obtain them at your book store, write to this department and the information will be gladly sent to you.

Adventures of a Brownie, by D. M. M. Craik; Ant Ventures—Blanche Elizabeth Wade; Armfield Animal Book—

C. S. Armfield; Atlantic Treasury of Children's Stories—M. H. Hodgkins; The Beacon Hill Bookshelf—Standard Books for boys and girls; Chinese Fairy Tales—N. H. Pitman; Forty Goodnight Tales—Rose Fyleman; Friendly Adventures of Ollie Ostrich—Janet Lewis; Granny's Wonderful Chair—Frances Browne; Heaven Folk—Valdemar Bonsels; Jolly Tinker—Frank M. Rich; Just So Stories—Rudyard Kipling; The Little Library—Well selected books for young children; Little Girl of Long Ago—E. O. White; Lonesomest Doll—A. F. Brown; Memoirs of a Donkey—Countess de Sugar; Number Two Joy Street; Nursery Rhymes, Embellished by Claud Lovat Fraser; On the Road to Make-believe—F. J. Forster; Pinocchio—C. Collodi; Porridge Poetry—Hugh Lofting; Rainbow String—Algernon Tassin; The Riverside Bookshelf; Rumpy-Dudget's Tower—Julian Hawthorne; Silver Horn—Hilda Conkling; Silky Buff & Dotty Jack—F. C. Canfield; Theras and His Town—C. D. Snedeker; This Singing World—Louis Untermeyer; Uncle's Animal Book—G. E. Studdy; Zodiac Town—Nancy Byrd Turner.

and "Ell's Flemish," or the intricate Metric system, ever used the little knowledge obtained in those days in everyday life. I'd rather see the boys and girls making out grocery bills and computing interest than to commit to memory obsolete terms and the tables apothecaries use, for if they take up any of the professions or trades needing those studies they can then add them to their common sense arithmetic.

They are teaching sewing in many of the schools at present. In my day I worked buttonholes at home on an old piece of goods, or sewed two bits of muslin together for carpet rags, but the children in our time are making useful little articles like kitchen holders and marble bags—things that are pretty and dainty, from the very first. Isn't that worth knowing for the home instruction? I grew up to hate sewing because somehow I got the impression that it meant only carpet rags and quilt patches, and it seemed that a small girl could never make a whole carpet or a big patchwork quilt. But, lo and behold! a marble bag can be finished and given to somebody for a present within a week after it is started. And all it needs is a bit of bright



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

HOW TO CLEAN FUR COLLAR.

Could you tell me what to do to remove soil from fur collar on a coat? I have tried gasoline.—Mrs. E. B.

To clean dark fur on a coat, heat new bran in a pan on the stove until very hot, stirring it so it will not burn. Rub this into the fur several times, and shake and dust free from dust.

FISH SMELL LINGERS.

Can you tell me anything that will take the smell and taste out of a barrel that has had fish (Holland herring) in it? I want to put sauer kraut in it, or pork.—Mrs. D. O.

I would not trust to using a fish barrel for sauerkraut or pork. A thorough scalding and the scattering of chloride of lime in the barrel for a length of time might seem to cleanse it, but the fish taste lingers so long that it would be very apt to taint the pork or kraut.

Be careful to remove all traces of chloride of lime as it is a poison.

TO CAN CELERY AND SWEET POTATOES.

I would like to have a recipe for canning sweet potatoes, and also one for canning celery.—Mrs. E. B.

It is very much better to keep celery packed in moist earth in a cool cellar than to can it. If taken care of, it will keep all winter in this way.

However, for real canning purposes,

so that it may be creamed, first clean the celery thoroughly, cut in desired lengths, blanch for five minutes in boiling water and process for ninety minutes in hot water bath, or forty minutes in steam pressure cooker at ten pounds. A teaspoonful of salt to the quart should be added when the boiling water is added.

To can sweet potatoes, blanch five minutes in boiling water, pack in thoroughly sterilized jars after cutting into convenient sizes, add one teaspoonful of salt to the quart, and process in a hot water bath for ninety minutes or in a steam pressure cooker for forty minutes at ten pounds pressure.

PAINT LINOLEUM.

I have linoleum in my kitchen and dining-room that is good, not worn through, but the print is worn from it and it is hard to clean. I would like to paint it. Would it be worth-while, and would it stay on, and how would you do it? What kind of paint should be used?—Mrs. L. W.

If the print is not worn off too much on your linoleum, it might be better to give it two or three coats of clear floor varnish. This would make it bright and shiny and easily cleaned.

However, if the print is worn so that it does not look well, you might give it a coat of paint, or perhaps two coats. Your hardware man can furnish you with the best kind of floor paint to use. By all means, do not put on a cheap grade of paint, as it will wear off readily and look worse than before. Painted linoleum will usually wear two years without adding a new coat of paint.



Doings In Woodland

Little Boy Has a Dream

It was a long time before the little boy went to sleep after he had heard that strange noise. He had felt very sure it was a bogey man of the Big Woods, trying to get into Rolly Rabbit's house, but had learned it was only the big bear, Bruin, snoring.

But when the little boy did go to sleep, he had a dream. It was a dream about his mother. So many times since the little boy had become lost in the woods when he was playing Indian, he had thought of his mother. In this dream she was making sugar cookies.



His Mother Had a Sugar Cookie For Him.

"Mother, won't you put two big black bugs in one cookie for me?" he asked.

Ever since the little boy was a little tiny boy, he had called the raisins in his mother's sugar cookies "black bugs." Mother did this for the little boy and when the sugar cookies came from the oven all toasty hot, the little boy had his sugar cookie with the two big black bugs in it.

There was a surprise for him, too. Mother had baked him a cookie man with two black bugs for eyes and some for buttons on his coat, a cinnamon nose and a sweet cherry mouth. And there was something different about this cookie man than any others she had ever baked for him. This cookie man had a hat. The little boy was very pleased and thanked his mother. He examined the cookie man carefully and looked at him a long time. But at last the cookie man was too tempting. First one foot was gone and then the other and soon the cookie man was no more. He had been eaten.

Next the little boy dreamed his mother was standing beside him. Yes, right there beside his little log bed, and in her hand was a big sugar cookie. But as he reached for it she was gone.

The little boy was awake now, and a big chokey lump came in his throat as he remembered where he was and that it had all been a dream. How his stomach tickled for that sugar cookie!

"I want my mother," he said to himself as he sat up in bed.

At first it had been fun to live with Rolly Rabbit and Bruin. To see them wash their faces with their paws, to eat porridge with them and to sleep in the funny little log bed—he didn't like it as well as he did at first.

He wanted to go home to his mother and get a sugar cookie man. He believed he would try to find the way home the first thing in the morning.



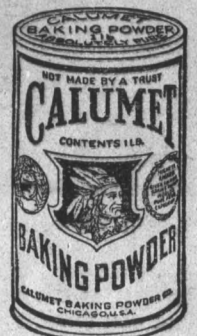
1 teaspoonful equals 2 of many other brands. That's why

CALUMET

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAKING POWDER

Is most economical—goes farther and lasts longer.

Never use heaping spoonfuls when you bake with Calumet—Use level spoonfuls because it contains more than the ordinary leavening strength. No other baking powder will produce bakings at such a low cost.



Best by Test

EVERY INGREDIENT USED OFFICIALLY APPROVED BY U. S. FOOD AUTHORITIES

SALES 2½ TIMES THOSE OF ANY OTHER BRAND

Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

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

No. 4919—A Pretty Negligee. Cut in four sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2½ yards of 32-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4439—Boys' Play Suit. Cut in three sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. A four-year size requires 2½ yards of 32-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4941—Child's Dress. Cut in four sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A six-year size made with long sleeves requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material. If made with short sleeves 1½ yards will be required. Price 12c.

4939—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires 2½ yards of one material 36 inches wide. Price 12c.



No. 4323—Child's Dress. Cut in four sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A four-year size requires two yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 4285—Child's Play Dress. Cut in three sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years. A four-year size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Value of School

By Contest Winners

By Laura Bowers, Edwardsburg, Mich.

To some "school" is a word, or really a thought which brings forth a sigh. Still others are very anxious to go to school but have to work hard to "make their grades."

Making your grades applies chiefly to high school, as in grammar school you merely say you did not pass, and have to take the year over again, and don't work so hard. But in high school you seem to think you have to get

good education, but who turn down the chance. Some day they will wish for that education.

Again, some parents think it is a great expense to send a boy or girl through high school. Indeed it is, but, you can never lose what you've got in your head, and a good education will bring in dollars by and by.

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

The reason why I go to school is not only to learn how to read and write, but to receive as high an education as I can so that I can go out into the world and make use of what I have learned.

During the middle ages, the church was the seat of all learning. The clergy and monks were the teachers and taught only the aristocrats, the wealthy, and the religious leaders. The masses, a large proportion of whom were slaves in ancient times and downtrodden serfs in the medieval period, were kept in ignorance. Now we maintain that education must be afforded to all children, poor and rich.

Graduation from the grade school was once considered a grand finishing point, but now it is only considered an

entrance to the "secondary" education or to institutions of higher learning.

One who gets a good education has always a better opportunity of getting a good, steady position and has easier work than one who has not much of an education and must go out and do common labor, which is very hard.

Another advantage of an education is in voting. One who has a fair education can vote the right way, while one who has not an education cannot vote right and many of the ballots are thrown away only through ignorance.

HIDDEN QUESTION CONTEST SOLUTION.

THE following is the first prize paper in the hidden question contest, the winners of which were announced last week:

By Thelma Merrifield.

Say in your own words what Colonel Jones said about breeding and club work. Ans. Page 342-20.

Colonel Jones says that after attending a number of pure-bred sales he is convinced that in a short time the scrubs would be done away with if all farmers could attend these auctions. He thinks that no boy should be allowed to start out with a scrub pig or calf, for by allowing him to feed or care for one that has no chance to grow from the start is little less than a tragedy.

It doesn't look as if we were going to cut out the bobbed hair question right away, does it? When we get such satisfying, interesting and historical arguments pro and con, it is hard to stop. "Scrappy" personal opinions will be eliminated, though.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Am writing to ask if I may join your happy family of M. C.'s?

I suppose some of your country maids will dub me a city greenhorn when I say I never saw fruit or large garden truck grown until my folks moved to Mears from Chicago last summer.

There is nothing like farm life, though, when one can go fishing and rowing every day in the summer. I like Friday best now, though, as I come home to hot cookies and biscuits, and best of all, the M. F.—Your want-to-be-niece, Dorothy Rake, R. 1, Mears, Michigan.

You bet you can join us. Take a seat right at the table. If you want to correspond with M. C.'s, take part in the correspondence scrambles. I'm glad to know you like farm life.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I imagine you are getting quite tired of the bobbed hair discussion, and I believe these young folks will change their discussion to something else as soon as they are given the references in the Bible which they have asked for, so I am giving them two references which I found.

One referring to the dress is found in Deuteronomy 22:5. The one referring to the hair is in I Cor. 11:14-15.

Let us hear from all of you as to what vocation you are preparing yourself for. I would like to know what life work you are each planning for. I hope it is something very useful.—Myrtle Gessler, Hastings, Mich.

Here is another bobbed hair reference that is hard to eliminate. But why didn't you quote your references? The other subjects you mention are good.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I enjoy reading the M. C. letters immensely, and I do like the contests. I don't approve of the officer plan, but like the Merry Circle best just as it is. And, oh, yes! I think the knicker and bobbed hair discussion very amusing and interesting. I just love an argument when I'm not in it.

