

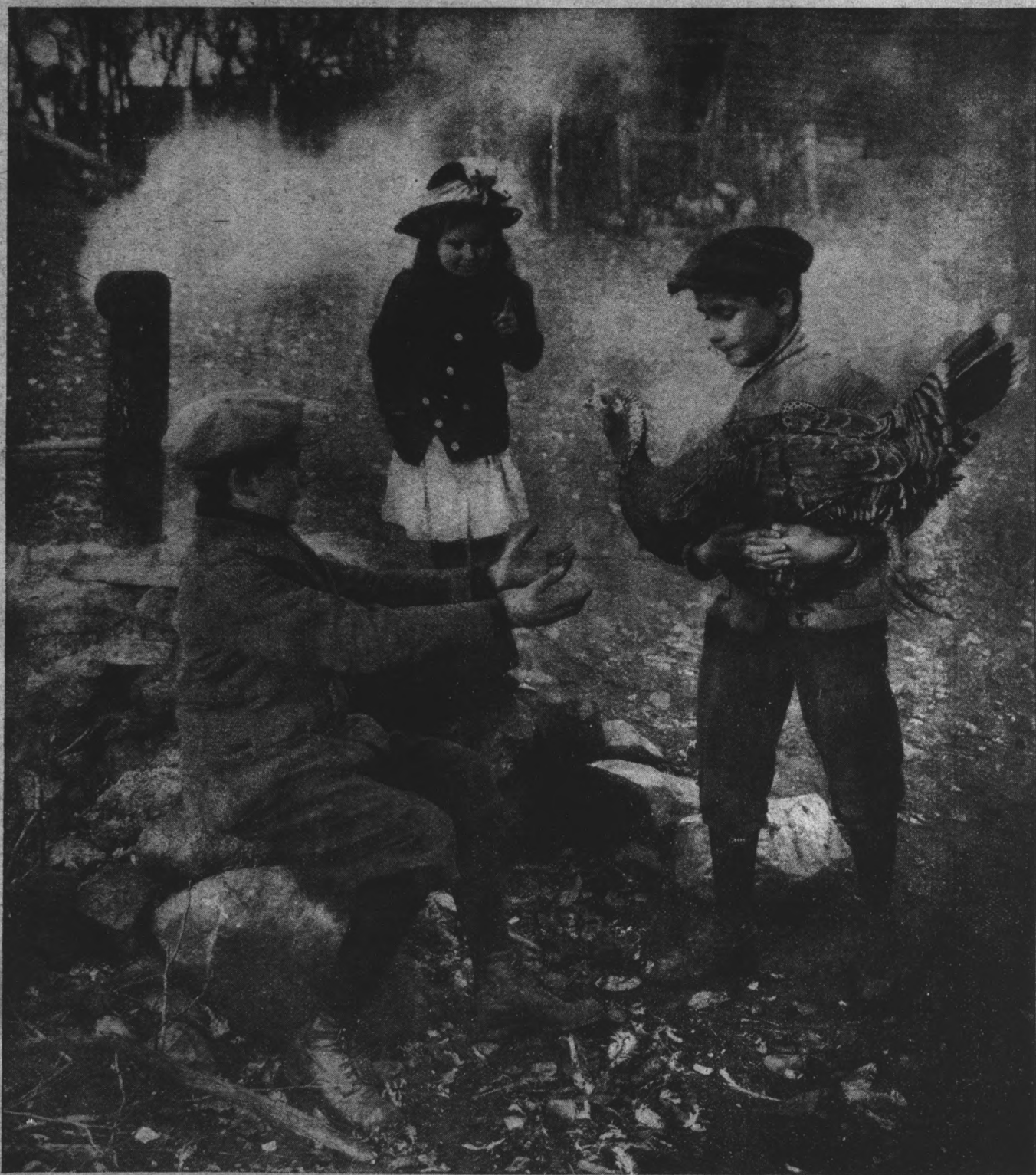
MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
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LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INCREASE RAPIDLY.

THE statistical committee appointed by Secretary Hoover, composed of eminent authorities, after canvassing local, municipal, state and national information, insurance payments, etc., concludes that in 1923 not less than 22,600 persons were killed, 578,000 injured, and \$600,000,000 worth of property damage incurred in traffic accidents. This represents an increase of eighty per cent within the last seven years. Of the accidents about eighty-five per cent were due to automobile traffic. Secretary Hoover says this is a national loss of so appalling a character as to warrant the most complete consideration and effort at a drastic remedy.

WANT PARCEL POST SERVICE INCREASED.

ON account of the remoteness from railway stations many farmers lack the services of express companies. They have the parcels post, serving them on the rural delivery routes, but it is not now possible for

them to purchase disinfectants and insecticides to be delivered by parcels post. Senate Bill 1750 now before the post offices and post roads committees provides for transportation through the mails of disinfectants. The farm bureau is urging passage of this bill.

STILL WANT TO MANUFACTURE NITRATES AT MUSCLE SHOALS.

THE withdrawal of the offer of Mr. Ford to lease the power and purchase certain property at Muscle Shoals for the purpose of manufacturing cheap fertilizers in no way changes the attitude of the American Farm Bureau Federation toward the development of the hydroelectric power for the purposes of agriculture during peace and for the manufacture of munitions in time of war," said E. B. Reid, of the federation, in discussing the action to be taken by the senate when it convenes on December 2. The tender made by Henry Ford passed the house by a large majority, and the proposition was made the first order of business in the senate, and nothing else can be taken up until it is disposed of.

"If the American farmers and the farm bureau needed any justification for their activities in trying to establish certain principles and secure cheaper fertilizer it is found in the rejoicing of Chile since Ford withdrew his offer. Our farmers pay Chile \$12 per ton tax on each ton of nitrate shipped from that country to the United States and the proper operation at Muscle Shoals not only would reduce the cost of manufactured nitrate here, but would force Chile to remove all or a part of the tax our farmers pay to support the Chilean government."

FARMERS AID WARDENS IN FINDING WILD ANIMALS.

DURING September state hunters and wardens captured 259 predatory animals, which excels the record of any other month since the present system went into effect. Of this number twenty were timber wolves, 121 coyotes, twelve bob-cats, 106 foxes, 562 porcupines, ninety-four woodchucks, twenty-one badgers, 109 skunks, twenty-three weasels, three bears, 314 crows, 184 hawks, and fifty-seven owls were also disposed of.

A cooperative arrangement has been entered into between the department of conservation and local farmers, whereby these latter give wardens information regarding the presence of coyotes in their neighborhood. This brought good results last month, several families of these varmints having been exterminated in consequence.

NORMAL SCHOOL HOLDS JUDGING CONTEST.

THE Agricultural Department of Central State Normal is planning on a grain and stock judging contest to be held at Mt. Pleasant on November 12. There will be three types of contestants, rural boys and girls, high school students, and farmers. There will be judging of corn, beans, wheat, oats and potatoes; also of swine, sheep, horses, dairy cattle, and beef cattle.

Four specimens of animals, or four ten-ear samples of corn will be selected for judging and the contestants marked according to the usual placing and marking system. M. A. C. professors and other prominent men will act as judges. Each school may send as many to contest as it may care to. The awards will be made by schools. The three highest contestants will compete with similar number from other schools.

In one Illinois county over thirty base ball teams have entered a country league for 1925.

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Farm product prices have taken the upgrade. Better times are on the way to the farm. Be in position to farm efficiently all the year, without yielding your profits to surplus labor costs. See the dealer about a McCormick-Deering Tractor—lasting, dependable, all-around farm power.

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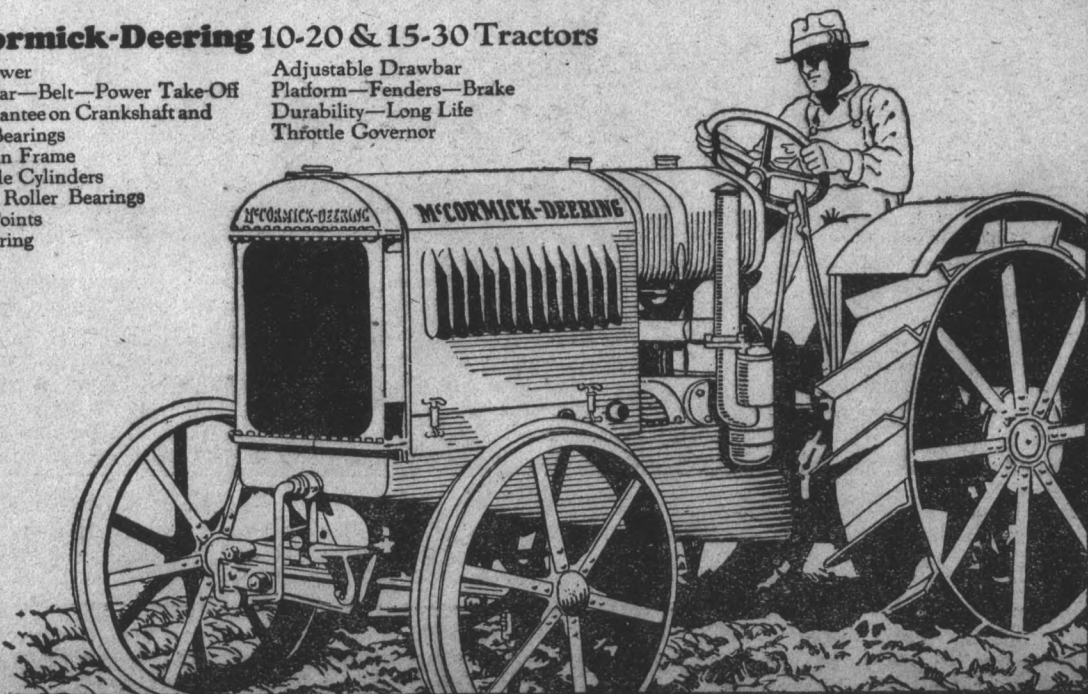
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VOLUME CLXIII

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
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A Practical Journal for the Rural Family

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

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NUMBER TWENTY

Shall We Gamble with the Potato?

Here is Suggested an Economic Way of Handling this Year's Surplus

By J. W. Weston

THIS is another year of over-production of potatoes. The demand for human consumption will not absorb the entire crop. The present condition of the market is like it is in many other lines of production when too much stock reaches the market, the regular channels of trade cannot absorb it and the price is reduced to cut off the supply until the atmosphere has cleared. This condition ex-



Cows should receive not more than twenty-five or thirty pounds of raw potatoes per day for each 1,000 pounds live weight.

ists every year at this season to some extent, even in years of under-production.

This year the October crop production forecast in the nineteen late surplus potato producing states shows that the October estimate is only 1,061,000 bushels more than it was in 1923. The big increase in the 1924 crop comes in the early and intermediate crop that has been principally marketed by this time. In 1923 the early and mid-season crop amounted to 125,733,000 bushels while in 1924 the crop produced in the same area amounted to 135,788,000 bushels or 10,055,000 bushels more than in 1923, making the total look big for this year, while in reality it is only 1,061,000 bushels larger this year than it was last. If the October crop estimate proves to be correct, and it generally is very near correct, the surplus of potatoes that needs to be disposed of will not exceed 40,000,000 bushels of potatoes in the late producing states.

Ordinarily from the strict economy of foodstuffs good potatoes should not be used other than for human consumption, but in years of over-production the growers of table stock potatoes can feed to live stock surplus potatoes when there is danger of greater loss to the grower by placing them on the market than there is in converting them into by-products through live stock.

This applies principally to the growers of potatoes or to the live stock owners in the sections where potatoes are abundant and cheap. With the present price of corn in the Cadillac, Traverse City and Gaylord sections at \$1.35 per bushel, the value of potatoes as a substitute for corn as a live stock feed makes the potatoes worth thirty-five cents per bushel, and in many places the price per hundred pounds of potatoes to the farmer at loading station is not much, if any, above this figure.

Cull potatoes can be fed profitably under all conditions. There are al-



For hogs 420 pounds of cooked potatoes equals 100 pounds of grain.

ways some small, bruised, cut, second growth, over-sized, or diseased potatoes that should not be marketed, and with the promulgation of the Standard Grades of potatoes by the State Department of Agriculture, these potatoes must necessarily come out. The majority of these culls should be fed

to live stock, and can be at a profit.

One reason for the great movement of potatoes at this time of year is the need of many growers for ready money. However, those that can hold and



Horses should not be watered until at least a half hour after being fed potatoes. They will consume up to fifteen pounds per day to advantage.

have stock to feed, and especially in the north where corn silage is so poor and potatoes so good, potatoes can be substituted for corn silage, and it makes a very good substitute. The potatoes could be used in this way at least until either the price of potatoes comes up or the price of corn comes down, so there is an even exchange, and then the potato grower still has the potatoes and to market them most profitably is his most earnest desire.

In many European countries fully forty per cent of their potato crop goes as live stock food and only about thirty per cent goes for human consumption. If the potato crop is to have any stable place in our agriculture, we must look forward to taking care of our surplus. Weather conditions, especially temperature, has such a very important effect on the resultant yield of an acre of potatoes that

the yield can be made to vary extremely, according to the temperature during the developing stages of the potato and the weather is something we cannot control completely.

This season's weather conditions were particularly favorable to the production of a good quality as well as good yield of potatoes. The situation this year with good quality and good yield is somewhat different than in many former years. Good mature stock will not shrink, shrivel and rot like immature stock. Exceptionally favorable conditions prevailed during the harvesting season so that the stock is dry and clean, bright and ripe, no second growth to speak of, some oversized, but few small, making a condition for ideal storage. Where stock is bright, ripe, good type, and dry when put in storage and given half a chance, it will come through the winter in good shape. So that the element of speculation is considerably removed as far as the stock itself goes, and as for the price the present price does not allow for much gambling because, if potatoes in the producing sections were to go much lower



Two or three pounds of raw potatoes per day makes an excellent addition to the ration for lambs or sheep.

they would have no exchange value. A good deal like the German mark of a few months ago. An American dollar would buy a billion. To those so situated that they can take advantage of feeding the surplus potatoes, a few words of caution should be made.

(Continued on page 439).

Valuable Storage Experiences

Some Storage Practices Which Proved Highly Profitable

By M. Coverdell

WE have found that cabbage keep best in cave or cellar storage if wrapper in two or three thicknesses of paper. The roots and stalks are left on, which makes it handy to tie them up where they occupy the least space, and where they will not get damp.

In storing cabbage for poultry feed (where more space is required), we dig a trench about a foot deep and just wide enough to accommodate a single head of cabbage. This is lined with straw and cornstalks. The cabbage-heads are placed in the trench, head down, with the roots up. Hay or straw is spread thinly over the heads, and about six inches of dirt tossed over them. With another layer of cornstalks, straw and trash over the dirt, it will freeze some, but the cabbage will keep in fine condition. The natural flavor and crispness of the product are preserved better by this method than any we ever have tried.

Where small quantities of winter radishes, turnips, beets, carrots, etc.,

are stored for table use, we arrange medium-sized barrels or boxes with a layer of dirt, then a layer of vegetables, till the bin is filled, when a thick layer of paper is spread over all. We keep stored products by this method till the following April, their crispness and tempting flavor remaining almost the same as if just pulled from the ground.

We usually wrap several boxes of apples in paper, particularly if there is a scarcity of fruit at storage time, because we then can utilize second-grade, cheaper products for storage. Such products are inspected a few weeks after storage, to guard against spoilage, bad ones being discarded, to avoid further contamination.

Out-door Pit Preferred.

In cave or cellar storage we always have been troubled by fruit and vegetables getting too warm (which shrivels them or starts sprouting), or by dampness causing rot. The basement,

in particular, is almost sure to be too warm. The cellar or cave usually is too damp.

We have found the out-door storage pit overcomes both of these drawbacks, if properly constructed and the vegetables stored correctly as to quality and care of them. Improperly handled in the out-door pit, products are more easily lost than in cellar storage, since they are not where they can be watched so closely.

Our storage-pit is about three feet wide, from a foot to two feet deep, and as long as needed. Sometimes it is round, any desired width. The pit is on a slope, preferably to the north, for good drainage. It is lined with hay, straw, bean-hulls, thick paper—anything to keep the products clean and dry. Old boards next to the sides will prevent caving-in of the soil.

Products are poured into the pit till they form a cone-shaped heap, when hay or straw is spread over them, to

a thickness of five or six inches. Next to this is a three or four-inch layer of fresh dirt. The pit is left standing in this condition till the first sharp freeze, so the coldness will be held near the stored products through the winter. In the meantime, it is well to cover this layer of dirt with some old lumber or old roofing, to guard against the entrance of heavy fall rains. A trench is run the entire distance around the pit, with an opening at the lowest point.

The layer next to the dirt may be of any kind of rotted hay, straw, cornstalks, strawy manure, etc., for protection against further freezing. Another layer of dirt is tossed over this covering, to avoid scattering. If patted down with the back of the spade, so much the better.

Note.—For ideal conditions, a ventilator should be provided, reaching from the stored products to the outer surface of the pit. It is about six inches in diameter (we used an old stove-pipe last season). Hay or straw (Continued on page 430).

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CURRENT COMMENT

Doing Community Jobs

WE do not need to go far back in the pages of history to find where the work of any community was done largely through individual effort. Then people trudged along in their own independent way. Gradually, however, new tasks and many of the old ones came to be matters of community concern so that nowadays most live centers have, in one form or another, what we might term local development organizations. These organizations in various ways do many things that as individuals we either could not do efficiently or at all.

In farming communities, there are many things which the members of farmers' organizations seek to do. They may cooperate to improve a road, to build a hall, a church, a better school, a creamery, or a cheese factory, to promote a forest nursery, a marketing association, a testing association, boys' and girls' clubs, and perhaps many other enterprises.

