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LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

FARM EXPORTS INCREASE.

WITH firmer grain prices exports of grain from the United States continue to expand, the amount for the week ending November 8 being 13,260,000 bushels, compared with 6,896,000 bushels the week before, and 782,000 bushels the same week last year. The total exports to date from July 1, is 104,455,000 bushels, compared with 47,392,000 bushels last year.

WILL COOPERATE WITH FACT-FINDING COMMISSION.

THE new agricultural fact-finding commission appointed by President Coolidge, is generally acceptable to the Washington representatives of

the farm organizations, who have indicated their desire to cooperate with the commission in every possible way in its efforts to solve the problems of agriculture. As at present constituted the commission is composed of eight members, but the President intimates that he may enlarge the commission whenever he finds it to be advisable.

GATHERING DATA ON BREEDING PRACTICES.

THE bureau of animal industry is now obtaining information on the following additional subjects by means of a questionnaire sent to five thousand stock raisers:

The relative cost of raising pure-bred and scrub live stock; the extent

to which pure-bred animals are registered, together with reasons for failure to register them; the extent to which breeders of pure-bred stock sell them on the market as meat animals; whether users of pure-bred sires return to use of scrubs or grades, and, if so, to what extent; and methods of increasing the use of pure-bred sires.

DROUGHT HITS FARMERS.

REPORTS that come to the department of agriculture indicate that farmers over a large part of the country are hard hit by the prevailing drought. The worst drought conditions prevail in New England, westward to Wisconsin, and southward to the Gulf of Mexico. In many sections winter grains and meadows have suffered severely, and fall plowing has been difficult. Many forest fires have destroyed much valuable timber, and in some instances farm buildings have burned.

CONFERENCES OF EXTENSION WORKERS CALLED.

STATE conferences of extension workers for the discussion of agricultural conditions and problems within the states will be held at Pennsylvania State College on January 12-17, and at Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, on January 30-31, 1925.

FOLLOW AMERICAN METHODS.

ENGLISH fruit growers are grading and packing their apples, using the American method, according to reports to the department of agriculture. The ministry of agriculture has established a fruit grading and packing station at Cottenham, England, to care for the apples produced in the Cambridgeshire fruit district. A standard charge is made for each box of apples graded and packed. A similar station is to be established near the Herefordshire orchards.

FARMERS PROTEST CHILD LABOR AMENDMENT.

REPRESENTATIVES of farm organizations in Washington are receiving many letters from farmers protesting against the so-called child labor amendment, and requesting that they use their influence to defeat the proposition.

There is evidently a belief among farmers that the bill is still in congress. They do not seem to be fully acquainted with the fact that the proposed twentieth amendment has already passed congress and has been referred to the state legislatures for ratification.

FARMERS' CLUB ANNUAL MEETING.

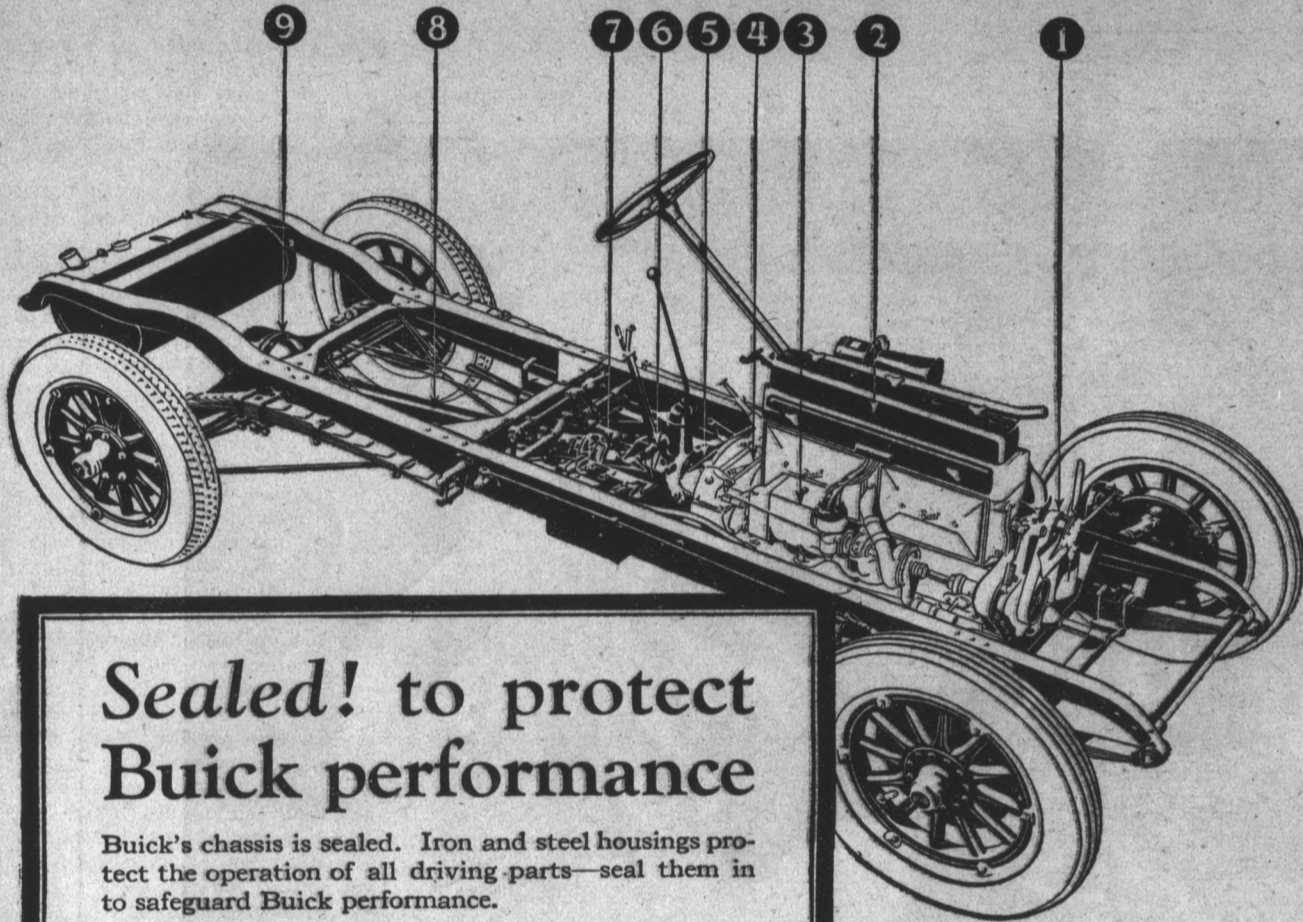
The Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs will hold its annual meeting in the Senate Chamber, Capitol Building, Lansing, Michigan, on December 2-3.

On Tuesday, December 2, the general subject will be "Rural Education." M. S. Pittman, director of rural education at the Ypsilanti State Normal College, will talk on "Equalization of Educational Opportunities." Commissioner of Schools for Oakland County, E. J. Lederle, will tell of "Things Revealed by the Recent School Survey in Oakland County," and Sara O. Brodebeck, executive secretary for Gratiot county, of the Michigan Tuberculosis Association, will speak on "Health, a Fundamental Asset to Education."

Tuesday evening a banquet will be held at the Baptist Church. Acting President J. S. Skinner, and Dr. Voelker, president of Olivet College, will make addresses.

Wednesday will be spent in discussing farm organization work. Mrs. Dora Stockman will talk on "Farm Organization and the Country Boys and Girls." M. L. Noon, president of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, will speak on "Farm Organization Problems and Some Solutions." The Hon. Herbert F. Baker will discuss "Farm Organization, an Asset to the Farmer."

The usual annual business and election of officers will, of course, take place.



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MICHIGAN FARMER

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

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You Can't Down a Good Bull

The Story of How a Little Cooperation Made the Hearts of Two Men Glad

By J. G. Hays

A MOUSETRAP, according to Emerson, if constructed honestly and properly by even a dweller in the woods would, in due season, attract attention of the public to such an extent that said public would wear a path to the mousetrap maker's hut. Hugo Schrieber, Roscommon, Michigan, made no device to ensnare the predatory rodent, but he did have an extraordinary bull. And, even though he dwelt in the woods, the public came, at least enough of it to buy and escort away this bull; proving that if you have the goods, no matter where you live, somebody will buy it.

Here's the story.

R. D. Bailey, county agricultural agent of Roscommon county, saw the Schrieber bull, "Winnwood Maplecrest Ona Frenesta," and wrote to the dairy department of M. A. C., describing him as an especially desirable individual siring unusually good calves. Bailey sent a pedigree of "Ona," which showed that bovine gentleman to be a four-year-old of excellent yearly record backing. His dam, "Winnwood Maplecrest Frenesta," had given in a year under test 971.61 pounds of butter from 23,834 pounds of milk at four years of age. Her dam in turn had shelled out in ten months 725.81 pounds of butter from 20,040.6 pounds of milk. Then, "Ona's" sire proved to be out of the great King Ona, whose dam made 1,345.5 pounds of butter in a year, and his dam, "Flint Ferndale Canary Aaggie," upheld the honor of the Holstein breed by the modest yield of 1,128.18 pounds of butter from the nifty sum of 26,554.3 pounds of milk.

All this information came to the desk of J. G. Hays, joint employe of the Dairy Extension Department of the Michigan Agricultural College and the State Holstein Association. He

was duly impressed with the breeding. He reckoned that probably the bull was "built all over," even as County Agent Bailey claimed. He wrote the owner, Schrieber, asking for a snapshot of the bull.

Did Schrieber put this letter away to be answered some day when the writing tools were dragged out to pen a request to some Chicago mail order house? Did he say, "B'gosh, them college fellers think I got nuthin' to do but take pictures for them." No, indeed, Schrieber saw the point, that if he wanted to sell his bull he must cooperate, so he secured some snaps of "Ona" and a picture of "Ona's" calves

to boot and sent them in with a letter telling of "Ona's" docile disposition; and that the only reason he would ever consider parting with him was because he had but a small herd now composed largely of the bull's own daughters.

And say, the pictures showed "Ona" to be as represented, a "real" bull.

So Hays set in motion the machinery of the Dairy Extension Department that has to do with placing good bulls—listed Ona on the bull sheet that reaches every one of Michigan's fifty-nine county agents and each of the eighty-two cow testers doing cow testing association work.



Just to add credence to the story of Schrieber's bull, here is a herd of cows brought up among the stumps that has attained something of a record. The herd belongs to Harry Williams, of Kent County, and the seven cows last year averaged more than 12,000 pounds of milk each.

One day, shortly after, Hays leaving for an extension trip ran across H. V. Kittle, agricultural agent of Clinton county, and in a few well chosen words described this Bull Bargain. Now, County Agent Kittle could have harkened politely, filed the matter away in the crowded recesses of a county agent's mind, and went on to a foot ball game. Yes, he could, but—the very next day a cloud of dust marked the progress of Kittle and two interested Holstein farmers toward Roscommon. Kittle says, "Well, sir, we got there late in the afternoon. Houses began getting fewer and fewer. Finally, we reached Schrieber's place—just a log cabin in the clearing. My farmers were sure dubious about finding much in the bull line in such a locality. Then Schrieber started to prod a calf up here, drag a heifer out there—all out of the "Ona" bull. Some stuff! And then we saw the bull! We stood there with mouths open and eyes bulged out—a big strapping fellow, weighed him afterwards—over 2,500 pounds. Almost perfect build, quality galore and quiet as a lamb. Price O. K. But the deciding factor was the kind of stuff he sired."

Thus "Ona" found a new home at the farm of Robert Blank, Perrinton.

Cooperation of county agents, dairy department of the College; little enterprising gumption on the part of the Roscommon breeder, Hugo Schrieber; all helped move the bull. But, primarily, the bull sold himself because of his fine individuality and excellent breeding and ability to transmit dairy Holstein type to his offspring. Even though his former home was against his sale, geographically speaking, his praiseworthy qualities turned the trick. Thus is evidence produced to support the mousetrap statement.

Growing Big in the Milk Business

The World's Greatest Dairy Cooperation is the Dairyman's League of New York

By President G. W. Slocum

IF I were to pick out one outstanding question that is uppermost in the minds of cooperative marketing promoters, I would say immediately that it is whether the organization should be under central control or local control.

The Dairyman's League Cooperative Association, as you know, is operated on a highly developed central control system, but around this system has been thrown a great bulwark for membership protection, and not the least of these is the form of organization which I have just touched upon. One of the big problems that the league has had to meet, and which other organizations I am sure will meet at the earliest stages of their development, is the question of how the vision of the individual member can be broadened to grasp the entire problem. As a whole, farmers are inclined to measure the value of the things that are returned to them by their organization in terms of dollars and cents alone. That is, many of our members size up this association by the size of their milk checks and the amount that each

has contributed to the capital account. This I can best illustrate by referring to the great expense that has been experienced by this association in laying the foundation for a great commercial business organization by the initial members which, generally speaking, at the start represent only a relatively small percentage of the men in the industry. In our instance it was the promotion work, beginning with the old Dairyman's League, the educational work, the experimental work, publicity and advertising and all expenses incidental thereto, legal expenses, building of the personnel of the organization, and many others. These all cost real money—the sacrifices the promoters were forced to meet. They are not tangible things that can be valued in dollars and cents, but are the unwritten sacrifices that farmers will have to stand in promoting a movement such as ours.

A review of the year 1923 shows that agriculture in general is in a sad

plight. Especially is this true of dairy products, which have shown a very marked decline. While this adverse condition exists on our side of the ledger, commodities which we buy, labor, equipment and supplies have continued to climb. Our spread between milk sales and milk costs was never greater, and I believe a farmer organization that can stand this acid test at a time when it is still laying the foundation with all expenses incidental thereto, its final success is assured. Under these most adverse conditions our markets have been stabilized and every league member has had an uninterrupted outlet for his production at assured cash prices.

Quality Control.

Losses to members from failures of buyers are so small that they are negligible. The league's credit system is so exacting that losses of great size cannot be made. This was not true prior to organization when farmers lost millions each year in the territory

where we operate, through failure of milk companies.

The league still has its enemies, although their number decreases each year. Their propaganda is still bitter. The league files are full of it. But on the other hand, our position with buyers is strengthened, as illustrated by the increasing number of the league's 100 per cent customers. Buyers of milk have come to recognize the soundness of the league's classified pool plan, the ease with which it meets their requirements and the better service on quality control and guaranteed deliveries which it is able to make.

The league now markets all milk under its trade name, "Dairyalea." This name will always stand for the purest and most safeguarded milk. A great deal of money has been invested in advertising and to back up this investment the directors have thrown around our production and manufacturing a very complete and efficient staff of experts. It is probably safe to

(Continued on page 466)

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CURRENT COMMENT

How The Other Half Lives

IT is a trait of human nature for each of us to believe that our lot is harder than that of the average person, and to envy the other fellow for the easy time he is having and the easy money he is making. More often than otherwise, when opportunity is given us to see the other side of the picture, we look upon our humble lot with a far greater degree of satisfaction.

Perhaps there is no better measure of the other fellow's situation than the manner in which he spends his income for the necessities and luxuries of life. Such a measuring stick has recently been provided by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in an analysis of distribution of such items in fifty-one centers of population in the United States. This analysis is based on United States census report figures as to population and surveys of the Bureau of Labor Statistics which embrace the expenditures of many thousands of laboring men's families.

This analysis shows the average per capita expenditures in this great cross section of the "other side" to be as follows for the year 1923: Food, \$97.58; clothing, \$48.03; furniture and furnishings, \$18.15; fuel and light, \$20.91; miscellaneous commodities, \$2.94. This accounts for a total of slightly over \$200 for each person. In 1922 the figure was almost exactly \$200.

It requires no great amount of figuring to see that the actual facts regarding the average city resident's lot are quite different from our mental picture of them. These figures show what he gets out of life after settling with the landlord and paying other incidentals, not mentioning non-essentials.

Here is a basis for comparison which will reveal much to the average farm family as to how the other half lives, and should make its members more content with their own condition and environment.

Public Ownership Obstacles

IT is the tendency of those who wish to advance the government beyond our time, to advocate public ownership of many of our public utility industries.

Public ownership from a Utopian standpoint is ideal. There is nothing like having the necessities of life for

the people, of the people, by the people. But the whole trouble is that the idea is better than the general run of people.

Efficiency is one of the greatest sources of economy in these complex days. Efficiency needs study and ability. It also needs incentive. In public ownership there is no individual incentive to be individually efficient. For that reason public owned projects are seldom efficient.

In Europe they have government ownership. It takes twenty-three men to move a ton of freight a mile in Germany, twenty-four in Italy, and thirty-one in Switzerland. In the United States it takes only five men. It is also interesting to note that, reduced to terms of bread and butter, the railroad employes in those countries earn only about one-third as much as the railway men here.

We can not hope to have public-owned projects run efficiently by individually-minded men. When we can arrive to that state of civilization where the majority of the people can and will submerge private interests to the public ones, then can we hope for success in the public ownership of industries which give public service.

Agriculture Is Challenged

A GREAT issue is pending. It involves the whole country. Every person of every walk of life will be affected by the solution of this problem. In all probability the contest will run over a period of years. On one side will be those who believe in an all-around national program, while the opposition will hold that agriculture should be sacrificed to the advantage of other industries.

It is hardly conceivable that, in a country with such great national agricultural resources, and whose prosperity in the past has been founded very largely upon the products of the farms, there could be any considerable class who would oppose a reasonable program for the furtherance of our great agricultural industry. Such, however, appears to be the case. This opposition is already laying the groundwork for the weakening of our federal department of agriculture by promoting the transfer of bureaus from this to other departments of the government. It is going to require the united forces of all our farm organizations and the assistance of our other broad-minded people to maintain the ground already gained for the farming business.

This will be necessary unless, as we hope, the real statesmen of industry and of agriculture alike take the broad view of our national welfare and seek to promote a well-balanced program to the financial advantage of all classes and, we believe, to the highest good of the country as a whole.

For A Better Pack

THE State Horticultural Society is going to try a unique venture at its apple show next month which may help to give information along needed lines. This is going to be an open contest in which producers will show their best fruit in the best kind of small packages they can find. The type of package will be the handy kind, packed on the farm with the thought that the consumer can carry them home from the store.