I'm reading for the fourth time, "Huckleberry Finn," for want of something better to read. I've read every book we have, over and over, and we have a pretty large stock of books. I have read all the interesting-looking books in the library of our neighborhood, and I'll soon have to resort to the uninteresting ones! But, then, I like to read any book. I like Dickens' books very much, and I think Mark Twain's and Booth Tarkington's works very humorous. I especially found "Penrod and Sam Williams" very amusing.

Well, I hope to see this in print—perhaps.—Yours truly, Addie Bradshaw, Boyne Falls, Mich.

I am glad to hear that you like the Circle as it is. And it is fine that you are a reader of good books, for reading such books is a profitable pleasure.



Edwin Yeider and His Pet Cow.

through in four years. Then you have to have a certain average to make the basket ball team, which most everyone at least tries for.

Basket ball not only serves as a recreation, but also keeps your body in a strong, healthy condition. It is a good exercise to develop the muscles.

I have always wanted to go to school, although I have to work hard to at least get good enough marks to keep me up with my class. My marks are never very high, but then, marks aren't everything, although I think if you are really learning something your marks will show it.

My daily studying teaches me when to use "learn" and "teach," that we get our religion from the Hebrews, and the Jews were the chosen people. That a word in Latin has more than one meaning in English, and that in algebra I can subtract a large number from a smaller one, but in geometry some things are taken to be true while others have to be proven. I also learn through domestic science how to sew more easily and accurately, how to cook food to make it appetizing, how to plan a meal, and also learn many table manners never practiced before. The Glee Club of about thirty girls is another benefit. We not only learn how to become better singers, but learn many new songs.

One great thing we learn is to be good mixers. By this I mean, learn how to get along with people and be pleasing to everybody. "Love thy neighbor as thyself." Sometimes this is a hard thing to do, but it is really an art to be able to do this.

Of course, everything isn't study. There is a great amount of amusement. There is base ball, basket ball, plays, lectures and all kinds of entertainment.

Of course, I have based my discussion on high school as I am a sophomore and I think when you enter high school you begin to think more about your future.

I have been working up to be a teacher of about the first, second or third grade, but now I have changed my mind and want to take a business course and be a stenographer.

There are so many people in this world who have a fine chance to get a

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

Mary Ethel Connor says she worked half a day in a hay field. Well, this summer I raked nearly all the hay, and when my father hauled it in I drove the team. More than a week, all together, I worked in a hay field, and I'm not tired of it yet.

I agree with Mary Ethel on the rouge and powder. I wore knickers around home most of the time this summer, and I can't see anything wrong with it. Of course, I wouldn't wear them to town or any public place.—From another want-to-be niece, Dorothy Scott, Wolverine, Mich.

You certainly put in a good full hay time. Somehow, working in the hay has its pleasures as well as its work.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

I have five sisters, they all have their hair bobbed and cut with bangs. Can anyone beat that? I also have one brother. I think bobbed hair and knickers are all right, but let's change the subject.

I think Harold Coles likes bobbed hair and knickers, but he doesn't want to say so. My, but I think that picture was very cute of Harold, for I have saved it to look at when I feel blue.

I know that Uncle Frank is going to give this to W. B.—Your niece, Evelyn Thompson, Minden City, Mich.

You certainly ought to be in favor of bobbed hair, with six bobbed haired girls and one bobbed haired brother in the family. Harold's picture is really worth while if it will keep you from getting the "blues."

Dear Uncle Frank:

We just got our Michigan Farmer, and I enjoyed reading our page very much. I am not home now, because my small sister has scarlet fever, or I would enter your photo contest. I have a picture at home of a little fawn which my father took while we were on a trip this summer. I would like to send it in, but my wishes are impossible this time.

I read a letter sent in by a girl who can't find a reference in the Bible about long hair. I'll try and help her out. Read First Corinthians, verses 14 and 15. It reads: "Doth not even nature itself teach you that if a man have long hair it is a shame to him?"

But if a woman have long hair it is a glory to her; for it is given her for a covering."

Can you find a better argument? If so, let's have it.

Give my regards to the Waste Basket, but (please) not my letter.—Your nephew, Edgar Woods, Williamston, Mich.

That's a pretty good anti-bob argument. But in the old days "covering" was pretty scarce. Now there is plenty of it, if they will but use it. Hope your sister is getting along O. K.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I liked your suggestion of a discussion of ancient dress on customs, as I have read and heard so much of King Tut and have seen so many freaky styles said to be a duplicate of Egyptian fashions. It only needed a little jog to have me get out the Bible history and study. I find that the women of China always have worn the divided skirt and our returned missionary tells us that although a goodly number have adopted the western garb, it is very rare that one encounters a Chinese woman wearing a skirt, and most of the men cling to the old skirted costume. How is that for turning things around?

By the way, the picture of the Sphinx looks as if it has bobbed hair.—Your loving niece, Mildred E. Merritt, M. C., Ypsilanti, Mich.



Melvin Hartman, of Washtenaw County, and the Cow that Won the Cup.

A Cross Word Puzzle

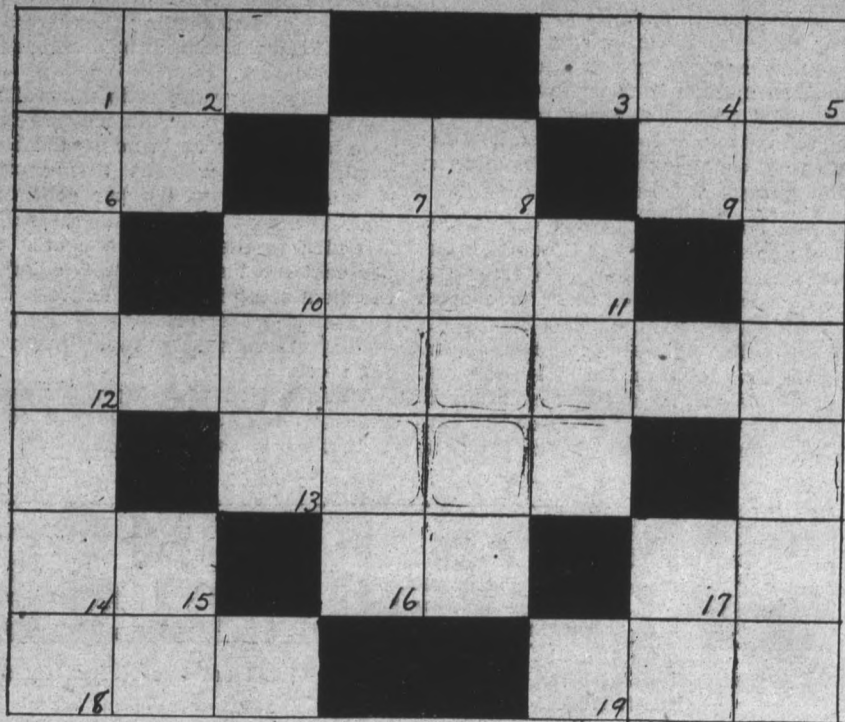
Something for Merry Circleers to Solve

Directions.—The numbered squares are starting points for words extending horizontally, vertically or both ways. One letter should be allowed for each square. Words end at first black square or at border of puzzle. A word never goes beyond a black square. Example: The horizontal word starting at number one is three letters long; the vertical word starting at number one is seven letters long; the horizontal word starting at six is two letters long; there is no vertical word starting at six, as the number six square is used in making the vertical word starting at number one.

The list below gives descriptions of words which start at the numbered spaces designated. One list gives the horizontal words and the other the vertical words.

Cross-words puzzles are fascinating and educating. They are so popular now that most everybody is doing them. As so many people have found them interesting, I am sure the Merry Circleers will also find them so. The one given here is an easy one.

The usual prizes will be given to the ten correct and neatest puzzles sent in. Clip the diagram below and send it to Uncle Frank, care Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, after you have filled it out. This contest closes November 13.



HORIZONTAL.

1. A pineaceous tree.
3. To place.
6. Conjunction expressing equality.
7. Short form for mother.
9. A physician (abbreviation).
10. A girl's name.
12. A state.
13. Mentally sound.
14. Railroad (abbr.).
16. Myself.
17. Prefix denoting two.
18. A body of water.

19. A meshed fabric.

VERTICAL.

1. Husbandmen.
2. A verb of present tense.
4. A boy's name.
5. Route of passage.
7. The Turkish religion (abbr.).
8. To place in a line.
10. Suffix in scientific words.
11. Advanced period of life.
15. A note in the singing scale.
17. To exist.

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

BUYING SPECTACLES BY MAIL.

\$3.98 for a good pair of spectacles? Is it cheap?

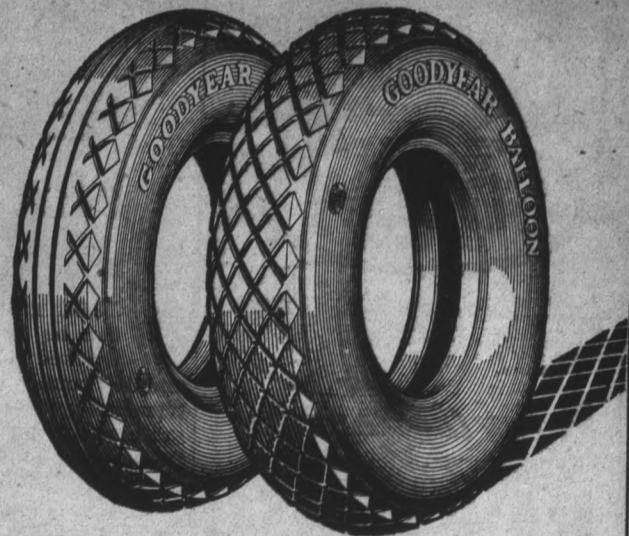
Several subscribers have asked advice about buying spectacles by mail. Circulars have been broadcasted throughout the country offering spectacles that really are wonderful, according to the description, and all for \$3.98. It is guaranteed by the makers that the glasses will be a perfect fit, will protect the eyes, preventing eye strain and headache, will enable you to read the smallest print, thread the finest needles, and see far or near. On top of these splendid promises is the beneficent proposition that you keep the spectacles ten days, and only pay for them if entirely satisfied.

One might wonder what magic these spectacle makers use in preparing glasses that will fit any person, any place, any time. They use none. There is no magic about it. Their spectacles are just the same for one person as another. The pair sent to you probably is the very pair sent back by John Hick of Hicksville. These shrewd sellers of spectacles are simply taking advantage of the fact that there comes a time of life, usually the middle for-

ties, when a natural change takes place in the average eye. The "accommodation" is not good. The range of focus is lessened. You can see just as well as ever, perhaps, but your arms need lengthening so that the letter or paper may be held farther away. It is at this period of life that the average man and woman first takes to glasses. Only the simplest kind of glasses are needed—those that correct "farsightedness." You can go to the ten cent store and sort the spectacles over until you find something that "seems to suit," if you are that kind of an economist. The same principle applies to sending \$3.98 to the mail order house.

But if you really value your eyes you will do neither one. You will have a careful examination made by someone in your home town who understands his business. He may find that you need only the simplest of spectacles, but on the other hand, he may find a condition that calls for careful, painstaking work. And getting that care may so protect your vision that you will have eyesight comfort as long as you live.

I cannot feel that vision is a \$3.98 affair.