But, before community work of this kind can be done, certain factors are necessary. There must be, for instance, leaders who see clearly the purpose of the movement. There must also be followers who have moral and intellectual confidence in that leadership. The purpose of the movement should be worth-while, and based upon an economically sound foundation. Where care is exercised in the choice of projects, an organization should find itself going from one success to another, gaining confidence and power to accomplish far beyond the limits of its first possibilities.

Cutting Machinery Costs

THE cost of farm machinery is a big factor in determining the profits of farming. If this cost can be reduced and at the same time efficiency of production maintained, it will be possible for the farmer to figure larger net returns from his year's efforts.

There are different ways of reducing machinery costs. The one method available to practically every farmer is to extend the life of his various implements. Make the binder serve twenty years instead of ten; the mower to do the same; the spreader to do its task over a decade instead of five years, and so on with the plows and other equipment.

The life of machinery can be lengthened by housing it when not in use.

Careful surveys have shown that the proper covering of machines alone will double the life of the equipment. Certainly, weather extremities of heat and cold, of rain and snow, have a debasing effect upon metal, paint and wood.

This housing can be made to pay. Often by a little rearranging the average farmer finds that he can house the machinery without adding a single roof to his outbuildings. But if a building be necessary, for seven or eight hundred dollars a structure can be built that will house from twelve to fifteen hundred dollars worth of machinery over a period of forty or more years.

The point to be given personal consideration is this: That now is the time when most of the farm equipment may be found out of doors, and these coming four or five months are the ones that take the largest toll from this equipment.

Gauging The Market

ONE of the great essentials of marketing success is to know the market. This is difficult for the individual farmer because he does not have available enough information to give him a country-wide or world-wide view of the market. Therefore, because he does not have the information or does not use it, he markets quite frequently contrary to what good judgment would indicate.

The Minnesota Experiment Station has recently issued a bulletin on co-operation which shows well the tendency of farmer marketing. Their records show the marketing of potatoes for twelve years, from 1909 to 1921. Four of these years it paid to store and eight of them it was wise to sell. In five of these eight the spring selling price was actually lower than that in the fall.

They had data available for eight of these years on the ownership of stored stocks. In the four years that it paid to store, the dealers had twenty-nine per cent of the stock, but in the four when the increase in price did not pay for the storage, the dealers had only 25.6 per cent and the farmer 74.4 per cent.

While the differences are not startling these figures show definitely who knows what the trend of the market is going to be.

The way the potatoes are marketed, the farmer will have to store a goodly percentage each year, but if he was marketwise he would sell and feed more in fall in the unfavorable years and less in the favorable ones.

The great hope of the farmer in taking advantage of market trends is not in individual efforts, but through unity of efforts by sane and business-like cooperation. The cooperative unit gets in contact with more reliable sources of information and is thus able to gauge the market better.

Club Work Speeds Progress

JUST as the old negro said, "The world do move." Every day brings new discoveries, proves or disproves old theories by facts. It seems that the world has speeded up considerably during the past fifty years, for so many things have happened in that half century. The world is busy, and it is progressive America that has made it step on the gas and break the speed limits of past ages. But even in America we have the hold-backers, those who have to be shown before they believe. And it is well that we have them.

New things have to be tried out before they are generally accepted and in this trying-out period they gain refinement and perfection. Demonstration thus becomes the chief means of proving to the rank and file of people the value of new things. Advocates of new ideas could talk until "kingdom come" and it would take ages be-

fore general acceptance would become a fact. It is the seeing that makes believing.

It seems fortunate, therefore, that in agriculture we have boys' and girls' club work. In this, the young demonstrate new ideas in such ways that settled minds have to accept them. There is youth and newness in the whole club undertaking, and yet club demonstration brings maturity of thought to the youth as well as youth to the matured minds which club demonstrations convince.

Club work has grown wonderfully in the past few years. Seventy-seven thousand more youths are enrolled this year than last, and the number of projects have nearly doubled in the last three years.

This work will continue to grow, because it is fulfilling useful purposes. It is quickening the progress of agriculture. Its demonstrative work is a most convincing means of education. And, while it is making present-day agriculture more progressive, it is training farmers of the future whose minds will always be open to sane conviction.

The Trend Of Cooperation

EVEN with its ups and downs, cooperation is one of the chief considerations of modern times. The trend is toward greater cooperation in all kinds of activity.

Employers and employees find that cooperation brings better results for both. Large public service corporations have found that consumer stockholders are desirable ones to have. Industrial concerns are making their workers partners in the business with beneficial effects. And in agriculture, great strides are being made in the cooperative consideration of common problems.

Cooperation will continue to grow because it tends to develop the brotherhood of man. It brings understanding and unity of interest which is contrary to misunderstandings and hostilities.

There is one outstanding example of cooperation which should make the cooperative advocate enthusiastic. That is our own country, the United States of America. Here forty-eight states are working together in harmony while in Europe thirty rival nations, covering about as much territory, are working at cross purposes because hatreds and jealousies are blinding them from each others' goodnesses. What Europe needs, what the world needs, is more cooperation, not less of it.

Increase Milk Consumption

A RECENT investigation by Professor Horner, of the Michigan Agricultural College rural economics department, of the average consumption of milk in Detroit shows that there is a great opportunity to broaden the markets for milk.

Professor Horner's investigation indicated that the average family used less than a pint of milk a day and that nearly twenty-five per cent of the children between the ages of three and six received no milk, and up to eighteen years of age about thirty per cent of the young folks were not drinking milk.

The ability to afford milk was not a factor in milk consumption for the families earning over \$3,000 used less milk per child than the poorer families. So the ignorance of the consuming public regarding milk as an article of food must be the reason for such a small use of such valuable food.

Perhaps the greatest obstacle to greater milk consumption is the idea that one has to chew something when in need of food. Children will be fed more costly foods which are ill-nourishing, because they are something to eat and help to "fill up." To drink

food seems foreign to the notion of most people. They think milk should be used as a drink, as water, tea and coffee and other non-food drinks are used. And as these other "drinks" are cheaper, they use them.

If these people could be made to realize the health-giving qualities of milk, we would need thousands of more cows to produce it. If they could be shown that weak children at the start fed liberally with milk became stronger and more healthy than the husky babies which were deprived of milk, more milk would be used.

The dairymen and the dieticians really have a duty to perform in re-educating the consumer as to proper dietary standards. There is much need for it now as the increase in consumption of sugars and denatured starch foods is showing its results in the physical ailments which prevail. In this re-education milk will have a prominent place.

We are wondering if the farmer himself realizes the value of milk as a food and uses it as it should be used on his table. For physical welfare, we hope he is.

Settled

WELL, seein' as electshun is over, everything is settled for a while anyhow. We all went ta the booths and put our crosses in the right place, so all we have ta do now is ta pay taxes, and let the politishuns what got in forget their promises, and them what didn't get in hunt fer a job in which they really gotta work fer a livin'.

A coupla weeks ago I said somethin' about votin'. Well, lots o' folkses took my advice' cause more voted than before. But there's some what took it what I wish wouldn't a done it.

Fer inst., Jake Willis got in and I didn't want him to. He's been feedin' at the public trough long enuf. He started at constabul and now is got ta be sheriff. If he keeps agoin', he'll be president and then the country will sure go to the dogs, 'cause there's only two things Jake likes, 'cept himself, and them is dogs and pollyticks. So, ta save the county I wanted ta see Jake beaten.

I didn't run fer nothin' this time, 'cause I didn't wanta attract no attention from Coolidge and the other fellows what was runnin'. Anyhow, I have beaten Bill Bryan's record in runnin' fer office and not gettin' it, so I'm satisfied. Both Bill and me run fer office and got nothin', so both o' us decided ta run fer nothin' this time, so we'd be sure ta get what we run fer.

Well, it seems kinda nice ta have the woin vote. They's kinda entertainin' ta look at and talk ta while your waitin' ta vote. I notice the men act more like gentulmen than they did in the old votin' days.

The presidunt won out fine all right. He's a smart fellow, he knows how ta get along with the woin. They just think he's fine, 'cause he don't say nuthin'. That just gave the woin a chance ta talk and they talked him right back into office again.

There's lots o' fellows what talk themselves outta a job, but the presidunt is wise enuf ta know that sillence is gold. I'm just athinkin' that maybe me and Bill Bryan talked ourselves outta a job. Now, I don't know whether Bill'll take the hint or not, but the next time I run I'll make a silunt campaign. I kin do it, 'cause I'm used ta it at home.

HY SYCKLE.

In every business transaction both the seller and the buyer should be benefited.



How Best to Handle Soft Corn

While Soft Corn Will Not Make Sound Corn, Losses Can Be Reduced

From Reports Gathered by Department of Agriculture

CORN that is too soft or immature to make marketable grain must be used either by immediate feeding or by storing for later feeding. Where plenty of live stock is available prompt feeding offers the best solution of the problem.

Soft corn has about the same feeding value per pound of dry matter as mature corn and, as long as it remains sound, can be fed safely to all kinds of stock. Feeding soft corn should be begun carefully, however, the amount being increased gradually to a full feed. Horses and sheep, especially lambs, are susceptible to injury from moldy corn and such corn should not be fed to these animals. Cattle seemingly are immune from this danger, and soft corn can be fed to hogs safely as long as they will eat it.

Storing Soft Corn for Later Feeding.

The very immature corn may be saved for later feeding, either as silage or fodder. The silo has its limitations because of the lack of capacity in times of such an emergency when it is desirable to make more than the usual amount of silage, but there are ways of increasing the capacity of the silo in effect.

One of the most effective ways of ensiling a larger acreage of the crop is by making ear corn silage. In making silage from ear corn the same principles apply as in making ordinary silage. It is not necessary to remove the husks from the ears; in fact, the presence of the husks is an advantage because they make better compacting in the silo possible. Usually it will be necessary to add some water with the ear corn silage through the blower of the cutter in the ordinary way. If the corn is in the late resting ear stage it will require approximately forty gallons of water to a ton of ears. Corn that is quite milky will require little or no water. It is important that the last four or six feet of the silo be filled with finely cut oat straw or stover to avoid molding of the more valuable silage below.

Shocking is one of the best ways to save a great deal of a soft corn crop. Under ordinary conditions in the corn belt, nearly mature corn can stay in the shock safely until the ears are dry enough to crib, even if this takes all winter. In fact, the ears will be safer in small, well-made shocks than in the crib. Fodder from very immature corn, when properly cured, has about the same feeding value as timothy hay.

Sort Out the Soft Corn.

Much can be accomplished by separating the soft corn from that which is sound. Even the corn within a field varies greatly in softness. One wet immature ear stored among others that are nearly mature frequently will cause them all to rot, whereas the better ears might have remained sound had they been stored alone. Sorting may be done in the field or after the corn has been brought to the crib. In the former case the wagon-box may be divided into two parts. If husking is being done by the bushel it will probably be better to do the sorting at the crib. A platform may be built of old lumber onto which the corn can be dumped for sorting. The better corn then can be handled separately and saved for sale or for late feeding. The softest corn can be stored in temporary cribs for prompt feeding.

Cribs Should be Ventilated.

If soft corn is to be cribbed safely, the one essential is to provide ample ventilation. Only in this way can the excess moisture be removed. The ordinary corn crib is planned for storing corn containing twenty to twenty-five per cent of moisture and is inadequate to care for corn containing thirty-five to forty-five per cent or more of moisture.

By the use of various simple ventila-

ting devices, most ordinary cribs can be adapted to care for soft corn. In the case of corn containing thirty to thirty-five per cent moisture there should not be more than two feet between any part of the corn and a free-moving current of air. This condition will be provided by a crib eight or nine feet wide with a single ventilating partition down the middle. A ventilating partition may be constructed by placing two parallel rows of 2x4 studding six inches or more apart so as to divide the crib into two or more sections. These are covered with 1x4 or 1x6-inch boards about two inches apart, or with woven wire of a small enough mesh to prevent the ears from falling through.

The main ventilators should always extend from one side or end of the crib to the other and should open directly into the outside air. Even the crib slats will interfere with the free movement of air through the ventilators and therefore should be cut away at the ventilator openings. Cross ventilators may open into the main ventilators at one end, but should open into the outside air at the other end as in the case of the main ventilators. It is the moving air that carries away the excess moisture. A dead air space does no good and frequently does harm.

Artificial Drying.

The Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station reports that soft corn can be dried economically on the farm by forcing heated air through it. A single opening in the center of a square or round crib may be used. A ventilator should be placed over this so that the hot air will go to all sides of the crib.

The blower from a silage cutter may be used to force the air through the heater and corn. If such a blower is not available a regular ventilating fan operated by a small gasoline engine can be used. The size of the furnace will vary considerably with the amount of corn to be dried and the temperature of the air. In the experiment at Ames, Iowa, the corn was seven feet deep in a crib twelve feet in diameter. A furnace with a twenty-eight-inch grate furnished enough heat to dry this corn down to ten and one-half per cent of moisture in forty-eight hours, with an outside temperature of about ten degrees below zero. The moisture in crib corn has been reduced in this way from over twenty per cent to less than ten per cent at a cost of from one to six cents per bushel for fuel and power. To this must be added the cost of the ventilators, furnace, etc.

Salting Soft Corn.

Salting corn is not a cure-all. There soft corn came into prominence in the fall of 1917. Experiments by the Iowa and Illinois Agricultural Experiment Stations, and observations of cribs of salted corn indicate that this method can be used to good advantage in connection with thorough ventilation.

Salting corn is not a cure-all. There is no way to keep corn sweet without getting the water out of it. Salt will tend to draw the moisture out of the corn, check the development of mold, and help to prevent heating in the crib. Then, ample ventilation will dry the corn out rapidly enough so that a good quality of corn will result. It is better to spread the corn uniformly in the crib and sprinkle the salt over this evenly. Eight quarts of salt for a forty bushel load of corn is the standard recommendation. This may be increased to twelve quarts if the corn is very soft.

All of these recommendations are for reducing loss. Soft, immature corn can not be converted into sound, high-quality grain, but an otherwise total loss of the crop can be turned into some use by careful study of the conditions on each farm and by the application of the above suggestions which most nearly fit the particular problem.



Demonstration, or Actual Doing, is a Most Convincing Means of Education. Club Work has Become a Success Because it is Based on it. The Demonstration of Club Workers Have Often Made Better Farmers of their Fathers and Better Housewives of their Mothers.

America's Oldest Grange Reorganizes

After Fifty-six Years Potomac No. 1 Functions as an Influential Society

By E. E. Reynolds

POTOMAC Grange No. 1, the first subordinate Grange ever organized, and therefore the parent of all the granges, was reorganized October 18, 1924, at the National Grange Washington headquarters, with the following officers: Master, Dr. T. C. Atkeson; overseer, A. M. Loomis; lecturer, Clyde J. Marquis; steward, E. E. Reynolds; assistant steward, Dr. H. C. Taylor; chaplain, Mathiew Trimble; treasurer, William M. King; secretary, S. S. McCloskey; gatekeeper, C. W. Holman; Ceres, Mrs. C. J. Marquis; Pomona, Mrs. H. C. Taylor; Flora, Miss Mary Meek Atkeson; lady assistant steward, Mrs. A. M. Loomis.

The original Potomac Grange No. 1, was established on January 8, 1868, by Deputy O. H. Kelley. At a meeting a month later the first man ever regularly initiated in "due form" in the Order, a "Brother Boardman, of New York state," received the first degree.

W. M. Ireland, was master.

On April 3, 1868, Brother Kelley started on his first trip to plant the Grange tree among the farmers of the country. He says: "I had received, as my cash account, some funds from the subordinate grange and I was now starting out, satisfied and determined that the Order could and should pay its own expenses." This is evidence that Potomac Grange No. 1 had been collecting fees and dues from its members. The first grange Brother Kelley organized on this trip was Fredonia, New York, No. 1. This was organized on April 16, 1868.

"How long Potomac Grange No. 1 continued to live and function," says Dr. Atkeson, "is unknown. Its first reorganization took place on March 1, 1886. The list of officers shows that

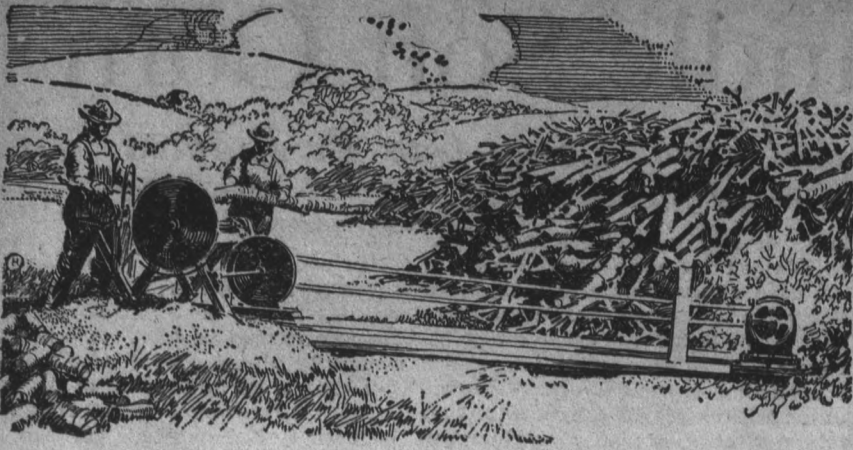
Norman J. Colman was master; Daniel S. Curtiss, overseer; John R. Thompson, lecturer; Mathiew Trimble, steward; Andrew Glass, assistant steward; Rev. James T. Buck, chaplain; William Saunders, treasurer; William M. King, secretary; Walter T. Raub, gate keeper; Mrs. D. S. Curtiss, Ceres; Miss Annie Raub, Pomona; Miss Belle Saunders, Flora, and Miss Lizzie D. Raub, lady assistant steward.