The development of a satisfactory package of this kind will be a great step forward in the merchandising of fruits and vegetables. At present the retailer has to rehandle these products. Such handling is costly to the retailer in time as well as in losses through injury by rehandling. Furthermore, the fruit is just fruit as far as the consumer is concerned. The last purchasers know nothing of the efforts of the grower in putting up a good pack, because no distinguishing mark

accompanies the final sale of the fruit.

With a suitable handy package, the grower will take a greater pride in his pack, because when the consumer buys such a package he is buying some individual's fruit. If the consumer is pleased, he will ask for the same grower's fruit the next time.

The development of such a package will bring the same improvements and advantages for the sale of fruits and vegetables as the modern cracker package does over the old cracker barrel. There is no reason why a handy fruit package should not appeal to the consumer as well as the various packages which now stand on the grocer's shelves, for the fundamentals of appeal are the same.

Wages And Consumption

IN a recent address, President Coolidge presented an example which showed the favorable effect that protective tariff had on the home consumption of farm products.

He stated that in a certain industry, with the same equipment and making the same product, the average eight-hour wage was \$0.96 in Italy; \$1.18 in Belgium; \$1.36 in France; \$1.46 in Germany; \$2.28 in England, and \$5.60 in the United States.

The high wages here brought about by protective tariff increased consumption. For instance, each individual here consumes about seventeen pounds of butter, while in Great Britain it is only twelve, and in Italy about three. One hundred and three pounds of sugar are consumed here as compared with eighty in Great Britain and forty-eight in Italy. Of meat we use 183 pounds yearly per individual, as compared with 120 in Great Britain and forty-six in Italy. We are also great milk consumers, using fifty-three gallons each, while the British use only fourteen and Italy ten.

This high wage and high consumption may not be entirely due to high tariff, but it is very gratifying from an agricultural standpoint that the consumption is so healthy. From an industrial standpoint it may also be gratifying for the great consumption of wholesome foods may be what is giving us Americans the pep and energy to lead the vanguard of civilization as we have.

Industry and agriculture must go hand in hand to keep the lead this country has. In order that agriculture may do its share, it must receive compensation on a basis equal to that of other industries.

The Value Or Bigness

WE read in the newspapers of a city man who grew twenty-five potatoes weighing 60 pounds. Another item told of

a farmer digging almost a peck from one hill. All this sounds big, but is it the kind of bigness that counts?

In California one can buy on the street corners oranges as large as grape fruit for twenty-five cents per dozen. These perfectly good oranges are sold so cheaply because they are culls, too large to be classed as a good shipping size.

In Michigan potatoes weighing about two and one-half pounds would, or should, be put in about the same class as those oranges. Real bigness in potatoes and oranges, as well as in other things of life, is not in the unusual but in the usual—the ordinary things well done, perhaps so well done that it is unusual.

To grow an acre of potatoes which will shell out from 300 to 400 bushels of nice, smooth, medium-sized potatoes is a greater accomplishment than the growing of the potato part of a meal under one skin. The well-grown medium-sized spuds indicate selection of seed and care of soil. They show a knowledge of good potato growing and

how to apply it. Furthermore, they will enable the grower to put more money in the bank than the monstrosities.

We are glad to note that Michigan potatoes are selling at the market's high point in competition with others. It is an indication that Michigan growers are learning the need of uniformity in pack. It shows that they are learning the same lesson that the orange growers have learned, and that is to keep the abnormal stock at home.

Real bigness will be earned by Michigan potato growers, fruit growers and other producers as they learn still better how to do the normal things, the common things which make them good producers and packers of agricultural products.

Miss

MOST of us think that a Miss is, like the lawyers say, a female woman what is unencumbered with a husband. She either ain't found a masculine gender what will give her the privilege of doin' nothin' but stayin' home and workin' hard, or she don't like ta work hard, or she is workin' hard enuf now, so she don't find no use fer a husband.

A woman is a Miss, even if negotiations is pendin'. She is a Miss until the contract is signed, delivered and recorded. Then she is a Missus and soon the world's war starts and don't end until one of the what you call participants dies. Then the victor looks fer other worlds to conquer, 'cause, like prize fighters, they think they gotta defend their title every little while.

On the whole, in this marry stuff it looks like Miss means peace and promise, while Missus looks like pennies and poutin'.

But these Misses and Missuses ain't the only kind o' misses what bother us. There's lots a' others. Fer inst., there's Mistake, Miscalculashun, Mismanage, Misbelieve, and etc., and etc., and etc. There's a whole flock o' them misses what could get up a tea party what only Mr. Woe B. Gaughan could enjoy. They'll never make no happy families.

I've just figured why they named all these "miss," includin' what the lawyers call the first aforesaid menshuned. It's 'cause they cause a fellow trouble.

Since I've been workin' cross word puzzles, I find there's such things like prefixes and suffixes. Well, here's my advice: Whenever you find the prefix miss you wanta look out, 'cause it means a miss, something wrong, ill, according to my friend Webster.

And ain't Mr. Webster right? Every time a fellow pays attenthun to a Miss, he gets like what Jim Smith says, "that guy's got bats in his belly."

But life is made up of clouds and sunshine, sometimes moonshine, so just like we'd miss cloudy days if we didn't have 'em, I think we'd miss our Missuses and Misses.

Speakin' o' moonshine, none of it ain't no good. Jest see how both kinds o' moonshine gets us tangled up with the misses o' life.

Yep, Sofie is Missus Syckle all right. And just when we get where we think we ought ta take the matter before the league o' nashuns, she says, "You'd miss us all right." And I guess she's right, I would miss the Missus and the kids.

Such is life. With all these misses in it, we even try hard ta miss dyin'. But that's one thing we don't miss. Sofie says I'll miss supper if I don't come right away. I wouldn't miss a supper Sofie gets, for nothin', so good-bye.
HY SYCKLE.



Grow and Save Wood

What Michigan is Doing

ONE of the largest land-owners in Michigan is the state itself. It owns approximately 700,000 acres placed under the supervision of the Michigan Conservation Commission.

The state's holdings are increasing at the rate of about 40,000 acres per year, according to figures given out by the secretary of the commission, Mr. Edgar F. Cochran.

Michigan farmers should see to it—if that be necessary—that these lands are never again placed on the market as agricultural land. The state should hold them permanently for forest, park, and game purposes. Any attempt to farm them is certain to prove disastrous to the farmer at a time when it is difficult for farmers to make a living on even the best lands.

On the other hand, the farmer wants a near-by source of timber and wood and these he will have if these state lands, and others like them, are allowed to produce a forest. The state should encourage land-owners of light, sandy soils, and other lands unfit for tillage, to deliver them over to the

150 per cent additional power may be developed in these state. These waterpower projects have decreased the demand for coal about 8,000,000 tons per year, he estimates, thus saving the coal itself and also the transportation facilities of the railroads for other uses.

Professor Mead finds that, contrary to common opinion, many waterpower developments have been financially unprofitable, and he warned the Tri-state Congress held recently at Ashland, Wisconsin, that not over half the waterpower resources of the United States are susceptible of profitable utilization as things now are.

An important element in the cost of electric power produced by waterpower is the cost of distribution. "In cities of considerable size where customers are located near together," says Professor Mead, "the cost of power delivered to such customers is from four to five times the cost of generation at the station; and when the power is delivered over rural lines to the farms located at considerable distance



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state for forest, park and game purposes. There is still too much of this sort of land on the farm market.

According to the secretary of the conservation commission, Michigan ranks only below New York and Pennsylvania in the amount of artificial reforestation that it has carried out, and this year the state expects to outrank all other states in tree-planting on the state lands. At the present rate of planting, however, it will require 5,000 years to reforest the cut-over waste lands in the lake states, according to Dr. Raphael Zon, director of the Lake States' Forest Experiment Station, and even in Michigan, which outranks her neighbors in this work, it will take 2,000 years. Nature will accomplish most of this work, if given a chance; and the main chance which she requires is to be kept free from forest and brush fires.

Whether the new system of fire towers, which we described recently, will prove effective, is likely now to receive its hardest test this season. Dead leaves cover the forest floor now and the fields are becoming covered with dead grass and other vegetation. With a cessation of rainfall the fire menace will return and then there will be plenty of work for the tower-men and their corps of assistants. Through a typographical error, the number of fire towers established by the Michigan Conservation Commission was given in these columns recently as "1234." It should have read "123."

DISTRIBUTION OF ELECTRICITY IS EXPENSIVE.

PROF. DANIEL W. MEAD of the University of Wisconsin, a distinguished hydraulic engineer, estimates that the developed water power of Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota is 800,000 horsepower (turbine capacity), and it is estimated that approximately

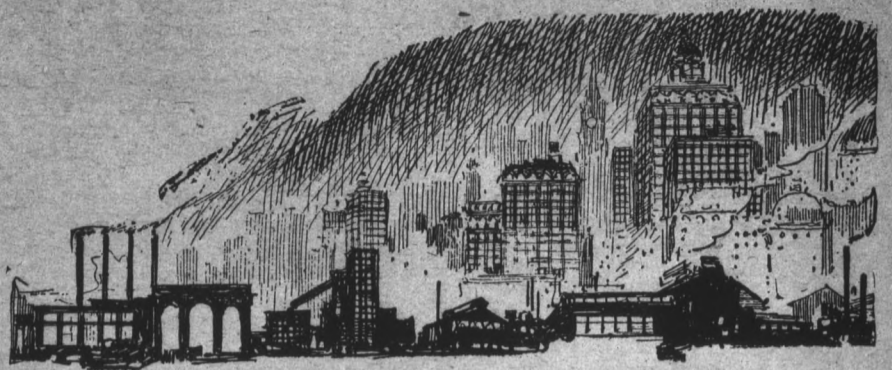
from each other, the cost of the energy so delivered is from nine to ten times the cost of its generation at the station." Even if the cost of producing power at the station was zero, this would reduce the cost of furnishing power in rural communities only by one-tenth. The over-head cost is the main item and this is very heavy for rural lines.

This fact presents a very difficult problem in trying to extend electric power lines into rural communities. The states, says Dr. Mead, ought in every way to encourage and not to hamper the extension of power developments of this kind.—L. A. Chase.

LARGE COUNTIES HAVE LONG ROADS.

MARQUETTE county, with its area of 1,870 square miles, is the largest county in Michigan and much larger than the state of Rhode Island. To provide highways for such a large area has been a big undertaking. Since 1905, \$2,375,956 has been spent for highway construction, maintenance and repairs in this county as set forth in the nineteenth annual report of the Marquette County Road Commission. During the past nineteen years, \$1,474,602 was raised for this purpose by county taxation, while the county received \$584,422 from the state for trunk-line construction. During the past year the county raised by taxation for this purpose the sum of \$200,490, and received from the state \$73,608. Nine miles of concrete road have been built this season in the county—the first such construction so far here.

Michigan potatoes are now selling on a par with those of other states because of the high standards followed in grading. Two years ago Michigan potatoes were underselling those from New York from fifty cents to \$1.25 a sack.



Lead gives light when darkness comes

BLACK clouds hide the midday sun. A storm breaks over a community. Everywhere people turn on electric lights.

In the emergency the power plant must supply electricity up to capacity. But only two of the generators are running. Where does the additional current come from?

The electrician turns on the current from many storage batteries. These batteries, made mostly of lead, provide the extra current until other generators are started.

Lead storage batteries are an essential part of the nation's life. They provide power for running farm machinery. They furnish electrical energy for ignition systems of tractors; for starting, lighting and ignition systems of automobiles.

Lead storage batteries propel street cars and electric vehicles. They operate drawbridges and railroad signals. They help to fire guns on warships and to propel submarines under the water's surface.

Where lead serves as paint

Lead aids man faithfully and well in the storage battery. Many millions of pounds of lead are in storage batteries in this country.

But lead serves the nation more generally as paint. For protecting metal surfaces against the attacks of rust, red-lead paint has long been the standard. It guards city skyscraper skeletons, bridges, gas tanks. Red-lead should protect your farm machinery and all metal surfaces on your farm equipment against rust.

Rust costs millions

Every year about \$600,000,000 worth of machinery, tools and metal implements is made useless by rust. Farmers bear a great deal of this loss—a loss which paint would help to prevent. The harrow that lies half buried in dead weeds out back of the wagon shed; the hay rake that stands next to the fence near the end of the lane that leads to a marsh; the binder that is not under shelter—all these become sacrifices to rust unless protected by paint.

Where farmers keep their metal equipment protected by red-lead paint, that equipment is safe from rust, from rapid deterioration and eventual destruction.

Just as red-lead saves metal so white-lead keeps wood and non-metallic surfaces from rotting away. White-lead has been a standard protective paint for generations. Today you can see it everywhere in city and country. Like red-lead it sticks tightly to the surface, is impervious to air and moisture and lasts long.



Many pages of paint facts

If you want to know how to save the surface of wood, masonry or metal on your farm with paint, write for our "Handy Book on Painting." This book is a store house of essential paint facts and formulas and will be sent to you free on request.

Producers of lead products

Dutch Boy red-lead and Dutch Boy white-lead are the names of pure red-lead and white-lead made and sold by National Lead Company. On every keg of these Dutch Boy products is reproduced the picture of the Dutch Boy Painter shown here. This trade-mark guarantees a product of the highest quality.

Dutch Boy products also include white-lead, linseed oil, flattening oil, babbitt metals, and solder.

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

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, 111 Broadway; Boston, 181 State Street; Buffalo, 116 Oak Street; Chicago, 900 West 18th Street; Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue; Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue; St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street; San Francisco, 485 California Street; Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna., 316 Fourth Avenue; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut Street.



Save the surface and you save all the labor.

Getting Out of the Woods

Top O' Michigan Potato Show Does Its Bit at Putting Northern Agriculture on a Better Business Footing

THE star of agriculture shines a little brighter over the northern counties of the state. There are still stupendous problems to solve, and many farmers are finding it difficult to make ends meet; but, today there is more hope than there was a year ago, or even six months ago.

This rising hope comes of a better vision of farming. A year ago the average farmer of the section was in a dilemma. He thought that he must depend upon the production of ordinary eating potatoes for his cash and he knew then as he knows better now, that it is impossible for him to get by economically growing table supplies in the old way. With his hands tied and his back to the wall, he has been thinking—he and every agency in any way connected with the business of farming in that region, have been quickened to new purposes and new methods.

Among the institutions which have contributed to this hope is the Top O' Michigan Potato Show. Its second annual session was held the sixth and seventh of this month at Gaylord. The attendance was very good. The entries exceeded in number those of last year, and of their uniformly high quality, Prof. J. G. Milward, of the University of Wisconsin, who judged the exhibits, said: "None of you men can expect to find a better potato show anywhere in the country than you have here."

The good potatoes in these exhibits and the emphasis placed upon quality production by practically every speaker on the program held in connection with the show, are evidences that the better day is now being sensed by leaders and laymen alike. The lines along which these more sanguine ex-

pectations are likely to be realized were featured in the several addresses. Stated briefly, these men pointed out the following promising thoughts:

In the first place, greater diversification in the production of cash crops was noted. Heretofore, potatoes were the sole crop to which a large per cent of the farmers of the district looked for cash. Now there are being added such crops as alfalfa, clover and sweet clover, all for both hay and seed, and early maturing corn.

But, these additions do not complete the new program. Growing quality potatoes has its promises. They will enable growers to reach a better trade and naturally get a higher price. Probably less acreage will be devoted to the production of eating stock, and some of this acreage will be of early varieties, which would give these growers a chance at the good September trade. The greatest factor, however, in this readjustment is the production of certified seed potatoes.

The list of farmers producing certified seed gets longer and longer each year. This year over 300,000 bushels were grown in the state, and it is predicted that in three or four years the production will have doubled and even tripled. The premium price of sixty-five cents per bushel over the price of table stock which growers have received for the certified goods, has been an impelling factor in promoting this good work.

Evidence of the soundness of the certified business is being piled up. Each year adds long lists of experiments and farm experiences proving the superior producing qualities of this seed over that commonly used. The average for the past few years shows an increase of around forty bushels

per acre in favor of the better seed. Then, too, the crops from the good stock runs about twenty per cent higher in quality. These results make the purchase of such seed a most attractive business proposition for the serious minded potato farmer.

How extensive the area on which high-class seed stock can be grown is yet a matter of speculation. Some sixty counties of the state have reported tubers acceptable as certified seed. The fact remains, however, that the farmers of the northern counties of this peninsula have already established a reputation with a large buying public, and this situation is bound to react in their favor, especially if they continue to take advantage of every improvement in the methods of production and keep up their volume.

The program also brought out some facts about production. Since the commercial farmer grows potatoes to sell, he should have in mind, even when getting the soil ready, those who will consume the product. Grading starts with soil fertility. These northern men are already aware that alfalfa or sweet clover sod liberally manured and fertilized makes dynamic potato land. They also find that a more generous amount of the best available seed planted closer together in the rows brings the desirable spuds in larger quantities. Further, the spray rig is seldom idle during the summer on one of these up-to-the-second farmer's premises, and he is satisfied only when he gets the pressure on the line above the 200-pound mark. Keeping more of the inferior spuds on the farm for stock feed, and grading up the merchantable part, is another tendency cited by these speakers.

This whole program was fine. On

it was the very best of talent. Besides Professor Milward, was our good friend Jason Woodman, of Paw Paw; Prof. Wm. Stuart, of the United States Department of Agriculture; Jim Weston, potato specialist of the M. A. C.; H. C. Moore, chief of Michigan's potato inspectors; W. P. Hartman and A. C. Carton, of the State Department of Agriculture; W. H. Hill, of the New York Central lines; T. F. Marston, secretary of the Northeastern Development Bureau, and Nevels Pierson, of the M. A. C.; A. C. Lytle, county agent of Otsego, and others.

A banquet at which were seated the farmer patrons of the show, and the town people and visitors, exemplified in a most promising way the idea that to make farming go best there must be the closest cooperation of producer, handler, transporter and receiver. Here these factors were associated in the happiest of fellowships. The fact that these classes can confide in each other their respective problems is a wholesome part of the new forward-looking program.