SUPERTWIST is not just a minor development; it is a first-rate improvement. This elastic and enduring new Goodyear cord fabric contributes mightily to better tire performance. It is superior because it far *o-u-t-s-t-r-e-t-c-h-e-s* the breaking point of standard cord fabric, and thus affords Goodyear Tires extreme protection against stone bruise and similar injuries. **SUPERTWIST** is used *only* by Goodyear, and is built into Goodyear balloon tires of both kinds—to fit new wheels, or the wheels now on your car.

Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOOD YEAR

Copyright 1924, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

COAL

THEO BURT & SONS,

Melrose, Ohio

BLUE RIBBON LUMP is the Ideal domestic coal for Furnace, Heating and Cook Stove use. It is thoroughly screened over 4-inch shake screens. It contains no slack or slate. Ignites freely, makes a lasting fire, does not clinker and burns to a soft white ash. **FARMER AGENTS WANTED** to solicit orders from their neighbors. You will be surprised to know how quickly orders can be obtained for a 40 or 50 ton car at a nice profit. Get our low price by return mail.

GRAPE VINES

Concord 1 year No. 1 \$25 per 1,000 for this fall delivery. Write for free catalogue. **BARODA, MICH.**

FEATHER'S NURSERIES,



BY MAIL \$2.15

RADIO TUBE DELIVERED TO YOUR HOME. PAY WHEN YOU RECEIVE IT.

A perfect, tested detector and amplifier tube of the 201-A type. **GUARANTEED.** Unsatisfactory tubes replaced free. Will work in radio frequency and adapted for Neutrodyne, Reflex and Super-Heterodyne sets. Orders shipped immediately.

WRITE NOW! NO DEALERS SUPPLIED! U. S. RADIO TUBE CO., Dept. M-F, Newark, New Jersey

PATENTS

Write for my free Guide Books "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Invention and Industry" and "Record of Invention" blank before disclosing inventions. Send model or sketch of your invention for information. Promptness assured. No charge for above information. **Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Lawyer, 654 Security Bank Building, directly across street from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.**



FARMERS

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

HEAR MUSIC and TALKING 1000 MILES AWAY

New Radio Set Has No Outside Wires or Storage Batteries

The new Trans-continental Radiophone which is the most simple, and the clearest toned radio set you have ever listened to, is the invention of Mr. Coats, of Chicago. This radio outfit is entirely different from all others. No outside wires needed. No troublesome storage batteries. It comes complete, in a beautiful mahogany finish cabinet (console type) and a loud speaker built right in so the entire family can listen to it just like a phonograph. It is guaranteed to have a range of 1,000 miles. Listen to the musical concerts, singing, lectures and speeches. Get the market reports, latest news and sports by radio. Mr. Coats wants to place one of his amazing new radio outfits in each locality and in making a special reduction of 40 percent for the first outfit placed in each community. Write Mr. C.B. Coats, 338 W. 47th St., Chicago, for his special low price offer and be the first in your locality.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

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

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

AMERICA'S LEADING FUR HOUSE
Established 1853

TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT AND SONS

Established 1853
Capital Over One Million Dollars
Our Detroit Plant Covers over two city blocks.

We Pay the Market's Highest Mark for RAW FURS

For BIG MONEY ship all your furs to the BIG house of Traugott Schmidt & Sons in Detroit. Our mammoth Receiving Plant—our extensive foreign connections—our record of 71 years of fair dealing—our capital of over \$1,000,000.00—are your guarantee of satisfaction.

Write for Price List
Every trapper and fur buyer in America should write at once for our Raw Fur Price List as this year we are making a special offer to our shippers that you cannot afford to miss.

We Charge No Commission
We charge no commission for handling your furs. You get every cent. We pay all express and parcel post charges, so you save big money that way too. Your furs are graded fairly and liberally so you get the market's highest mark. Your money is sent same day furs are received. No waiting—no delay.

Write Us Today SURE
Get our dependable Raw Fur Price List, latest market news, shipping tags, etc. all sent FREE. For quick action, fill out and mail us the coupon below. Do this NOW while you think of it.

TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT & SONS,
515 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich. Phone Main 4883

MAIL THE COUPON TODAY

Traugott Schmidt & Sons,
515 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Gentlemen: Send me FREE your Raw Fur Price List and your special offer to shippers.

Name

Address

HOW TO START HENS LAYING

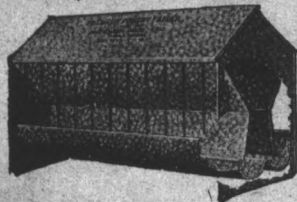
Here's a New Way to Get Eggs in Winter.
Costs Nothing to Try.

A letter from Miss Dama Wright, Veronica, Ore., has a real idea for chicken raisers who are not getting plenty of eggs. She says:

"Late in October, our fifteen hens were not laying at all. I started giving them Don Sung and for ten days they still didn't lay. But on the eleventh day, they laid thirteen eggs, and it is wonderful what Don Sung has done for our egg basket."

Don Sung, the Chinese egg laying tablets which Miss Wright used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. The tablets can be obtained from the Burrell-Dugger Co., 844 Allen Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well, should send 50 cents for a trial package (or \$1 for the extra large size, holding three times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money promptly refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Right now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

INCREASE YOUR PROFITS



THE McCURDY MFG. CO., Dept. B, Ada, Ohio.

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.



THE GENUINE GUARANTEED "SMOKE EM" CURE

SAVE YOUR POULTRY

Roupe, 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. R. M. SPAIN BREEDING ESTATE, DEPT. 305 SPAIN, IND.



November Poultry Notes

By R. G. Kirby

A GOOD grain ration for pullets can be made of 200 pounds of cracked corn, 100 pounds of oats and 100 pounds of wheat. Some poultrymen leave oats out of the scratch grain ration but soak oats in galvanized pails and place them in the houses after they have swelled up almost like plump kernels of wheat. I find pullets like these soaked oats and they do not seem to cause any digestive troubles.

Preventing Pullet Losses.

Inversion of the oviduct sometimes occurs among pullets due to the strain of laying. Such birds should be removed from the flock, or cannibalism may result when other members of the flock note the inflamed parts. This trouble can usually be prevented if the pullets have had free range and very little forcing for egg production. Then they have a chance to develop strength and vigor before egg production starts and there is less danger of oviduct troubles.

Inspect the laying-houses each night and break up any groups of pullets which huddle in the corners of the houses or in the nests. Teach them to use the roosts and you reduce the dangers of colds and roup. One good method is to be on hand at roosting time and break up the groups so they will learn to jump on the roosts for themselves. The spot they select for themselves is the place they will return to without help.

If some of the early hatched pullets go into a moult and stop production, it is not a dead loss. Such birds have been found to be good breeders during the following spring. The rest seems to increase their vigor and the chicks hatched from their eggs seem to be very near in size and quality to the stock produced from hen's eggs.

In some sections poultry thieves have been unusually active and it is a severe financial loss to have them market your laying pullets for meat. It pays to keep every house locked each night and have the windows covered with quarter-inch mesh hardware cloth. This increases the time required for the thief to enter the house. Then have at least one good watch dog kenneled where he can get busy around the hen house if necessary.

Additional protection is gained by keeping a box of shotgun shells handy and the 'phone number of the nearest deputy sheriff, on the outside of the 'phone book. There are other handy devices which can be arranged to give alarm, when marauders visit the hen roosts. The poultry business is not sufficiently profitable to stand a yearly tax from thieves and live. It is quite necessary to do our best to protect the stock.

Feeding the Pullets.

The old standard mash of equal parts of bran, middlings, ground corn, ground oats and beef scrap seems to be slightly improved by using thirty per cent corn meal, twenty per cent middlings, twenty per cent bran, twenty per cent ground oats and ten per cent beef scrap. To each hundred pounds of the mixture can be added two pounds of ground limestone and a pound of salt.

In addition the pullets can receive sour milk or semi-solid buttermilk without being too heavily forced, as there is only ten per cent meat scrap in the mash. The use of the limestone is probably beneficial, even when the pullets have plenty of oyster shells. I have noticed that some pullets which

lay steadily seem to have a hard time to manufacture enough shell to give all their eggs a firm covering. Possibly they are a little slow in learning to use the oyster shell hopper and the limestone in the mash helps to make up the deficiency. A little salt in the mash seems to make it more appetizing. Fall and winter egg production requires heavy feed consumption. The modern method is to make the pullets eat a lot of feed and pay for it. One of the old methods was to see how little they could eat and still be alive in the spring. It never paid very well.

The body of the hen is very warm and lice sometimes find it comfortable, even in cold weather. So treat the pullets with blue ointment or sodium fluoride and keep them free from pests until spring. Possibly the auto engine oil is old. Keep an old pail handy and save this oil as a stock solution to paint on the roosts. Mites do not multiply rapidly in winter but an occa-



VETERANS ENGAGE IN POULTRY BUSINESS.

FIFTEEN former service men are engaged in poultry raising in the Upper Peninsula, according to the chief of rehabilitation located at Marquette. The veterans' flocks were recently inspected and culled by an agricultural expert in the employ of the bureau. Many of these poultrymen are said to have had their farms selected as county demonstration farms by the M. A. C. One of the veterans exhibited at the Ontonagon County Fair and won first place.

FARMERS ARE INTERESTED IN BETTER POULTRY.

A POULTRY expert from the Agricultural College was in Marquette county recently, where he established poultry demonstration farms in four townships. On this tour the farmers witnessed several poultry demonstrations for the purpose of instruction in the best method of attending to poultry, and these demonstrations are reported to have been well attended by farmers.

Operators of these demonstration farms will keep a complete record of cost and income from the poultry. These records will be available to other poultrymen as a guide to sound practice in feeding, housing and breeding. Similar demonstration farms are to be established in nearly all counties of the peninsula, this fall, it is planned. The extension department of the M. A. C. is in charge. Chippewa county has five such farms.

RECEIVED EXPLOSIVES.

GOGEbic county farmers have received a shipment of 20,000 pounds of pyrotol for stump-blasting at a cost of \$8.25 per hundred pounds at the car. An additional saving accrued from the gift of 100 caps with each 200 pounds of pyrotol. Mr. C. E. Gunderson, county agricultural agent, reports that the ten farmers of Gogebic county who planted alfalfa this year, have realized well on their outlay. The

sional painting of the roosts will destroy any that are left after the warm fall days.

LEG WEAKNESS.

Some of our spring chickens seem to get weak on their legs and in a short time they are helpless. They lose all use of their legs then. Some seem to have a hard time breathing. Have opened one of them but can see nothing wrong inside.—O. W.

Leg weakness seems to be a kind of paralysis which is difficult to treat, but can usually be prevented by proper feeding. In rare cases it may occur in a cockerel which has grown so rapidly that its weight seems greater than its strength. Usually it occurs in birds slightly lacking in vitality. Isolate birds with leg weakness where they will not be trampled by the flock, and with careful feeding they may improve. Feed the flock a balanced mash with sour milk.

You might try the Ohio mineral ration in the mash. This mixture consists of sixty per cent fine ground bone meal, twenty per cent fine ground limestone, and twenty per cent salt. Four per cent of the mineral ration is added to the mash when only ten per cent meat scrap is used, or when the meat scrap is left out entirely. The bone-making materials may help in building more sturdy frames on growing stock.

When a bird with leg weakness is greatly devitalized and in bad condition it might as well be killed.

crop yields from two to four tons per acre.

GETTING RID OF DISEASED COWS.