"A few weeks before the close of President Cleveland's first term, Bro. Norman J. Colman, of Missouri, founder, and for many years publisher of Colman's Rural World, was appointed the first secretary of agriculture. The grange was largely responsible for raising the department of agriculture to a cabinet position and it was cer-

tainly appropriate that the master of the first subordinate grange should be the first secretary of agriculture at Washington."

Three officers of Potomac Grange No. 1, back in 1886, Mathiew Trimble, William M. King and Miss Belle Saunders, are members of the newly reorganized grange.

It has long been felt by those who have interested themselves in the reorganization of Potomac Grange No. 1 that a live, progressive grange, a worthy representative of the farmers' great fraternal Order, should be maintained in the nation's capital, the birthplace of the organization, and that from the standpoint of sentiment, if for no other reason, the first subordinate grange ever established, the one with which Kelley, Ireland, Saunders, Trimble and the other founders of the grange movement were identified, should be perpetuated.



Just Common Sense

FARM electrification, like farming itself, is a matter of common sense.

Farmers do not want electricity unless they can use it profitably.

But how can they learn to use it profitably? By experiment.

That is exactly what is now being done.

A National Committee of economists and engineers has organized state groups of farmers to whom electric service is now rendered. Each state group, with the assistance of its agricultural college and farm-paper editors, applies electricity in old and new ways. It keeps accurate records of operating and producing costs for comparison with the costs of unelectrified years. Electricity is being adapted to farming, and farming to electricity.

From time to time the results of these experiments will be made known. Farmers will not have to wait years before they can throw switches and fill silos electrically.

Even those farmers who have long had electricity, because their local conditions made it profitable to apply it, will receive the benefit. For they will see how they can make even greater use of electric service.

Thus the common-sense method of gathering the facts experimentally is helping along the work of farm electrification.

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

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

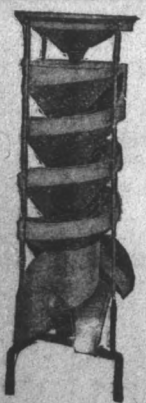
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MUTUAL MEMBER'S LIABILITY.

Can a receiver for a mutual fire insurance company collect a special assessment after a member has sent them his policy and paid all the company said was due them several months before the company failed? Is a land owner obliged to build a line fence if he only picks berries and cuts wood therefrom?—A. G. M.

Members of mutual insurance companies are liable to the receiver for all losses on policies issued during the membership.

There is no liability to build a fence along un-inclosed land.—Rood.

GUILTY OF NEGLECT.

A stack of hay on the back of my farm, near the line fence, burned up, fire starting from a neighbor place where he had a piece of muck burning which had been on fire for some time. Besides burning the stack, the fire destroyed all the posts along for some distance. Can I make this man pay for the stack and posts?—A. S.

The liability depends upon a duty by one party neglected, resulting in an injury to another who has been guilty of no neglect in that regard. It does not clearly appear that the person in whose muck the fire existed was guilty of neglect or a wrongful act and in the absence of these he is not liable.—Rood.

LIABILITY ON PROTESTED CHECKS.

We have been sending our milk to a milk station which started last spring. They had been paying us every two weeks. At first it was all right, until a short time ago we went to cash the checks and we received word that the checks had been protested and that he did not have any money in the bank, on which they were drawn. We heard that he had cheated the people out of some money like this the summer before. We asked the man who was drawing the milk and he said that he went to the different banks and that he was all right. The man has started another milk station in Detroit since then. Is there anything we can do?—W. W.

The claim seems to be merely a debt for which a check has been given with no funds behind it. The maker of the check is liable for the amount of the checks and protest fees. Whether he is collectible is a question of fact.—Rood.

NOTE COLLECTION IS BARRED.

My mother owed a doctor for a certain amount when we lived in Ohio. We moved to Michigan eight years ago. She gave him a note about ten years ago for the amount, now he is trying to collect it. Can he do so? And how much is a woman allowed in this state free from debt?—E. O. W.

Simple contract debts are barred six years after maturity and the last day of payment of principal or interest.—Rood.

THE FORMULA FOR A BALANCED RATION.

Will you please furnish me with a balanced ration? I have corn, sunflower silage, with clover hay. Will have to buy practically all the grain.—A. L. G.

The formula for a balanced ration is always based on 1,000 pounds of live weight. If the animal being fed weighs more than that the ration should be increased in proportion and if it weighs less then it should be reduced. The yield of milk should also be taken into consideration, for the more milk produced the more feed is required.

For a cow that is yielding twenty-two pounds of milk per day there is required: 2.5 lbs. protein; thirteen pounds carbohydrates, and 0.50 pounds

of fat, a total of 14.4 pounds of nutrients and a nutritive ratio of 1:5.7. That is one pound of protein to five and seven-tenths pounds of carbohydrates per 1,000 pounds live weight.

A very careful and exhaustive study of over 200 dairy herds in Wisconsin this past summer revealed the fact that the herds consuming the most roughage were making their owners the most money, hence we want to use all the roughage we can in a ration—it's the cheap food. Silage and clover or alfalfa hay furnish the best and cheapest roughage that can be obtained.

Sunflowers do not add anything to the value of the silage. It is not quite as valuable as corn silage, but if by planting two plants together you can increase the yield, well and good.

Thirty-five pounds of silage and twelve pounds of clover hay will furnish 1.34 pounds of protein and there will be 1.16 pounds to be furnished by the concentrated or grain part of the ration. One and three-fourths pounds of cottonseed meal and five pounds of ground oats will furnish 1.19 pounds of protein, which is about as near as it is practical to figure a ration. Of course, you can get this desired amount of protein with other combinations of feed, but taking the present prices into consideration this ration—thirty-five pounds of silage, twelve pounds of clover hay, five pounds of ground oats and one and three-fourths pounds of cottonseed meal is about as economical as you can get, and it is well balanced.

UNNECESSARY PROTEIN AS SUPPLEMENT TO PASTURE.

I am feeding my dairy cows a ration of 300 lbs. corn flake; 300 lbs. oats, ground; 200 lbs. bran; 100 lbs. oil meal; 100 lbs. cottonseed meal, (cows on pasture). Is this a good balance, with winter hay and corn silage added? Please tell me what change you would advise.—W. G. H.

Growing plants contain more digestible protein than the same plants after they are dry-cured. To illustrate: Common red clover hay contains protein, carbohydrates and fat in almost exact proportion to form a balanced ration, yet a cow can not produce a maximum flow of milk on clover hay alone; but she can on fresh, green, lucious clover pasture. She can't eat enough of the clover hay, it's too bulky, to get the required amount of food nutrients; however, with the clover pasture, if in its prime, so much more of it is digestible that she gets the necessary amount. This being the case it is not necessary to feed so much protein in the pasture ration of grain as in winter when the roughage is not as digestible.

The grain ration in this inquiry contains sufficient protein for a winter ration and unless the pasture grasses are old and tough, the oil meal and the cottonseed meal could be omitted. This would make the ration considerably cheaper. Of course, if the pasture is June grass, that plant is past its prime now for this season and would not be as digestible as earlier in the season.

There is some confusion about the names of the various by-products of corn when it is manufactured into starch and glucose, but if you mean by corn flakes that it is what is usually called corn bran, then it is no better, pound for pound, than corn meal. Gluten meal and germ meal, other by-products of corn, are much richer in protein than the corn itself and therefore worth more to balance a ration because the ordinary ration is deficient in protein.

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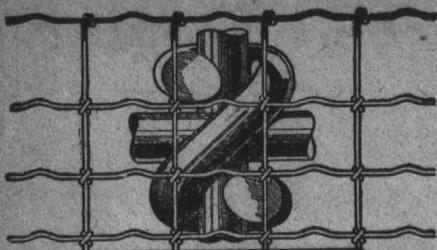
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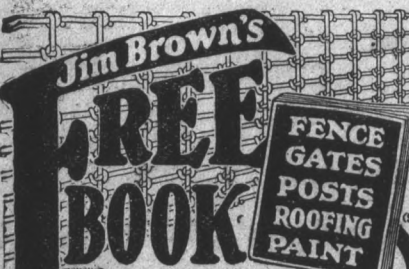
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DO PLANTS FEEL?

Has a plant got a sense of feeling? Would like to know for the benefit of our botany class.—F. L.

Your question reminds me of a similar one I heard a great many years ago. "Daddy does a woodchuck think?" How would you answer the question? This, however, was the answer: "I don't know, sonny, but if I had the mind of a woodchuck I would know. Woodchucks seem to understand each other." And so, if I were a plant and someone was sticking pins into me I would be able to tell if I had feeling, but that somebody that walked on two legs and carried two more and was ten times as large as I would not be able to tell how I felt because I have no way of showing him so that he can understand.

For a long time we human beings have been trying to find out whether plants feel, think, have colds, get sick and the like, and some of us have been laughing at the attempts made to show that sensitiveness or irritability is the same in plants and animals in principle. Of course, we feel a pinch, a pin prick or fire because of the nerves in our hand or foot or any part of the body, but plants have no nervous system such as we have. It does not prove, however, that there isn't some other way that the plant might feel. It only shows that we do not know, now, but some day we may if we can improve our methods of detecting the plant's reactions.

An Indian prince by the name of J. C. Bose has invented a very sensitive recording machine which he can connect up to a plant. He claims that the records show that the plant feels a draught from an open door and shivers; is pleased when you pat it or stroke it gently, and feels the injury when you hit it hard and is killed when you pass an electric shock through it because thereafter the machine records no change.

I believe you would be interested in reading some recent articles on the subject. If so, you might look up the following:

1. The Psychology of Plants, by Farr, in the Atlantic Monthly for December, 1922. Also a brief note in the Atlantic Monthly for February, 1923, page 288.

2. Plant Sensitiveness. Gardener's Chronicle, Volume 71, page 283, for the year 1922.

3. Do Plants Know Time? Gardener's Chronicle, Volume 71 for 1922, on pages 175, 189 and 31.

It is interesting to have chats about plants, how they drink, how they eat, how they sleep and what they do for a living.—R. P. Hibbard, Plant Physiologist.

VALUABLE STORAGE EXPERIENCES.

is stuffed into the ventilator, except on moderate, bright days, when it is removed to air out the pit.

Storage Briefs.

Select only strictly first-class products for storage. Bruises, breaks in the skin, rotten specks and wormholes mean spoilage later on.

Allow products for storage to cure out-doors as long as possible without freezing. Never allow sun or rain to strike curing products. The former will cause sun-burn; the latter will start rot.

Store products only on cool, airy days, so they will go into storage without any heat present. Never place the entire supply in cave storage or in out-door storage, but have some stored by various approved methods, so at least one part will be sure to keep.

Where stored products begin to show spoilage, sort out the ones which may be used, and either work them into some form of food for the family, or place them at once on the market. In fact, it is advisable in most cases to market all surplus stored products within two or three months after storage, to avoid all further losses by spoilage and shrinkage. This is particularly true of products stored in the basement, as evaporation of the juices often is very rapid, and products soon are practically without value.



TUBERCULOSIS IS PERSISTENT.

THAT it is difficult to rid a county of bovine tuberculosis is revealed by figures from Gogebic county, showing the results of three successive tests in that county. In the 1922 test 216 reactors were found; in the second test in 1923, 170 reactors appeared, and so far, this year, ninety-two were discovered. The total tested was 4,157 for the present year. There remain approximately 3,000 to be tested.

CLUB WORK IS ACTIVE.

A PRELIMINARY report on club work in Menominee county indicates that this winter there will be thirty-five clothing clubs, twenty handicraft clubs and ten hot lunch clubs in the schools of that county. This represents a fifteen per cent increase over last year.

STUDY METHODS OF WINTERING BEES.

EARLY in October about twenty-five Chippewa county farmers visited apiaries at Brimley and Rudyard on a tour of inspection. At one farm the visitors saw the process of "packing"

bees for the winter. Most Chippewa bee-keepers are packing this year with clover chaff. From one apiary 500 are to be shipped to Mississippi for the winter, while a portion of the hives will be kept in the county to ascertain how well they can winter here. Mr. D. L. McMillan, county agent, states that Upper Peninsula honey is exceptionally clear and thus fetches a premium price. To raise bees successfully, says the agent, requires as much attention as is the case with a herd of cattle.

CONTRACTS TO SELL CERTIFIED SEED.

ARTHUR LONSDORF, county agricultural agent of Dickinson county, went east recently to learn market conditions for certified seed potatoes which are produced to a considerable extent in his county. On his return he reported market conditions good for these potatoes. He ascertained that one Long Island grower would want from four to six cars of Dickinson county tubers. Prices will be based on the eastern market. Eastern buyers are ready, it is stated, to pay twice as much for certified seed potatoes as for table stock.

Keep Musterole on the bath-room shelf

Years ago the old-fashioned mustard plaster was the favorite remedy for rheumatism, lumbago, colds on the chest and sore throat.

It did the work all right, but it was sticky and messy to apply and my how it did burn and blister!

The little white jar of Musterole has taken the place of the stern old mustard plaster.

Keep this soothing ointment on your bathroom shelf and bring it out at the first cough or snuffle, at rheumatism's first warning tingle.

Made from pure oil of mustard, with the blister and sting taken out, Musterole penetrates the skin and goes right down to the seat of the trouble.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole.

35c and 65c jars and tubes; hospital size, \$3. The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio



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DAIRY IMPROVEMENT WORK

HIGH SCHOOL BOYS DO TESTING WORK.

ONE county agent in Illinois has inaugurated a scheme whereby high school boys test cows in connection with their high school work. A boy, assigned to do the testing of a certain herd, arranges to be at the farm where the herd is kept, for two successive milkings. The milk from each cow is weighed and tested, and then, by the aid of the instructor in agriculture, the cow's feed is weighed and analyzed. The boy is paid a reasonable wage for his services.

GOOD RESULTS IN BERRIEN.

FRED WALKER, tester for two years in the Berrien County Cow Testing Association, in his annual report this year mentions that 290 cows averaged 6,258 pounds in milk production and 298.6 pounds in butter-fat production. The pure-bred Guernsey herd of Adolph Knott was high herd in this association. Mr. Knott's nine cows averaged 7,899 pounds of milk and 382.5 pounds of butter-fat production.

The large herd of the Emmanuel Missionary College deserves credit for ranking high in milk production. This herd of thirty-five cows averaged 8,764.8 pounds of milk for the association year. Thirteen herds produced above 300 pounds of butter-fat. The ten highest butter-fat-producing herds averaged 7,419.6 pounds of milk and 342.6 pounds of butter-fat. The four poorest producing herds averaged 6,011 pounds of milk and 247.53 pounds of butter-fat.

Mr. Walker reports that 1500 pounds of steam bone meal were bought during the past winter and fed to the association members' herds. Good results were obtained through feeding this additional mineral supply. He also reports that the Berrien county members are growing and feeding alfalfa hay. This association is continuing for a third year.

HOPE TO IMPROVE PRODUCTION.

THE East Oceana Cow Testing Association, Ward Pangborn, tester, has completed a year's work. Two hundred and ninety cows averaged 5,168 pounds of milk and 233.7 pounds of butter-fat. Willaim Enderle's herd of grade cows was high in butter-fat production. This herd of nineteen cows averaged 335.8 pounds of fat and 6,638.9 pounds of milk. Four other herds averaged better than 300 pounds of butter-fat production. These herds are the following: Clark Miller, eight grade Jerseys; H. K. Bush, eight mixed cows; Elwin Chase, twenty-one pure-bred Jerseys, and Sidney Robart, eleven pure-bred Jerseys. These five best producing herds, totaling sixty-seven cows, averaged 6,131.7 pounds of milk and 318.5 pounds of fat. The four poorest herds in butter-fat, totaling sixty-six mixed and scrub animals, averaged 3,722 pounds of milk and 160.7 pounds butter-fat.

This association is continuing for a second year. The first year's results indicate that there is much to be desired for greater economy of production. Only nine cows made better than 365 pounds of butter-fat for the association year.

HERDS SHOW WIDE MARGIN.

JAMES J. HILL, tester for Genesee Cow Testing Association No. 5, reports that Fred Green, of Clio, Michigan, had the high herd in butter-fat production for the association year. Mr. Green's eighteen cows averaged 360.8 pounds of fat and 10,332 pounds of milk. J. C. Waltmire had the high cow in both butter-fat and milk production. Tester Hill says that there

was a difference of 5,257 pounds of milk and 169.2 pounds of fat per cow between the cows in the best producing herd and the cows in the lowest producing herd. At forty cents a pound for butter-fat this would make a difference of \$67.50 per cow.

Eight herds which produced over 300 pounds of butter-fat averaged 8,555 pounds of milk and 330.3 pounds of fat. The four low producing herds averaged 5,031 pounds of milk and 200.9 pounds of fat.

BEWARE OF THIS MAN.

HE comes to you claiming to have bought part of a load of grade Holsteins in some territory near you. You drive him to finish his load. He buys freely, but pays nothing down. At night, or just before the banks close, he exhibits a telegram from an out-of-state bank saying that he has funds on deposit. He writes a check for enough to finish paying for his purchases in the territory where he bought the part load, saying he will go and pay for them and then come back to finish with you. He presents this check at your bank. He asks you to sign on his check as endorser. Don't do it!

A man claiming to be H. C. Helms, of Nashville, Tennessee, worked this swindle game on one of our Holstein county sales managers, making away with \$650. Telegrams to the Nashville Bank brought forth the information that no such man had ever had any deposits to his credit in such bank, as he claimed, but that a man by such name was wanted by the Nashville police.