Boys and Girls on the Job.

But the most promising feature of the whole show, judged from the viewpoint of the new agriculture of northern Michigan, was the part taken by the juniors. Previous to the show the various country schools through the counties of Alpena, Antrim, Cheboygan, Crawford, Montmorency, Otsego and Roscommon, put on an essay contest on the subject, "How I would grow Dad's potatoes." The boys and girls all entered into this competition with their customary enthusiasm. The teachers selected the best essays from their respective schools and submitted these to the county (Continued on page 467).

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

HEIRSHIP RIGHTS.

A woman holds a joint warranty deed of eighty acres. Husband died four years ago. They had several children, living, grown-up and of age. Can she sell the land and give a deed of same, or will the children come in for their father's share?—M. R.

The title being in the woman, no rights descended to the children on the death of the father and husband. She may sell without further proceedings.—Rood.

DAMAGE BY WATER.

I own forty acres which I bought two years ago last spring, and it is damaged considerably by water coming off the highway. The town put tile across the road, where this water comes on my land. A man on the opposite side of the road has about thirty or forty acres of land which drains to this point. The town has made no effort to take the water down the road about sixty rods where there is an outlet under railroad. The tile is of no benefit to the highway, just simply gives this man an outlet for water to drain off his land on to my land. Could I make the town take up tile or take care of the water? What damages could I get?—W. S.

If the water has been accustomed to flow across the road, the highway commissioner would have no right to stop it up, and, on the other hand, if it was not accustomed to flow there he would have no right to cast an additional burden upon the opposite owner by turning it in a new direction. If this is a new burden the party injured is entitled to damages or may have the

tile removed, unless the same is established as a public drain by following the statutory procedure.—Rood.

MUTILATING SHADE TREES.

What right has a telephone company to top and mutilate a shade tree which stands on a state road (M-16) just outside my road fence?—J. S.

Compiled Laws (1915) Sec. 4470 and 8771 expressly deny the right of telephone and telegraph companies to deface or injure trees in erecting or maintaining their lines.—Rood.

LEGAL RIGHT TO BODY.

Who has the legal right to a man's body—mother, sisters and brother or his wife? A man was killed through an accident. Mother, sisters and brother went after the body and buried it without letting his wife know. Can they get his property to pay expenses or make his wife pay the funeral bill, provided she gets his property? Man and wife were not living together at the time of the accident, but he would go to see her whenever he was near the vicinity where she lived.—J. M.

Widows are not liable in this state for the burial of their husbands. But the expenses paid by the children for the burial may be allowed as a claim against the estate of the deceased if they be reasonable and in proportion to his estate.

There is no property in a dead body. Nothing can be lawfully done with it but bury it. If the wife and children cannot agree about the funeral, a court of chancery, in the interest of peace,

will enjoin disturbance at the funeral or interference by anyone with attendance at the funeral of any relative entitled to attend. When once buried, courts are reluctant to permit the removal without very strong showing in case of contest.—Rood.

SOME LIVE STOCK QUESTIONS.

I am going to build a sheep shed thirty feet wide and 100 feet long. Can I feed and house 300 breeding ewes? I have a lot of wild pasture land. It is the best of pasture land. Would it pay to let my cows run and let them raise their calves, or would I make more by milking them? I keep twelve brood sows. I want to let them run on wild land and also have good pasture for them, have a field of rye and when in the hay will turn in the hogs in it and buy feed to run them through the rest of the year.—G. E. M.

A building of this dimension is none too large to accommodate 300 sheep. It really ought to be larger. They can not be confined in this building but must have large exercise yards, using the building simply for protection against storms and extreme cold weather.

It would be advisable to separate the 300 into three flocks of 100 each and divide the shed by means of feeding racks into three compartments and have three yards, keeping the flocks separate. By having two feeding racks in each pen and utilizing all the available space around the inside you can get feeding space enough to accommodate all of them at once. It would not be advisable to attempt to

confine this number of breeding ewes in this space for any considerable time.

It requires a considerable outlay of capital to operate a dairy proposition and it is a question if you could afford to keep a cow a year for the price of a calf when six months old, which is what the proposition narrows down to. Would it not be a more profitable business to buy feeders in the spring, run them on this pasture and sell in the fall? Or you could buy young feeders in the fall, winter them through and run them on the pasture the next summer and then sell. It might be even better to have, as you suggest, young cows freshen in the spring, let the calves run with them and sell both cows and calves when fat, and then commence all over again.

Wild pasture land is of little value in growing hogs. Good clover, alfalfa or rape pasture is of great benefit as a supplement to a grain ration in growing hogs, but you can't accomplish much from wild pasture alone from hogs. They need a concentrated grain ration with a legume to furnish some extra protein with the corn. The brood sows will do well on much pasture and little grain, but growing pigs want and must have plenty of grain. It will be all right to hog down rye, but if you have to buy all the food for the balance of the year it is liable to consume all of your profits. It is probable that you will get more out of this wild pasture with cattle or sheep than you will with hogs.

COARSE GRAVEL SAVES CEMENT.

BY adding the coarse gravel and pebbles, such as are screened from road gravel, to cement, the farmer can make a substantial saving in the cost of concrete work. This saving comes from the amount of cement required for any specific job. The durability and strength of concrete structures depend upon the proportion of sand and cement. Adding material coarser than sand does not weaken the structure, providing the coarse gravel and pebbles are completely imbedded in the concrete mixture. Such coarse material merely displaces its volume of the sand and cement mixture.

GOOD GRIMM YIELD IN CHEBOYGAN.

HERE is an encouraging report from Cheboygan county. On the Black River Stock Farm, located to the southeast of the city of Cheboygan some thirteen miles, eighty-three and one-quarter bushels of Grimm alfalfa seed were hulled from thirteen acres. This is at the rate of six and four-tenths bushels per acre. At present prices for this hardy variety of alfalfa, such a yield brings the owner a most unusual return from the land. Cheboygan now has about 500 acres devoted to alfalfa, a high percentage of this being the Grimm and Hardigan varieties.

ADDS SWEET CLOVER TO THE LIST.

SWEET clover seed was produced in good quantity in the vicinity of Elmira this year. Recently, the local marketing association shipped out a carload of this seed for which the farmers received nearly \$4,000. There is still another car of the seed to be shipped from that point.

The best yields reported were those of August Wilks and Steve Francis, who threshed crops averaging thirteen and one-half bushels per acre. This seed was sold as it came from the machine for \$9.50 to \$10.50 per cwt.

MICHIGAN SENDS MANY EXHIBITS TO GRAIN SHOW.

SEVENTY-FIVE Michigan farmers have made 286 entries in the International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago, to be held November 29 to December 6. Eighteen of these men are in the Upper Peninsula and are sending down eight exhibits of oats, eight of field peas, five of barley, three of rye, and two of wheat.

Last year Michigan made her first real bid for recognition in the hay classes. A. W. Jewett, Jr., of Mason, won first on timothy and the special award, it being the best bale of hay in the show. This year there are not less than five men entered in each hay class, a total of twenty-nine bales being entered in the five hay classes, seven of these being in the alfalfa class.

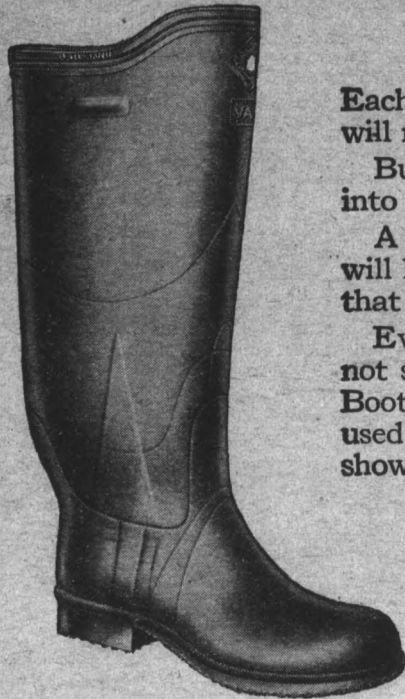
The oats class carries the largest number of entries, having twenty-eight, while soft red winter wheat has twenty-five entries, as has the single-ear corn class. Yellow Dent corn, Region 2, has twenty-four entries, and White Dent has thirteen. Rye entries dropped off considerably the last two years. There were but sixteen entries made this year, making it impossible for Michigan farmers to take the first twenty-two places in rye as they did, I believe it was in 1920.

If some genius would devise ways and means whereby we could enjoy the things we have, this would not be a bad world to live in.*

No scheme of industrial development should receive public commendation unless it gives first consideration to the health of all people concerned.

It Takes 30 People to Make Each "Ball-Band" Boot

—and every one of them does his work by hand.



"Vac" Short Boot
Feels like velvet
Wears like iron

Look for the RED BALL

Look for the Red Ball. It is on every pair of "Ball-Band" Rubber and Woolen Footwear. If your dealer does not handle "Ball-Band" write for dealer's name and the free booklet, "More Days Wear." It shows many kinds of Boots, Arctics, Light Rubbers, Work Shoes, Sport Shoes, Wool Boots and Socks—something for every member of the family.



Women's Argo Slipper
Neat and attractive

Each one of these 30 workmen has to do his best or the work will not pass inspection.

But it is more than fine workmanship that puts the wear into "Ball-Band" Footwear.

A strip of "Ball-Band" Boot Sole Rubber an inch square will lift hundreds of pounds, but it is more than tough soles that make them wear.

Ever stop to think that boots and rubbers more often than not start to wear out at the lining? In such footwear as Boots and Light Weight Rubbers, where cotton linings are used, they are so thoroughly impregnated with rubber that it shows through—you can see it—look at it. But that is only one other reason for the promise of the good old Red Ball—the promise of More Days Wear.

Over Ten Million People have stopped asking the reasons. They buy "Ball-Band." They know that whatever is good in rubber footwear must be in "Ball-Band" because "Ball-Band" delivers the service.



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Sturdy, warm and well fitting

You don't ask your friend if he is honest—you know that he is. You have tested him and he is true.

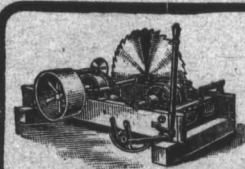
That is why "Ball-Band" has more than ten million friends. When you buy "Ball-Band" (Red Ball) you buy with confidence—you belong to the more than ten million who are sure of their friends and you get the foot comfort and long wear that you expected and more too.

We make nothing but footwear and we know how

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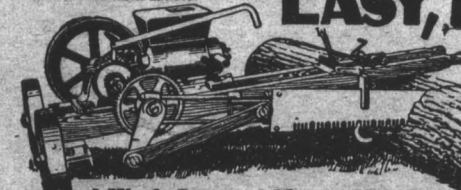
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"Made over one thousand dollars."—J. Wenger, Pa.
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"Sawed from side hills all autumn."—J. Cable, Mont.

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

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

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

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

Write for booklet illustrating our various forms of savings investments.

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Thousands of Dollars
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RAW FURS

Write for our FLAT-AVERAGE price list. Sell DIRECT TO A MANUFACTURER who eliminates middlemen's profits and guarantees you more money for furs.

UNITED STATES FUR COMPANY,
Shawano, Wisconsin

Red Strand
(TOP WIRE)

Longest Lasting farm fence ever made

The patented "Galvannealed" process puts 2 to 3 times more zinc coating on the wire than is possible by the ordinary galvanizing method. Therefore, wear able to guarantee this new Square Deal to far outlast any other farm fence made—sold at no extra price.

Galvannealed Square Deal Fence

15 to 30 points copper in the steel from which Square Deal is made causes it to resist rust more than twice as long as steel without copper. There is about \$5.00 per ton more actual material cost in copper-bearing "Galvannealed" fence, yet the price to you is not one cent more than the ordinary galvanized kind. Let us send you absolute proof of all claims made for this extra long life fence.

FREE to Land Owners Nationally recognized authorities back up our claims. Send for copy of "Official Proof of Tests." We'll also send Ropp's Calculator—and—Square Deal catalog. All 3 mailed free. Address:

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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

PROMOTING THE SALE OF AMERICAN FRUIT ABROAD.

A STUDY of the marketing of fruits and vegetables will be made in Europe by Edwin Smith, assistant chief marketing specialist in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The object of this investigation will be the determining of market requirements and trade preferences of European markets importing these agricultural products, with a view to improving our present methods of packing, grading and shipping, and thereby enlarging our outlets, especially for apples. Mr. Smith also expects to develop contacts, through which governmental agencies and foreign importers may be made familiar with the department's plans for the standardization and inspection of fruits and vegetables.

THE RETAIL PACKAGE CONTEST.

WHAT promises to be one of the most unique features of the Fruit Show to be held by the Michigan State Horticultural Society in the Coliseum, Grand Rapids, December 2-5, is the Retail Package Contest.

A Match of Wits.

This year the growers are not only going to brush up against each other, but they are going to have a chance to rub elbows with the consumer. Through a retail package sales competition they figure that they are going to have a chance to see their goods from the standpoint of the buyer. They intend to learn his point of view. This is not because they think the consumer knows more about apples than they do themselves. He may know much less; but after all, he knows something about them. That something is what makes a first sale and what brings in repeat orders.

With this end in view apples will be exhibited in all kinds and sizes of packages intended for the retail trade and every device will be used to catch the eye, and theoretically, make a sale. Retailers and Basket Manufacturers Interested.

Growers are not the only ones interested. Basket and box manufacturers are arranging to have their packages placed in the hands of some of the best growers so that the superiority of their own products may be established and advertised. Retailers, too, will watch this contest with more than usual interest for it is sure to give them some valuable tips on increasing sales.

Public is the Judge.

The public itself will be the judge. Every visitor will have a chance to vote on which of the packages are best for the money and best adapted to the needs of the retail trade. The average opinion of the public votes will be taken as the basis of the liberal cash awards offered by the Grand Rapids Press to the growers winning this contest. Furthermore, the cash prizes of \$25, \$15 and \$10, to be awarded by the Horticultural Society to the first individuals whose judgment most closely approximates that of the average, are going to afford the visitors lots of fun and will probably serve to bring in thousands who otherwise might not see the show.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY PROGRAM.

AT the regular meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, to be held at the Coliseum, Grand Rapids, Michigan, December 2-3-4, the following program will be given:

Tuesday, December 2.

9:30 A. M.—Address of welcome,

by Elvin Swarthout, mayor of Grand Rapids.

Response, A. J. Rogers, President Michigan State Horticultural Society.

10:30 A. M.—The California Peach Blight, C. W. Bennett.

11:00 A. M.—Five Years of Orchard-ing Without a Horse, G. L. Burnham.

11:30 A. M.—Roadside Marketing, Edwin H. House.

Afternoon.

1:30 P. M.—What is the Best Material for Spraying Apples? by W. C. Dutton.

2:15 P. M.—Pressure, Quantity and Method of Application in Terms of Control, H. A. Cardinell.

3:00 P. M.—The Problem of the Unfruitful Tree, J. H. Gourley, Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station, Wooster, Ohio.

3:45 P. M.—Lubricating Oil Emulsion, Dr. B. A. Porter, Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Wednesday, December 3.

8:00 A. M.—Apple Judging Contest, M. A. C. Students.

9:00 A. M.—Shipping Point Inspection in the Pacific Northwest, George F. Waldo, Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Oregon.

9:30 A. M.—Our Possibilities and How to Realize Them, Wm. H. Essinger, State Department of Agriculture, Supervisor Fruit and Vegetable Inspection.

10:15 A. M.—Student Speaking Contest, M. A. C. Students.

11:15 A. M.—Business meeting, election of officers.

Afternoon.

1:30 P. M.—Selling Apples by Means of Direct Advertising, D. W. Smith, Wickson, Michigan.

2:15 P. M.—Why I Use Western Apples, by one who uses eight boxes a day, F. W. Sinks, Detroit, Michigan.

2:45 P. M.—Address, Carrol F. Sweet, Vice-president Old National Bank, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

3:15 P. M.—Modern Marketing Methods for Michigan, Chas. E. Barrett, (formerly Director of Field Organization North American Fruit Exchange).

Thursday, December 4.

8:00 A. M.—Apple Judging Contest, High School Students.

9:30 A. M.—Some Experiences in Detecting Mixtures in Varieties of Tree Fruits in the Nursery Row, W. H. Upshall, (Horticultural Experiment Station, Vineland, Ontario).

10:00 A. M.—The Air-cooled Storage—Does it Pay? V. H. Mathews, John Keeney, Sam Wilson, Henry Kraft.

10:45 A. M.—My Observation and Experiences in Marketing Fruit on the Detroit Public Markets, Don B. Button.

11:15 A. M.—A Summer's Experience with Insects of the Vineyard, L. G. Gentner.

Afternoon.

1:00 P. M.—Discussion of the Plum Variety Situation, led by George Hawley, George Simons, Floyd Holsel and Milo Vesper.

1:45 P. M.—Address, by President Kenyon L. Butterfield, (President of Michigan Agricultural College).

2:15 P. M.—Michigan's Peach Variety Situation. Discussion led by Floyd Barden, Robert Anderson, Frank Richdale, H. M. Peck and Perry C. Griggs.

3:00 P. M.—Discussion of the Apple Variety Question, led by A. J. Rogers, Ed. Lincoln, Arlie Hopkins, Frank Warner and M. E. Farley.

DUSTING CELERY.

Will you please inform me whether you recommend dusting for celery? I am about to buy me a \$280 machine to apply dust. Would not like to make a mistake.—J. Z.

It has been our position in the dusting matter that dusting of celery is in the experimental stage. There have been good reports from the use of dust and there have been some reports not so good.

In our published articles we have advised spraying, since this has been proved to work well in general practice. I hesitate, therefore, to make the decision for you. There surely have been tests in your neighborhood which would give you basis for judgment.

No matter whether you buy a duster or a spraying outfit, I would like to point out that either of these machines, if not properly handled, will fail.—G. H. Coons.



ABOUT THE FARM

PLANTING ROADSIDE TREES.