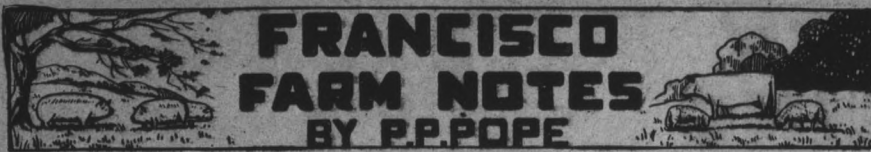
UP to October 16, 5,581 cattle in 1,033 herds were tested for bovine tuberculosis in Gogebic county, and 153 reactors were discovered. This is the third test in that county. Five carloads of reactors have been shipped out for slaughter.

THE COW TESTER REACHES SCHOOLCRAFT.

SCHOOLCRAFT county expects to have a cow testing association, twenty-five members having been signed up recently by County Agent T. R. Shane, and J. G. Wells, M. A. C. Dairy Specialist. Members of the South Menominee Cow Testing Association pooled their orders for dairy feed and recently imported forty-two tons of the article at a considerable saving, it is reported. In Dickinson county five additional pure-bred bulls have been added to the dairy herds of that county.

HONOR COWS OF CLOVERLAND.

DR. J. G. Wells, M. A. C. Dairy Specialist in the Upper Peninsula, has reported on the work of cow testing associations in the peninsula during September. The Marquette-Alger County Association placed first. Six grade Holsteins owned by Roy Smoker produced an average of 1,131 pounds of milk and 43.8 pounds of butter-fat. Highest individual honors went to the members of the Bay Cliffs Farm. A two-year-old Guernsey from this herd produced 828 pounds of milk and fifty-four pounds of fat, and a mature cow produced 1,347 pounds of milk and seventy pounds of fat. A pure-bred Holstein from the Branch State Prison Farm at Marquette led in the three-year-old class with her production of 1,643 pounds of milk and fifty-two pounds of fat. Delta county led in the four-year-old class with a grade Holstein producing 1,470 pounds of milk and 51.5 pounds of fat.



FRANCISCO FARM NOTES BY P.P. POPE

Sugar Beets and Pigs

THE sugar beets are rolling off to the factory at the rate of twenty tons or more per day, when the toppers can keep out of the way. The haulers are right on their heels. We like to do it that way whenever it is possible, for there is a considerable shrinkage in sugar beets that lie in the pile for a few days. Of course, it is nothing but water that gets away, but the price we receive is figured on a tonnage basis, so naturally we are not particular about having many tons go off in steam.

They are not quite so good as the early promise. A little the best end seems to have gone to tops; yet, they are uniformly good all over the field, no weak spots, and are giving a ten ton per acre yield. That, we figure, is a paying crop, and about what we can expect in an average year on our soils. Of course, we are not satisfied with that. We know it can be increased and we hope to gradually bring the fertility to such a state that it can be increased materially.

The Limiting Element.

I do not think this can be done by the use of commercial fertilizers alone, neither by barnyard manure or clover sods alone; but by all three working together, and supported by drainage, where needed, and thorough tillage. The more I study and work with soils the more I am convinced that the limiting element in most of our soils is not nitrogen, nor phosphorus, nor potassium, but humus. And the older the soil the more true this is. Under the systems of farming in vogue in this country, we keep our soils working to the limit, and working for us. We don't give them a single day off or a chance to rest and recuperate in a natural way. This constant working over and stirring and mixing hastens the breaking up and wearing into nothingness of the organic matter which is the life of the soil. With plenty of it incorporated with the soil, there is bacterial life in abundance; the soil remains loamy, loose and friable; it provides an ideal home for plants; it retains moisture and makes plant food available. Without it the soil becomes hard and dead-like; it dries out quickly after a rain, and plants have to struggle to get a fair living. With the soil in healthy physical condition, all other things work to best advantage and there is profit; without rich, healthy soils there is no profit, nor even satisfaction in handling them. How can we afford not to improve them?

Hogs Going to Market.

The first load of hogs is being taken from the corn field October 20, and consigned to market. The choicest of the gilts have also been sorted out and put back on the alfalfa field. The light end of the spring pig crop will be left to clean up the corn and soy-bean crop. They will go to a later and probably lower market. As the spring pig crop of the country rounds out into butcher shape and begins to move marketward we can but expect that prices will be lower. The whole season, crops, pigs, market and all seems to be a month behind schedule this year.

"Lend Me Your Ears."

As I said above, we had sorted out the choicest of the gilts that we wished to reserve for future brood sows. They had been two weeks in the corn and soy-bean field with the market stock, and had filled out and grown amazingly. We selected not for the largest and the fattest, but those from our best brood and largest litters; those with long, smooth bodies; straight, strong bones; good backs and neat heads. We believe much in her-

edity as it affects brood sows as well as people. These young sows were to go back on the alfalfa where they had spent most of their lives, and we are rather choice of this very fine stand of alfalfa as well as of the pigs and of the fence around it. We seldom have occasion to ring any of the hog population on our farm except the older brood sows that are apt to get reckless with the turf at times, but these gilts coming out of the corn, we feared might be inclined to root some, should rain come, and besides, some of them had taken advantage of a busy time and a slack fence and gotten the habit of scratching their backs on the bottom wire—you know how they do it—and we wanted to head off these two possible grievances so decided to ring them.

We enticed them with a little fresh feed into one of the roomy boxes in the corner of the big basement where some of them first saw the light only a few months ago, and got into action. Ordinarily we use the wire hog holder and catch them by the upper jaw for this sort of work, but these were "just pigs" and I think I must have wanted to feel of them, for I said to Bob (the same Bob that I wrote so often about last year), "I'll catch them by their ears and set them up on their haunches and you dispense the jewelry." It offered me a good chance to demonstrate my own dexterity and at the same time show the youthful Bob how it should be done.

So, quietly reaching for a hand-hold and murmuring, "Come on now sister, lend me your ears," we began operations. I got a good grip and gave a mighty heave. I was rarin' to go—so was the pig. I says, "back up to me," and she backed up, then without orders at all, she double-quickened forward. I says, "Sit down," but she preferred to dance on those two hind feet that were still on the ground. She side-stepped, she two-stepped, she hog-trotted, she back-fired between my two big boots, I all the time retaining my hold and endeavoring to do my stuff. Bob says, in telling the ladies, "part of the time one was on top, part of the time the other."

My sympathy went out to those salesmen who, we sometimes see using all their persuasive powers, but fail to get results. But, perseverance always prevails, and at last, she sat straight up between my feet, her back against the wall, her smooth shoulders between my knees, her ears folded safely and securely in my hands, while Bob speaks somewhat thusly: "Be calm dear lady, while with this copper ring I do thee endow." Full sixteen times this show was staged with many variations; but exercise is good for editors they say.

The supervisors of eleven counties appropriated money for county agent work during their October sessions. The counties are as follows: Ogemaw, Newaygo, Oceana, Wexford, Cass, Charlevoix, Monroe, Emmett, Otsego, Kent and Alpena. Van Buren was the only county which had this matter under consideration that failed to come across with an appropriation.

The farmers and potato growers around Reed City recently formed a co-op marketing association which will handle only the products of its members.

Robert Lincoln, a high school senior, won the sweepstakes honors in competition with veteran potato growers at the recent Greenville potato show.



SUGARED Schumacher Feed and Boss Dairy Ration

And the Nation's Milk Supply

IN the North, South, East and West, wherever dairy cows are kept, Sugared Schumacher Feed and Boss Dairy Ration are a mighty important part in the nation's milk production. These two famous feeds when fed in combination make a dairy ration which for "long time" milk production and health maintenance you cannot equal.

Sugared Schumacher, the *Old Reliable* carbohydrate feed, is the maintenance part of the ration and provides the cows with stamina, vitality and vigor to "stand up" under long and heavy milking periods, while Boss Dairy Ration with its 24% protein content furnishes the choicest protein concentrates to make big milk yields. These two feeds fed in combination represent real true feeding economy.

For Sale By All Good Dealers Everywhere

The Quaker Oats Company

1658 Ry. Exchange Bldg. Address CHICAGO, U.S.A.

Holmes, Stowe Co., 2429 Riopelle St.

Commission Merchants. Dressed Beef, Hogs, calves, poultry, Live & Dressed, Provisions, etc. Correspondence Solicited. Ref. Wayne County & Home Savings Bank. Bradstreet. Detroit, Mich. Cherry 7654

SEND ONLY \$1

A cow stanchion made the Kalamazoo way—strong, practical, durable, economical, yet priced remarkably low.

Kalamazoo Cow Stanchions

Strongly built of clear hardwood; well bolted; swings when cow is in stanchion; locked open when cow is entering. \$2.50 each. Send \$1 and we will ship as many as wanted. Pay balance after examination. Order today or write for literature. Kalamazoo Tank & Silo Co., Dept. 623 Kalamazoo, Mich.

What Do You Know About Horses?

If you were hitching a "tricky" horse double and he blazed away at the man in the rear, what would you do to insure good behavior always? Would you whip him—or jerk the rein—or yell at him?

Special Course FREE

This amazing FREE Introductory Course in Horse Training tells all about breaking horses and teams of bad habits forever. Fully illustrated and brimful of interesting pointers on horse training. Sent absolutely free to any farmer or breeder. You can't afford to be without this valuable information—it may save you hundreds of dollars—perhaps even your life! Mail post-card NOW! Beery School of Horsemanship, Dept. 4611 Pleasant Hill, Ohio

MAKE MONEY

Pulling stumps for yourself and others with "Hercules"—the fastest, easiest operating stump puller made. Horse or hand power. Easy terms—\$10 Down.

Cheapest Way to Pull Stumps

Write Quick for Agent's Offer. Big profits with easy work for you in my new special agent's offer. Also get my new big catalog—free.

HERCULES MFG. CO.
114929th St. Centerville, Iowa

Only \$2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

Brings you any size New Butterfly Cream Separator direct from factory. Machine earns its own cost and more before you pay. We quote Lowest Prices and payments as low as

ONLY \$3.50 PER MONTH

No interest—No extras. Every machine guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship.

30 Days' FREE Trial on your farm at our risk. Nearly 200,000 in use. Easiest to clean and turn.

Write for Free Catalog Folder today (22)

ALBAUGH-DOVER MFG. CO.
2165 Marshall Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

\$3 to \$6 Down Brings Any Size

American 30 DAYS TRIAL SEPARATOR

Turns and cleans easily. Skims warm or cold milk thoroughly. Prompt shipments from stock nearest you. Write for free catalog and Easy Payment Plan.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 1761 Bainbridge, N. Y.



*Here's one sign
that thousands of
dairymen believe in*

EXPERIENCE is a great teacher. If you doubt your ability to materially add to your cows' milk production, why not prove it for yourself by an actual trial?

The winter months, with the long period of dry feeding, are a severe strain on the cow's digestion and assimilation. To get from the feed ALL the milk-value these organs must be even more vigorous than when green pasturage is available.

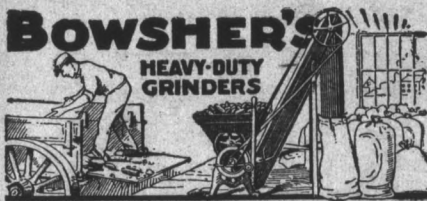
Kow-Kare is a medicinal invigorator that acts directly on the milk-making organs. Even if your cows are, apparently, healthy, a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare twice a day, one week out of each month will surprisingly increase the milk-flow.

For the actual treatment of such cow diseases as Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Garget, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite, etc., the value of Kow-Kare is undisputed. Its success lies in its invigorating action on the digestive and genital organs—the seat of nearly all cow disorders.



Prove the value of Kow-Kare this winter. Your feed dealer, general store or druggist has it—in \$1.25 or 65c packages. Order direct if dealer is not supplied.