If you meet this man or obtain any information regarding him, wire me at once.—J. G. Hays, Dairy Dept., Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Michigan.

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Let me tell you how thousands of farmers are saving time and money with the only engine designed and built for farm work—The Edwards Farm Engine. I want to tell you how it is different from any other engine—how this one engine will fill your silo or run your washing machine, or do practically every power job on your farm; how it is changed from a 1½ H. P. all the way up to a 6 H. P.—how it saves fuel, starts without cranking, how it does not have to be fastened down, does not vibrate, is light and easy to move from one job to another, yet is rugged and durable—and how it has made good with farmers for eight years.

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Others say: "Fills a long felt want for us farmers." "Years of hard service and not a cent for repairs." "A little giant for work;" "has anything beat I ever saw in the shape of an engine."

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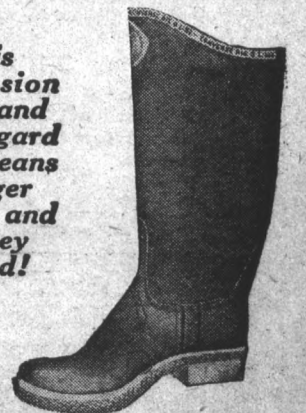
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COME in," said Crain. He followed the big hillman into the living-room. He did not honor Gudridge with an introduction to Morton, but pointed to a chair beside a book-littered table and asked Gudridge bluntly to be seated. The newcomer sat down, scowled darkly at Morton, and drew a stiff envelope from an inside coatpocket.

"It's in here," he told Crain. "I want five thousand for it and my interest in Davie Bright's find. That's dirt cheap. Davie said it was worth a hundred thousand. Bright, he was educated, and smart."

Finley Morton kept his eyes on Gudridge's dark face while Gudridge talked. Never had he seen signs of so much craftiness in a human countenance before. He knew in the heart of him that the hillman was playing, or at least trying to play, a trick of some kind. Gudridge, of course, had had plenty of time for the preparation of a trick.

Old Crain did not speak at once. Instead, he looked inquiringly toward Angelina. Angelina, in turn, looked inquiringly toward Morton. Morton was glad and proud of their confidence in him and in his judgment, but he offered no suggestion until it was asked.

"What would you do, Morton?" Crain finally muttered.

Morton frowned and looked back to Gudridge.

"What would I do?" He turned his gaze upon Crain again. "Since you've asked me, this is what I'd do:

"I would give him a hundred dollars, cash in hand, to make the deal legally binding; I would draw up a paper, in which he acknowledges receipt of this hundred, and in which you agree to pay him five thousand in the event the find nets as much money as twice that amount. Miss Mayland and you and Gudridge to sign that, with your housekeeper and me for witnesses. Further than that I certainly would not go. There is a big chance that Bright's discovery was something on the order of 'fool's gold,' something that isn't worth anything at all, you know."

Bub Gudridge straightened in his chair and gave Finley Morton a look that was full of a desire to kill. Crain's quiet voice broke somewhat the tension of the situation.

"You'll remember, Gudridge, I suggested the sensible way out for us, and you refused—you wanted it all. Considering all your boorishness, and even villany, in the matter, I won't make you a better offer than my friend—" he jerked a thumb toward Morton—"has just named. Take it or leave it," he told the hillman sharply.

Gudridge rose and paced the floor, now and then giving Morton a glance of hatred. Finally he went back to the table.

"Draw up your contract," he growled.

Crain got pen and ink and foolscap paper and did it. The proper signatures were written into the spaces that had been left for them. Then Gudridge produced his half of David

In Mystery's Ambusade

By Hapsburg Liebe

Bright's sheet of instructions, and Crain produced the girl's half. The torn edges fitted perfectly showing that they were the original halves. Gudridge was paid his hundred, and left at once—and as he passed through the doorway, Finley Morton saw signs of a malignant triumph on his dark countenance.

"Something dead in Denmark!" he muttered.

"Here, Morton," said Crain, enthusiastically, as the departing hillman banged one of the front doors shut behind him. "Here's the message, complete."

Finley Morton bent over the table, standing between Angelina and her mother's brother, and read:

Dear Jim and Bub:

I am about ready to cash in the hope you get it somehow. Go up Caney River to third branch; cross here, sharp to left; go up long, shallow valley lined on one side with ledges and cliffs; cross ridge at head of valley in straight line; go one mile on same line and come to where forked poplar stand; take central ravine; follow it to head; turn right across ridge and into another ravine; turn to left in this and follow it to central point; turn right up side of small peak; midway between top of this and mountain named Pickett's Dome, in great cliff of sandstone, on which is cut cross, great treasure lies waiting for you. Think of me kindly, old side-kicks. So long to you both now, and may good luck go with you. Yours truly,

David Bright.

"I'd hoped," said Angelina, smiling faintly, "that Gudridge's half would tell just what the treasure is."

"I was sure of it," Morton told her.

"Well, anyway," laughed old Crain, "it's worth a hundred dollars to have our curiosity satisfied! Angie," he

lock up to the mouth of Caney River, and from there we'll doubtless have to walk to the big sandstone cliff with a cross cut on it—that mark will come in good; there are hundreds of sandstone cliffs, you know, Uncle Dolph. According to this, the walk will be several miles in length; think you can make it, Uncle Dolph?"

She had bubbled it girlishly. Crain caught her joyous spirit.

"Of course!" he declared. "Of course, I can make it! I wouldn't miss seeing it first for anything, Angie. Morton, if you can get away from your idolized work, we'll be glad to have you along. Eh?"

Finley Morton barely kept from dancing in his delight.

new calico and dry hides. Adolphus Crain, his niece and Finley Morton, heavily wrapped and booted against the cold and the clogging snow, were dropped there by an accommodation train a little after twelve o'clock noon. Morton had never been so far back into the heart of the mountains before. The great, white-clad peaks that towered into the hazy blue above put a feeling of awe and reverence upon him.

A lanky, poorly-dressed lout with a fishy eye came swaggering through the snow toward them.

"You-uns want a rig?" he inquired. "I got a buckboard-surrey and two good mules here. Fi' dollars a day. Go anywhar. Ready right now."

"Think we could find lodging for the night somewhere near the mouth of Caney River?" asked Crain.

"Shore," was the prompt answer. "George Graniss'll keep ye."

"Bring the vehicle," ordered Crain.

In spite of the rough and sometimes dangerous laurel-lined and snowy mountain road, they arrived at the mouth of the dashing turbulent Caney before nightfall. The two-story boarding house at Jim Mayland's old camp was still standing intact; it was being occupied by mountaineer George Graniss and his family. Graniss, angular and bearded, smoking a cob pipe, came out to meet them with four thin hounds at his heels.

"I'm A. O. Crain," said Angelina's uncle, stepping from the vehicle. "These are Mr. Finley Morton and Miss Angelina Mayland. We're up here—er, looking around, and we'd like to make your place our headquarters for the time being. Can you fix us up?"

"Shore," the uncouth hillman drawled. "Absotively. We ain't got nothin' much, but you'll be welcome to what they is. Mayland, did you say? What Mayland is that? Any kin to old Fightin' Jim?"

"Daughter," answered Crain.

George Graniss let his cob pipe fall to the snow.

"Fightin' Jim's datter? Oh, Lord! Honey, git out o' that buggy and come in the house to the fire! Ain't you mighty nigh froze? Fightin' Jim Mayland was the best man that ever slapped the face o' the earth wi' a boot-sole! Did I know him? Shore, I knowed him. I worked fo' him. I—"

He broke off, snatched up his pipe, and turned toward a poorly-garbed woman who had just come to the front door of the old camp boardinghouse; four ragged children clung to her skirts like so many flies.

"Sary," he bellowed, "put the big pot a-b'ilin' and the cawfy to makin', and cut a ham, and open up them ras berry p'esarves. Afore God, here's old Fightin' Jim Mayland's gyrul, done come to see us!"

Graniss himself helped Angelina from the vehicle, himself escorted her into the big old house. Soon they were all gathered—except the driver, who was caring for his mules—in a half-circle around a brightly-burning fire of logs. (Continued next week).

"TOMORROW"

By James E. Hungerford

Always, he would do it "tomorrow,"
And sidestep the tasks of today;
The future held years he could borrow,
So he threw the bright present away;

His pet words were "sometime" and
"later;"

He never could do it "right now,"
He came to be known as a "waiter,"
Who dodged all his duties, somehow.

In winter, he waited for summer,
To do what he dreamed he would do;
"Someday," he would be a "big comer,"
And all of his dreams would come true!

In summer, he waited for winter,

To put his "day-dreaming" across;
But time was a champion sprinter;
The days speeded by—total loss!

Old Time on his forehead made furrows;

His hair and his whiskers grew gray;
The years in his brain-cells made burrows;

The sun shone—he never "made hay;"

Always, he would do it "tomorrow;"
The months and the years swiftly sped;

Death came—but no more could he borrow

Of Life—and a "dead one" was dead.

went on, "you know how to get out there?"

"To the Caney River section?" The girl lifted her slightly-arched brows.

"Yes. I remember that dad used to have a logging-camp just where Caney River joins the Big Pigeon. Down the Big Pigeon there is a railroad flag station—it is called Hemlock, I believe. We can go that far by rail. We'll have to get somebody to drive us from Hem-

"Tomorrow, I should say. Can we make it, Angie?"

It was agreed that they start on the following morning.

Bub Gudridge had figured that they would start on the following morning.

Hemlock was made up of a shed that did service for a station, three or four paintless dwelling houses, and a general store that reeked with such odors as those of brown sugar and

AL ACRES—Our Ma Acres Must have Felt it in Her Bones

By Frank R. Leet



A Confession

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

LAST week we had a lesson on the feeding of the 5,000. After that, Christ retired for some hours in order to be alone. Along about midnight he walked on the water to go to the twelve men, who were far out on the sea, sails helpless, rowing against a contrary wind. Mark's gospel does not relate the attempt of Peter to walk on the water to meet his Master. We are certain that the gospel of Mark was written from Peter's dictation, and was taken from his sermons. Naturally he would not be particularly proud of that adventure, and it is omitted from what might be



called Peter's gospel. But Matthew tells it. Peter was very like many others of us. He was brave in starting out, but when his venture began to look serious, and there was no turning back, he was frightened almost to death. "Lord, save me!" comes from the lips of a hardy fisherman who could swim as easily as he could walk. (See last chapter of John). So much for getting scared, when your best Friend is at hand.

Many are as easily scared as Peter. They fear to venture out in Christian service, lest something terrible happen. They fear to give a tenth of their income, lest they pauperize themselves. They fear to enter heartily into service in the church, lest they be "tied up," some Sunday when they want to take a drive over to Uncle Henry and Aunt Euphemia's, thereby keeping both Uncle Henry and Aunt Euphemia from church. Fear and faith do not jibe. When you have one you do not have the other. The mercury in the thermometer cannot be at blood heat and below zero at the same time.

SHORTLY after this, Master and men left the country of the Jews, going up to Caesarea Philippi. There on neutral ground, so to speak, he put to them the great question, "Who do men say that I am?" Their answers were interesting: "John the Baptist," "Elijah," "Jeremiah." All these were expected to be faithful Jews to return to earth. Says Dr. G. H. Morrison on this: "Did you ever think of the vast difference there was between the characters of Elijah and Jeremiah? Yet some said about Christ, 'This is Elijah,' and others said, 'No, it is Jeremiah.' If you will read again the page of the Old Testament you will appreciate the gulf between the two. The one is ardent, enthusiastic, fierce sometimes. The other is the prophet of the tender heart and tears. And the remarkable thing is that the common people should have taken these types, which are so wide apart, and should have found in both the character of Christ. In other words, the impression which Jesus made was that of a complex, inclusive personality. You could not exhaust him by a single prophet. It took the range of the greatest to portray his character."

But it was not enough to quote what others were saying about him. Other people's opinions are valuable. But it is one's own belief and experience that counts most. One cannot get far into the kingdom on what other people think. "Who say ye that I am?" We may know the outline of Bible history thoroughly, we may have correct ideas about doctrine, but it is one's own personal attitude toward Christ that tips the scale one way or the other. He wanted to know what these men themselves thought. Had they gotten a personal faith in the Son of Man, or was it hearsay?

PETER answered for himself, and for the others. "Thou art the Christ." But more, "The Son of the living God." The last part of his confession was much to the point. There is much talk today about all of us being divine. Perhaps we are, in a sense. But there is a gulf fixed between the human and the deity of Christ. If He is not the Son, that is, the only Son of the living God, there can be no Christianity. Not simply a good and great man, not merely a teacher, prophet, reformer, but he was God. When one prays to Christ he prays to God. Bushnell in his famous little book, "The Character of Christ," says that His qualities forbid His possible classification with men. The gospels show the marks of having come from eyewitnesses. No one could possibly fabricate such a picture of Christ as we have in the New Testament. If you throw out all the miracles, his words remain, and they alone would classify Him as other than human. Then take his sinlessness. "He was the one sinless man in all history," says Phillips Brooks, "and that alone would make Him the most saving fact that the world ever saw." Add to that what took place on Calvary, and to that the experience of the millions with Him as Lord and Savior ever since, and all in all He is placed in a place by Himself. Unto Him every knee shall bow, said Paul. Said Byron, "If ever God was man or man was God, Jesus Christ was both." And I love the words of the German, Paul Friedrich Richter: "The crucified Jew, being the lowliest among the mighty, and the mightiest among the lowly, having with his pierced hands lifted the gates of empires off their hinges and turned the current of history into a new channel, still governs the ages."

Christ was pleased with what Peter said, replying that upon this fact He would build his church. The general protestant explanation of these words is, that on Peter's confession, that is, on the act of confessing or witnessing for Christ, the church would be built, would spread. A vast deal of argument has been devoted to explaining one interpretation or another, of this passage. Ephesians 2:20 is a good verse to compare with it: "Built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief cornerstone."

THE gates of hell were not to prevail against the church, said Christ. The famous American preacher, T. DeWitt Talmage, said that one gate of hell was impure literature, another was the dissolute dance, another indiscreet apparel, and another gate was alcoholic beverages. Other hell-gates have become conspicuous of late years.

To confess Christ is one of the delights of the Christian. He who does so will receive inspiration, help and strength for life's journey. There is something about it that nothing else can touch. As has been well said, it assists a man in knowing his own mind if he tells what he knows to someone else. It is of vast consequence what a man believes, and all the more if he be sincere in his creed. It does matter what a man believes. No doubt of it. The philosophy taught in the class-room becomes the rough and ready practice of the street, and the belief held in a man's inmost heart comes out in his actions.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 16.

SUBJECT:—Peter's Confession. Matthew 16:13 to 20.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Thou art the Christ the Son of the Living God. Mt. 16:16.



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Woman's Interests



No Waste to Left-over Cereals

By Nelle Portrey

WHEN it comes to buying groceries, we Americans are a great "small package" people. The majority of even the most practical of us do most of our buying in small packages. When the farm-wife goes to town to do her weekly purchasing, she orders a small package of this and a small package of that, and does not realize how remarkably fast the purchasing price of these small packages count up.

Rice, oatmeal, pearl barley and other cereals may be bought in bulk and if a little care is taken in purchasing, you can get just as good a product as though you had paid a much higher price for the small packages. The paper sacks are not so handy as the little boxes, but if coffee, tea and spice cans of various sorts are saved, they make ideal receptacles for the cereals. Syrup cans and buckets, and fruit jars are also suitable.

With so many "minute" or "instant" breakfast foods on the market now, the cooked cereals are apt to be slighted. For either children or grown-

A MAN'S own heart must ever be given to gain that of another.—Goldsmith.

ups, there is no breakfast more wholesome or nourishing than a well prepared dish of breakfast food, cooked in a double boiler.

Nearly anyone will tire of the same cereals, cooked every morning, 365 days in the year. "Variety is the spice of life," and it costs no more to have a variety than it does to have oatmeal for breakfast every morning, and perhaps that poorly or indifferently cooked, for the same food becomes monotonous to even the cook herself, and she is apt not to take the interest and care in cooking it that she does in preparing something different.

Just because a dish or bowl of cereal is left over from breakfast is no reason it should be wasted. Any white cereal may be used in light bread if it is carefully worked and kneaded so as not to leave lumps in the finished loaf. Rice may be used in a delicious custard pudding. The custard is made just as usual, except that it will not require so many eggs, and the rice is added. Nutmeg makes a fine flavoring for this, and you may add the deliciousness of the dish by using a cupful of seeded raisins.

Any sort of left-over cereal may be used in soup or stews. Or they may be used in croquettes, hash and meat loaves.

As a child, my favorite dessert was one made with cream of wheat, and I never tired of it. The cereal was cooked in the usual way and when done, and still hot, was placed in jelly molds with alternate layers of cranberry jam. The cereal was put in the bottom of the mold in a thin layer. Then a layer of the jam was added and another thin layer of cereal, and so on until the mold was filled. It was then set in a cold place, and after it was thoroughly chilled was served with sweet cream.

PLAN EQUAL HEALTH OPPORTUNITY FOR ALL CHILDREN.

THE country child should have an equal chance for equal health with the city child.

That was the plea made by Dr. Florence Brown Sherbon, at the second annual meeting of the American Child

Health Association of recent date.

"The standards of the rural child health worker cannot be too high," Dr. Sherbon emphasized. "It has need to be even higher than that of the city worker because of the remoteness of the rural worker from expert advice and the support of boards and officials. Rural child health problems present a social, geographical, and often a political complex, which must usually be analyzed and handled by a single worker, whereas in the city it would be handled by various specialized groups."