THERE is a value to be gained in actual dollars and cents from trees along the roadside. The reasons that make the planting of roadside trees worth while are—satisfaction from the beauty and shade, and actual returns in money. The first advantage is clearly seen by everyone; the other, though not so obvious, is there just the same.

If a man who has lived on a farm forty years and then wants to sell, has grown some good shade trees during that time, he will be glad of his foresight. Any buyer will pay more for a farm which has this advantage. This is not only because he is willing to pay for having the trees, but because the pleasant surroundings make him like the place as soon as he sees it. "I should like to own that farm," someone will say, "because I like those elms in front of the house."

Birds make their home in the trees. Putting aside the delight which the presence of these songsters causes, the fact remains that they destroy many insect pests. The amount of money which they save for us in this way would be hard to estimate, but it is surely considerable. The birds use insects for their food.

Then there is the tourist idea. Travelers for pleasure are beauty seekers, and they want to drive through a country made attractive by handsome trees. Someone may ask, "What good do tourists do the farmer?" Well, suppose he wanted to have a booth in front of his house to sell his products. This is a very good plan of marketing which is rapidly coming into vogue in this state. The tourist and his automobile are what make such producer-to-consumer marketing possible.

One Michigan farmer has a fine row of walnut trees along each side of the road in front of his farm. And if he wished to, surely the farmer would have little trouble selling most of his products from a booth in front of the house. In this case there is also the value of the walnuts to be considered, which always bring a good price in the fall.

Some of the trees commonly used for roadside plantings are elms, hard maples, basswood, black walnut, ash, and red oak. Hackberry makes a very good tree when a small, quick-growing species is desired.

Extended information on varieties of trees, and how to grow them, may be obtained by addressing the Forestry Department of the Michigan Agricultural College.—H. L. Thomas.

FALL PLOWING.

AT Forest Grove Farm we endeavor to do some fall plowing. This fall, however, has been exceptional in a good many ways, and one is that we have not done any fall plowing yet. Last week we went out with the teams to see if we could not plow some corn stubble preparatory for oats in the spring, but we had to give it up, it being too dry. We have not had enough rain in this section of the country to lay the dust for over six weeks.

I like to do quite a considerable fall plowing after the rush of fall work is over as it helps out in getting crops in the following spring. Last fall I did not get as much fall plowing done as usual, the wet spring held work back, consequently I did not sow quite as large an acreage of oats and barley as I would liked to have done.

I do not think fall plowing is a good practice on heavy clay soils, nor on too rolling land as it encourages washing, but on the medium clay soils and

level land I believe it a commendable practice that enables one to keep their farm work up. I still hope it will rain before it is too late for fall plowing, as I would, at least, like to plow twenty acres for oats.

I think plowing can be done a great deal cheaper in the fall than in the spring. Then, too, the weather is much cooler for the teams. I use the tractor to do part of my plowing, but as the teams must be fed I work them as much as possible.—L. C. Reynolds.

POKE THE RECKLESS SMOKER.

WHILE the careless smoker has always been a menace to our timbered lands, being responsible no doubt for the destruction of millions of feet of lumber that might have been utilized in the construction of farm buildings and farm equipment, the reckless smoker has this year become a menace to our cleared lands as well. During the present fall Genesee county has received very little rainfall, not only is wheat suffering badly, but the dead leaves and grass in the fields have become so dry as to be ready to ignite and to burst into flame with the least possible encouragement. On a number of occasions throughout this section fires have become started from burning cigar and cigarette stubs carelessly thrown aside by hunters, and serious destruction of property has been prevented only by thorough cooperation and earnest, practical effort on the part of the people living in the community.—Greeley Everitt.

GOOD CROP OF RED KIDNEYS.

ERNEST BROWN, of Garfield township, has just threshed 163 bushels of red kidney beans from a ten-acre field. This yield is exceptionally good for this season. The field is rather light sand, but good care during the growing season forced them along, and they matured without blight or frost damage.—H. L. S.

WE ARE ALL VERY WASTEFUL OF WOOD.

RECENTLY Carlile P. Winslow, director of the United States Forest Service Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin, spoke on the "Utilization of Forest Waste and Development of the Lake States." Pointing out that two-thirds of all timber cut is wasted and only one-third is used, Mr. Winslow set forth the need of reducing this wastage, and this it is the object of the Forest Products Laboratory to promote.

A forestry program must, therefore, include not only reforestation but the more economical use of the forests we have. For one thing, various kinds of wood-using industries should be located at one point, so as to consume not only saw-timber but also edgings, slabs, and other portions of the tree. Instead of several sawmills in one community, there should be a box-factory, a pulp-mill, a wall-board-mill and a wood-distillation plant.

Such a community exists at Cloquet, Minnesota. There is a problem, as yet not solved, in the making of paper-pulp from hardwoods. Another problem is the full utilization of saw-mill-waste. Mill and wood-waste can be utilized if the proper plants are available. The reduction of forest and wood waste will be considered at a national conference to be held under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture, November 19-20 at Washington.—L. A. C.

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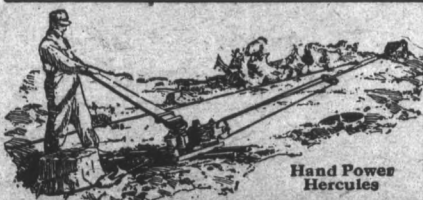
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FRANCISCO FARM NOTES BY P. P. POPE

WE had a very refreshing rain last night. The long drouth has been broken and the early morning sun comes out from behind the clouds that hover near the horizon, clear and bright. The mantle of smoke and haze, so characteristic of autumn in this north country, is lifted clear and spirited away. The leaves of forest, fruit and shade trees have mostly drifted to the ground and left great freedom for the vision that three weeks ago did not appear. One can look away for many miles across the rolling hills. The outline of old Bundy, the highest point in this section, and fourteen miles away, cuts a clear oval line against the sky. It would be a great day to climb its brushy slopes and from its topmost peak look down upon the world. Full twenty miles one could look off in any direction upon a day like this, and there would penetrate his consciousness a new and clear conception of the magnitude and grandeur of the land on which we live. It is gay and brown this time of year. Most any day now we can expect to see it glistening white in early morning sunlight, for it is November.

Dog and Gun Season.

Yesterday was Armistice Day. The folks are still at a loss to know just how to treat it. Some of the schools

take a day off, others go on as usual; some of the stores close, others keep open for business. Some governors proclaim it a holiday, others do not. I notice the rural mail carrier made his customary daily visit to the box in front of our house. In the afternoon three of the neighborhood college boys went by in a topless flivver, guns pointing skyward, and sitting in the back seat and looking very important, a magnificent foxhound with enormous ears and pensive countenance. They were headed west for the rougher land and the slashings where shortly the bey of the big hound would rend the air, and send a thrill down the spine of the hunters, as he struck the fresh trail of Brer Rabbit.

It is no doubt the primitive man that lurks back somewhere in the lives of all of us, that gives us the urge to get close to wild nature, and leads many of us into the woods with dog and gun. We do not hunt from necessity any more as our ancient ancestors did, we call it sport. We match our wits against wild life and often win, thus proving over again the superior intelligence of man over all the beasts of the field. The close contact with nature that we get in this way, whether we hunt with dog or gun or camera, is a safety valve to many of us that

keeps us from being crushed by the ever-tightening bonds of pent-up civilization.

Winter Days Ahead.

The fair weather of the past weeks has been favorable for cleaning up the season's work on the farm. There is still some corn to husk and get under shelter, and we hope to get some plowing done for next year's crops of sugar beets and corn. There are many things happening these days to remind us that winter days are not far ahead, and there are always many things on stock farms, aside from the regular routine of work, that need to be done in preparation for these winter days.

Domestic animals are destructive creatures and make repairs constantly in order about the barns and yards. Some of the stone of the walls have been worked loose by pawing colts and rooting hogs, and left openings beneath the sill where cold winds may enter and cause much discomfort if they are not closed up. A little cement and a trowel and an hour or two before freezing weather, will be time well spent. These and other like small jobs we are trying to get cleaned up while the weather is pleasant. They can be done in half the time and with better results and fewer cold fingers before winter sets in.

COOPERATION AND COMPETITION IN HARTLAND.

COOPERATION is an essential community institution, and when properly exercised friendly competition becomes an impetus to greater accomplishments. Both of these factors were in strong evidence at the school fair conducted by the Hartland Agricultural School, November 6-7.

The folks over in the eastern portion of Livingston county are proud of their agricultural school and are putting forth a real effort to make it a success. The fair which is established as an annual event is developed entirely as a community enterprise. No cash prizes are offered, yet there is keen competition in all classes of exhibits.

The fine showing of chickens was judged by E. C. Foreman, of M. A. C., and he found some real contest layers in the wire cages. The apple exhibit judged by H. D. Hootman, Horticultural Specialist of M. A. C., would do credit to any professional fruit grower. Mr. Hootman made arrangements to have this fine exhibit taken to the Apple Show at Grand Rapids on December 1-6.

The boys of the manual training class had used their time to a practical turn and exhibited sleeve ironing boards, spindle wall towel racks, kitchen cutlery boxes, and book racks, milk stools, wagon jacks, all made for home use. The advanced class had made a console table and mirror frame.

The girls of the home economic department, not to be beaten by the boys in helping with the home problems, showed that sewing, cooking, canning, house decoration, will be well fixed in the feminine minds of the future generation of that community.

W. D. White, superintendent of this splendid rural agricultural school, arranged a program to cover all community interests. On Thursday afternoon, H. D. Hootman explained the apple situation as to marketing, pruning, spraying, and varieties to raise to supply the popular demand.

C. E. Foreman, poultry specialist at M. A. C., gave an interesting talk regarding the individual laying ability of the farm hen. He said they could be classified as flappers, fidgety, aggressive, lack of ambition, and mechanical, and laid stress on the type of head and nervous disposition as a basis of greater egg production. On Friday a community get-together and round-table discussion was planned. In the evening C. R. Reed, of Clio, editor of the Messenger, was the principal speaker.—I. L.



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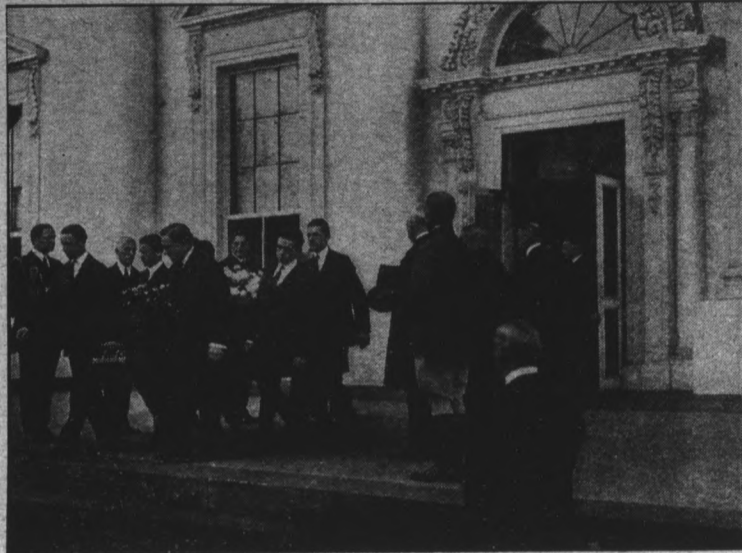
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WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Marguerite Sylva, called by American music critics, "the world's greatest Carmen."



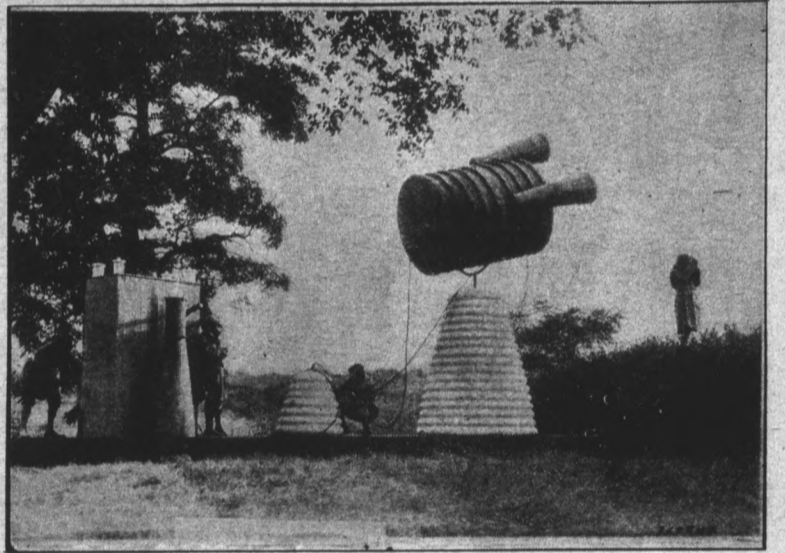
Services for the late Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, were held in the White House preparatory to moving the body to Des Moines, Iowa, where it was buried.



Dorothy Hixton kills five squirrels a day to assure herself a squirrel coat before snow flies.



Newspaper men continue to print income tax information on wealthy citizens, despite the fact the attorney-general declared that publication of tax list information was illegal.



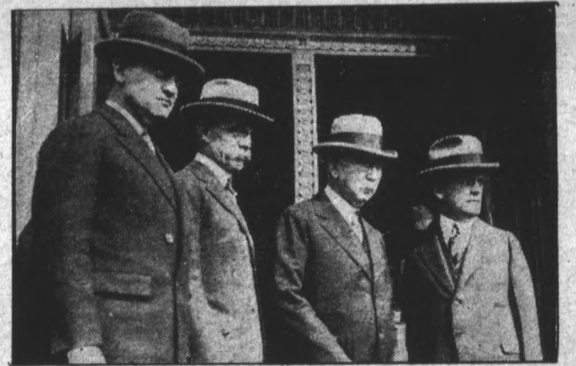
The famous death-ray apparatus invented by H. Grindell Mathews, an English inventor, which is supposed to kill and put out of commission, anything within 3,000 feet of it.



Demonstration made by the New York Police of a bullet-proof vest. Holes in shirt show that two bullets have been fired.



Senorita Gonzalez, private secretary to President-elect Plutarco E. Calles, of Mexico.



E. L. Doheny and his council at the trial in the federal court to cancel his leases on the Elk Hill naval oil reserves.



These four men are far beneath the Hudson River in a tunnel which will be used for automobile traffic between New York and New Jersey. This picture shows where the borings meet.



This statue, made by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, will stand on a rock 60 feet out of water in St. Lazaire Bay, France, into which the first American troops sailed during the World War.

DO you know Bub Gudridge?" Crain asked of his host presently.

The mountaineer frowned hard. "I know him, yes," said he. "And I know he's got the same principle as a copperhead snake."

"I think I agree with you there," smiled Crain. "Have you seen him recently?"

"I see him lots," said Graniss. He faced Crain squarely and went on: "Let's put the cyards on the table a-facin' up. You're out here a-looking fo' pore Dave Bright's find, whatever it was. I heard about it, y'see. Well, Bub he's tore this here country all up a-huntin' it. Thinks it's gold. You can trust me, Mr. Crain. I was Jim Mayland's friend, and he was mine. Didn't he tote me four mile through the woods at night, wi' everything froze up, to a doctor, when I had a laig broke? He shore did! Ef I can help, Mr. Crain, jest le' me know!"

"We have bought Bub's interest," Crain said, after a moment of sober thinking.

"All the same," mumbled Graniss into his tangled beard, "you watch out fo' Bub. He ain't turned that loose yit, I'd bet a solid gold hoss. You got both halves o' Bright's paper?"

Crain drew a long envelope from an inside coat pocket. "In here," said he. "Do you mind going with us in the morning, Graniss?"

"Sartainly," answered Graniss. "Anything I can do fo' Jim Mayland's datter—"

He slyly put a finger across his lips, slyly jerked his chin toward the door. Crain looked around to see their lout of a driver coming in.

Just before supper was announced, Graniss made an opportunity to whisper to his guests: "Yore driver cain't be trusted none. He's run wi' Bub Gudridge too much. Rickollect that."

George Graniss and his wife found beds, hard but clean, for the city-dwellers that night. The morning of the next day broke clear and sparkling. Finley Morton rose early, dressed himself, and went out to the porch. Somewhat to his surprise, Adolphur Crain was out there already, smoking.

"Isn't this great, Morton, this air?" he jubilated. "Well, it isn't much wonder that Jim Mayland sort o' went wild up there!"

"These mountains get into a fellow's blood, surely," smiled Morton.

Just then George Graniss came out. His face wore a puzzled look.

"Yore driver," he began, "is gone. "Where you reckon he went to?"

Crain was at once apprehensive. He thrust his hands into one pocket after another, his countenance steadily becoming ashes.

"Bright's instruction sheet is gone, too!" he exclaimed.

"Funny I didn't think to see whether I still had it when I got up—don't see why I didn't make a copy of it, Morton, and give it to you in case anything happened to the original—"

They hastened to Crain's sleeping-quarters of the night before and found that a window had been tampered

In Mystery's Ambusade

By Hapsburg Liebe

with. In the snow outside were the footprints of the driver.

"Got it whilst you slept; seed you put it back in yore pocket yest'day; all the work o' Bub Gudridge, the copperhead snake—I'll bet he had that driver a-waitin' at Hemlock to drive you'uns out here!" Graniss cried angrily. "You, Mr. Morton, you come wi' me—you stay here, Mr. Crain—we'll track 'em in the snow, and beat 'em yit!"

A minute later and Finley Morton, rifle in his hand, was hurrying

The two men at the base of the sandstone cloff had straightened suddenly. Gudridge took off his broad-brimmed hat and slapped his thigh with it, and began to dance like a drunken Indian!

"What in thunder is it, anyhow?" Graniss muttered.

"Who owns this land?" Morton asked. Without waiting for his companion to answer, he went on hastily: "We've got to find out who owns it, and get an option on it. If Gudridge beats us to an option, Jim Mayland's

THANKSGIVING THANKS!

By James E. Hungerford

There's frost upon the window-pane—
A gleam in ev'ry flake;
There's ice upon the weathervane,
An' icin' on the cake;
There's ice-cream in the freezer,
An' there's ice upon the ground,
An' each gust o' wind's a wheezer—
Pilin' snow up in a mound!