DAIRY
ASSOCIATION
CO., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vermont



FOREMOST AMONG BETTER GRINDERS
Crush and grind all the grains that grow; fine for hogs or coarser for cattle feeding. Corn in husk, Head Kafirs, and all small grains.

Strength, Durability and Service radiate from every line of these Masterful Grinders. Simple, yet effective in adjustment. Last a lifetime.
LIGHT RUNNING — LONG LIFE — EXTRA CAPACITY
CONE-SHAPED BURRS
10 sizes—2 to 25 H. P. or more. Also Sweep Mills.
It pays well to investigate. Catalog FREE.
The D. N. P. Bowsher Co., South Bend, Ind.

**DON'T CUT OUT
A Shoe Boil, Capped
Hock or Bursitis**

FOR

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Book 6 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, the antiseptic ointment for Bolls, Bruises, Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Will tell you more if you write.
W. F. YOUNG, INC., 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Steel Jackets

**For Large
Iron Kettles**

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



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

**Heesen Stock
Feed Cooker**
(Kettle and Jacket)

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

Heesen Bros. & Co.
Dept. 4 Tecumseh, Michigan



HOG SALE SEASON.

THE time for the annual fall hog sales is at hand. Last fall many of the breeders of pure-bred swine held public sales. Hogs had become somewhat of a drug on the market and the result of the sales was not encouraging to the breeder. Farmer buyers who were really in the market for good breeding stock were few and far between.

This fall, conditions are very nearly reversed. Very few breeders, so far, are offering their season's crop of hogs at public appraisal and the market places have only recently awakened to the fact that the surplus of hogs with which the country was saturated a year ago has taken to its heels and disappeared. Pigs and sows have gone trooping to the markets steadily in enormous numbers, but not in much surplus tonnage, and the end of the deportation has arrived. Many a farm has disposed of its last hog, and returning good prices for pork products are causing many to be looking again with interest for the dependable old sow.

According to all the rules of the game, the sales this fall and winter should be well patronized. With hogs stepping up to a much higher price level; with the supply of choice breeding stock greatly reduced; and with a liberal supply of good hog feed in the country, it will not be surprising if the resulting sale returns are highly gratifying.—Pope.

SKIN LEFT ON VEAL.

THE custom of selling veal with the skin on to the retailer is generally followed at the two largest meat market centers in the country, New York and Chicago. Exceptions are made in the case of heavy grass carcasses which are customarily split into sides before shipment, for ease in handling.

Veal which does not have the skin removed until it reaches the retailer, which may be from five to ten days or longer after slaughter, still retains its "bloom" and the light pink color most desired by the consumer. The protective covering supplied by nature keeps the flesh from turning dark, and on a slow market, when the wholesaler may find it necessary to hold his veal for several days, the meat holds up far better and has a more inviting appearance than if this protection were lost.

The skin itself does not decrease in value even if the carcass is not sold for some time, provided it is properly handled. The retailer takes into account the value of this important by-product when making his purchases, and makes his bids accordingly. The skins find a ready outlet to dealers in such products, and while the price may vary from day to day, the retailer is certain of being able to dispose of them at a profit, depending on the general condition of the veal and skin markets.

USING SALT ON SILAGE.

Have been using twenty-five to thirty tablepoons of salt to a load on edge of silage to keep it from freezing. As my cattle did not seem to do well, was wondering if I put too much salt on it, and also if it is of any benefit to use it at all. Could you give any information on this line?—A. B.

That amount of salt would have but little effect either one way or another. A cow should have three-fourths to one ounce of salt daily. Thirty tablepoons of salt to a load of silage scattered around the outside of the silo would be so distributed when it came to feeding that a cow would not

be apt to get too much salt. Again, salt in any quantity would not prevent the silage from freezing.

An excellent way to salt cows is to scatter it on their silage after the silage is put into their mangers. Then you know each cow gets what she needs and no more, and the salt flavors the silage, making it more palatable. If you salt the silage as you fill the silo you have no way of telling how much each cow is getting, and too much salt is injurious.

If you will weigh out an ounce of salt to get acquainted with the correct volume, you will have no trouble to give each cow about the correct amount by taking it out of the measure with the hand as you pass from one manger to another.

The reason for your cows not doing as well as you expected is undoubtedly due to some other cause than the salt they got from the silage.

Of course it is not necessary to salt the cow every time you feed her silage. The salt can be placed where she can help herself and she will not overeat; or you can salt her once a week by giving her five or six ounces at once. But in our judgment, the best way is to give her a little by way of flavoring her food at each feeding.

HAIRLESS PIG TROUBLES.

WE have a communication from B. B. S., of the upper central section of the state, which reads as follows:

This is a history of three fine sows: They were born in the spring of 1923, from nearly pure-bred Duroc sows that were fine individuals. During the summer of 1923 they had the run of a large pasture of mixed grasses. Had some skim-milk, water and a little corn. Made fine growth. All sows were bred in December to a vigorous O. I. C. boar. One sow did not settle. All were fed during the winter, oats, a little corn and lots of skim-milk. Sows looked fine in spring. One sow had four pigs and raised them. The other had a litter of hairless pigs that died.

Bred all three sows for fall pigs. Sows had the run of good pasture, all the skim-milk they wanted, a little slop from the house, but no grain. The sows were in fine condition, but all three had large litters of hairless pigs that died. Sows now weigh about 350 pounds each. What is the matter in this deal?

Mr. S. has had an experience such as has puzzled many a swine raiser. It is an ailment that scientific investigators have labored with for many years and is prevalent over many of the states of the north and west. The trouble has recently been diagnosed by the Wisconsin Experiment Station as goitre, the same as is often seen in new-born lambs and calves, and is all too common among people. It is indicated by an unusually enlarged thyroid gland which fails to function properly. This characteristic is not so noticeable in sows as in the other animals, but hairlessness in new-born pigs is a sure indication of it.

The only remedy that we know of so far that will correct the trouble is the use of potassium or sodium iodide in the ration. This corrective is based upon the supposition that the cause of it is a lack of sufficient iodine in the ration, and some authorities have even gone so far as to claim a dearth of that element in the soils and therefore in the plants grown over much of the north and west where the trouble is too prevalent.

Just how large a dosage of iodine is necessary to prevent goitre or hairlessness has not yet been definitely determined. However, experiments have shown that a daily dose of two grains of potassium, or sodium iodide, throughout the gestation period will prevent the trouble. Because of the difficulty in feeding such small quantities uniformly, it is recommended that the io-



LOOK
for the
**Red
Strand**

**Buy Fence
for the
Last time**

If the ordinary fence will last 10 years, then "Galvannealed" Square Deal should last 30 years. By a newly patented process we weld 2 to 3 times more zinc into the copper-bearing steel fence wire. Therefore,

**Galvannealed
Square Deal Fence**

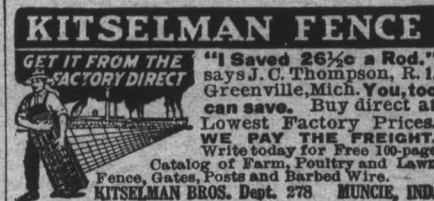
(No Extra Price)

far outlasts any other farm fence. Get this extra long wear—extra price. If the fence you buy is marked with a Red Strand you are sure to get long years of extra service.

Get these Three FREE

Write today for copies of official tests that prove our claims. Also get our catalog which tells all about: the stiff, picket-like stay wires that require fewer posts and stop sagging; the Square Deal Knot that cannot slip; firm tension, etc.; including Ropp's Calculator, handiest reference book around the farm. All 3 free to land owners.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
4948 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.



**Are You Milk-
ing 8 or More
Cows?**

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

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

**Cut Feeding Costs
25% to 50%**



Get a free copy of this Letz Feeding Manual which is full of practical suggestions that make bigger profits for dairymen and feeders; already put into practice by thousands of the most prominent farmers in the U. S. Fully explains the

**LETZ System
OF HOME CROP FEEDING**

Stop that monthly feed bill. The Letz Dixie Mixed Feed Maker cuts, grinds and mixes anything grown; makes a perfectly balanced ration from home-grown crops; guarantees to increase production 15% to 30%; cuts feed costs 25% to 50%. A warehouse in every state.



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

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.

For Sale Guernsey Bull Calves
DANIEL EBELS, Route 10, Holland, Michigan.

Reg. Guernseys For Sale Springing cows, bred
heifers. Bull calves.
W. W. BURDICK, Williamston, Mich.

A Show Bull

Traverse Echo Sylvia Kaastra No. 343285.

Senior sire in the Michigan Reformatory
herd. First prize aged bull and grand cham-
pion at the West Michigan State Fair in 1924.
Sire: Echo Sylvia King Model, a 30-lb.
grandson of May Echo Sylvia. His 42 A. R.
O. Daughters include a 32.33-lb. Jr. 3-yr.-old.
Dam: A 25-lb. Sr. 3-yr.-old daughter of a
31-lb. cow with a 365 day record of 989.63
lb. butter and 23.620 lb. milk.
The Reformatory Herd of 140 head includes
54 A. R. O. cows, 12 from 25 to 31 lbs.
butter in 7 days, and 8 yearly record cows,
one above 1000 lbs.
Bull calves by Traverse Echo Sylvia Kaastra
from good A. R. O. cows. Send for our
list of bulls for sale by Michigan State Herds.

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

AUCTION SALE

Having sold my farm I will sell at public auction
on the place, three miles east of Cohoctah, or 12
miles north and east of Howell, on

Wednesday, Nov. 12th

My entire herd of Registered Holstein cattle, some
having good A. R. O. records, many in milk, or to
freshen soon. Also about 90 high-grade Black Top
sheep, with teams and tools. Autos will meet trains
at Cohoctah on day of sale. Lunch at noon.

W. B. JONES, Oak Grove, 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.

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.

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 pres-
ent-day prices. GOTFREDSON FARMS, Ypsilanti,
Mich. F. A. Clark, Supt.

Pure-bred Stock Sale
Tuesday, Nov. 11

16 Head Reg. Durham Cattle
(3 Bulls, 13 Females)

5 1/2 Miles West and 1 1/2 Miles South of
ITHACA, MICHIGAN

H. J. DILLER, Proprietor

For Sale: Polled Shorthorn Bulls,
Cows and Heifers

with quality and breeding at farmer prices. 2 show-
ing bulls and 3 heifers at slightly above. Write or
come and see us. GEO. E. BURDICK, MGR.,
Branch Co. Farm, Coldwater, 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., Osceola Co., Mich.

FAIRFIELD Shorthorns—now offering a few
choice young bulls ready for ser-
vice. 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. Re-
liable stock. Priced reason-
able. W. H. Every, Manchester, Mich.

Durocs Apr. Glits 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 book 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 bar-
gain prices. W. C. Taylor, Milan, Mich.

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

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 421

dide be dissolved in water at the rate
of one ounce of the substance to a
gallon of water. One tablespoonful of
such a solution will contain approxi-
mately two grains of compound and
is, therefore, a daily dose for each an-
imal and can be fed mixed with the
feed or swill.—Pope.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

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

Going Down Behind.—I have bunch
of pigs from three to five months old
that are afflicted with what our local
veterinary calls kidney worms. The
first symptom they show is loss of
control of their hind legs, they knuckle
back, then they finally go down behind
and their hind legs seem to be par-
alyzed. I lost seven that seem to have
been paralyzed in front legs same as
behind. These pigs have been out on
good pasture, including alfalfa pas-
ture. They eat good and seem healthy
otherwise. Would like to know what
the trouble is and remedy for same.
L. F. S., Comins, Mich.—Paralysis of
the hind quarters of hogs is still puzz-
ling us veterinarians as to just the
cause, and also a remedy for it. The
old idea was kidney worms, but this
is not the most common cause, feeding
too much corn, also lack of minerals
in their ration, but many such cases
are caused from lack of vitamins in
the ration. Try giving each pig a tea-
spoonful of cod liver oil in feed once
or twice daily. Also let them have
access to equal parts of crushed lime-
stone rock and salt, or equal parts by
weight of air-slaked lime and bone
meal is a good mixture to keep before
them. Instead of feeding much corn,
give them some oats.