"The successful rural child health worker must be conscious of the strategic value of rural people to the world and must share their sense of their personal work," continued Dr. Sherbon. "It will be impossible for him to do this unless he has felt the smart of frost and sun; the intimate comradeship of plant and animal life; the deep fatigue the brief, deep sleep of the harvest; the sweet hunger for plain food; the meditative calm of the long winter evenings by the fire, with the accompanying dread of the cold plunge into an unwarmed bed; the daily glory of the summer sunrise, and a hundred other experiences known only to the rural dweller."

MAKE SEWING MACHINE WORK EFFICIENTLY.

THE woman who is not mechanically inclined is many times at a loss as to know how to properly care for and oil her sewing machine and to adjust the stitch to suit the material. The box of attachments for which she has paid a good price, rest, unused, in the drawer because she is not acquainted with their use.

Anyone who can sew cannot afford to let these attachments be idle. They save considerable time after a little

time and practice in using them.

A book entitled "Sewing Machines" by Rosamond C. Cook, explains the various details concerning all standard makes of machines and illustrates the many uses to which the attachments can be put. Information as to where this book may be obtained will be sent on request.

TESTED RECIPES FROM READERS.

Salmon Pie.

Empty one can of salmon into a pan. Make a large bowl of butter gravy and pour over the salmon, season with salt and pepper and generous pieces of butter, then cover with a rich baking powder biscuit rolled three-fourths of an inch thick. Bake in a hot oven. This is delicious and forms the basis of a cheap and good meal.—Mrs. M. A.

Lemon Pudding.

Into a pudding pan put: Grated rind and juice of one lemon, two-thirds cup sugar, two eggs, well beaten, one-third cut of butter and two cups of hot water. This will make a thin pudding sauce. Into this sauce pour a batter which has been stirred up in a separate dish as follows:

4 tb. sugar
1 well beaten egg
2 tsp. baking powder

Flour to make consistency of cake dough

Bake about twenty minutes. This makes six or eight portions.

Burned Sugar Cake.

1½ cups sugar
½ cup shortening
(butter preferred)
2 eggs
1 cup water
3 level tps. baking powder

3 cups flour
1 tsp. vanilla
3 tb. burned sugar
syrup

This makes three layers. Put together with caramel and English walnuts.

To Burn Sugar:—Put one cup of granulated sugar in a saucepan and place on back of range. Heat until sugar begins to dissolve, increase until it burns black, then add one-half cup of water, stirring vigorously. This will keep indefinitely.

Yuletide Gift Suggestions

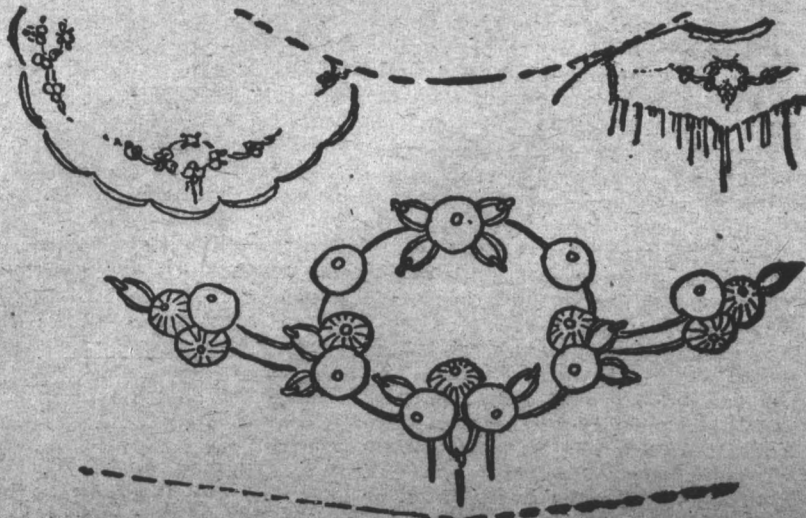
That Your Fingers will Itch to Make

THESE little fat, round berries are particularly adapted to "little, fat round" baby things. Some layettes simply breathe a message soft and cuddly, while others look lots of work—and that's all! Simplicity may be the keynote, but fitness is the theme.

The berries in this design were buttonhole stitched from the blossom end in white and the shaded ones in pink; the leaves of a light green lazy daisy stitch.

The other sketch suggests a use for this motif fitted to the inclosing line of a dolly and it is also attractive on "undies."

The design is printed in the original size. You will only need a blue carbon sheet to trace it directly upon your material ready to embroider. If your pattern wears out after several tracings, another copy of the paper will be sent to you upon receipt of five cents in stamps.



SOME DINNER SUGGESTIONS FOR THANKSGIVING.

WHEN fowl is not to be served at the holiday feast, a crown roast will fill the menu well. Six ribs from each side of the rack of the pork are used. The sections of meat are turned so that the bones are on the outside and fastened together in a circle. Make stuffing with two cups of bread crumbs, quarter cup of walnut meats, and seasoning to taste.

Place stuffing in center and cover the ends of the bones with greased paper cones. Roast in a hot oven for about two hours. Twenty minutes before it is done, remove the paper cones and place parboiled onions on end of bones. Baste with drippings until they are browned.

A YARN ECONOMY.

WITH the present sensible vogue for knitted wear, it frequently happens that something has to be unravelled and re-knit. Possibly new yarn will have to be added to complete the garment.

After several experiences in which the usual procedure was followed of winding the unravelled yarn tightly in a ball to get the kinks out of it, dissatisfaction grew because of the obvious difference between the knitting made of the new and the old. Then an experiment was tried and proved so successful that it seems worthwhile to pass what was learned, along.

The unravelled yarn was wound into skeins (not too large) rather than balls. The skeins were tied at either end with a small piece of clean, white cord. This was to prevent tangling. A quite warm soapy water prepared with soft water and a bland white soap was used, and the skeins washed in this and well rinsed in water of the same temperature.

The wool was then squeezed rather than rung as dry as possible, and hung directly over the kitchen range or a hot air register, as it was desirable to dry the yarn quickly. During the drying process, it was shaken vigorously every few minutes.

It was soon quite dry and delightfully soft and fluffy. Every kink had disappeared. More than that, the color was brightened or freshened, because any soil had been removed and the fibres restored to their original condition of softness and cleanness.

The knitting now proceeded with the utmost satisfaction, and since that time no yarn has been re-knit in our home without being washed and dried in this manner.—E. G. W.

Household Service

CANNING STRAINED HONEY.

I am straining out some honey, having about ten quarts in glass fruit cans, and have six or eight quarts more. I have tin syrup pails but they are rusty. Would it spoil the honey to put it in these pails? There being so much of it, I am afraid it will spoil. Do you think so?—Mrs. L. F.

I would not advise putting strained honey in tin syrup pails that are rusty.

The glass fruit jars, thoroughly sterilized and with thoroughly sterilized tops, would be the best to put the honey in. If kept in a dry, cool place, I do not believe it would spoil before being used up.

TOMATO CHOWDER—A TASTY COLD WEATHER DISH.

Please send me a recipe for tomato chowder?—Mrs. R. O.

For tomato chowder use:

4 lb. salt pork (diced)	1 qt. stewed tomatoes
2 chopped onions	2 tsp. salt
1 qt. boiling water	Dash of red pepper
1/4 cup rice	

Cover and cook slowly for one hour, or until the rice is soft.



Doings In Woodland

The Little Boy Goes Home

IN the morning, bright and early, just as the sun was getting up, Rolly Rabbit and Bruin got up, too. But it was none too early for the little boy, for he hadn't slept very well that night. As he was dressing, he remembered the dream of his mother and the sugar cookie, and wished he was home.

Bruin brought the wood and made the fire while Rolly Rabbit prepared the porridge and it wasn't long before breakfast was ready. The little boy

do. How could he let Rolly Rabbit know he was homesick and tell him he wanted to go home? The little boy didn't want to go into the Big Woods alone. He thought Rolly Rabbit or Bruin might know the way to the broad open fields if he could only tell them where he wanted to go. Rolly Rabbit and Bruin, he thought, must know all the roads and paths in the Big Woods, for they had always lived there.

A big splashy tear rolled down his cheek. Another and then another came chasing them. Before he could get them brushed away, Rolly Rabbit was standing beside him. Rolly grunted, danced around him and made many motions, but the little boy could not understand him. He just couldn't keep the tears back as he pointed off toward the path through the woods. The little boy meant by this that he wanted to go home, and Rolly Rabbit understood.

Rolly Rabbit didn't know where the little boy lived, but he did know the way out of the woods. So off they started. Rolly hippity-hopped very fast through the briars and brambles of the woods. The little boy hurried along behind as fast as he could. Here and there, around this tree and that, they made their way, until at last they came to the open fields.

Rolly pointed to a house near by and then hopped back into the bushes before a hunter with a bang-bang gun saw him. That was the last Rolly Rabbit ever saw of the little boy who was lost in the woods.



Rolly Rabbit Pointed to the House. wanted to help, too, so he laid the table and put on the dish of honey for his porridge.

All the time Rolly Rabbit and Bruin talked in their animal language. It sounded to the little boy only as grunts. The little boy was all the more lonesome, for he couldn't talk to anyone except by signs.

It was after breakfast that the little boy sat down by the maple tree out in the front yard to plan what he would

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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Value of Bobbed Hair Talk

By Contest Winners

By Kenneth Dean, M. C., Ada, Mich.

What value comes from discussing bobbed hair?

I can't see as any particular value comes from discussing bobbed hair. I think every girl has a right to have her hair bobbed if she wants to.

I think sometimes anyone is healthier, as long hair causes headaches and other things. It certainly is more sanitary, and I think more clean than long hair, and why should the girls not wear their's short when the boys always do?

I think this has been discussed enough in the Merry Circle and I say, "Let's forget it."

I have read the discussions in the Michigan Farmer and I am sure not one girl has changed her mind if she has bobbed hair. It certainly looks lots easier to take care of, and lots of girls wouldn't comb their hair may-



Donald Shull Did Well in Drawing this and Calling it, "A Bright Outlook."

be all day, when now they comb it the first thing in the morning. I don't see why any of the boys should be against it, as we would have a fit if we had to have long hair.

By Rex Ellis, M. C., Richland, Mich.

I, for one, cannot see any value that comes from discussing bobbed hair.

First, I do not believe anybody has gained by it, and a great many have lost to my knowledge. It is a very sanitary custom that was originally worn centuries ago.

Though I may not exactly like the fad, I cannot honestly say a thing against it.

A great many girls, and even grown-ups have improved their appearance fifty per cent by bobbing their hair. While a few would have looked much better as they were.

Many have gained friends by doing so, mainly because it added to their charm. While others have made enemies by scornful retorts that would have been much better unsaid.

Last, but not least, don't you think the least discussion the better, as nothing can help the subject.

By Zona L. Amos, M. C., Owosso, Michigan.

None! Not a bit of value can a person find in discussing bobbed hair. Women and girls will have their hair bobbed so what's the use of talking about it all the time?

Many times when we go away to spend the day, the women sit around and talk mostly on bobbed hair. But, a lady who hasn't her hair bobbed, sits back in a corner listening and wonders what they see to talk about

in it. If they want to have their hair bobbed, all right, but there is something more pleasant to talk about, and all the people will enjoy it better than sticking to the subject of bobbed hair.

Every Saturday night we go to Owosso. We meet many of our friends, some with bobbed hair and others with long hair. A woman who has her hair bobbed exclaims to her bobbed haired friend, "Why, how do you like your hair bobbed, and you also have it shingled," (or if a friend hasn't hers

shingled.") Are you going to have your hair shingled," etc. To her long-haired friends she exclaims, "Why, what's the matter, you haven't your hair cut, you would look just fine, and you really haven't much hair," or, "Why, you haven't your hair bobbed yet, it is naturally curly, and would look fine," etc.

It's right to say something about bobbed hair once in a while, but why talk about it all the time when there are things of more value that could be talked about and would be enjoyed by everyone. Talking on bobbed hair is getting too monotonous, and seeing that there is no real value in discussing bobbed hair, why not let it rest for five minutes anyway.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

Am I not welcome to your club? I have written three or four different times, but haven't seen one letter printed.

I have blue eyes and dark brown bobbed hair, and I also wear knickers (sometimes). I love to go horseback riding. It certainly is great fun; is it not, girls? I am also another book lover.

Well, I think I shall close now. Love to all. Best regards to Mr. Waste Basket. From another want-to-be-niece, Eleanor E. Hacker, Marine City, Michigan.

So many writers describing themselves and asking others to write to them. The Letter Box is not for that purpose, but for the discussion of general subjects. If one wishes a correspondent, he should take part in the scrambles. Perhaps your letters did not discuss anything. You certainly are welcome in the club.

Dear Uncle Frank:

May I hop in and join the M. C? I sure do like the boys' and girls' page.

I am a girl of seventeen years of age, and just came from Detroit back home to the farm to spend my vacation. I have worked in Detroit and sure did enjoy my life there for a change.

We have an awful wild horse by the name of Beauty. She sure is a beauty and is just wild for running. One day I took her out for a ride without a saddle. As we were riding through the woods, a black cat crossed our path and I thought we would have bad luck. We went on a little further, and then, all at once, I heard some noise. I looked around and saw a bunch of horses coming. They came near my Beauty and started biting and kicking. I could do nothing but bend down and hold on to the bridle. I'll tell the world I was afraid. But just the same I like to go out horseback riding.

Well, when I was in Detroit, I heard you were twenty-three years old. Is it true? When is your birthday?

Well, I guess I have to close now and give someone else a chance. Send my best love and regards to all M. C. members, and you, Uncle F.—Your niece, Viola Golombeski, R. 1, Box 56, Omer, Mich.

Judging from some of the letters I get, girls are as good horseback riders as the boys. I would have to get used to it now before I'd enjoy it. You have my age wrong and my birthday is past. Sure you can hop in and have a good time.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I suppose you think I have been a dead member. I know I have, but school has taken most of my time. But now I have caught up a little. I have been reading the Boys' and Girls' Page, though, so have been following the discussions.

All I can say is what some have said already. Let's get away from the bobbed hair question and talk sense. I have not bobbed hair, and what is more, don't want it bobbed, now. Some time I will write a better letter and I will try and be more active hereafter.

This school question is a very good topic to discuss, but why not hear from those that don't like school, and have

them tell their reasons why.—Your niece, Laura Bowers, Edwardsburg, Mich.

I am glad you have been following up the discussions, even though you are busy. I'll make use of your suggestion regarding school discussions. Thanks.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I would rather drop the bobbed hair discussion and talk about riding horseback, or some adventure we have had, as Muriel Fry said.

One of my girl friends came along one day on horseback and wanted me to go with her to Wexford, five miles away, to shoe her horse. I went. We were galloping along, with my horse ahead, when suddenly, when I was not looking for it, my horse up and threw me. It cut a gash in my head, which left a scar, but people don't notice it because my hair is awfully thick and covers it up.

One week ago I ran a race on horseback. He beat me the first time because I could not make my horse run. The second time I beat him. I would have won the third if I had not lost my balance and steered my horse way off the road, but I was even anyway when we got to the end of our racing, and he did not beat me.

Say, Uncle Frank, I bet I did something you never did. When I was about five or six years old, my sister and I used to climb everywhere. This time we were building our house and didn't have any more than the frame work and the walls built, and part of the upstairs floor in, when I climbed up the stairs with my mouth full of water. I put it all over our carpenter, a jolly man always fooling with me. I jumped back and meant to scare him, but, heavens, I jumped the wrong direction and went down the chimney hole and came about four inches from going away down into the furnace.

Well, I'll stop or Mr. Waste Basket will choke on this.—Your loving niece, Fern Michel, Buckley, Mich.

Your experiences are interesting. I think such experiences are a welcome change from the bobbed hair discussions. Let's have some more.

Merry Circle Fund

LEST you forget, we say it yet—don't forget your contribution to the Merry Circle Fund. The five and ten cent pieces sent in thus far would not buy a house and lot, but would buy a little food for some hungry child.

But we want it to grow bigger so that it can be used for greater good. So send in your dimes and nickels as fast as you can. Some have sent in several contributions already.

Have you sent in your first one? We acknowledge receipts of every contribution.

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



READ AND WIN.

IT'S about time for another Read and Win, I think. It's the old standby that we come back to every little while.

For those who have not taken part in this kind of a contest the following explanations are given:

Answers to the questions below will be found in the reading columns of this paper. After you find the answer, write it out in as short and concise form as you can. Number your answer the same as the question is numbered. It is not necessary to repeat the question in making out your papers. After each answer put the number of the page on which you found it.

Write on one side of the paper only and put your name and address in the upper left hand corner. If you are a Merry Circler put M. C. after your name.

All neat and correct papers will be put into a basket and the lucky ones pulled out. The first ten will receive prizes; the first two, fountain pens; the next three, flashlights, and the next five, boxes of candy. All who have correct papers and are not Merry Circlers will get M. C. buttons and cards.

This contest closes November 21. Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

1. What often causes the death of healthy looking hens?
2. How much raw potatoes is it ad-

visable to feed cows?

3. What kind of a storage pit is preferred?

4. How should a wholesome breakfast food be cooked?

5. What does salting soft corn do?

6. Who organized the first subordinate grange in America?

7. Why has club work succeeded?

8. Where do high school boys do cow testing work?

9. What per cent of traffic accidents are due to automobile traffic?

10. What did Talmage call four gates of hell?

WINNERS OF THE POLITICAL CONTEST.

THE following are the ten who had the neatest papers and gave the best descriptions of "A Citizen's Political Duty to His Country." Doesn't the following result look as if women are taking an interest in politics? Some of the prize paper will be run next week.