The ol' kitchen range is goin',
With a rumble an' a roar,
An' the lids are fairly glowin',
An' it's eatin' wood galore!
House is hotter than an ember—
Makes a mortal fairly fry!
Out-o-doors, it's late November—
In the house, it's mid-July!

There's a smell o' turkey bakin',
An' o' spices in the air,
An' o' mince-pie, in the makin'—
Makin' palates "itch," for fair!
An' the scent o' sweet vaneller,
An' o' orange an' lemon, too,
'Til it fairly thrills a feller—
Makes him hungry, thru and thru.

Pretty nearly time for dinner!
Soon the folks will gather 'round,
An' the "outer" man, an' "inner,"
In life's blessin's will abound!
An' we'll all be glad we're livin',
On this good earth here below,
As we give thanks for Thanksgivin'—
Hearts with gratitude aglow!

through the snowy woodland with George Graniss, who also carried a rifle in his hand.

It was no hard matter to trail Gudridge and his henchman by their footprints in the soft snow, though the going at times was difficult enough. Just before high noon of that day, Morton and Graniss climbed breathlessly to the top of a steep hill known as Squirrel Peak, shaded their eyes with their hands and peered out across the broad valley that lay between them and the mountain called Pickett's Dome.

"I see them," said Morton. "Away over there—"

"Them two brown specks, yeuh," nodded Graniss.

Again Graniss and Morton plunged forward on the trail.

When next they halted, it was behind a giant tree that stood within two hundred yards of a great cliff of sandstone. They peered out cautiously. Gudridge and his man were already there, bending over something at the base of the cliff. Graniss dropped to his knee in the snow, growled out an oath, and leveled his rifle.

"Don't!" snapped Morton. "Maybe it fits in with your code, but it's wrong, just the same. We—look, Graniss!"

girl is loser—don't you see? It isn't government land—is it?"

George Graniss tugged at his beard and began to mutter as though to himself:

"Le' me see * * * Old Jep Morison bought up all o' this land in here, a long time ago. Squirrel Peak to Pickett's Dome, and Crooked Fork o' Caney River to Upper Bad Axe Creek—yeuh, it b'longs to old Jep Morison. He lives down at Barrettsville, the county-seat. Well, le's go and see jest what Dave Bright's find is: hey?"

"If we beat Gudridge to an option, we'd best be going the other way," insisted Morton. "There—Gudridge and his man are coming now; let's go!"

Morton and Graniss ran back toward the old logging-camp as rapidly as the snow would let them. They soon lost sight of Gudridge and the driver, which led them to believe that they had enough start to give them victory in the race.

Crain met them in the camp clearing, heard what Morton had to say, and pressed into Morton's hands a sheaf of banknotes of three-figure denomination; he had come prepared for any ordinary emergency.

"Take the vehicle," he said. "Angie and I will wait for you here."

George Graniss was already putting the mules into harness. A few more minutes, and the two men were driving toward Hemlock as fast as the animals could go. There would be a train for Barrettsville in just three hours.

Night fell all too soon. At a point midway of the journey, Graniss drove the flying buckboard around a dangerous curve and barely missed plunging it into an abyss; the floor of the bridge had been ripped up shortly before and thrown into the nearby Big Pigeon River!

"Gudridge!" Graniss cried. Dawg-gone his soul! They've took a short cut on us! We cain't git these here mules acrost!"

"Take them back," ordered Finley Morton, leaping to the snow as he spoke. "I'll go on afoot. I'm not going to quit until I'm positive there's not the least chance left in the world."

He made his perilous way over one of the slippery round timbers that had supported the bridge floor, and hurried on. Graniss, after some difficulty due to the narrowness of the road, headed the mules and the vehicle toward the mouth of Caney River and drove back gloomily.

It was not far from midnight when Finley Morton, dog-tired to the very bone of him, reached Hemlock. He knew that he had missed the train, and he guessed correctly that Gudridge hadn't, but he wasn't giving up. A few minutes later, the Hemlock storekeeper was roused from his slumbers by a loud rapping at his door.

The next train for Barrettsville would pass Hemlock about daybreak, he said sleepily. Freight trains. One was due within the hour, he thought. There was a heavy grade a mile to the eastward, and a very active man might get aboard there—that is, if he was fool enough to try it.

Morton ran eastward along the tracks. He caught the freight.

In the afternoon of the next day but one, Morton rode a hired horse into the old camp clearing at the mouth of Caney River. Crain and Angelina and George Graniss hastened out to meet him.

"It's a vein of the very finest coal in the world, Morton!" fairly shouted old Adolphus Crain. "Did Gudridge beat you to it?"

"Coal!" Morton echoed—assininely, he himself thought. He laughed: "I wanted it to be a pirate's treasure chest, full of doubloons!"

He dismounted and went on, his eyes twinkling in a way that set Angelina Mayland's heart to beating high with hope and more than hope.

"Gudridge beat me to Barrettsville. He beat me to Jep Morison, too. But the land wasn't Morison's! It was sold for taxes, and I fought my way through a crowd of lawyers hired by Gudridge and redeemed it in Miss Mayland's name. Morison sold it, long ago, for timberland. He sold it to Jim Mayland!"

George Graniss turned uncertainly (Continued on page 463).

AL ACRES—The Acres Family Spends a Quiet Thanksgiving

By Frank R. Leet



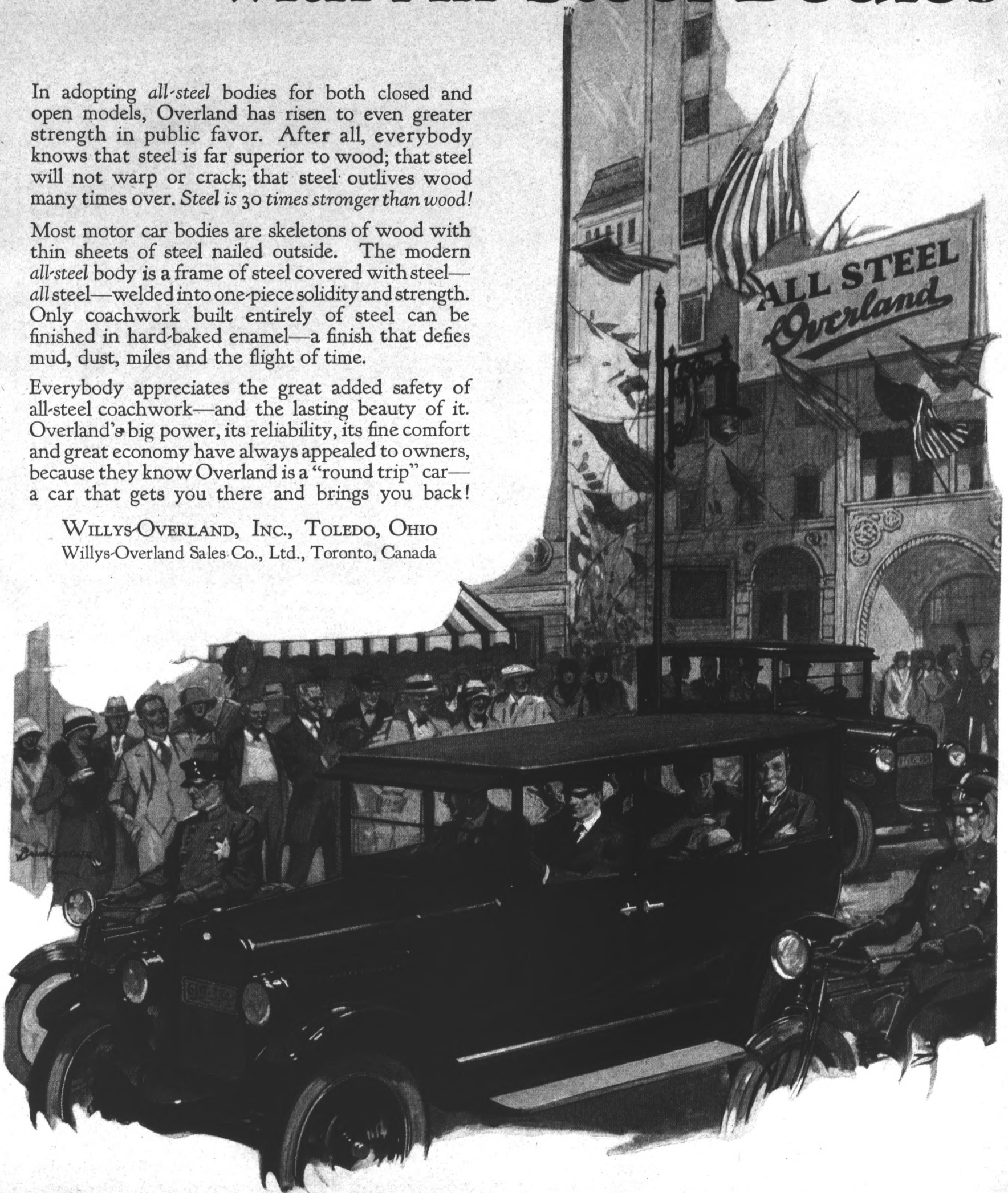
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In adopting *all-steel* bodies for both closed and open models, Overland has risen to even greater strength in public favor. After all, everybody knows that steel is far superior to wood; that steel will not warp or crack; that steel outlives wood many times over. *Steel is 30 times stronger than wood!*

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Everybody appreciates the great added safety of all-steel coachwork—and the lasting beauty of it. Overland's big power, its reliability, its fine comfort and great economy have always appealed to owners, because they know Overland is a "round trip" car—a car that gets you there and brings you back!

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OVERLAND

The shadow illustration in the background shows the difference in height between the one and four-buckle style of arctic.



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The popular
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White Rock
Rubbers
—for all the family

Plainly, by building into this one, two and four buckle arctic the same extra wear that has made the Kattle King the wet weather choice of outdoor men. Note the thick extension sole. Run your hand over the soft, thick, wool lining. Compare the strength and appearance of the heavy cashmerette upper. This shoe is built for warmth as well as for wear and foot protection.

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This is a HOOD season — gain by it. Use the name HOOD as your buying guide. It is a time tested guarantee of design, materials and workmanship.

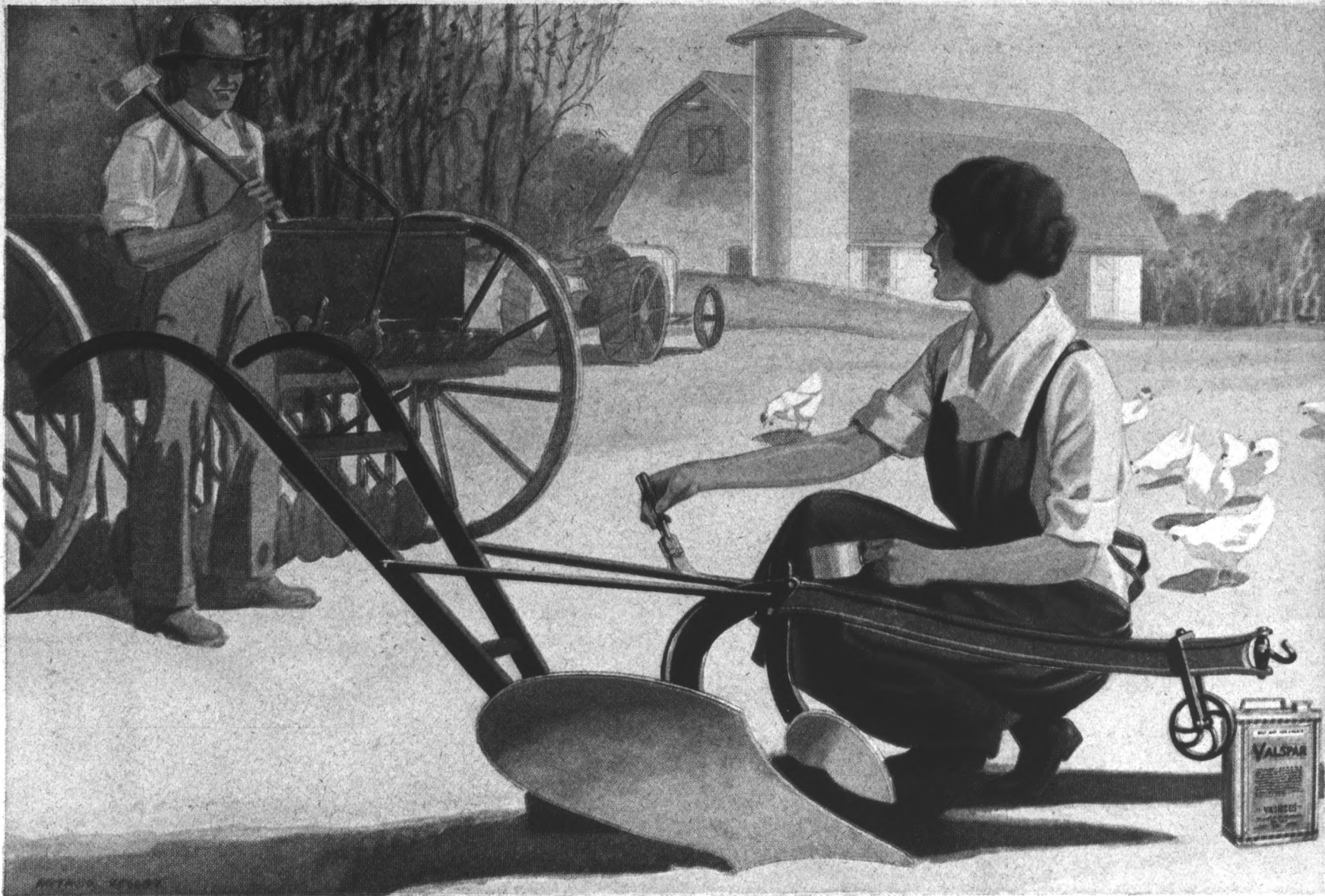
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Valspar on the Farm— Mrs. Miller tells an interesting story!

Dear Sirs:—

MAGNOLIA, IOWA,
April 11, 1923.

I have often thought I would write to you of our experience using Valspar Varnish, and on opening the American Magazine I saw your page and decided that now was the time.

Some years ago, in the fall, I Valsparred different pieces of furniture. After giving them several coats of varnish, I had almost a pint left. My husband had just finished his fall plowing and had driven into the yard. He started to grease his plow with the axle grease, like all farmers do, saying as he did so, "What's the use? The pigs just lick it off. Now if we had a machinery shed, my cultivator, shovels, lister and plow would be bright and shiny next spring."

I said, "Let me put some of this on." I Valsparred cultivator, shovels, plow and riding lister. Had about one-half cup left, and for good luck started on one side of our new planter. After painting one seed box and side, the Valspar gave out. The next spring the implements stood out bright and shining. Also the planter has been out for four years in the sun, rain, and snow. The Valsparred

side still looks new, but the other side shows its age. Use Valspar on the farm to save the implements from rust and wear.

Hoping you can use this, I am

Respectfully yours,
(Signed) MRS. R. E. MILLER,
Magnolia, Iowa.

Mrs. Miller's letter is only one of thousands we have received from farmers and housewives telling us of the wonderful satisfaction given by Valspar. You, too, should use Valspar for waterproof protection or beautiful finish on either wood or metal surfaces indoors and out — in the house and dairy — on farm implements, tools, automobiles, incubators, brooders, chicken houses, etc.

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Valspar Instruction Booklet with Color Charts, 15c extra.
Print full mail address plainly.

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Choose 1 Color
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S. F. P. 11-24

1847 ROGERS BROS. SILVERPLATE



Salad Fork, Individual

Ice Cream Fork

Orange or Grape Fruit Spoon

Cold Meat Fork

WITHOUT, bright winter sky. Within, glow of hearth . . . gayness of holly and mistletoe . . . laughter . . . and "1847 Rogers Bros." in keeping with life's happiest moments! Naturally this finest silverplate is selected for gifts at holidays, weddings and anniversaries. Constantly it graces well-set tables everywhere. For more than three-quarters of a century the most fastidious hostesses have appreciated its beauty and durability. To-day, as always, it represents the peak of good taste! The Anniversary pattern is illustrated. Your dealer has "1847 Rogers Bros." in a number of patterns and in a variety of pieces to encourage correct table setting.

INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY, MERIDEN, CONN.

For further illustration
of the Anniversary
and other patterns,
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INTERNATIONAL SILVER CO.

The Transfiguration

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

IN the Transfiguration we see Christ as in no other picture. If He were human like the rest of us, we could say that in the Transfiguration we see Him at His best. But He was always at His best, though in some experiences His character came out more clearly than in others.

In the great experiences of life men's characters come out more vividly than in the ordinary experiences. In 1830 Daniel Webster delivered his great speech in reply to Hayne. Hayne was senator from South Carolina, and had spoken in an impassioned way about the right of a state to secede from the Union, if it chose. That was more than the New England conscience of Webster could endure. He spoke for three hours, tearing the arguments of Hayne to tatters, and ending with the immortal words, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." It is said that the members from the south, to show their contempt for Webster, sat and



read newspapers, as he spoke. But one man's paper was seen to be upside down, although he did not know it. Webster never got above the heights of that day.

But Christ rose even higher than the Transfiguration, when He went to the cross. If you seek the climax of Christ's life, it is not in some spectacular miracle, like the feeding of the five thousand. It is the Cross, Golgotha, Calvary. It is the three lonely figures, silhouetted against the evening sky, with weeping women standing at a distance.

But Christ rose even higher than the Transfiguration, when He went to the cross. If you seek the climax of Christ's life, it is not in some spectacular miracle, like the feeding of the five thousand. It is the Cross, Golgotha, Calvary. It is the three lonely figures, silhouetted against the evening sky, with weeping women standing at a distance.