Acute Indigestion.—My neighbor re-
cently lost two fine cows, both were
seemingly in good health at 11:00 A.
M., and both were dead by 3:30 the
same day. There are no poisonous
weeds in their pasture lot as it is high,
dry land, and has been used for cattle
pasture for twenty years. We cut
down a small black wild cherry tree
in the pasture, my eight cattle brows-
ed some on the leaves, but six of the
cattle were not affected. My neigh-
bors tell me eating these leaves caus-
ed the death of my cattle. J. O. Cope-
mish, Mich.—The most likely cause of
their death was eating the leaves;
however, black wild cherry leaves are
not considered very poisonous.

Contagious Abortion.—We have a
cow that brought a calf seven months
after she was bred; the calf was weak
and died. The cow failed to clean
herself. Could this be abortion infec-
tion? C. K., Hudsonville, Mich.—Ac-
cidental abortion is not common in
cows, but contagious abortion is now
a common and prevalent disease. Give
your herd good care, breed her again,
and she may carry her next calf full
period. If no new and diseased stock
be brought on to your farm, the infec-
tion will in time die out, but keep on
cleaning and disinfecting your cow
stable.

Foot Sore.—I would like to know
how to treat one of my cows. She
seems to be stiff in front, and is grow-
ing thin. D. P., Deerfield, Mich.—Stand
her in wet clay for two hours daily,
give her a teaspoonful of nitrate of
potash in drinking water twice a day.

Gaitre.—I have a calf five weeks old
that has a swelling on upper part of
neck and throat, has been there since
birth. H. M., Bendon, Mich.—Give calf
five grains of potassium iodide at a
dose once or twice a day and the
bunch will gradually reduce in size.

Abortion.—Three of my cows calved
too early. This was last spring. Two
of them calved a week too early, an-
other came fresh three weeks before
time. Calves all lived, but are weak.
I had another cow come fresh four or
five weeks early. I had our local vet-
erinary clean one; he said it was not
contagious abortion. What shall I do?
P. S., Jenison, Mich.—Give your cows
good care, clean and disinfect your
cow stable. If any of them have a
vaginal discharge, flush her daily, us-
ing one to fifty lysol solution. Breed
the other cows and leave your preg-
nant cows alone. Your veterinarian
should know and you must be guided
by him.

Hole in Side of Teat.—I have a
three-year-old cow that has a hole in
the side of one teat. Please tell me
what to do for her. Mrs. I. E. S.,
Breckenridge, Mich.—When dry, have
your veterinary operate on teat.

VISIT Quarter-Centennial
INTERNATIONAL LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION
NOV. 29 to DEC. 6, Union Stock Yards, CHICAGO

Greatest Round-Up of Farmers and Stockmen
ever held on this Continent at this
SUPREME COURT OF THE LIVE STOCK INDUSTRY.
See the Aristocracy of the Animal Kingdom.
Learn Economy in Production.
Enjoy the Great Spectacular Features.
Profit by investing in a Trip to
THE WORLD'S GREATEST LIVE STOCK SHOW.

DAILY PURE-BRED SALES:

RED POLLED
Tuesday, Dec. 2nd, 1:00 P. M.
For information write J. W. Larabee,
Chairman, Sales Committee,
Earlville, Illinois.

SHORTHORN SALES:
Shorthorn, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1:00 P. M.
Milking Shorthorn, Friday, Dec. 5, 10:00 A. M.
Polled Shorthorn, Wednesday, Dec. 3, 10:00
A. M.
For catalogs address American Shorthorn Ass'n.,
13 Dekter Park Ave., Union Stock Yards, Chicago.

ABERDEEN-ANGUS:
Wednesday, Dec. 3rd, 1:00 P. M.
For particulars write Chas. Gray, Union Stock
Yards, Chicago.

HEREFORD:
Friday, Dec. 5, 1:00 P. M.
For information write R. J. Kinzer,
300 W. 11th Street, Kansas City, Mo.

And Other Pure-Bred Live Stock Sales.

See the International Grain and Hay Show
For Chicago Board of Trade Premiums
ASK R. R. AGENT ABOUT REDUCED FARES. A Season of Education,
Pleasure and a TRIP TO CHICAGO

This Great Milking Holstein Herd, 57 Head
To Be Sold in Public Dispersal
Friday, November 14, '24
At the Farm
DURAND, MICHIGAN

Two miles north and 3 miles east of Durand, 1 mile north and
1 mile west of Duffield. Will meet all trains at Durand up to
noon the day of sale.

A CLEAN HERD—Just passed a test of 100% clean and never
had a reactor. Guaranteed for 60 days.

A PRODUCING HERD—Four different cows and heifers in the
herd have milked over 100 lbs. in a day. A WORLD'S CHAM-
PION and her sister, who is MICHIGAN STATE CHAMPION.
Over two dozen other sisters of the World's Champion.

THE HIGHEST RECORD BULL IN THE WORLD—Backed by
a World's Record average for his two nearest dams. He will be
sold with over a dozen cows and heifers bred to him.

All Young Cows—Profitable Producers
Write Today For Catalog

JOHN E. POST, Owner,
R. F. D. 2, Durand, Michigan

DISPERSAL SALE

of the herd of Registered Holsteins of W. H. Wernett & Son at the
farm, located one-half mile west of Post Office on Penniman Ave. at
PLYMOUTH, MICHIGAN

Tuesday, November 18, '24
At 1:00 P. M.

Included in the offerings are cows with A. R. O. records of 21 to
29 lbs. butter.

5 cows each with over 580 lbs. milk in 7 days.
5 cows each with over 85 lbs. milk in one day.
1 great granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs with 640 lbs. milk and
26.50 lbs. butter as a jr. 4-yr.-old who milked 100.9 lbs. milk her
best day.
1 21-lb. granddaughter of King of the Pontiacs, and her 3-yr.-old
daughter.
1 29-lb. granddaughter of Pontiac Komdyke.
The daughter of a 29-lb. cow sired by King Ona Champion.
Two daughters of King Pieter Segis Lyons with private records of
16,000 lbs. milk on 2 milkings a day.
1 30-lb. bull 14 mo. old. 1 29-lb. bull calf. 1 26-lb. bull calf.

Other good offerings. This herd is under State and Federal Super-
vision, having passed three clean tests. Usual 60-day retest given.
Sale held under cover. Send for catalog.

Col. H. C. Robinson, Auctioneer S. T. Wood in the Box

**HEREFORD**
ANNUAL AUTUMN AUCTION

At Sotham Hereford Farm, Brown and 9th Sts., ST. CLAIR, MICHIGAN
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1924

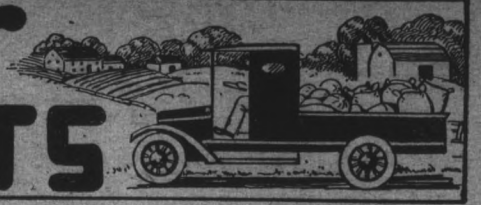
Sale Rain or Shine in Pavilion. Reached by Go d Roads from Everywhere. R. W. Baker's
Select Herd to be Dispersed, with Choice Attractions Added.

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 Gudgell & 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 lustrous 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



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Monday, November 3.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red at \$1.50; No. 2 red \$1.49; No. 3 red \$1.46; No. 2 white \$1.51; No. 2 mixed \$1.50.

Chicago.—December \$1.39% @ 1.39%; May at \$1.45% @ 1.45%; July \$1.31% @ 1.31%.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.48% @ 1.49%.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.11; No. 3 yellow \$1.10.

Chicago.—December \$1.05% @ 1.05%; May \$1.09% @ 1.09%; July \$1.09%.

Oats.

Detroit.—New, No. 2 white 51% c; No. 3, 49% c.

Chicago.—December at 48% c; May 53% @ 53% c.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, \$1.16.

Chicago.—December \$1.17% @ 1.17%; May \$1.20% @ 1.20%; July \$1.10.

Toledo.—\$1.16.

Barley.

Barley, malting 96c; feeding 91c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.30 per cwt.

Chicago.—Navy, choice at \$6; red kidneys \$10.25.

New York.—Choice pea \$6.25 @ 6.50.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$17.65; alsike \$12.25; timothy \$2.90.

Hay.

New Hay.—No. 1 timothy \$18 @ 19; standard \$17 @ 18; No. 2 timothy \$16 @ 17; No. 1 clover mixed at \$16 @ 17; wheat and oat straw \$11 @ 11.50; rye straw \$12 @ 13.

Feeds.

Bran \$31; standard middlings \$33; fine do \$38; cracked corn \$49; coarse cornmeal \$45; chop at \$38 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Fruits.

Chicago prices on apples: Wealthies \$1.50 @ 1.75 bu; Jonathans \$2 @ 2.25; Kings \$4.50 @ 5 bbl; Grimes Golden at \$5 @ 5.50 bbl; pears, Keiffers 75c @ \$1 bu; peaches \$1 @ 2 bu.

WHEAT

Wheat prices averaged lower in the last week but the finish showed little net change. The pressure of heavy receipts at spring wheat markets has continued. While the phenomenal movement to market has kept prices from showing any runaway tendency, it must be remembered that it will mean less pressure distributed over the remaining eight months of the crop year. The inference is that there is considerably less wheat left on the farms than there was at this time last year. Flour mills are grinding at above the normal rate for this season of the year. Combined exports of both wheat and flour for the four months from July to October, inclusive, will probably run close to 115,000,000 bushels. Even with increased competition from Canada during the next two months, the United States will probably have shipped 170,000,000 bushels by January 1. It should not be difficult in the second half of the crop year to dispose of the remaining 80,000,000 or 90,000,000 bushels of our surplus.

RYE

Rye has shown greater weakness than wheat recently in spite of the statistical strength of the farmer. New export sales have not been so large recently but this does not seem to be an important matter in view of the large portion of our surplus which has already been placed. The rye market may hesitate for a while but a careful analysis indicates that strong developments may come later on.

CORN

Corn prices have been stronger than wheat largely because of speculative buying, stimulated by the unfavorable husking returns. It is possible that much higher corn prices will be seen next year but it would appear that the market already discounts a good deal of the shortage in the crop, inasmuch as the live stock producers are steadily cutting down on their requirements, particularly by liquidating hogs. If husking returns continue to show that the crop has been over-estimated or if wheat prices take a decided upward trend corn may rise also in spite of the fact that the season for the new crop movement is at hand.

OATS

Oats prices have had a decided setback in the last few weeks but seem

to be regaining strength. Primary receipts are gradually falling off, although they remain about 25 per cent above normal for this season of the year. The visible supply also is not increasing as much from week to week as it did a short time ago. The last week seems to have brought some improvement in the demand from the eastern consuming sections.

BARLEY

During the four weeks ending October 25, over 6,000,000 bushels of barley, not including malt, were cleared for export. This is the heaviest movement from the United States within a month's time in a number of years.