Fountain Pens.

Edna Federspiel, Sterling, Mich.
Gertrude Johnson, Box 57, Bark River, Mich.

Flashlights.

Helen Burnette, R. 2, Fife Lake, Mich.

Bernice M. Ball, Charlotte, Mich.

Alla Hammond, R. 5, Bellevue, Mich.

Candy.

Anna Nelson, R. 1, Bloomingdale, Mich.

Myrtle aWiker, Woodland, Mich.

Bessie Broderick, R. 3, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Emaline Ballow, R. 5, Quincy, Mich.

Floyd Foltz, R. 3, Pittsford, Mich.

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

PUTTING AN EASY END TO LIFE.

A MICHIGAN woman writes that her father, sixty-two years old, is hopelessly ill. He has been given up by all the doctors. The prayers of his minister avail nothing. He is in constant distress and she and all of the family are worn to mere shadows taking care of him. Is it not right to bring about an end? Why not?

I leave the legal side of this problem alone. I admit that there are very many cases of long-continued suffering that end only in death. A patient of mine yesterday closed his eyes in death, at eighty-eight years of age, after lying for six weeks in a condition in which he knew no one, was conscious of nothing and was a burden to every member of his family. I could have given him a drug six weeks ago that would have saved his family many sleepless nights and several hundred dollars of expense, and apparently have lost nothing to him or the world. Why not?

Human life is sacred. That old man's life ended yesterday, not six weeks ago. Is it for me to say that because he lay through those six weeks, helpless in mind and body as a little babe, there was no purpose served thereby?

A few years ago a woman who had been given up to die, yet lived on in agonies of pain, wrote in her desperation to the newspapers clamoring that laws should be passed allowing euthanasia (easy death) to those afflicted as she was. Her letter came to the attention of a specialist who thought he recognized in her symptoms a condition no absolutely hopeless. He wrote to her, and under his care she went through a surgical operation which gave her complete recovery. Then she wrote again to the newspapers, confessing how greatly mistaken had been her outcry.

Who dares say when the time has come to end a sufferer's life. Not I. There are ways to bear pain and to stand weariness, with a strong look ahead to the time of sure relief when "there shall be no more death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain."

HAIR FALLING OUT.

I have been ill for a time and am now better, but am losing my hair fast. Am a young man, only twenty-seven. What can I do?—X. Y.

If this is a sequel to a wasting illness such as typhoid fever or influenza you need have no fear. The hair will come in again as you recover strength. But if it is falling out because of poor vigor of the scalp, especially if a family tendency, you must do everything possible to increase its vigor. Massage of the scalp is one of the best methods. This may be done by vigorous brushing or by massaging and loosening the scalp with the finger tips. A little cocoa butter may be applied to facilitate the rubbing and kneading, but the main thing is to make sure that there is sufficient massage to stimulate the circulation of the scalp.

GETTING RID OF DANDRUFF.

I am troubled a lot with dandruff and would like plain, simple directions for getting rid of it.—B. F.

Practice massage of the scalp twice daily; not merely rubbing the skin surface, but lifting the scalp tissues with the finger-tips and making active massage. Brush the hair vigorously, yet not so as to wound or irritate the scalp. Once a week use a shampoo of equal parts of glycerin, alcohol, and liquid green soap. After using it, anoint the scalp with a mixture of equal parts of lanolin, sycerol and rose water. Every night apply to the roots of the hair a stimulating lotion made by adding a half ounce each of tincture capsicum and tincture cantharides to one pint of alcohol. This should be used with some caution, watching results. Avoid tight hats or caps or anything that will cause head to sweat. Don't bury the head in soft pillows but use firm ones.

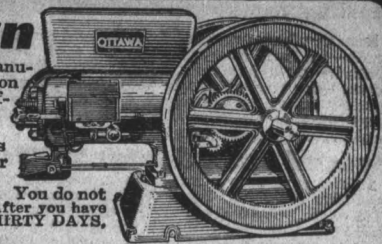
Try to keep yourself in good general health, with good digestion and thorough daily action of the bowels. By keeping up your standard of general health you do much to promote the health of the hair.

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A Warm
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Comfortable



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Brown's Beach Jacket

The Old Reliable Working Garment

and be prepared for the coldest winter days. It is made of durable knit cloth with warm knit-in wool fleeces lining, properly cut and carefully sewed so that it will fit the body snugly without binding, allowing perfect freedom of movement which is so essential to farmers and all outdoor workers. Three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

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Before you plan a building or silo, get estimates on Kalamazoo Tile Construction. Need no paint, no repairs; will not burn or decay; cool in summer, warm in winter; also storm and vermin proof.

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Solve your building problems permanently. Save money. Write today for our free interesting booklet about Tile.
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NICOTINE SULPHATE

Kills
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HALL TOBACCO CHEMICAL CO.
595 Park Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Herold-Bertsch Shoes



H-B
Stormwelt

Great for fall and winter wear. A solid leather rib holds the original shape of the shoe and seals the insole, protecting it from dirt and moisture. Stylish, good looking, moderate in price. Genuine high grade leather throughout. Ask your shoe store to show it.

Herold Bertsch Shoe Co., GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

GLASS CLOTH

One-Sixth the Cost of Glass

Ideal for scratch sheds, poultry houses, brooder houses, hot beds, cold frames, greenhouses, storm windows, doors, etc.

Exactly whatever poultry raiser and gardener needs—in fact, every family will find Glass-Cloth handy to have around the house. Enclose perches for winter, repair temporarily broken window panes, etc. Keeps out cold, rain and wind—admits sunshine and warmth efficiently as glass, and retains warmth longer.

Special Introductory Offer

\$5 brings you by parcel post prepaid special trial offer of 15 yds. Glass-Cloth 35 inches wide. (135 sq. ft.) this will cover scratch shed 9x15 ft. Build one. Take advantage of this generous offer. Build a scratch shed covered with Glass-Cloth, see how your hens lay. If you are not satisfied after you have tested Glass-Cloth ten days, return the Glass-Cloth and we will refund your money. If you want a small test send \$2.25 and we will send 6 yards prepaid. If outside U. S. add 3c per yard for postage.

Prepaid Prices by Mail. Single yd. 50c. 3 yds. at 42c, 10 yds. at 38c, 50 yds. at 35c, 100 yds. at 33c. Add 3c per yd. outside U. S.

Prices F. O. B. Bladen. 200 yds. at 28c, 300 yds. at 27c, 400 yds. at 26c, 500 yds. at 25c, 1,000 yds. at 22c. 100 yds. weighs 40 lbs. All 35 inches wide.

TURNER BROS.

Dept. 132 Bladen, Nebraska

Sent on Ten Days' Trial



Keeps Hens Laying All Winter

Don't turn hens out in cold, damp weather. Bright, sunny scratch pens bring big egg yield when prices are high.

Poultrymen use it for building, easily and quickly, scratch sheds onto poultry houses. Gives chickens summer weather benefits indoors in zero months. Hens lay more eggs. "Paid its cost ten times over," writes Iowa farmer, "by giving extra light and warmth, increasing egg yield remarkably during winter. Greatest thing I ever heard of, better than glass and cheaper, too." Use Glass-Cloth to make cold frames or hot beds for vegetables, also. Have vegetables weeks before regular season.

Turner Bros., Dept. 132 Bladen, Nebraska

I enclose \$5 and ask you to send me by prepaid parcel post the roll Glass-Cloth mentioned in your advertisement for this amount, with understanding that if I am not satisfied after using it for ten days, you will refund my money upon return of Glass-Cloth.

Name.....
R. F. D. Box.....
or St. and No.....
Town..... State.....



GROWTHS ON HEAD.

We have two broods about six weeks of age, some of which have dark brown growths from one-eighth to one-quarter inch thick, hard and solid, at the margin of beaks and eyes. Two are nearly blind.—H. D. H.

From the description I am not sure of the cause of the trouble. According to Dr. Kaupp, poultry have contagious epithelioma which appears as a catarrhal inflammation, after which small growths appear which may develop to the size of a hazelnut. This disease is not curable. In cases of chickenpox, small nodules appear about the size of a pea or smaller. These can be removed and the sore spots touched with iodine and they soon heal.

I would advise having a practical poultryman in your section inspect the flock, or have it done by a veterinarian. Or you can send a specimen to Dr. H. J. Stafseth, M. A. C. Bacteriology Department, East Lansing, for a laboratory examination.

DISINFECTANT IN WATER.

Is there any danger in giving disinfectant in drinking water to chicks that are being fed sour milk every day?—Mrs. S. S.

A large number of poultrymen do use the commercial disinfectants in the drinking water given to chicks, and also keep sour milk or buttermilk before them at all times. This has never caused any losses as far as I can learn. I believe that the solutions advertised to prevent white diarrhea, when placed in the drinking fountains are largely mild disinfectants which do not harm the digestive system of the chicks.

POULTRY QUESTIONS.

This morning I found a hen dead in front of the roost; comb was bright red, looked the picture of health, fat and laying well, as indicated by white legs, etc. On performing a postmortem find full crop containing good wheat and oyster shells. Abdomen fat, containing eggs in different stages of development. But the liver was again as large as it should be, and I could not remove it whole, and just to touch it with the tip of the finger would put a hole in it. Can you tell me what this disease is, the cause, and cure, or prevention? Would it be safe to breed from a rooster that has had the roup? Do you consider it contagious or hereditary?—Mrs. J. F. H.

The soft enlarged liver is a condition frequently found in old hens that are very fat. The sudden loss of such a hen when it appeared healthy is usually due to apoplexy or to an internal rupture due to the strain of laying. Such losses might occasionally occur in well-managed flocks, but can usually be prevented by feeding a balanced ration and making the birds exercise. Culling out the old hens that are heavy with fat is a help in preventing such losses.

There are so many more cockerels hatched than are needed for breeding purposes that as a rule it does not pay to use a bird that has had roup as a breeder. Roup is not hereditary except that a cockerel weak in vigor from disease might produce chicks more susceptible to colds and roup than the offspring from a cockerel which has always been healthy. If the cockerel is now strong and vigorous and entirely free from the disease you might have good results from using it, but the loss might be much greater than the cost of purchasing another male bird.

LAME TURKEYS.

Please tell me what makes my turkeys get lame without any apparent cause. Also a remedy for it.—D. W.

Turkeys may be lame because of

bumblefoot, which is an abscess on the foot caused by jumping from high places to the hard ground, or stepping on sharp objects like thorns or nails. In such cases lance the abscess and wash the wound with a solution of iodine or commercial disinfectant.

Lameness may be caused by rheumatism due to roosting in damp or exposed places. If the birds are otherwise healthy the lameness may gradually disappear. If the birds appear in uncertain physical condition it might pay to perform a postmortem on one and note the condition of the internal organs.

RUPTURED OVIDUCT.

Please tell me what ails my hens. At first they seem to be lame, and a few days later they get so they walk like a duck, with their tails touching the ground. Their combs are red and they eat well. All of them have bowel trouble.—W. D.

The condition is often due to a rupture of the oviduct. Sometimes the hen walks in a manner frequently described as penquin-fashion. The tail and abdomen are on the ground. There is no cure for such cases and the birds have to be killed. A postmortem examination will prove if the trouble is ruptured oviduct, and also locate any other condition that may have helped cause the trouble. Sometimes hens are egg-bound and recover naturally, while in other cases it is necessary to remove the egg. When hens become lame without other symptoms it may be only rheumatism and sometimes it is tuberculosis, especially if accompanied by rapid emaciation.

HENS WITH SORE LEGS.

My chickens have a disease between their toes. It becomes badly swollen, it works up the leg into their body. They are very lame and are so for about a week, then die. We take the Michigan Farmer and I have been watching for this disease, but have seen nothing exactly like it. Do you know any cure for this disease?

The sore toes and legs may be due to the mite which burrows beneath the scales and causes scaly leg or foot mange. This condition can be cured by washing the legs with warm soapy water to remove as much of the scaly accumulation as possible, and then rubbing the legs with kerosene oil to kill the mites.

The lameness might be due to rheumatism. If the birds are lame and lose rapidly in weight there is a suspicion of tuberculosis. It will pay to perform a postmortem on birds that die, and note the condition of the internal organs, especially the liver. If there are greyish nodules on the liver it is apt to be tuberculosis.

LEG WEAKNESS.

I have some pullets and young roosters that can't walk very good. They pick up their feet and walk as if the ground was soft, and they always flap their wings. They are getting thin, and some of them are dying. I never seem to see them sitting around like some of the sick chickens do. I feed them mash and they get wheat and a little corn. They are Barred Rocks, not the pure-bred stock, but I have always kept good sound cocks.—F. D.

Leg weakness in young stock may be caused by errors in feeding, or a general lack of vitality. It can usually be prevented by using a balanced ration and not over-crowding the roosting quarters. Perform a postmortem on some of the birds that die, and note the condition of the internal organs, especially the liver. Some of the birds may have abscesses in the feet, known as bumblefoot. From the description I cannot determine the combination of troubles that are causing the losses.

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.

Laying Leghorns

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

FARM WAGONS

High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free. Electric Wheel Co., 35 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

MAGIC BROODER

The only brooder with a gas chamber. Famous for high-grade construction; large coal capacity; non-chinker grate; top and bottom draft regulation; improved thermostatic slide for cleaning smoke flue; The MAGIC is positively chill-proof, fire-proof; gas-proof and dependable. Grows chicks at a profit. Sold on 30 days guarantee. Write for Free Catalogue. AGENTS WANTED. Write for particulars about our new roof pipe. A wonderful invention. Catches all condensation above roof. UNITED BROODER CO., 331 Pennington Ave., Trenton, N. J.

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

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.

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

Do Your Own Shredding

with a ROSENTHAL Corn Husker and Shredder Most economical and satisfactory way of handling your corn crop. No delay, no extra help. Do it in your own spare time. Two sizes for individual use, 6 to 15 h. p. Also make two larger sizes for custom work. Over 25 years in the field. Write for catalog and prices, also useful Souvenir FREE. State H. P. of your engine. Sold on trial. You take no risk. ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKER CO. (Box 2) Milwaukee, Wis.

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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 instructions. Promptness assured. No charge for above information. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Lawyer, 655 Security Bank Building, directly across street from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

The Extra Eggs

SOON PAY FOR THESE Self-Heating Sanitary Poultry Fountains and Heaters

Price Complete \$1.85 3 Gal. Size

Over Quarter Million in Use

Keeps water at right temperature day or night in cold weather. Requires less than a quart of oil a week. Made of heavy galvanized steel. A long felt want supplied. Every hen-house needs one. Hens cannot wet themselves or waste water. Sanitary Fountain and Heater complete, only \$1.85 for 3 gallon size. Also made in 3 and 4 gallon sizes. Order today or send for circulars and testimonials. Agents wanted. C. A. S. FORGE WORKS, Box 604, SARANAC, MICH.

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Thousands of Big Pay Jobs open for experts. McSweeney Trained Men are getting the big money, because they can't be stumped. You can train to take your place in the best paying field in 8 short weeks! No books are used in my training shops—just tools and actual jobs. To fill the existing openings, I'll pay your Railroad fare to my nearest school and board you FREE! Write to-day for my big FREE catalog and my special low tuition offer. Write to my nearest school.

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DARLINGS MEAT SCRAPS Are Better The Standard for 30 Years

—the feed recommended by owners of successful poultry farms, breeders of fancy stock and dealers everywhere. Darling's Meat Scraps are clean and wholesome, contain over 50% protein, brings health and strength to chicks—more eggs and bigger hens.

"Feeding Secrets"

of famous poultrymen—now published in book form and sent free to poultrymen. Tells facts and gives advice never universally known before. Book is compiled, edited and printed to assist poultry raisers—to make chicken raising more profitable. Send us your dealer's name and we will send you your copy of this book free. Write for it now.

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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.

GUERNSEYS

We are offering some choice, well-grown young bulls,
one of serviceable age, and some nearly so, of good
breeding and from good producing dams at farmer's
prices. Meadow-Gold Guernsey Farm, R. 8, St.
Johns, Mich.

Wallinwood Guernseys

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

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

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

Sons of Traverse Echo Sylvia Kastra

Last week we told you about the show bull
at the head of the Michigan Reformatory
Herd. We have four of his sons that will be
ready for service in the spring. All are well
grown and nicely marked 50-90% white.
No. 370—Born: March 26, 1924. From a
24-lb. Jr. 3-yr.-old. March 31, 1924. From a
No. 372—Born: March 31, 1924. From a
26-lb. cow with a 365-day record of 803.39
lbs. butter and 20,785.7 lbs. milk.
No. 375—Born: April 12, 1924. From a
24-lb. cow now on semi-official yearly test.
No. 378—Born: May 1, 1924. From a 25.9-
lb. cow with a 365-day record of 834.4 lbs.
butter and 19,260.4 lbs. milk.
Send for our new list of bulls for sale from
Traverse City, Pontiac, Newberry and other
Michigan State Herds.

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

Matador Sylvia
Concordia

His sire, Matador Segis Walker, 100 A. R. O. daugh-
ters, ten from 30 to 34 lbs., seven with yearly records
of from 1,000 to 1,289 lbs., he a brother to Segis
Pietertje Prospect, the world's greatest cow, 37,381 lbs.
of milk and 1,448 lbs. of butter in a year. His dam,
a 32.33-lb. four-year-old daughter of Avon Pontiac
Echo, 63 A. R. O. daughters, one with a record of 41
lbs., three over 34 lbs., five over 33 lbs. and ten over
30 lbs., and he a son of that wonderful producer,
May Echo Sylvia, with a record of 1,005.80 lbs. of
milk and 41.01 lbs. of butter. Send for our list of
young bulls.