BUT the Transfiguration was a marvelous experience. Only three earthly souls were permitted to witness it. There were but three men who were fitted by their sympathy and understanding to go with Him up the mountainside that day. It was the same three who went with Him into the room where the daughter of Jairus lay dead, the same three who went with Him as He prayed in the Garden—Peter, and the two brothers, James and John. It is great to be trusted by Christ, and anyone may have the honor, if he will. But he must be certain that he will not be betrayed. The late Lord Knollys was the private secretary and confidential adviser of King Edward VII. The papers tried to get Knollys to write a book, or a series of articles on the personal and private life of the king. He refused. When the king died, a publisher sent his secretary a signed blank check, to get him to write a book on the king. He might fill out the check for any amount. He tore it up. It is not surprising that the king felt safe with his secrets, state or personal, in the hands of such a man. Christ took the three He could trust.

This beautiful event probably took place on Mount Hermon. Other mountains have been suggested, but this is the most likely place. It is the highest peak in Palestine, something over nine thousand feet high. There are aspects of the mountains which lead us to the best. This summer I climbed Mt. Washington and Mt. Webster, in New Hampshire. Mountain climbing is not easy. But I always feel that the rewards are greater than the pains. You descend, feeling that when you are on the heights life looks more real and things get into their right places more perfectly than when you are dwelling in the lowlands. The automobile which seems so important, and which occasions so many of our

worries, looks like a black beetle, crawling along, as you look down upon from a height.

SO that Christ was following a common impulse when He went up into a high mountain to be alone in prayer. It was while He was praying that this beautiful and unique experience came to Him. His apparel became glistening white, and a heavenly light overshadowed Him. A paragraph or two back, we said that there were but three earthly souls who witnessed this event. But there were two heavenly ones besides. Does it not make you thrill as you think that one who had been in eternity for fifteen hundred years was alive and eagerly concerned with the life of our Lord? Moses was, I fancy, more alive that day than even he had been in the strenuous, feverish days of the Exodus, when a couple of million people waited on his word. Immortality is probably not the quiet state that some people think it is, an endless resting place. Resting gets very tiresome after a while. You want something to do. Evidently there is activity in the next world. Moses and Elijah were not thinking of themselves, but were thinking of the life and death of the Messiah. "They spake of his decease, which he was to accomplish at Jerusalem," says Luke. On that event their eyes were focussed. In the other world, then, we are to be unselfish, altruistic, thinking of others. Do you not imagine that these two giants of old offered to go to the Cross in Christ's place? Both had made serious mistakes, and both had come short of perfection by a long way, and they knew it. Moses was im-

patient, Elijah was fiery. But no, they could not go. There was but One who could go through the experiences of the Cross, and thus be a Savior to mankind. He must tread the winepress alone. There are some things we cannot pass on to others. If we—you, I—do not bear our particular cross, no one else will.

Simon Peter figured largely in this, as he usually did. He suggested that three tabernacles be built, one for Christ, and one each for the two celestial visitors. It was, of course, a foolish remark, an almost crazy suggestion. But Peter had the same faculty which so many others of us have. He could talk without thinking. He probably saw what an ill-timed and pointless remark he had made, when, as the cloud overshadowed them, the voice was heard speaking.

How much do people think about religion? Not in giving it a passing thought, or in discussion of this church or that, but in constructive thinking about the nature and power of Christianity; how it can be applied to making a more Christian society and happier individuals. Some said, at the close of the war that millions seemed willing to die for their country, but few to think of it.

THE voice was the same voice that had spoken at Christ's baptism, and it repeated the same words. The coming of voices from the unseen may appear fantastic or imaginary. But to him who has the gift of hearing, such voices are real. Joan of Arc heard them, and earnest believer who seeks the daily will of God may hear them.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 23.

SUBJECT:—The Transfiguration Luke 9.28 to 36.
GOLDEN TEXT:—This is my Son, my chosen; hear ye Him. Luke 9.35.

Preparing Baits at Home

By Frederick R. Teppen

MANY trappers, especially amateurs, could increase their season's catch greatly by the use of proper baits in the proper places. The right kind of bait and scent used in the right places are very helpful in attracting animals from their regular trails to your traps.

Here bait will be considered as it really is—meat, vegetable, or other substance, and scent as it is—a liquid odor. These should not be confused with what fur houses commonly sell as bait, which is really scent in liquid or paste form.

In general use, bait is best during the fall and winter and scent is most effective in the spring. Scent used during the fall and winter should have the odor of food, while in the spring different odors may be more attractive. Bait is not always a food, though it usually is. However, an object which attracts may properly be termed a bait, and a piece of paper in bright contrast to the surroundings often attracts a muskrat.

Bright gold or tin foil is frequently attractive to raccoon, and if cut to imitate a fish and attached to the pan of the trap set in shallow water, is likely to prove attractive to mink, muskrat and coon. In general, baits should be fresh meat, as bloody as possible for flesh-eating animals. A generous bait is likely to be better than a small one. The skinned carcass or part of a carcass, is frequently as good as with the skin on.

Baits should be placed in a natural manner so as not to arouse suspicion. If bait consists of a whole animal, such as a rabbit for coyote bait, make it appear as if alive and in hiding. If part of a bait, it should look as though hidden there by some other animal. The secret is that it must not appear to be bait. Scent must often be used with bait to advantage. Following is

a list of baits best suited to the different animals:

Muskrat.—Vegetables, fruits and water roots and grasses. Carrots, corn, apples, parsnip, cabbage, beets, clover or alfalfa are all good.

Mink.—Fish, muskrat, rabbits, mice, small birds, chicken, crawfish and similar food.

Fox.—Wild birds' eggs, wild fowl and small birds, mice, rats, and rabbit, poultry, etc.

Opossum.—Native fruits, small birds and animals, meats, such as are favored by skunk and similar animals.

Raccoon.—Mellow fruits and some vegetables, corn in season, fish and other articles of diet which mink like.

Skunk.—Chicken, rabbit, eggs, birds and small pests, such as grasshoppers and almost any kind of meat.

Weasel.—Fresh meat, the bloodier the better. Poultry, rabbits, mice, gophers and similar.

The following formula is good for making fish oil, which is a good scent for nearly all animals, especially mink, fox and weasel. Catch several small fish. Cut up fine and fill a large-mouthed bottle or jar about two-thirds full. Place cork in very lightly and set in a warm place in the sun. Let rot and ferment for several weeks until the oil is ready to drain off and use. The odor will be strong. A small amount of oil of anise may be added if desired.

A good scent similar to the above may be made by using almost any kind of meat cut in small pieces in place of fish.

The Michigan Silver Fox Association was recently organized at Grand Rapids. It is estimated that there are about 76,000 heads of silver foxes in the state, their value being estimated at \$30,000,000. The object of the association is to promote the industry.

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Women's Interests



A Thanksgiving Message

By Ida M. Budd

Dear friends, I am wishing to send you, this morning, A Thanksgiving message, the best I can frame; And it's just this plain verse, without any adorning, For I haven't a Thanksgiving card to my name.

But a Thanksgiving heart—that's a different matter; I have one of those, and you know it beats true, So I'm sure you can read through this whimsical chatter, The wealth of good wishes 'tis holding for you.

These wishes mean more than a plate filled with turkey, And the other good things we connect with the day;

They reach out to seasons when skies will grow murky, And the good things of life seem removed far away.

With the hope that at such times you still will remember That to people of all classes, stations, and ranks, From the dawn of the year till the last of December, Each day brings occasions for giving God thanks.

Then while we are wishing a joyous Thanksgiving To each other and all on this day of good cheer,

Let us map out a program of hearty thanks—living, That shall brighten and gladden each day of the year.

'Tis Popcorn Time

Mrs. E. M. Clark

Our family all like Sunday night; We have a lot of fun, 'Cause Mother knows a lot of things With popped-corn can be done. It's not as rich as candy Yet to us it is a treat, So every single Sunday night You ought to see us eat.

THE following recipes have been compiled from several sources and have been tried and found very successful.

Sugared Pop Corn.

2 qts. pop corn 2 cups brown sugar
2 tb. butter ½ cup water

Put butter in sauce pan and when melted add sugar and water. Bring to boiling point, and let boil for sixteen minutes. Pour over corn and stir until every kernel is well coated with sugar.

Candied Pop Corn.

1½ cups sugar 3 tb. water
1 tb. butter 3 qts. pop corn

Boil sugar with butter and water until it threads. Pour over corn.

Pop Corn Balls.

After the corn has been popped, take from the quantity any uncooked or partially cooked grains, being sure to have only large puffy ones. To one cup of corn syrup allow one tablespoon of vingar and boil together until it hardens in cold water. When ready pour over the pop corn while hot. As soon as cool enough to handle, butter the hands well and form into balls.

Pop Corn Fritters.

Proceed as for pop corn balls, only this time form the mass into flat, round cakes instead of balls.

Maple Pop Corn Balls.

6 cups pop corn 1 cup maple syrup
½ tsp. salt

Pop corn and pick over, discarding kernels that do not pop, and put in large kettle. Bring syrup to the boiling point and let boil until it becomes brittle when tried in cold water. Stirring constantly pour over the corn which has been sprinkled with salt. Shape into balls, using as little pressure as possible.

Pop Corn Crisps.

4 cups pop corn ¼ cup water
1 cup sugar 2 tb. molasses
¼ cup corn syrup 1 tb. butter
1 tsp. salt

Put pop corn through meat grinder, using a coarse knife. Put sugar, syrup and water in sauce pan, stir until it boils, and cook until candy cracks when tried in cold water. Add molasses and butter, and cook until it is very hard when tried in cold water. Add corn, stir until well mixed, return to fire a moment to loosen it, then

pour on buttered tray and roll with rolling pin as thin as possible. Cut into squares or break in small pieces.

HOUSEWIVES HAVE "HAND AND FOOT" DISEASE.

"HAND and foot" disease is one of the commonest ailments of the housewife and is responsible for most of the drudgery in housekeeping, says Miss Anne Pierce, in Hygeia.

What woman needs to use about the home is the "head and tool" method, she declares, and she will be a better housekeeper than her grandmother, have time to cast a thoughtful ballot, swing a healthy golf club, read about what the world is doing, and keep up with her children and husband, instead of being left to vegetate among the pots and pans.

"Proper machinery for preparing food and for making the house sanitary is as essential to the woman as are tools to the craftsman at his bench," Miss Pierce asserts. "Surely it is not too much to make a place in the household budget for the tools of the home workshop, for there the things like children's health and happiness for a lifetime are made, the breadwinner's digestion, strength and nerves salvaged, and real hospitality manufactured."

FARMERS' WIVES LEARN SHORT CUTS IN ART OF SEWING.

SPECIAL sewing projects are being undertaken in seven counties this fall in cooperation with the agricultural agents, and according to reports, the farmers' wives are putting the work over big in each county.

Sewing classes are being held in Kent, Kalamazoo, Washtenaw, Wexford, Jackson, Branch and St. Joseph counties, and the enthusiasm with which the women are rallying to this work is surprising the most optimistic advocates of home extension projects.

At Kent City in Kent county there are thirty-six women and twenty-four high school girls taking the work. This is just a typical example of how the work is going over in Kent county. In fact, it is getting so County Agent K. K. Vining's office is receiving about as many calls from farm women who want to get in one of the classes, as

requests from farmers for assistance.

A novel method of teaching is being used. Miss Agnes Sorenson, sewing specialist at the college, is showing two groups of twelve women at classes once each month in the Grand Rapids Y. M. C. A. how to teach others in their communities shortcuts in sewing and other fundamentals in needlecraft work. Around each of the twenty-four women in the classes is being built a sewing circle in the home communities, and according to County Agent Vining, the farm women in Kent are "sewing their heads off," making garments for their children and themselves.

Farm Sewing Circles.

Each member organizes a sewing circle in her community where she teaches her neighbors the same lessons she has learned in the classes under Miss Sorenson. Among the things Miss Sorenson is stressing in her classes are the proper use of the sewing machine and its attachments, short

Masie Steen says she has discovered that everybody that has hair says her new "bob" is unbecoming, while everyone that has short hair says she looks fine.—E. M. C.

Household Service

SALT RISING BREAD.

Will you please send me a recipe for salt rising bread?—Mrs. M. M.

In the evening take three tablespoonfuls of cornmeal, one-half spoonful of sugar, one-half spoonful of salt, one-half of a raw potato scraped fine, and scald with enough water to make quite a thin mush; set in warm place until morning; then take a pint of flour, one-half teaspoonful of salt and enough lukewarm water to make a thick batter; then add the mush made the night before, and stir briskly for a minute or two. Set in warm place. When light, stir down and let rise a second time. When risen, put four or five quarts of flour in a bread bowl, make a hole in the center, and pour in three pints of warm water. Then add your rising; knead, and when light mix in loaves. When risen to top of pan, bake. This will make three loaves.

MEAT CANNING PROBLEMS.

Please tell me how to make scrapple and how to can meat with hot water bath.—Mrs. E. L.

To make scrapple, use the same kind of meat you would to make head cheese, and proceed in the same way as with head cheese until the liquid is poured over the finely chopped meat. Then season and stir cornmeal into the boiling meat until the mixture is three-fourths mush with one-fourth meat. Add the meal slowly and stir constantly to avoid lumps. Boil thoroughly, and pour into shallow pans to cool. Slice and serve cold, or fry in hot fat.

It is not advisable to can roast pork or beef without the hot water bath method, unless you have a steam pressure cooker. The three-hour method is quite long, but it is the only safe way to can meat. You can roast it down, and pack in crocks and cover with hot lard and weigh down with a weight, but this will not keep as long as when canned.



It is Hard to Tell who Wants the Bottle the Worst.

cuts in sewing, commercial patterns, their alteration and use; color and design.

MEDITATIONS FROM THE KITCHEN.

BY THE COOK HERSELF.

CITY folks certainly have a lot to learn. When my niece Daisy was here visiting, a threshing machine came past out house along the concrete pavement and she wanted to know if they were dragging the road.

Kiddies' Thanksgiving Table

WHEN there is to be a family reunion or family party on Thanksgiving Day, and there are to be a good many children among the number, it is advisable to plan for a separate table for them. This not only saves much confusion, but what is of still more importance, keeps them from eating rich foods that will not be good for them.

A pretty decoration for a children's Thanksgiving table is made by covering a table with plain white oilcloth just cut to fit the top of the table. All around the edge of the table fasten a fringe of crepe paper with a border of turkeys. This kind of decoration is especially suitable for a circular table best. Turkeys cut out of crepe paper can be pasted in a circle around the cloth just inside the plate line. A large papier mache turkey with a cav-

ity for bonbons or nuts can be used for a centerpiece, or a little yard can be built with birch twigs or pasteboard painted to represent boards. Inside of this yard place a number of little papier mache turkeys which can be procured at a little cost.

A Jack Horner pie always pleases the children. Make it with yellow crepe paper and cotton batting, using a large shallow tin pan, for a foundation. Place little gifts or home-made bonbons wrapped in colored paper, inside with yellow ribbons attached. Have these ribbons to come up through slits in the crust and reach to each plate, where they can be attached to little papier mache or pasteboard turkeys.

At the close of the meal have the children pull on their ribbons and pull out their gifts.

When Thanksgiving Comes

As Told by Our Readers

From a Grandma.

Thanksgiving comes but once a year, but our hearts should be filled with thanksgiving every day of the year for being placed in this beautiful land of peace and plenty.

I am thankful that there has been no deaths in the family this past year, and that a dear son, whom we feared had tuberculosis, has nearly recovered, after having had his tonsils removed. I wish we might go to grandmother's, but I am grandma now, with eleven lovely grandchildren. I expect three married sons with their wives and five children (one daughter in Ohio with six can't come), my husband's sister and her husband, and as there are three sons and two daughters at home, one son's best girl, we will have quite a tablefull.

I am not very strong, so don't have very elaborate dinners. Just oyster soup, and crackers, roast chicken and dressing, potatoes, turnips and squash, celery, bread and butter, jelly, pickles, cabbage salad, suet pudding with sauce, pumpkin and berry pie, cake (cocoa) and coffee and new cider or grape juice.

After the dishes are done, we will have some music on the piano and violin, also singing, and perhaps speaking. The younger ones play tricks and games. Then we have nuts and pop corn and then some eat a "bite" before leaving home, and then they should be thankful if they are not sick next day.—Mrs. A. M., R. 2, Milan, Michigan.

Company From the City.

As our parents are gone, we have no grandma to take our three boys for an old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner. Instead, I am planning to invite my brother and family of four children, two young men and two young ladies

from the city.

Our children are young men also, and that will be company for them as well as us. We will have music and visiting. If the weather will permit will take snapshot pictures.

Menu for the Thanksgiving dinner.

- Oyster Soup
- Roast Yellow-legged Chicken with Sage Dressing
- Mashed Potatoes
- Giblet Gravy
- Baked Squash
- White and Brown Bread and Butter
- Mixed Pickles
- Corn Relish
- Celery Cranberry Sauce
- Quince Jelly
- Cinnamon Drop Cookies
- Fried Cakes Rolled in Sugar
- Pumpkin Pie
- Coffee
- Candle Salad

Home-made Candies, Nuts and Fruit

We are thankful we are farmers and have health to enjoy all the blessings and good things from the farm.—Mrs. C. L. J.

A Heart Full of Thankfulness.

I am most thankful for my good home and for my ability to prepare and share with others some of the good things God has so bountifully provided for us at this Thanksgiving season. We are planning to spend Thanksgiving Day with grandmother and grandfather, who, if all their children and grandchildren could come, would have thirty-six, but only about half that number can come. We will have for dinner, roast turkey with dressing and brown gravy, cranberry sauce, mashed potatoes, baked squash, pickles, pumpkin pie, doughnuts, rolls, butter cheese sweet cider and tea. The children will be entertained with children's games, the older ones will spend the time visiting and helping grandma with the dinner, as grandma has no maid.—Mrs. W. M., Deckerville, Mich.



Doings In Woodland

Frankie Fox Gets in a Hurry

EVERY time Frankie Fox passed the old Tamarack tree, down by Frog Pond Hollow, he stopped to get some gum. Yes, Frankie liked to chew gum just as well as little boys and girls do. Only he liked a different kind of gum, and this gum he found on this old tamarack.

The gum was merely the sap of the tree that oozed out of the knot holes. After the sun had shone on it for several days and dried it, it made gum that many of the Woodland folks came to get.