SEEDS

The advance in clover seed markets has slowed down in the last week. Prices are much higher than a year ago, and buyers are not anxious to accumulate high-priced seed. Growers are not selling freely. Timothy seed has dropped to a new low for the season.

FEEDS

Dullness still rules in feed markets with wheat feeds showing a heavy tone and holders rather anxious over the continued slow demand from consuming districts. Corn feeds are weak while oil meals show but little change.

HAY

Hay markets showed further weakness last week. Mild weather is restricting consumption while receipts are fairly large and the glut of low grades continues. Alfalfa hay showed independent strength for a time but has weakened along with the rest of the list.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Egg prices apparently find no obstacle in their advance to higher ground. Last week's progress carried them up three cents a dozen. Strictly fresh eggs are scarce and are selling at a premium.

Receipts of poultry are large and prices are irregular and dominated to a big extent by demand from day to day. Reports of a decrease in the turkey crop this year as compared with a year ago and that a smaller percentage will be in condition for the Thanksgiving market indicate that the price paid to producers for Thanksgiving turkeys will be near that of last year.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 42 @ 47c; dirties 30 @ 34c; checks 30 @ 34c; fresh firsts 42 @ 49c; ordinary firsts 37

@ 41c. Live poultry, hens 20c; springers 21c; roosters 15c; ducks 17c; geese 17c; turkeys 28c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 47 @ 52c; storage 36 @ 39c. Live poultry, heavy springers 23c; light do 18 @ 19c; heavy hens 25c; light hens 15 @ 16c; roosters 15 @ 16c; geese 18 @ 19c; ducks 19 @ 20c; turkeys 30 @ 32c.

BUTTER

Butter prices are strengthening as average quality is lowered by seasonal defects. Top scores advanced two cents during the past week as the supply was short of the demand. Production is decreasing more rapidly, recent low prices have been carried along to the consumer, many stores are pushing the sale of butter and consumption, as judged by the four large markets, so far this month has been slightly larger than in the same period a year ago. Some curtailment in the fresh supply usually occurs in November and December, but current storage holdings act as a check upon advances in prices.

Prices on 92-score creamery: Chicago 38 1/2 c; New York 40 1/2 c; Boston 39 1/2 c; Philadelphia 41 1/2 c. Detroit 34 1/2 @ 36 1/2 c in tubs.

CHEESE

Cheese markets are unsettled as the trade has slowed down. Production is holding up well, the movement of storage cheese is still unsatisfactory and prices have little chance of advancing. No further declines are expected by many dealers, however, who are unwilling to make concessions from current quotations in order to move their goods.

POTATOES

Carlot shipments of potatoes have continued heavy whereas some shrinkage in the movement usually occurs in the latter part of October. Some of the cooperatives have been moving potatoes into warehouses but arrivals at distributing markets have been burdensome enough to keep the market in a depressed state. Some improvement is to be expected whenever cold weather sets in. Northern sacked round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at 70 @ 90c. carlot sales, at Chicago, while Idaho sacked Rurals are selling at \$1.50 @ 1.60.

APPLES

Exports of apples from United States and Canadian ports for the season to October 18 show an increase of three per cent over last year for barrels and

thirty per cent for boxes. The carlot movement of apples from producing districts is tapering off and prices are strengthening. Midwestern Jonathans are quoted at \$8 per barrel in Chicago. Extra fancy medium to large Washington Jonathans are bringing around \$3 per box in most cases.

BEANS

The bean market is quiet as the weather has not yet turned cool enough to stimulate demand. The movement of beans has been small thus far. C H P whites are quoted at \$5.50 @ 5.65 per 100 pounds f. o. b. Michigan, while light red kidneys are selling at \$9.25 and dark reds at \$9.65. Cool weather is certain to arrive before long and help out the demand while holders will stiffen up their asking prices as distributors are mostly bullish on future prices.

WOOL

Wool prices are holding firm and all changes reported are toward a higher level. Foreign markets are stiffening up again. In spite of the fact that domestic prices remain below the foreign level, American buyers are said to be active at the sales now under way in Australia. Buying the new western clip, which is but little more than half-grown on the sheep's back, is gradually getting under way. This is a reflection of the scarcity of the staple.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Liberal offerings had easy sale. A strong market for celery was evident. A big supply of apples moved fairly well. Pears were in demand, while grapes moved slowly. Cauliflower, peppers, egg plant, onions and parsnips moved more freely with prices holding steady. The movement of potatoes was light. There was a moderate offering of live poultry, while the supply of dressed poultry and eggs was small.

Prices were: Apples \$1 @ 2.50 bu; beets 60 @ 75c bu; cauliflower \$1 @ 1.75 bu; cabbage 40 @ 50c bu; red 75c bu; carrots 75c @ \$1 bu; cucumbers \$2 @ 3 bu; leaf lettuce, outdoor 85 @ 90c bu; head lettuce \$1.50 @ 2 bu; onions, dry \$1 @ 1.25 bu; potatoes 60 @ 70c a bu; squash, Hubbard 75c @ \$1 bu; tomatoes \$2 @ 4 bu; No. 1, \$3 @ 4 bu; turnips \$1 @ 1.25 bu; pears \$1 @ 1.75 bu; pumpkins 50 @ 75c bu; eggs, retail 70 @ 80c dozen; old hens, retail 25 @ 27c lb; springers, retail 23 @ 28c lb; ducks, wholesale 25 @ 26c lb; veal 16 1/2 c lb; small pigs \$5 each.

GRAND RAPIDS

Offerings of farm product on the Grand Rapids markets are growing lighter as the season draws near a close. Prices for the most part are steady. Potatoes were easier. Prices were: Potatoes 45 @ 50c bu; tomatoes \$4 bu; carrots, beets, turnips, rutabagas 50 @ 75c bu; onions 60 @ 75c bu; celery 20 @ 60c dozen; apples, Snows, Wealthies \$2 bu; Spies \$1.50 @ 2 bu; various other varieties 75c @ \$1.25 bu; grapes \$1 @ 2 bu; beans \$4.75 per cwt; wheat 1.35 bu; eggs 50c dozen; butter-fat 39c lb; poultry, light fowls and springers 13 @ 16c lb; heavy 17 @ 20c lb; turkeys 26 @ 30c lb.

CATTLE RECEIPTS AT SEASON'S PEAK.

Receipts of cattle increased sharply in the last few days and arrivals for the entire week promise to be the largest in any like interval for two years or more. This is likely to be the heaviest burden of the season, as the supply almost invariably begins to diminish after October. Only once in more than a decade did the peak load arrive as late as November.

Cattle price movements are showing the same mixed character as before. Yearlings reached a new high of \$12.90 at Chicago.

LIVE STOCK SALES.

Herefords.

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

Holsteins.

Nov. 12—W. B. Jones, Oak Grove, Mich.

Nov. 14—Postdale Farms, Durand, Mich.

Nov. 18—W. H. Wernett & Son, Plymouth, Mich.

Shorthorns.

Nov. 11—J. H. Diller, Ithaca, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, November 4.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 24,000. Market slow, and mostly steady to 10c higher. Light weights 10 @ 15c up, tops at \$10.50; bulk 225 to 325-lb. butchers at \$9.50 @ 10.10; bulk 150 to 200-lb. average \$9.25 @ 9.40; majority 140 to 150-lb. weight \$7.25 @ 8; packing sows \$8.75 @ 9; bulk strong pigs \$6.25 @ 6.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 12,000. Little early trade on steers; most fed steers at \$9.15 @ 11.65, steady to \$12.20; average and outside figures good; yearlings scarce; she stock, bulls, packers, feeders and calves are steady; early bulk vealers at \$9 @ 9.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 8,000. Fat lambs strong to 15c higher; early bulk natives \$13.75 @ 14; culls \$10.50 @ 11; choice at \$7.50; clipped \$12.25; fat sheep strong to 25c higher; ewes \$5 @ 7; feeding lambs are steady to \$13.25 @ 13.75; fed yearlings \$10.50.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 261. Market is active and steady. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$ 9.00 @ 11.00 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 5.00 @ 5.50 Light butchers 4.00 @ 4.50 Best cows 4.50 @ 5.00 Butcher cows 3.50 @ 4.00 Cutters 3.00 @ 3.50 Canners 2.50 @ 2.75 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.

Receipts 413. Market steady. Best \$12.00 @ 12.50 Others 3.00 @ 11.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,990. Market on good lambs are 15 @ 25c higher; others and sheep steady. Best lambs \$13.50 @ 13.65 Fair lambs 10.50 @ 12.25 Light to common 7.00 @ 8.50 Fair to good sheep 5.50 @ 6.50 Culls and common 1.50 @ 3.50 Buck lambs 6.00 @ 12.50

Hogs.

Receipts 1,927. Market on mixed grades 15 @ 25c higher; others steady. Mixed hogs \$ 9.90 Pigs 7.50 Roughs 8.50 Stags 5.00 @ 6.00 Yorkers 8.25 @ 9.50

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 1,900. Market is closing steady. Heavies \$10.40 @ 10.50; medium \$10.25 @ 10.50; light weights \$9.75 @ 10.25; light lights \$8.50 @ 10; pigs \$8; packing sows and roughs \$8.25 @ 8.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 300. Market slow.

Calves.

Receipts 100. Tops \$12.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 600. Lambs \$14; ewes at \$6 @ 7.

FOREIGN DEMAND FOR GRAIN CONTINUES.

The foreign demand for all United States grains continues enormously heavy. During the week ending October 25, a total of 15,727,000 bushels of grain were exported from our principal ports, compared with 2,733,000 bushels exported during the same week of 1923.

TRAFFIC HANDLED PROMPTLY.

A general increase of production of basic industrial products is reported by the Federal Reserve Board. A new high record for loading freight cars was made by American railroads during the week ended October 18. On one day alone the railroads moved 1,030,211 cars loaded and empty. According to a report of the American Railway Association, the movement of freights is unobstructed by lack of equipment or other cause. "Record-breaking grain crops have been moved to the terminal markets without a single reported car shortage from the western states, and there has been no shortage of refrigerator equipment for transporting perishables."

FOREIGN BUTTER PRICES ADVANCE.

The freakishness of world markets is demonstrated very clearly in butter prices that have prevailed in different markets. With prices so low as to discourage production in the United States, a rise of 2.9 cents per pound in the Danish butter price on October 9, created a record butter price of 47.15 cents per pound wholesale in the London market, according to a department of commerce representative, who says that the increase in price is due to the large number of orders recently received from the English market, where fine butter is scarce and at a premium. Furthermore, Germany has made some substantial purchases and Belgian buyers have been in the market.

WHEAT ACREAGE INCREASED.

The wheat situation is peculiar. We alone have a good wheat crop, while the consuming world is short of bread grains. Our producers have reacted to higher prices in the usual way by planting an acreage to winter wheat from five to ten per cent higher than last season.

FUTURE HOG SITUATION LOOKS STRONGER.

Fewer hogs are in sight for next year. The corn situation means lighter weight hogs, and the trend of hog production in Europe is about the same as here, all of which indicates a fair outlook for higher hog prices. It is suggested by the bureau of specialists that this decrease in hog production may have an effect in improving the beef cattle situation.

CATTLE PRICES IN A BAD WAY.

The beef cattle producers, says C. L. Harlan, live stock statistician of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, from the point of price are in the lowest ranks of agricultural producers. Unfinished cattle and grass-fat cattle have sold at lower prices this fall than last, as well as any time since 1912, with the possible exception of 1921. While other important agricultural commodities have made material price recoveries from the 1921 slump, the bulk of the cattle have made little or none. Grain-finished cattle are in a better position, but it is far from developing much optimism among the cattlemen.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Jackson Co., Oct. 28.—Beans yielding five to fifteen bushels of good quality. Potatoes are very good, with the price at 50¢/60¢ per bushel. The fall grains look excellent. Eggs are scarce at 42¢. Butter-fat 40¢; hens 20¢; dressed pork 14¢; timothy hay \$16; clover seedling is looking fine.—F. C.