HILLCREST FARM,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

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

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

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

For Sale: 1 Roan Bull

Now ready for service. Fine individual, guaranteed
in every way. Sire, Royal Peer, Sr. Champion of
Ind., 1921. Dam, Roselawn Hetty, Grand Champion
of Michigan 1919. Price \$125.

BRANCH COUNTY FARM,

Geo. E. Burdick, Mgr., Coldwater, Mich.

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

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

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

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

HOGS

EVERY'S Large Type Berkshires. Re-
liable stock. Priced reason-
ably. W. H. Every, Manchester, Mich.

LAKEFIELD FARM DUROCS

Sows and daughters of Super Col and of Michigan's
grand champion Col's Great Sensation.
LAKEFIELD FARM, Clarston, 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.

UP-TO-DATE Duroc Boars and Glts. Sensation
and Colonel Breeding, at reasonable prices, satisfac-
tion guaranteed. John Sherwood, Breckenridge, Mich.

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

GAMBLE WITH THE POTATO?

(Continued from page 425).

Potatoes are raised in this country
for human consumption. Growers gen-
erally are not accustomed to feeding
potatoes and wait until late in the
spring before deciding to feed any of
the potatoes, and only when he sees
that he cannot realize any money on
them. Then often large amounts are
placed before the stock at one time
with disastrous results. The grower
should start using his small and cull
potatoes early in the year in not too
large doses, saving only the large uni-
form good type and good quality tu-
bers for market purposes.

Figures given below show the max-
imum amounts which may be fed with
safety. The following suggestions for
potato feeding are based upon the ex-
perience of men who have demonstated
the value of potatoes in partial sub-
stitution for other feeds.

Potatoes for Dairy Cows.

Milk cows should not be fed more
than twenty-five to thirty pounds of
raw potatoes per day for each 1,000
pounds of live weight. Larger amounts
may injure the quality of the butter.
It has been found that when cows eat
a surplus of potatoes the time requir-
ed to churn the butter is increased.

The value of potatoes as dairy cow
feed is comparable to that of good
corn silage, ton for ton.

It is reported that sunburned pota-
toes, and especially sprouted potatoes,
contain solain, a poisonous compound.
Where only a few sunburned are pres-
ent, this probably would never cause
any injury. If fed in large amounts,
it might produce milk and butter of
poor flavor.

Cows require some green or succu-
lent food. Potatoes fed in moderate
quantities, such as referred to above,
furnish this food and act as a laxa-
tive, keeping the cow's digestive tract
in a good, healthy condition. Large
quantities of potatoes, however, may
cause scouring. Potatoes should be
run through a root cutter or chopped
well before being fed.

Potatoes for Hog Feed.

For hogs, potatoes should be cooked
and fed in combination with a feed
containing considerable protein, such
as cooked cull beans or middlings.
When potatoes are fed in combination
with corn, barley or rye, the ration
should be balanced by the use of skim-
milk or a small amount of oilmeal or
digerster tankage.

The average results of feeding trials
conducted by several experiment sta-
tions show that 420 pounds of pota-
toes (fed after cooking) are equal to
100 pounds of grain for pig feeding.
When mixed and fed with other by-
products such as cull beans, middlings
and skim-milk, potatoes may make up
a large part of the ration, but for the
best results they should not be fed in
larger quantity than four to five
pounds of potatoes to one pound of
grain.

Hogs cannot be expected to do well
under winter conditions or when close-
ly confined unless they are given ac-
cess to some mineral matter and
roughage, such as clover or alfalfa
hay. For mineral matter it is recom-
mended that hard wood ashes and
charcoal be placed at their disposal.
In case these are not obtainable, the
following mixture can be kept before
them: Thirty pounds of ground lime-
stone, thirty pounds of bone meal,
thirty pounds salt, ten pounds of sul-
phur.

Potatoes for Beef Cattle.

Beef cattle may be fed from thirty
to forty pounds of raw potatoes with
very satisfactory results. One pound
of digestible nutrients in potatoes is
equal to one pound of digestible nutri-
ents in corn. One hundred pounds of
corn contain eighty-five pounds of di-
gestible nutrients, and 100 pounds of
potatoes contain seventeen pounds of
digestible nutrients. Therefore, 500
pounds of raw potatoes equal 100
(Continued on page 441).



Now's when you want health in the barnyard.
Every animal fit, appetite on edge, bowels, liver
and kidneys active. Then they will convert your
crops, the products of your summer's toil, into
beef, pork, mutton, milk and butter at a profit.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

keeps cows in milking trim—healthy, hungry—to
eat, to digest, to convert the feed you feed into
pails of milk. Rids hogs of worms. Keeps the
bowels open, the kidneys and liver functioning.
No clogging of the system during heavy feeding.
Every reason for thrift. Little chance for disease.

Excellent for market lambs. Keeps them hungry
and gets the stomach worms. Feed it regularly
to your idle horses off work, on rough feed.

Costs Little to Use

The price of two gallons of milk tonics a cow
30 days. The price of one pound of pork tonics
a hog 30 days. The price of one pound of mutton
tonics 4 sheep 30 days. Fifty cents tonics a horse
or mule 30 days.

25-lb. pail, \$2.25; 100-lb. drum, \$8.00
(Except in the far West, South and Canada)

Honest Goods—Honest Price. Why Pay More?

REMEMBER—When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does
not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Other-
wise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant
Kills Hog LiceHEREFORD
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 Good Roads from Everywhere. R. W. Baker's
Select Herd to be Dispersed, with Choice Attractions Added.

3 BULLS Including the Anxiety-bred BEAU DALLAS. A celebrite for which
\$10,000.00 was refused in 1918; one of the last bred
in the celebrated Guggell & Simpson herd, 2 of his
sons.

40 COWS and HEIFERS Of the very best
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

COMPLETE DISPERSAL AUCTION

Tuesday, November 18th
At 12 O'Clock

30 Registered and Grade Holsteins 30

Including Cows and Heifers of the Best Breeding, all Tuberculin Tested

At our Farm, 1 mile east of Monteith Junction or 2 1/2 miles
southeast of Martin

OLIVER BROS., Owners.

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

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

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'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 & Chester White Big Type With Qual-
ity. Have a few
CHOICE Spring Pigs, either sex, that I am selling
CHEAP. All of prize winning blood-lines. New-
man's Stock Farm, Mariette, Mich.

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

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

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 441



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Monday, November 10.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red at \$1.61; No. 2 red \$1.60; No. 3 red \$1.57; No. 2 white \$1.62; No. 2 mixed \$1.61.

Chicago.—December \$1.53½@1.53¾; May \$1.60@1.60½; July \$1.39¾@1.40.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.61@1.62.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1.14; No. 3 yellow \$1.13.

Chicago.—December \$1.11@1.11½; May at \$1.15½@1.15¾; July \$1.16¾@1.16½.

Oats.

Detroit.—New, No. 2 white 55½c; No. 3, 53½c.

Chicago.—December at 52¾c; May 57¾c; July 55¾c.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, \$1.30.

Chicago.—December at \$1.37½; May \$1.39¾; July \$1.22¾.

Toledo.—\$1.30.

Barley.

Barley, malting, \$1.02; feeding 97c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.25 per cwt.

Chicago.—Navy, choice \$5.75@5.80; kidneys \$9.35@9.40.

New York.—Choice pea \$6.35; red kidneys \$9.25@9.50.

Buckwheat.

Milling grade \$2.15@2.20 per cwt.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$18.10; alsike \$12.45; timothy \$3.15.

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 \$32; standard middlings \$38; fine do \$38; cracked corn \$49; coarse cornmeal \$45; chop at \$36 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Fruits.

Chicago prices on apples: Wealthies \$1.50@1.75 bu; Jonathans \$3@3.25; Kings \$4.50@5 bbl; Grimes Golden at \$2.25@2.50 bu; pears, Keiffers 75c@1.75 bu.

WHEAT

As if to give the lie to the long-standing rumor that grain prices were being advanced by artificial means and that it would be good policy to sell before election day, these markets turned sharply upward as soon as the result of the balloting was known. Most of the decline in wheat and rye in the preceding month was recovered in four days. The upturn has gone far enough to make clear that it is a resumption of the bull movement rather than merely a rally in a bear market. Cash markets have strengthened under broader demand from both mills and exporters and buying started again on a large scale. Primary receipts dropped off sharply in the last week and further shrinkage in arrivals is expected as soon as interior elevators have finished moving out their holdings. The movement from farms is no longer burdensome. Shipments for export have been heavy and flour mills are grinding at above the normal rate. Based on primary receipts and changes in the visible supply the disappearance of wheat this year has been 100,000,000 bushels greater than last year.

RYE

Rye prices passed through a more drastic decline than any other grain but have had an equally vigorous recovery, gaining 18 cents in four days, against a loss of 21 cents during the preceding month. The statistical situation in rye remains unprecedented. For all practical purposes, the United States has the only exportable surplus and its remaining supply is not over 25 to 35 per cent of the world's estimated needs for the remainder of the season.

CORN

The corn market has been listless compared with the action in bread grains. Cash prices have strengthened slightly at the moment under broader demand from industries and shippers. Receipts at primary markets have fallen off again. The visible supply is about ten times as large as a year ago, so that there is no pronounced tension between supply and demand in commercial channels.

OATS

The sharp decline in oats prices during the last few weeks has resulted in materially broader demand. Shipments from primary markets have increased from 60 to 75 per cent and as receipts have diminished at the same time, underlying conditions are gradually improving. The heavy stocks at terminals, which are of near-record size, are still exercising a rather depressing effect and will prevent any runaway behavior in prices.

SEEDS

The movement of red clover seed still lags behind that of last year. Up to October 27, approximately 25 per cent of the red clover seed and 55 per cent of the alsike clover had left the growers' hands. The slow movement is due to the small crop and the fact that growers anticipate still higher prices. Average prices offered to producers averaged \$24.75 per 100 pounds, basis clean seed, compared with \$20.80 last year and \$16.20 two years ago. The movement of alsike clover seed to date is about as heavy as that of last year.

FEEDS

Feed markets are dull with but little change in quotations. Wheat feeds are not being offered freely from the northwest but southwestern mills are pushing their output and Buffalo and Canadian offerings are depressing the eastern markets. Numerous distress shipments from interior mills are in evidence. Mild weather is still restricting the demand from both mixers and feeders.

HAY

An easy tone still prevails in the hay markets as mild weather is causing a slack demand for all kinds. Low-grade hay is not wanted even at big discounts. Stormy weather may develop at any time and increase the demand while curtailing country loadings.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Egg prices were marked lower from the peak reached last week in response to a quiet demand. Recent high prices have cut into the consumptive demand which more than offset the shrinking receipts as a price-determining factor. Current receipts of so-called fresh eggs show an in-

creasing proportion of held eggs. Producers should not hold eggs to make up a big shipment. Even short held fresh eggs show enough shrinkage to reduce their grade. With the spread between grades so wide, any such reduction means a substantial loss in profits. Poultry markets have weakened under the large supplies which are coming to market. Premiums have been dropped and prices reduced in an effort to stimulate consumption.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 42@46c; dirties 31@33c; checks 30@31c; fresh firsts 42@48c; ordinary firsts 37@40c. Live poultry, hens 20c; springers 22c; roosters 16c; ducks 19c; geese 18c; turkeys 28c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded at 46@48c; storage 36@37½c. Live poultry, heavy springers at 22c; light springers 18@20c; heavy hens 24c; light hens 16c; roosters 15@16c; geese 19@20c; ducks 21c; turkeys 33@35c.

BUTTER

Dairy products have strengthened further during the past week. Prices on top scores have firmly held their recent improved position. Production is showing the usual seasonal decrease and some further reduction in receipts is expected during the next few weeks. The slightly smaller arrivals of fancy fresh butter and the higher prices for it made possible a larger movement of storage stocks. This reduction in storage butter is one of the most favorable factors in the market's improved outlook.

Prices on 92-score were: Chicago 38½c; New York 40c. In Detroit creamery in tubs sells at 34½@37c.

POTATOES

Carlot shipments of potatoes from producing districts have declined nearly one-third in the last few days, but arrivals at distributing centers are still heavy and prices have shown but little ability to rise above the levels recently prevailing. The size of the crop holds no hint of scarcity but some improvement in the market is to be expected as the price level is extremely low even for the heavy crop-moving season. Northern round-whites, U. S. No. 1, and partly graded, are quoted at 70@90c per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market. Sacked Idaho Rurals are bringing \$1.60@1.75.

APPLES

Apple markets are strengthening as receipts have fallen off about 25 per cent from the high point of the season and they are not far from normal for this season of the year. New York Baldwins are bringing \$5@5.50 per barrel in eastern cities. Illinois Jonathans are quoted at \$7@7.50 in Chicago, and northwestern extra fancy Jonathans are bringing \$3@3.15 per box in the same market.

WOOL

Wool prices are quite strong and slightly higher than a week ago. The strong statistical position of wool, the close clean-up of the old clip, expanding operations by mills, the outcome of the election, and advances in foreign markets were the chief bullish influences. Contracting the new clip in the west is spreading at prices around 5c higher than when buyers first began to operate. Up to 49 cents has been paid in the northwest. Fall wools in Texas realized close to 53 cents, which is the highest on record, with the exception of the 1919 clip, when a price of 62 cents was paid.

Woolen mills consumed 50 per cent more wool during September than in June, when activity was at the lowest ebb. Since September, operations expanded still further. It is generally believed that the industry has passed the low point of its depression period and that manufacturing operations will continue at a fairly high rate for a number of months. Production of wool in the United States in 1923 is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at 239,378,000 pounds, compared with 223,610,000 pounds last year. This is the highest total since 1919.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Produce offerings were liberal and buying fairly brisk. Quality apples were fair sellers, but peddlers were not taking much poor stock. Good cauliflower had easy sale. There was a fair demand for beets, carrots, parsnips, turnips and onions, while spinach and other greens were easy sellers. The movement of cabbage was slow. The moderate supply of poultry sold mostly at retail.

Apples \$1@2.50 bu; beets 50@75c bu; cabbage 50@60c bu; carrots 75c @ \$1 bu; cauliflower \$1@2.75 bu; local celery 30c@ \$1 dozen; leaf lettuce, outdoor 50@65c bu; dry onions 90c@ \$1 bu; green onions 50c dozen bunches; pears 75c@ \$3 bu; potatoes, No. 1, 60 @ 65c bu; No. 2, 40@50c bu; pumpkins 75c@ \$1 bu; Hubbard squash 75c@ \$1 bu; tomatoes, No. 1, \$2.50@3.50 bu; turnips \$1@1.50 bu; eggs, retail 70@85c dozen; hens, retail 22@28c lb; springers, wholesale 22c lb; retail 25@28c lb; ducks, retail 24@28c lb; geese, retail 27c lb; veal 15c lb; small pigs \$4@5 each.

GRAND RAPIDS

Grand Rapids markets are steady on farm produce this week with a slightly higher undertone in evidence in frost-susceptible crops. Spinach was higher and leaf lettuce was a shade improved. Prices as follows: Potatoes 40@50c bu; onions 50@70c bu; carrots, turnips, rutabagas 50@75c bu; beets 70@90c bu; parsnips 75c@ \$1 bu; tomatoes \$4@5 bu; apples, Spies, Delicious and McIntosh \$2 bu; various other varieties \$1@1.50 bu; few fancy \$1.75; pears, Keiffers 50c@ \$1; wheat \$1.39 bu; rye \$1.10 bu; beans \$4.75 per cwt; poultry, weak; fowls, light 13@16c lb; heavy 18@21c lb; turkeys 28@30c lb; butter-fat 39c lb; eggs 50 @ 54c.

CORRECTION.

In a recent number of the Michigan Farmer, an error was made in stating that "a steady increase in the indebtedness of the United States is reported by the treasury officials." This sentence should be read "decrease" instead of "increase."

LIVE STOCK SALES.

Herefords.

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

Holsteins.

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

Nov. 18—Oliver Bros., Martin, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, November 11.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 48,000. Market moderately active, unevenly 10@20c lower; underweights 5@25c off; tops \$9.80; bulk 200 to 350-lb. butchers \$9.40@9.70; 140 to 190-lb. average \$8.25@9.25; packing sows \$8.70@9; strong weight slaughter pigs mostly \$7.75@8.

Cattle.

Receipts 12,000. Fed yearlings are steady to strong, moderately active; matured steers slow; bulk quality to sell at \$9.50 down; best yearlings bidding \$13; other killing kinds full and steady; bulls scarce; packers to feeders dull at a weak decline; vealers strong to 25c higher; outsiders paying \$9.50@10; packers largely \$9.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 13,000. Market fed lambs steady to strong. Early bulk natives and come-backs \$13.50@13.75; few to city butchers up to \$14; culls are mostly \$10.50@11; no rangers here; fat sheep and feeding lambs unchanged; fat ewes \$5@7.25; early sales feeding lambs \$13.25@14.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 556. Culls and canners are steady; all other grades 25c lower. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed 9.00@10.75. Best heavy steers, dry-fed Handyweight butchers 7.50@9.75. Mixed steers and heifers 5.25@5.75. Handy light butchers 4.75@5.25. Light butchers 3.75@4.25. Best cows 1.50@5.00. Butcher cows 3.50@4.00. Cutters 2.75@3.00. Canners 2.50@2.75.

Choice bulls 4.00@4.25. Heavy bologna bulls 4.50@4.75. Stock bulls 3.00@4.00. Feeders 4.50@6.00. Stockers 3.00@5.50. Milkers 45.00@85.00.