Frankie Fox could remember many times that he had had to stand in the corner at school when the teacher found him chewing tamarack gum.

On this day as Frankie Fox passed the old tamarack tree, he stopped for some gum as usual. But he was in a hurry. In his eagerness to get the gum, he did not notice the little puddle of fresh sap or pitch that lay on the ground at the foot of the tree. The sun had not yet dried it, and it was very sticky. With his left foot he stepped right in the middle of the puddle. The sticky mass oozed up between his toes, and all around them.

Frankie Fox didn't know what to do. The sap was so sticky he could not get it off. The more he tried the more sticky his hands became.

"I will hippety hop home on one foot," said Frankie Fox.

But Frankie was a long way from home, and it was hard to hop on one

foot. Often he would put his foot down to rest, and it would nearly stick fast to the ground. Every time he rested something more stuck to his foot. First some grass, then leaves, then branches and bark. Everything that his foot touched stuck fast. It grew heavier and heavier. When he tried to pull any off, more seemed to stick on.

At last he couldn't hold his foot up



Every Time he Rested Something More Stuck to His Foot.

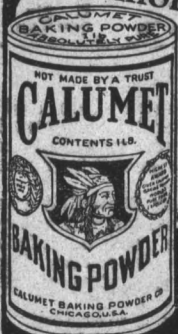
any longer. He went on the rest of the way drawing it along on the ground as he hippety hopped.

By the time he reached home, very late, there was everything stuck to his foot—grass, bark, nuts, and even branches. It was very heavy and he was very tired and hungry. All this because in his eagerness he didn't look to see where he was walking.

CALUMET



is the World's greatest baking powder—it is used in more homes than any other kind. There isn't a baking powder of greater merit, regardless of the price you pay. Remember that the purchase price does not determine the merits of a leavener—it's results that count. One cent's worth of inferior baking powder can ruin many dollars' worth of other ingredients.



Calumet has the preference in millions of kitchens over hundreds of other brands because of its more-than-ordinary leavening strength—the perfect baking it unfaillingly produces.

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

BEST BY TEST

SALES 2 1/2 TIMES THOSE OF ANY OTHER BRAND

"Get a Portable Kitchenette"



Complete Stove, with Fuel and Extinguisher ONLY 25c Satisfaction Guaranteed

Take it, use it anywhere, for all kinds of cooking—same as kitchen stove—this handy, little, light, one-burner stove. Boils, broils, fries—necessity in sick room—needed in bathroom, kitchen, dining room at table. Hot meals at office. Heat baby's milk, water for shavings. Hundreds of uses. Weighs only 8 ounces, folds flat.

Sold by dealers or direct. Send this ad. and 25 cents to the Sterno Corporation, 9 East 37th St., New York City, Dept. 232, and we will ship stove outfit prepaid.

STERNO CANNED HEAT

MICHIGAN FARMER PATTERNS

No. 4914-4898—Ladies' Costume. The Blouse 4916 cut in six sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 38 will require 2 3/4 yards of 40-inch material if made with the bell sleeves. If made with short sleeves and flare cuff, 1 7/8 yards will be required. Skirt 4898 cut in seven sizes, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. The width at the foot of the skirt with plaits extended is 2 3/4 yards. To make this model for a 25-inch size will require 2 3/4 yards of 54-inch material. Two separate patterns 12c for each pattern.



No. 4934—Misses' Dress. Cut in sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires five yards of 40-inch plain material and five-eighths of a yard of contrasting material if made as illustrated. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1 1/2 yards. Price 12c.



No. 4953—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. The width at the foot is two yards. Price 12c.

No. 4773—Ladies' Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4 1/2 yards of 40-inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1 7/8 yards. Price 12c.



OUR BOYS AND GIRLS



A Citizen's Political Duty

By Contest Winners

By Edna Federspiel, M. C., Sterling, Michigan.

Every citizen owes his country an immense debt. We all know of the protection, harmony and rights given us by this great and good government of ours and we should be ever ready to prove ourselves loyal to her.

If, at any time, our nation is threatened with pending wars, famines or strikes, it is the citizen's just duty to fight for her political and moral standard.

Another important duty he must perform is to vote! In order to put the right men in office and secure a nation full of contented, happy people, he must vote in his man. If he does not vote he should not grumble at our government. He doesn't realize that the government has just as much right to grumble at him.

He should read the daily newspapers for late topics. In this way he will be able to express his views and opinion on current political events, thus guiding our officers into making just laws for our government.

He should learn and understand our



The Way Gladys and Cecil McAllister Handle a Runaway Calf.

constitution so that he will be a good, law-abiding citizen and so not cause so many court trials whose defense pleas are "ignorance of the law."

A good citizen of the United States should ever remember and be glad that he is living in a land which is not burdened by war and pestilence, as some of the European countries now are.

His children should be educated as to the forementioned subjects, namely, current events, laws, voting, etc. They should be brought up to love and honor their country and to think of it as the only country with "liberty and justice for all."

By Gertrude Johnson, M. C., Bark River, Michigan.

Most people think and talk more about their own rights than about the rights of others or their own duties. It would not be fair to leave our discussion of citizenship without suggesting the fact that rights and opportunities bring obligations along with them. Sometimes people do not get all their rights. Sometimes, though rarely, an innocent man is sent to prison.

But far more common are those who sneak out of the performance of their just duties and who treat the opportunities of a free country as so many more chances for selfish advancement.

The "square deal" ought to be the aim of every citizen. We talk often, for example, about the "right" to vote. Voting is not a right. It is a privilege which the state gives to those whom it considers fitted to exercise it. And it is a privilege which every voter ought to exercise with care, thoughtfulness, and honesty. It is a citizen's

duty, if he has the voting power, to use it, and to use it only after he has thought carefully about the issues of an election and the men who are candidates for office.

When men have been elected and laws are made, it is a citizen's duty to respect their authority. If he does not like them, he has the privilege of trying to get them changed by the peaceful means that are open to every citizen, but he has no right to refuse outright to obey them.

By Helen Burnette, M. C., Fife Lake, Michigan.

When men have been elected and laws are made, it is the citizen's duty to respect them. If he does not like

them or want them, he has the right of trying to get them changed by peaceful means; but if they cannot be changed, he has no right to refuse to obey them.

It is a citizen's duty to vote. But before he votes he should consider carefully about the candidates for office and about issues which are made about the elections.

It is a citizen's duty to give information to the authorities about law-breakers. All citizens should pay their taxes willingly.

If a citizen is summoned to serve as juror he should, that is, if he knows nothing personally of the case.

All citizens should be careful of their health and should strive to keep diseases from spreading.

Citizens should not be careless about their property and buildings, and should prevent as many disastrous fires as possible.



OUR LETTER BOX



Dear Uncle Frank:

I received the fountain pen and I wish to thank you for it. It must be that the waste basket was full and you could not get my essay in, so had to give it a prize.

I was at the Detroit Fair this year. I heard you were there but did not see you. I was in the cattle judging (dairy) but did not place very high, as this is only my first few months in it.

Well, hoping to get a new topic for Merry Circler's page, and wishing good wishes to you and W. B., I remain, Roscoe Bloss, Dunningville, Mich.

No, your paper deserved the prize, so you got it. Too bad we missed each other at the fair.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I thought it about time to write. I was at the Detroit Fair, stayed on the grounds all through it, and wore my pin every day until I lost it. But I did not see you.

Our county won a lot of prizes there. Our sewing club took eighth place. Also the most perfect boy and girl is from our county.

Harold Coles, if you want to say anything to me now just "Holler." For I wore knickers up to Detroit and I've got bobbed hair. I had a policeman "friend" there, too. Can you beat that? Ha! Ha!

Well, I must close my chatter-box, hoping to see this in print, and please excuse me for losing my pin.—Your niece, Bernice Wise, M. C., R. 1, Allen, Michigan.

I'm sorry we did not meet at the fair. I was there several times. Policemen are for protection, but they are usually good fellows, too.

Hello, Everybody!

We're just a jolly bunch of blue-

birds and if you have room in the corner we would like to come in and chat awhile.

We all have bobbed hair and wear knickers and we have the "bestest" times going on hikes and having picnics in the wood.

Mary Ethel Connor says that she can work in the fields all right with skirts on. We could, too, if we didn't work any more than to get three blisters on one hand, and a little sunburned. The reason people look at girls with knickers is because knickers are modern and most people are interested in modern things. We are, anyway.

Bernice Blakie, we agree perfectly with your letter and would just love to have you join our "Maids," then we could have our "Wee giggles of satisfaction together, couldn't we? Huh?

Well, we must be on our way. We've enjoyed our little (?) chat very much. May we call again?—The Bluebird Campfire Maids, Midland, Michigan.

I am glad to hear from you modern "Bluebird" girls. I bet you have nice times on those hikes. Perhaps you go up the Tittabawassee quite often. There are some nice places along its banks, aren't there?

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am another boy who likes to tease the girls, but I think teasing can go too far sometimes.

I go to school every day. I like it fine. I have two little brothers that go to school, too. We have lots of fun at school. I have a little sister two years old. She is always so glad when we boys get home from school to play with her.

I must go to bed, for tomorrow is school again.—I am, your nephew, Paul Metzger, Moline, Michigan.

I agree that a little teasing is all

right as long as it is not carried too far. It is fine that you like school and that your little sister looks forward to your coming home.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I know that I have neglected you dreadfully, but if you knew how busy I have been getting the most out of my school life, I am sure you would forgive me.

To tell the truth, I haven't read the Merry Circle corner for a long time. Why can't we discuss something worth while instead of a lot of silly babble about bobbed hair, are boys rude to girls, etc.? My hair is not bobbed and I don't want it bobbed, and I don't think it's anybody's business. Let's get busy on more topics like this week's contest.—I remain, your niece,



Kathryn Majestic Gave Brother Jimmy an Open-air Bath Last Summer.

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

I like your suggestion but please help us out with some sensible subjects. I am glad you have revived your M. C. interest.

Hello, Uncle and Cousins:

High, ho! I am Uncle Frank's niece now, and all you kids are my cousins.

Say, you girls, what is the matter with you? You're not sticking up for your side very well on bobbed hair and knickers. I've got bobbed hair, and I can think easier because it is not heavy. It isn't so hard to wash, either. Oh! shoot! I ain't gonna quarrel with the boys, anyhow.

Well, I guess I must close my old chatterbox now or Uncle Frank will feed Mr. W. B. with it.

Waiting for the next Michigan Framer to come.—Your niece, Ethel Evans, M. C., Coopersville, Mich.

I don't know, but it seems to me that the girls have defended themselves pretty well. I suppose you can think better with bobbed hair because you haven't so much on your mind.

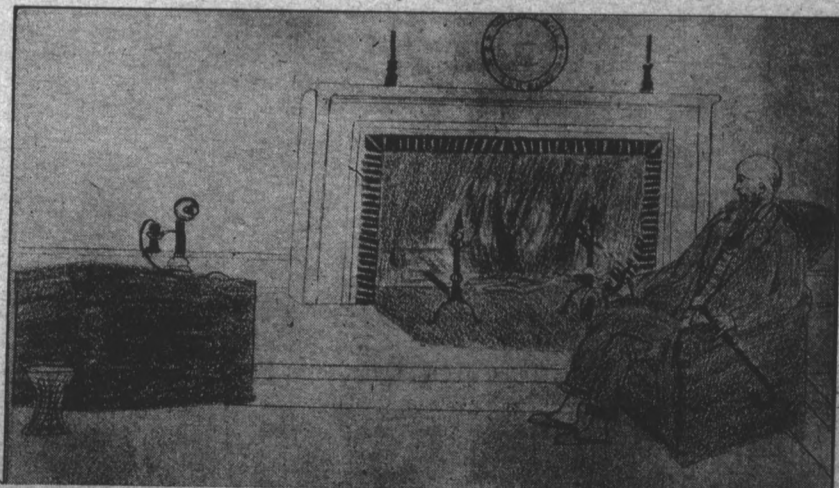
Dear Uncle Frank:

I have read with interest the discussions on bobbed hair. I think all the letters were good. The one Gerald Richards wrote was about the best, I think. When I started to read his letter, I thought it was written by a girl, until I looked at the bottom of the letter and saw his name. It was a very good letter, and I agree with him. Myrtle Walker's choice of authors are very good. I wonder if she has "The Covered Wagon," written by Emerson Hough. I have it, and I also saw the movie. I have read all of Gene Stratton Porter's books. I have never read any of Peter B. Kyne's books, but I have read the rest she names.

Say, Uncle Frank, I think I know your name. It is Mr. Frank Vance. Am I right?

This letter is real long, so I will quit for this time. May I come again?—Reginald Hodges, R. 2, Wyandotte, Michigan.

It's funny, but I also thought your's was a girl's letter until I saw your name. Yes, Gerald's letter was good. I am glad to know you are such a good reader. But you are a poor guesser of names.



What a Merry Circler Thinks of Uncle Frank. Here He is with His Beard, Bald Head, Carpet Slippers and Everything.

Limerick Contest

THE other day Irene Warsaw suggested a limerick contest. I think her suggestion is a good one, so we'll have that kind of a contest right away.

First, I'll have to tell you what a dimerick is. It is a non-sense poem of five lines. The first, second and fifth lines should be three feet, or beats, long and should rime. The third and fourth should be two beats long and should also rime.

In this contest you'll have to get up original limericks about something connected with the Merry Circle or our department. Here's an example; it's about the old hair question:

There was a boy M. C.
A real smart boy was he,
But he would stare
At girls' long hair
'Cause it was rare to see.

I am sure that many of you can do better than this, and that we will have an interesting lot of limericks as the result of this contest.

Write your limerick on a separate sheet from your letter and don't fail to put your name and address in the upper left hand corner of your limerick paper. If you are a Merry Circler, put M. C. after your name.

The ten best limericks will win prizes as follows: The first two, handsome fountain pens; the next three, handy flashlights, and the next five cute little boxes of candy. All who send in good limericks and are not Merry Circlers will be given M. C. buttons and cards.

This contest closes November 28. Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

CROSS WORD PUZZLE SOLUTION.

CROSS word puzzles are just as popular with Merry Circlers as they are with other folks. At least I judge so by the returns we got from our contest which appeared in the November 8 issue.

We shall have other cross word puzzles soon, one will appear next week.

F	I	R		S	E	T		
A	S		M	A		D	R	
R		I	O	L	A		A	
M	I	C	H	I	G	A	N	
E		S	A	N	E		S	
R	R		M	E		B	I	
S	E	A				N	E	T

Each puzzle is original, that it, it is made up for the Merry Circle. After a while we will have harder ones, and some which are real unique.

About two-thirds of the contestants got the puzzle right. Those who fell down on the job usually made their mistakes on No. 10 horizontal. Many had the girl's name as Lola; others as Rosa, Dora, Nora, etc. A few had fir as fig or fur.

Above is the correct solution of the puzzle.

CROSS WORD WINNERS.

SO many had the cross word puzzle correctly solved and had their papers neat, that it was difficult to pick the winners. The only way I could do was to pick out the best ones and then promiscuously pick the winners from them. As we have only ten prizes I am sorry that there will be a great many who had the puzzle correctly solved who will not get prizes. The following are those fortunate enough to have their papers picked as prize winners:

- Fountain Pens. Arthur Ebeling, Romeo, Mich. Guilford Rothfuss, Norvell, Mich. Flashlights. Bernardine Carpenter, R. 4, Union City, Mich.

Dorothy Fenner, Plainwell, Mich. Acheson Kirk, R. 9, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Candy.

Lorraine Crofoot, Mattawan, Mich. DeLora Tingley, 503 Dennis Street, Adrian, Mich. Genevieve Greek, Waldron, Mich. Gerald Gates, Alba, Mich. Mabel Curtis, Edmore, Mich.

VALUE OF BOBBED HAIR ARGUMENTS.

By Dorothy Rake, Mears, Michigan.

The argument over bobbed hair is perfectly ridiculous unless the parties participating in it have some purpose in view.

Hair net and hairpin companies are voicing a loud protest against bobbed hair. If a good reason could be given for bobbed hair not being favorable, these companies may profit by it. However, if a girl or woman wants her hair bobbed she will have it bobbed.

Are there any good common sense

arguments against bobbed hair? No. They all come from pessimists. If they were not pessimists why do they worry so over mi-lady's bobbed hair?

Most of the arguments, as you notice, come from boys. Bob says, "If God wanted women to appear as men He would have made provisions."

"All right, Bob, God also gave your hair the power to grow. If He had wanted it to stay short I am sure He would not have bothered to see that it had to power to grow."

There is nothing to be gained by this constant harping on the bobbed hair question, even though it is a friendly quarrel, so I say, let's compromise. If you want short hair have it, and let me suit myself.

The only ones to profit by the discussion are companies who are suffering heavy losses through bobbed hair coming in style. It is for them to worry over their troubles, so let's drop it and find something more pleasant and profitable to talk about.



PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

THE man who advertises himself as a "painless dentist" is very properly an object of suspicion.

For purposes of advertising he is playing upon the desire of all human nature to escape pain, and we know that there is more truth than joke in the allegation that his reply to a complaint will be, "I felt no pain." But a really painless dentist? Yes, there is such a person. Some dentists have a lighter touch and more delicate consideration for human suffering than others—and that helps. But some go a step farther and add special equipment to subdue pain. They will treat the nerve pulp with great particularity before doing any severe work. They will inject the gum with a local anesthetic before pulling a tooth. They will "block" the nerve so that it is temporarily out of commission. By means of a special syringe they will inject an anesthetic through the dentine into the tooth itself to take away the grind of the filling.

These things are not for use in treating the ordinary tooth of the everyday patient. They take extra time and special attention and equipment, and naturally they call for a much higher rate of payment. But they are available for the special patient, and every city of any size has at least one dentist who gives such matters particular attention. But please remember that if you are going to the dentist's chair with the positive conviction that you are bound to be hurt, and sit there with hands gripping the arms of the chair, and absolute assurance that in one second that drill will certainly break through and pierce into your very brain—no measure but self-control will do much for you.

WILL NOT PERMIT BABY'S EYES TO BE TREATED.