Lenawee Co., Oct. 28.—Corn is not as well matured as other years. The potato crop is large. Apple crop is smaller than usual. Labor is scarce. Wheat brings \$1.40; oats 47¢; barley \$1.60 cwt; eggs 48¢; butter 40¢; potatoes 65¢ per bushel.—J. L. C.

Kent Co., Oct. 28.—A good acreage of wheat was sown. Corn is not ready to husk yet. Potatoes are mostly dug. Practically no live stock feeding is done in this community. Eggs bringing 50¢; butter 40¢; milk \$2.60 per cwt; cream 40¢; wheat \$1.32; rye \$1.02; corn \$1.25.—H. S.

Lapeer Co., Oct. 30.—Farmers are greatly encouraged this year. The fall weather has been fine for harvesting crops and prices are better. There will be plenty of feed here this winter. Most of the farmers have sold their wheat, beans and oats. Fall

wheat looks good. Butter brings 38¢; cream 36¢; eggs 42¢; beans \$5 per cwt; veal calves 11¢; pigs 10¢.—L. L.

Montmorency Co., Oct. 28.—Dissatisfaction among farmers is not as keen as a few months ago. Potatoes are mostly shipped cooperatively. Eggs bring 38¢. Cream is shipped direct; the present price is 40¢ per pound for butter-fat.—H. H. S.

Allegan Co., Oct. 30.—The early apple crop was somewhat better than the late crop, which is small. The quality was fair; there was some scab and the coloring generally poor. The price ranged from \$4.05 per barrel. Peaches were 75 per cent of a full crop and pears 60 per cent. Good pears are bringing \$2.50 per bushel.—J. W. P.

Wexford Co., Oct. 28.—The board of supervisors of Wexford county voted \$2,300 for farm bureau work for the next year. Pasture is poor for lack of rain. The fall has been fine for storing the crops. About ninety per cent of the potatoes are being handled through cooperatives. Hogs are very scarce, and cattle and sheep are mostly all shipped out.—E. M. S.

Osceola Co., Oct. 28.—The usual amount of fall grain was sown. The weather is dry and pasture is getting short. Potato digging is about done. Beans and corn are harvested. Eggs 40¢; butter-fat 39¢; potatoes 50¢ per cwt; wheat \$1.50; rye 90¢; oats 39¢. Winter apples are scarce.—A. V.

Berrien Co., Oct. 27.—Killing frost on the twenty-second injured grapes so that the price dropped to \$30 a ton. Pears and apples were not injured. Potatoes are being dug and selling at 75¢ per bushel delivered. Eggs are scarce and high at 50¢ per dozen. No rain for nearly four weeks and ground too dry and hard for fall plowing. Slightly increased acreage of wheat sown and it is up to a fine stand. Most of corn cut before the frost but some late corn not cut was injured. Apples and pears are a very light crop. Cows are plentiful and cheap but not of good grade. Extended auto trips around the county have not shown one colt being raised here. Concrete road building on M-58 about finished. Mint crop was exceptionally good this year. The weather was exceptionally fine all through this month. Labor plentiful but holds out for high wages. Too dry for corn husking. Many farms for sale but buyers very scarce.—L. B. R.

HOGS

Large Type Boars Boars and Sows, all ages. Price reasonable. Write or come. Clyde A. Korshaw, Plainwell, Mich.

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

Chester White Boars Sows and Gilts. Fall Pigs. ALDRICH & WILLIAMS, Tekonsha, Mich.

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

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

O. I. 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, Ionia, Mich.

O. I. C.'s New 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 skin, 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 skin 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 Clansman. C. E. Garnant, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

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

Spotted Po'and China boars and gilts. Size and quality. Prize-winning stock. Prices right. Vern Addelman, Jasper, Mich.

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

SHEEP

100% IN SHEEP Many of my customers are making 100% with sheep. Now is a mighty good time to start. Car loads only, reasonable. Write today for "Acres of Diamonds."

Geo. M. Wilbur, Marysville, Ohio

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

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.

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

Fairview Shropshires For Sale. Choice Yearling rams and ram lambs sired by McKerron's Senator's Double Grandson 3539-480-163. E. F. Goodfellow, R. 1, Ovid, Mich. Phone 48-5.

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

Registered Yearling Shropshire rams and ram lambs that have size, type and breeding, stock est. 1890. C. Lemen & Sons, Dexter, Mich.

For Sale Registered Oxford Rams and Ewes. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. T. Abbott, Palma, 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, Wakarusa, Ohio.

Delaine Yearling Rams also thirty registered ewes at a bargain. Write or come. CALHOON BROS., Branch Co., Bronson, Mich.

Breeding Ewes for sale, 100 Delaine grades. V. B. Furness, Nashville, 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, Lincolns, Tunis, Oxford and Karakul Rams, also a few Ewes. L. R. KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.

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. For 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

Special Notice

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.

OLD MONEY WANTED. Have you an odd or old coin or bill? It may be worth several dollars. Get posted. Send 4c for Coin Circular. May mean much profit to you. Send now. Numismatic Bank, Dept. M, Fort Worth, Texas.

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 12½-lb. sample bag, express paid. \$1.80. Kingwood Orchards, Salem, Oregon.

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

REAL ESTATE

90-Acre Penn. Farm—\$600. Horses, Cattle, Crops included; less than half value to close estate; motor bus passes, good stores, shops, schools, markets; near resort lake; 40 acres productive tillage, spring watered pasture, wire fences, timber valued \$500; 85 fruit trees, 1500 crop; good 2-story 7-room house, maple shade, porch, fine cellar; barn, granary, poultry house. Only \$600 for all. Easy terms. First here wins. Details page 95 New Illus. Catalog. 152 pages money-making farm bargains. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 205BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—100-acre farm, 1¼ miles from Store, Church, School, Postoffice, and Blacksmith Shop. Well improved, no brush, extra good soil well tilled and well watered. Price reasonable. Call on N. C. Yoder, Owner, Hope, Mich., R. 1.

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. Beyerly, 71 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5-lbs. \$1.50; Ten \$2.50. Smoking 5-lbs. \$1.25; Ten \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Farmers' Union, Paducah, Ky.

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.

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.

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.

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

LAKELAND FUR EXCHANGE, Salem, Michigan, offer well trained coon, skunk, opossum and mink hounds, also all-aged pups, some well trained. Open and silent trailers. Wonderful combination hunters. Send for our fur and dog price list. Strayed, black, white, some red, fox hound, name Jack. Teeth worn off in front. Reward.

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.

FOR SALE—One thousand ferrets. C. Arthur Dimick, Rochester, Ohio.

NICELY MARKED Collie Puppies. Females, \$4; males, \$6 each. Elias Gregory, Brutus, Mich.

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—every week, 10,000 broilers and fryers, weight 1½ to 2 lbs. Will pay good price for these birds. Write for particulars to East Coast Poultry Co., 700 Alfred St., Detroit, Mich.

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

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

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

BIG BONED May hatched Pullets, \$1.00 each. Barred, White Rocks, S. C. Reds, \$1.40 per dozen. Order today. Lone Pine Poultry Farm, Silver Lake, Indiana.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, hens \$1, 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.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS and Light Brahma Cockerels, \$3 to \$5. Jess Wingeler, Lowell, Mich.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS, fine stock. G. W. Thacker, Leroy, Michigan.

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. L. E. Ilgenfritz 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.

WE PAY \$200 monthly salary, furnish car and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Company X 683, Springfield, Ill.

HELP WANTED

FARMER WANTED—On 100-acre farm in southwest Michigan, 80 acres tillable, though rolling, barns, silo, good house, 20 acres woods with 400 sugar maples, 15 acres alfalfa. I will give you all fuel, plant more alfalfa, and help start small high-grade dairy herd. Will you provide horses and tools, study modern farm methods, do all the work and be satisfied with a 50-50 basis? Any Protestant who can furnish good references, write Box No. 777, Michigan Farmer.

MAN AND WIFE to take charge of Shooting and Fishing Club. Middle aged. No children. Must have general farm experience. When writing state references and past experience. Box No. 789, Michigan Farmer.

WANTED—Middle Aged married man as herdman and farm foreman on farm three miles from Pontiac. Single help must be boarded. Salary will be according to ability to make farm pay. Address Box 343, Michigan Farmer.

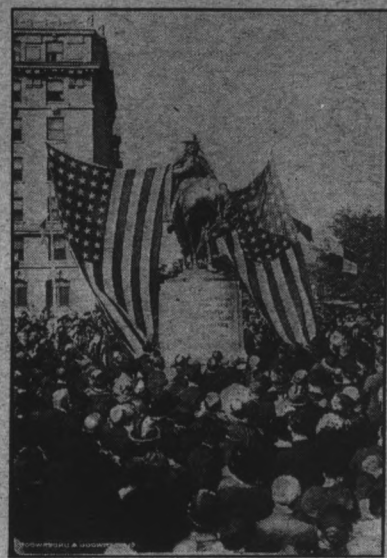
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, with her second child, christened Gerald David.



This beautiful country home, "Pembroke," at Glen Cove, L. I., has just been purchased by Marcus Loew, once a penniless New York boy, now a multi-millionaire motion picture magnate.



Pres. Coolidge unveiled the memorial statue of Francis Asbury, a pioneer Methodist bishop.



Old Christ Church, Philadelphia, has recently been equipped with a modern sprinkler system to protect it from fire. Here Washington, Adams, Franklin, Penn and Betsy Ross worshiped.



Headed by Al Jolson, forty members of the Theatrical Republican League enjoyed breakfast at the White House as guests of President and Mrs. Coolidge, then staged an impromptu show.



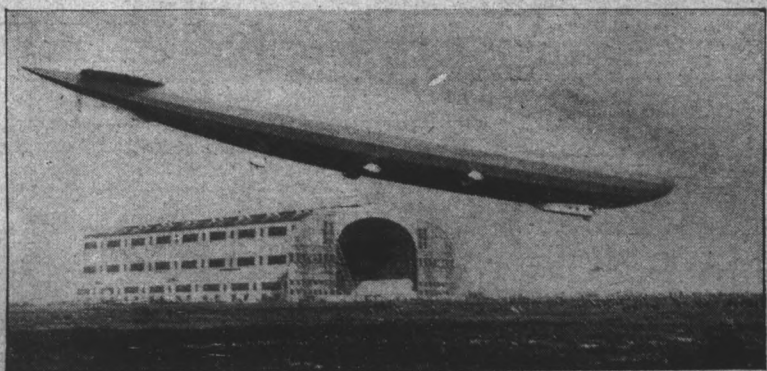
Three generations of bobbed hair, Miss Sylvia King, her mother and Sylvia's eighty-year-old grandmother.



Calvin Coolidge, the twenty-ninth president of the United States, as a boy seven years of age.



Dr. Hugo Eckener, head of Zeppelin Company, in command of ZR-3, was welcomed at White House by President Coolidge.



The ZR-3 tethered at Lakehurst, N. J., just eighty-one hours after the start of its 5,000 mile journey from Germany. In the background is the hangar which it calls "home."



Senator Borah, of Idaho, second from extreme right, presided at the first meeting of the senate committee on campaign expenditures, which convened in Chicago.