Veal Calves.

Receipts 683. Market 50c lower. Best 12.00. Others 9.00@11.00.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 4,847. Market 50c higher. Best lambs 13.00@13.25. Fair lambs 10.00@12.00. Light to common 6.50@8.00. Fair to good sheep 5.50@6.50. Culls and common 1.50@3.50. Buck lambs 7.50@12.25.

Hogs.

Receipts 3,109. Mixed hogs are 10c lower; others steady. Mixed hogs 9.75. Pigs 8.00. Roughs 8.75. Stags 5.00@6.00. Light Yorkers 8.50@9.00. Heavy Yorkers 9.50@9.75.

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 1,045. Market is closing steady. Heavies \$10.25@10.50; medium \$10.25@10.50; light weights \$10@10.25; light lights \$9.50@10; pigs \$9@9.50; packing sows, roughs at \$8.25@8.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 700. Market is steady.

Calves.

Receipts 150. Tops \$12.75.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 600. Best lambs \$13.50, a few a little more; ewes \$5.50@6.50.

GAMBLE WITH POTATOES?

(Continued from page 439).
pounds of corn in feeding value. In addition, potatoes have a succulent value which is not easy to estimate but is very beneficial in keeping animals in a healthy condition.

Potatoes should be fairly clean and should be run through a root cutter or chopped well before being fed.

Potatoes for Horses.

Roots are of importance for horse feeding in most sections of the country, chiefly as an aid to digestion, for the cereals generally furnish nutrients at lower cost.

Horses should not be watered soon after being fed potatoes. The preferable time for watering is about one-half hour before feeding. Horses may be fed as much as fifteen pounds of raw potatoes per day. A good rule to follow is to give, with the other food, about twelve pounds to each 1,000 pounds of live weight. Larger quantities sometimes tend to cause digestive disturbances. Potatoes should be run through a root cutter or chopped well before being fed.

Potatoes for Sheep.

Two to three pounds of raw potatoes per day make an excellent addition to the ration of either fattening or breeding sheep. In addition to furnishing considerable nourishment, they provide a succulent factor which keeps the bowels of the animal in a healthy condition. Potatoes should be run through a root cutter or chopped well before being fed.

Potatoes for Poultry.

When given in a correct proportion, potatoes are satisfactory as a component in a well balanced ration for poultry. The starchy part of the potatoes will maintain the heat of the body. They are cheap and easily prepared.

To get the right proportion one must take into consideration the condition of the birds as to weather (winter or summer temperature), methods of housing, extent of liberty, and whether the birds are expected to produce eggs or merely put on fat and flesh.

A good cheap diet used for layers, that are at liberty, is composed of equal parts by weight of potatoes and bran. The potatoes should be boiled and the bran mashed into them while hot. When mixed, this ration should be fed warm. If the weather is cold, some linseed oil or fat should be added.

For confined layers, the proportion of the potatoes should be reduced. Malt culms or sprouts are very good in combination with potatoes. Corn meal, barley meal, or rice meal should not be fed in combination with potatoes, for they lack protein matter.

For fattening poultry, large quantities of potatoes can be used. Ducks, geese and turkeys fatten well on a mixture of potatoes and middlings.

An egg-laying mash may consist of the following, in the relative proportions given: Ten pounds of meat scrap, ten pounds of middlings, ten pounds of ground oats, twenty pounds of bran, and thirty pounds of cooked potatoes.

In years of over-production of potatoes, part of the loss suffered by growers who fail to find a paying market can be prevented by feeding the surplus, in well balanced rations to live stock on the farm.

VETERINARY.

Heaves.—I have a horse 15 years old; was healthy up to last April when he seemingly caught cold; since then we believe he has the heaves. He also has mucus discharge from the nostrils. A. S. Carleton, Mich.—Feed no clover or dusty, musty, badly-cured fodder; grass and grain is the best summer feed; also give him a half ounce of Fowler's Solution in feed or in drinking water three times a day.

Laminitis.—Have mare that is very stiff and sore, seemingly affected all over. She stands with both hind feet well under her, seems to suffer pain when forced to move. Local veterinarian has given her two full doses of cathartic medicine without results. Her bowels seemed to be in good condition until she was taken sick. W. J. M., Coldwater, Mich.—Give her one pint of raw linseed oil every six hours until her bowels move fairly free. Stand her front feet in wet clay or poultice them with wet clay until the pain and inflammation leaves the feet. This disease occurs in the acute, sub-acute and chronic form. It will be no mistake to have your veterinarian look after her, until she recovers.

HOGS

Fall Pigs either sex, by the great Bear, The Wolfcreeper. Priced reasonable. Best of dams. W. E. Livingston, Parma, Mich.

Francisco Farm Poland Chinas Now offering good herd Boars with the best of breeding. Also gilts not akin to them. Prices are right. P. P. POPE, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

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

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

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

Spotted Poland China Boars and gilts. Size and quality. Price winning stock. Prices right. Vern Addleman, Jasper, Mich.

Hampshires Spring Boars for sale. Place your order for Gilts Bred to order. 11th year. 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-yr.-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 2539-480-163. E. F. Goodfellow, R. 1, Ovid, Mich., Phone 48-5.

Registered Yearling Shropshire rams and ram lambs, 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.

27 Registered Delaine and Merino Ewes, good ages, heavy shearers. E. E. Nye & Son, Jonesville, Mich.

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27 Registered Delaine and Merino Ewes, good ages, heavy shearers. E. E. Nye & Son, Jonesville, Mich.

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

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

Breeding Ewes

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

Delaine Yearling Rams also thirty registered ewes at a bargain. Write or come. CALHOON BROS., Branch Co., Bronson, 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. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Real estate and live stock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted as classified. Minimum charge, 10 words.

Rates in Effect October 7, 1922

Words	One time	Four times	One time	Four times
10.....	\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....	\$6.24
11.....	.88	2.64	27.....	6.42
12.....	.96	2.88	28.....	6.72
13.....	1.04	3.12	29.....	6.96
14.....	1.12	3.36	30.....	7.20
15.....	1.20	3.60	31.....	7.44
16.....	1.28	3.84	32.....	7.68
17.....	1.36	4.08	33.....	7.92
18.....	1.44	4.32	34.....	8.16
19.....	1.52	4.56	35.....	8.40
20.....	1.60	4.80	36.....	8.64
21.....	1.68	5.04	37.....	8.88
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	9.12
23.....	1.84	5.52	39.....	9.36
24.....	1.92	5.76	40.....	9.60
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Special Notice All advertising copy discountance orders or change of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

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

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

REAL ESTATE

OREGON Farm Lands of High Yield. Yield per acre 30 to 70 per cent higher than average in wheat, potatoes, apples, small fruits, hay. Higher milk production per cow; higher egg production per hen. Oregon has world's largest hop farm, world's largest loganberry farm; world's largest apple orchard, and largest tulip farm in United States. Many folks enjoy a comfortable living on farms of 10 to 20 acres. Successful co-operative marketing associations in dairying, poultry, fruit and wool. Banking and business interests united with farmers to provide markets and make agriculture a success. For FREE official bulletins and other descriptive matter, write Land Settlement Dept., Room 617, Portland Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oregon.

\$1,000 GETS 800-ACRE FARM—100 Cattle, 2 Teams, Crops. Implements included: on improved road, few steps school, store, churches, handy RR high school town; nearly all tillable; loamy cultivation for hay, corn, vegetables, etc.; large spring-watered, wire-fenced pasture, est. 3000 cds. wood, 500,000 ft. timber; variety fruit, grapes, berries; substantial master's house, porches, fireplace, pleasant outlook; barn, tenant houses. Owner has other interests, must sacrifice at \$8000, only \$1000 needed. Details pg. 151 New Illus. Catalog, 152 pages money-making farm bargains. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 205BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FARM TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION—Owing to the death of my only son, and my infirm old age, I will offer at Public Auction, November 20th, 1924, my 245-acre farm 1/2 mile north of Clarksville, Mich. Place will be sold to highest bidder. Modern 22-room house, barn 48x80, full basement, silo inside, barn 32x60, corn crib, tool sheds, garage, hog pens, poultry houses, sheep shed, brick smokehouse, ice house, and other buildings. Daniel Immel, Clarksville, Mich.

\$400 SECURES EQUIPPED FARM—40 Acres Near Town. Pack your grip now for you surely will want this dandy producer; just off improved road, easy drive city, only mile RR village; 34 acres fertile fields, wire fences, woodlot, 200 sugar maples, plenty fruit; good 6-room house, pleasant surroundings, barn, etc. Woman owner's low price \$1,700 for all, only \$400 required. James & Trude, 153 1/2 East Front St., Traverse City, Mich.

STATE RD. FARM, Edge Town, 20 Acres With Stock—\$1,500. Nearly new 3-room house, a real home, worth price of all; short walk markets, high school, stores, etc.; rich trucking soil, all tillable, adjoining farm raised 87 bu. oats, 300 bu. potatoes acre; abundance fruit, grapes, berries; substantial barn, poultry house. Other business, low price \$1,500 includes cows, hogs, poultry. Easy terms. G. A. Brigham, Buckley, Mich.

BEST FARM IN MICHIGAN—441 acres at sacrifice without stock and tools; small payment down; 350 acres under cultivation; 55 miles from Detroit on main road to Lansing. Apply Cluny Stock Farm, R. F. D. 2, Fowlerville, Mich.

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

FARM FOR RENT—225 Acres on Pokagon Prairie adjoining Sumnerville on Dixie Paved Road. Stocked with Registered Guernsey Cattle. Floyd J. Wood, Niles, Mich.

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.

Breeding Ewes for sale, 100 Delaine grades, 100 Shropshire grades. V. B. Furniss, 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, Oxfords and Karakulaks Rams, also a few Ewes. L. R. KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.

HORSES

For Sale: Belgian Stallion Sorrel, silver mane and tail, two white hind feet, four years old, weight 1,900 lbs. Otto Knab, R. 3, Monroe, Mich.

PET STOCK

LAKELAND FUR EXCHANGE, Salem, Mich. Full blood red bone con hound, none better, \$100. Trial here. Pups from the most famous breeds of hounds in the world. Imported registered and pedigreed stock, several kinds. Write for dog and fur price list. Our prices and grade will please and surprise you.

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

FERRETS—trained for driving Rats, Rabbits and other game from their dens. We have white or brown, large or small. Males \$3.75; females \$4.25 pair \$7.50. Good healthy stock shipped C. O. D. anywhere. E. Younger, Newton Falls, Ohio.

COLLIE PUPPIES—five and ten dollars. Lester Shook, Climax, Mich.

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.

QUALITY HOUNDS CHEAP—Trial C. O. D. Dick the Dog Dealer, MF, Herrick, Ill.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS Cheap. Trial C. O. D. Beckenbush, K-25, Herrick, Ill.

POULTRY

WANTED—every week, 10,000 broilers and fryers, weight 1 1/2 to 2 lbs. Will pay good price for these birds. Write for particulars to East Coast Poultry Co., 700 Alfred St., Detroit, Mich.

"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.

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

PURE-BRED Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, fine large birds from choice stock. Mrs. Ralph Sherk, Caladonia, Mich.

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GEESSE, \$5.00 each. Pekin Ducks, \$2.00 each; Ancona Cockerels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Wm. Bowman, Bentley, Mich.

PURE-BRED Bronze Turkey hens \$5.50, toms \$7.50. Large birds. Orders filled until Nov. 25. Fred Merithew, Deckerville, Mich.

FOR SALE—200 Ancona pullets, 18 weeks old. \$1.00 each. A Knoll, Jr., R. 8, Holland, 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.

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

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—Start a business of your own selling dainty rubber aprons, ladies' sanitary necessities, and baby rubber goods. Get in on the Christmas trade! \$25 to \$40 per week easily! Ask for our inexpensive line of samples. Write today! Sunbeam Mfg. Co., 546 Washington Arcade, Detroit, Mich.

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

WE WILL PAY YOU \$8.00 per barrel selling Quality Oils and Grease direct to automobile and tractor owners, garages, and stores, in small towns and rural districts. All products guaranteed by a 40-year-old company. Manufacturers' Oil & Grease Company, Dept. 25, Cleveland, Ohio.

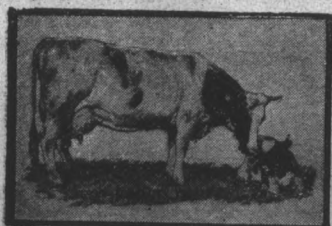
AGENTS—Be independent, make big profit with our soap, toilet articles and household necessities. Get free sample case offer. Ho-Ro-Co., 2761 Dodier, St. Louis, Mo.

BIG MONEY selling new household cleaner. Washes and dries windows. Sweeps, scrubs, mops. Completes 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 276, Buffalo, N. Y.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Middle Aged married man as herdsman 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.



ARE YOUR COWS Losing Their Calves

You Can Stop Them Yourself AT SMALL COST

Ask for FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist," our cattle paper. Answers all questions asked during the past thirty years about abortion in cows. Also let us tell you how to get the "Practical Home Veterinarian," a Live Stock Doctor Book, without cost. Veterinary advice FREE. Write tonight. A postal will do.

Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co., Inc., 124 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.



SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND

Don't take chances of your horses or mules being laid up with Distemper, Influenza, Pink Eye, Laryngitis, Heaves, Coughs or Colds. Give "SPOHN'S" to both the sick and the well ones. The standard remedy for 30 years. Give "SPOHN'S" for Dog Distemper. 60 cents and \$1.20 at drug stores. SPOHN MEDICAL CO. GOSHEN, IND.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



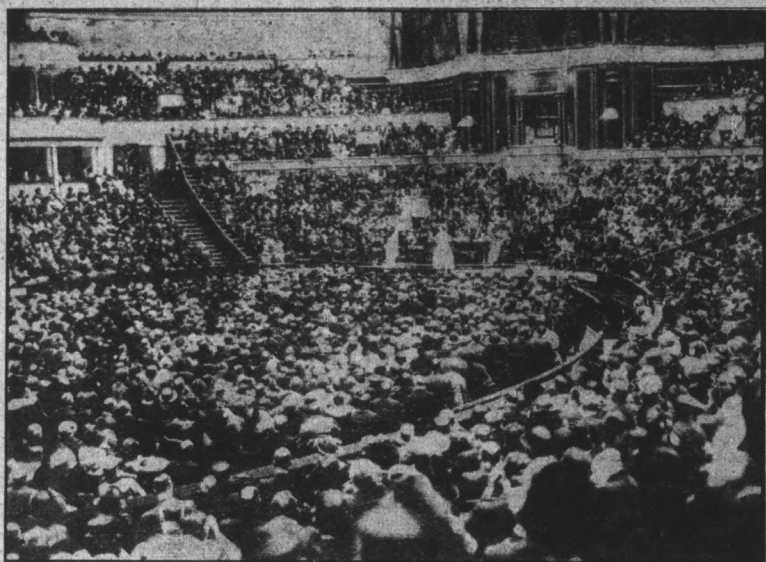
Mlle. Finisterre, in native Briton costume, is the Queen of Queens in Brittany's beauty contest.



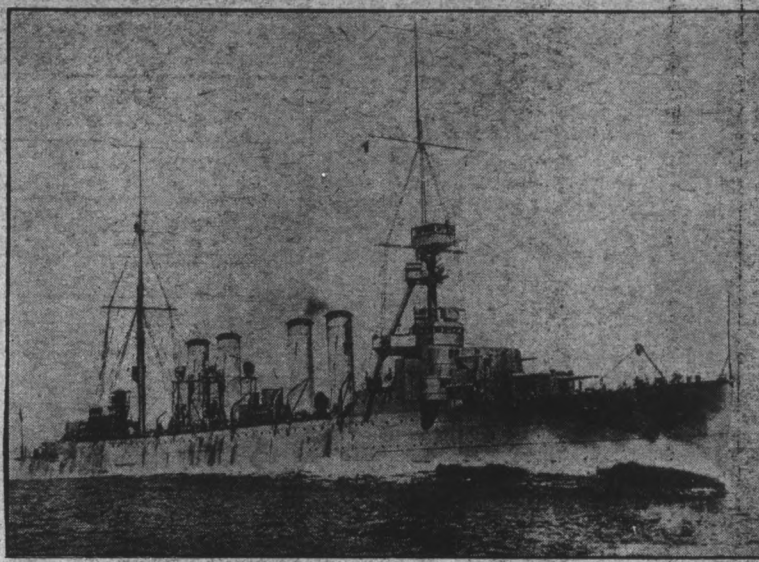
President and Mrs. Coolidge laughed with pleasure at the rousing demonstration given at the White House by the delegation of business men representing forty-seven trades and professions.



Bonnie Carroll, world's champion broncho rider, is defending her title at National Rodeo.



In the Royal Albert Hall, London, jammed to the last seat, with 10,000 people, Mme. Galli-Curci, famous Italian soprano, made her English debut. She made her reputation in America.



The U. S. Trenton, scout cruiser, aboard which an ensign and three enlisted men were killed and eighteen officers and men injured by an explosion and fire in the forward twin-gun mount.



Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt was welcomed into the Girl Scouts and appointed as honorary vice-president of national council.



B. G. Collier, capitalist, is president of corporation to build railroads across Florida everglades.



Trapped! and squalling defiance, rage and fear is this large bob-cat or lynx caught in a steel trap in western Wyoming.



When one high-speed electric excursion train met another stalled train, they telescoped in this fashion. The accident happened near Tonawanda, New York, and about 70 were injured.



Fencing in bathing suits is the newest amusements for fair passengers traveling across the Atlantic. Miss Billy Ball and Miss Elsie Gay are here engaging in a friendly duel.