When my baby was born the doctor wanted to drop some antiseptic into his eyes but I would not let him. He said the law required him to do it. My baby's eyes are all right and I didn't want any interference.—Mother.

I can understand your prejudice, but I believe you will withdraw it when you understand the situation. It is unfortunately true that some of our modern diseases make it possible that in the passage through the birth canal the baby's eyes may be infected in such a way as to cause blindness. Investigation has shown that most of the people supposed to have been born blind were really born with good vision, but became blind from this disease. The doctor is asked to flush the eyes with a solution which is perfectly safe to use and yet destroys the germs of the disease before it has time to develop. It is impossible to pick and choose the babies to be treated, for the mother who conveys the infection may not know herself that she is affected and may not have enough symptoms to attract the doctor's attention. The only way is to treat all babies alike. You should be willing to yield your prejudice, if not for the sake of your own baby who is so fortunate as to have a perfectly healthy mother, then for the sake of the many other little ones who are not so protected.

HAS WEIGHT IN STOMACH.

I have a heavy weight that comes in my stomach about two hours after eating. It has troubled me for two or three years. Is there a cure for this? X. Y.

This is a very common symptom of indigestion and may be produced by any one of a number of different forms of indigestion. My suggestion is that you eat less, masticate much more thoroughly, limit the amount of starchy food, and make the diet rather laxative. To do this you must include a good supply of fruit and the leafy vegetables, such as lettuce, cabbage, chard and cauliflower. It is just possible that you have a dilated stomach, in which case you must never eat large meals.

MYSTERY'S AMBUSCADE.

(Continued from page 454).

toward the old boardinghouse. The others heard him mumbling: "God bless old Fightin' Jim." Angelina, bright-eyed, whispered to Finley Morton: "I'll never forget you for this," and followed Graniss. Left standing there now were only Morton and Crain. Crain put a hand on the younger man's shoulder. The younger man's gaze was on Angelina's retreating figure in admiration—and more than admiration.

"It will be worth a great deal of money," said the older man. "I know coal, you see; it was my line, once. You shall have an interest in it, Morton."

"If I get an interest in that coal," Morton smiled, his cheeks flushing slightly, "I'll marry it."

Adolphus Crain laughed softly. "I can tell you this," said he, "if you keep your present stride, it won't be difficult."

Finley Morton today is president of the Jim Mayland Coal Company. He married it.

THE END.



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

Starts Hens Laying

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

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

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

Don Sung, the Chinese egg laying tablets which Miss Wright used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. The tablets can be obtained from the Burrell-Dugger Co., 871 Allen Street, Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well, should send 50 cents for a trial package (or \$1 for the extra large size, holding three times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money promptly refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Right now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

Poultry

HOUSING TURKEYS.

WHEN turkeys are compelled to roost with chickens it often results in a devitalized turkey flock. Turkeys require more air than chickens, and they are also subject to many of the diseases of chickens. It does not pay to risk infecting valuable turkeys by having them eat with the hens and drink from the same pails.

A shed entirely open on the south and closed tightly on the other three sides, makes a good turkey roost. The front can be covered with inch mesh wire to keep out sparrows and other pests. A clean loose straw litter in front of the roosts will make a good place to scatter the scratch grain on



Austain Leonard's Chickens Win 35 Premiums at a Recent Fair.

stormy winter days. The turkeys will soon learn to expect feed at their roosting place and will return at night where they can be locked up and protected from thieves.

Dropping boards can be placed under the roosts, or boards laid on edge to keep the droppings out of the litter. Then the turkey roosting place can be cleaned often and the roosts and space beneath the roosts sprayed with a coal tar disinfectant.

When the turkeys can be watched each day it is possible to locate any colds that appear and give treatment before the condition becomes serious or spreads to other members of the flock. If turkeys cannot have a well-ventilated open shed separate from the chickens, I think it is best to furnish turkey roosting poles entirely in the open, but in the shelter of other farm buildings if possible. Turkeys can stand lots of cold but dislike strong winds.

FLOAT FED FOUNTAINS.

FLOAT fed fountains accomplish with water what the mechanical feeders do with grain, reducing labor to a minimum yet furnishing the acme of convenience for the poultry. So far as the writer is aware, there are no float fed poultry fountains on the market—few poultry keepers, indeed, use them as yet—but an ingenious man or his plumber can devise a system. The float principle may be observed in any bathroom, in the water compartment of the toilet. When the water level gets to a certain point, the float, falling, opens the intake, shutting it when the receptacle is full.

The same principle has been utilized successfully on a large Plymouth Rock farm which carries 1,500 layers through the winter, and raises a lot of young stock on orchard range. The water system supplies both houses and range, float fed fountains being mounted at suitable points. In winter the range pipelines are disconnected, and an auxiliary hot water system, paralleling the cold water pipe, is used with the latter in the laying-house. The water is heated in a small boiler. Thus the temperature in the fountains is always kept lukewarm, a desirable thing in cold weather.

The system described is, of course, rather elaborate for the small flock. A

practical arrangement for such, where running water is not to be had, is a large hogshead kept filled with water at the high end of the house, and a connected pipe running through the house and supplying float regulated fountains. It is easier to fill a hogshead once in several days than several pen pans daily or oftener, and an adequate supply of water is assured in the hot months when poultry consume such quantities.

Keeping the hogshead filled is not difficult if done right. A convenient way is to use a wheelbarrow or cart and a half-hogshead, or tubs. Have several pieces of burlap to throw on top of the water, and there will be little or no slopping.—J. T. B.

BRAHMAS NOT LAYING.

I would like to know what can be the reason that my chickens don't lay eggs. I have about thirty hens and they all look so healthy and well, but only two out of the whole flock have laid. The others have not laid for three months. They are Brahmans. I feed them oats and barley, and scraps from the table.—Mrs. W. L.

Hens of a heavy breed like the Brahmans often need a lot of culling if much is expected of them in the way of fall egg production. Most of them are probably hens that are going through the moult and taking their annual rest. If they are birds of good type I should

NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

VETERANS STUDY BEE BUSINESS.

It is anticipated that Brimley, Chipewawa county, will be the center for the trainees of the United States Bureau of Vocational Rehabilitation of World War-Veterans who are engaged in beekeeping. A recent report on the status of these soldier-bee-men from the Marquette office of the Upper Peninsula director of this work indicates that the past season has been very successful for the four men who have undertaken this work at Brimley. Each trainee began the season with from two to four colonies of bees, but one of the veterans will own at least seventy-five colonies next year, it is stated. The remaining men will possess from ten to twenty-five colonies next season. Provision has been made for wintering the bees and next season it is expected that the men will have honey to sell.

GREATER AGRICULTURE IN HOUGHTON COUNTY.

COUNTY Agricultural Agent L. M. Geismar, of Houghton county, has prepared figures showing the value of farm crops in that county and the importance of agriculture in that section. He computes that the value of farm crops in Houghton county, this year, is \$3,098,000 as compared with \$1,310,500 in 1912. There are now approximately 2,000 farms here. This ranks Houghton county second in number of farms among the counties of the peninsula. The significance of this appears when it is recalled that Houghton county is famous for its copper mines, to which most of the productive energies of its inhabitants have been given.

In 1912 the value of dairy products in Houghton county was \$368,000, and it was \$1,081,000 in 1924. This puts it behind only Menominee county in the peninsula in the value of its dairy products. In 1912 its rank was twelfth

start them on a balanced laying mash to supplement the table scraps and grain ration, and possibly production will improve.

CROP-BOUND HENS.

My hens have large, hard crops, and stand around. I tried castor oil, but it did not seem to take effect. Several hens died and some seem to get over it. I opened one; the gizzard was empty and there was a greenish color liquid in it. The liver did not look natural; it had a sort of a black looking color with purple streaks running downward. I feed corn and mash that contains one part cull beans, with two parts oats, ground together and mixed with two parts bran, and a poultry tonic.—C. K.

Hens occasionally become crop-bound from eating too much dry, tough grass when they are first on free range in the spring. This is most apt to occur when there has been a deficiency in the green feed given them during the winter. It occurs occasionally in the best managed flocks from eating litter or other material that clogs the crop.

Sometimes the material can be removed by massaging the crop until the contents will pass from the mouth. Surgery is often necessary. Remove the feathers and wipe the outer skin with some antiseptic. Make an incision with a sharp knife and remove the contents of the crop. Then sew up the skin of the crop with silk thread and sew up the outer skin with a separate thread. Isolate the bird and give soft mash for a week and healing will often occur rapidly. Success with the operation depends on doing it before the bird is weakened and half-starved because of the clogging of the digestive tract.

in dairying among the Upper Peninsula counties.

PAYS SHERIFF SALARY.

THAT Houghton county has placed its sheriff on a salary basis is a matter of general interest. It indicates a trend which other counties may be expected to follow. It was done on the principle that sheriffs were receiving under the fee system too large an income considering what they could probably earn in other pursuits. The Houghton county sheriff will receive a straight salary of \$5,000 per year, with an allowance of \$1,000 for the purchase of an automobile, and five cents per mile for traveling expense when on official business. He will be allowed \$300 per month for boarding prisoners at the jail. The county pays the salaries of all deputies and other employees and takes the fees. The Marquette Mining Journal, in commenting on the action of Houghton county, thinks it advisable that all county officials be placed strictly on a salary basis to reduce county expenses.

CELERY DOES WELL.

ESCANABA and Gladstone are getting their celery, this season, from a farmer at Whitefish who has produced very large quantities, it is reported, from a two-acre tract. For winter use an additional supply of celery has been packed for the local market. This demonstration at Whitefish, along with what has been done at Newberry, shows that there are real possibilities

THERE are enrolled 214 boys and girls in twenty-two juvenile clubs in Marquette county, according to the county club leader. Of this number there are seventy-six enrolled in nine calf clubs, seventy-nine in seven garden clubs, forty-seven in five poultry clubs, and twelve in one potato club.



FARMER FINDS PROFIT IN HIS TON LITTER.

CHARLES RUPLE owns a litter of nine cross-bred pigs that weighed 2,270 pounds at 180 days. Mr. Ruple has kept an accurate account of the amount of feed consumed as follows: One hundred and two bushels of corn; 974 pounds of ground feed; 104 pounds tankage; 950 gallons of skim-milk, and free range of a small patch of alfalfa. Figuring the corn at ninety cents per bushel throughout the feeding period, and other feeds at market prices, including pasture and feed of sow, the total cost of the litter was \$149.27. The pigs were sold for nine and a half cents per pound, making a total of \$215.65, leaving \$66.38 as pay for labor.

MAKING FINISHED MUTTON.

AT "Forest Grove Farm" we are planning this fall on putting our lambs into the barn and feeding them until they are finished mutton. I have practiced both methods of selling off pasture and of holding for a time and selling during the holiday season. Both methods have their advantages. However, when conditions are favorable, I believe it more profitable to hold the lamb crop for sixty days and finish it on dry feed.

I have one of the best lamb crops I have ever raised. I was very successful during the lambing period, losing only two lambs. Had I been at home and right on my job as a good shepherd should be, I would have saved every lamb. But, like a great many other people, I find myself elected to look after some public work, and occasionally it conflicts with my occupation.

I think it is very profitable when the farm produces a good crop of roughage and grain to market it by fattening stock. I always liked the idea of driving my crops to market rather than hauling them. This year, with a good store of clover hay and corn, I believe I can market these crops at the best advantage by feeding a large portion to my lamb crop.

My lambs at this writing, November 3, will average about ninety pounds. They are a fine uniform bunch of lambs, and I plan to market them about the first of the year. I know of no other live stock that can convert farm-grown roughage and grain into greater profit than well-grown lambs. —Leo C. Reynolds.

HANDLING THE FALL PIGS.

IT is not so easy to raise and winter fall pigs as it is to produce spring pigs, largely because of the more severe weather the fall pigs have to go through. But fall pigs may be grown at a profit when conditions are made favorable so that they may make as good use of their feeds as do pigs grown under more favorable weather conditions.

Pigs that have to wade through mud, slush and snow to get feed and water, and that have to stand shivering while they gulp their feed or cold draughts of water, are easy subjects of cold and lung diseases. Most of the food is consumed in an effort to keep their bodies warm. The most essential thing for them is good shelter from the winds and rain. They need not be kept confined, in fact, we find it well to leave a creep so that they can get outdoors during the day in the air and sunshine. A good bit of outdoor exercise is helpful to the growing pigs. A few windows will lighten the interior and help to maintain more healthful conditions.

Having plenty of light in the building the feeder is quick to note the sanitary conditions in the pens and to find any pigs that may be ailing or thriftless. More frequent changes of bedding are necessary when weeds are given in the form of slop, or when much milk is given. One should not be sparing of bedding, nor is it well to bed the pens deep, but rather just keep a good, dry, smooth bed. This will prevent the floors from becoming cold and damp and the pigs are not so likely to pile up in cold weather.

It is better to give all feeds in troughs or self-feeders, rather than to throw the grains onto the floors of the pens. There will be less feed wasted, the pigs will not turn up their bedding in an effort to get the feed, and it is the most sanitary way to feed. If the troughs are fixed with slats across the top, it will prevent the pigs from getting their feet into them and wasting the feed. The higher prices of feeds demands greater care in handling and feeding them in order to make them profitable.

Plenty of water for the growing pigs is essential even though milk is being fed to them. Pigs do not get sufficient water in a slop feed. Having a small stomach the pig requires a drink at frequent intervals, which is better for him, especially in cold weather, because if water is available all the time he does not drink enough to chill him. Water about the normal temperature of well water is best.

If a creep is made outdoors for pigs, see that it is kept filled up outside so that they will not have to wade through a puddle of mud and water to get in and out of the creep. When the proper precautions are taken it is not a difficult matter to raise a high percentage of fall pigs economically. —J. L. Justice.

GETS GOOD PRICE.

IRA P. ZIMMERMAN, of Eaton county, breeder of Shorthorn cattle, writes that he recently sold two heifers, both of the milking strain, to Robinson & Evans, of Wisconsin, for \$700. These heifers will be shown at the International Live Stock Show at Chicago.

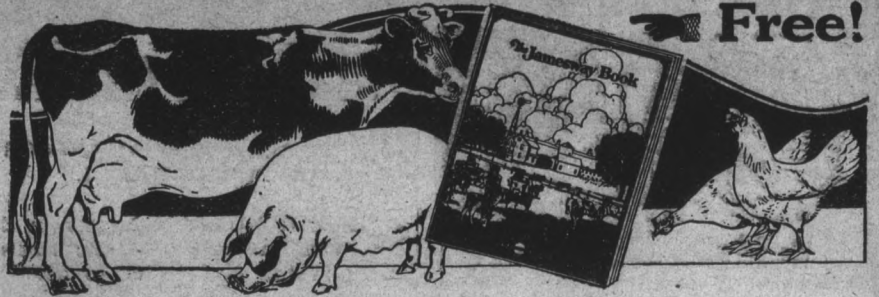
A MEMORABLE EVENT.

THE quarter-centennial celebration of the International Live Stock exposition at Chicago, November 29 to December 6, promises to be a history-making occasion in many ways, according to B. H. Heide, secretary-manager of this well-known show.

The live stock contests between superior specimens of cattle, horses, sheep and swine promise to be of a rare sporting character since many of the previous champions have been retired and the winners this year are expected to include numerous "dark horses."

The Grain and Hay Show will prove to be an exciting battle-ground where the relative merits as crop-producing regions of the various sections of the continent will be fought out among over 5,000 outstanding samples of grains, small seeds and hay. Some portions of North America have enjoyed favorable conditions this year and others have suffered from unseasonable weather, but competition will be equalized by dividing the territory into zones.

Every new settler as well as every farmer is a prodigious user of forest materials. In fact, three-fourths of the timber cut in America is used upon the farms. There is every reason why farmers in particular should not outlaw the woodlot.



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- How to get a good dairy barn.
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- How Jamesway "Pay-from-Earnings" Plan pays for your equipment as you use it.
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TOWER'S FISH BRAND

"The Rainy Day Pal"

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SEND ONLY \$1

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

Kalamazoo Cow Stanchions

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

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IT PAYS TO GRIND ALL GRAINS

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

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

40 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue. D. N. P. BOWSLER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

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For Large Iron Kettles Order Now

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

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Heesen Stock Feed Cooker [Kettle and Jacket]

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

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will reduce inflamed, swollen Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Soft Bunches; Heals Boils, Pock Evil, Quittor, Fistula and infected sores quickly as it is a positive antiseptic and germicide. Pleasant to use; does not blister or remove the hair, and you can work the horse. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Book 7 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic ointment for mankind, reduces Painful, Swollen Veins, Wens, Strains, Bruises, stops pain and inflammation. Price \$1.25 per bottle as desired or delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Liberal Trial Bottle for 10c in stamps. W. F. YOUNG, INC., 488 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

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

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COW BOY SURE HEATER for STOCK TANKS

KEEP COWS HEALTHY

Illinois State Experiments show that 85% of Cows kept in Close Warm Barns tested Tubercular. Prevent this by keeping water tank in open barnyard equipped with a Self-Sinking

COW BOY TANK HEATER Saves Money Every Week

Turn cows out of barn to drink in Fresh Air and Warm Water. "Better drink from a Large Tank than from a Small Bowl." Burns coal, cobs or wood. Outlasts all others. Durable, practical, reliable. Quickest to heat; strongest draft; ashes removed with no check to fire; adjustable grate; keeps fire 24 hours. ABSOLUTELY SAFE. Warm water helps digestion; saves grain.

Purchased 3 of your Tank Heaters last winter worked very satisfactorily and are well worth their cost. Every stockman should use one. W. H. PEW, Prof. of Animal Husbandry, Iowa State College, Ames, Ia.

Write today for illustrated circular and dealer's name. **MUNDIE MFG. COMPANY, 519 Brunner St., Peru, ILL.**



SAFEGUARD
Your Cows During the Dry-Feeding Period,

IN WINTER the milk-making organs are subject to severe strain. Dry, rough feeds are harder to digest and assimilate than green pasturage.

To keep up the health standard and the milk yield as well, some outside aid is needed. Otherwise a profitable volume of milk is doubtful and disease is likely to creep in.

Kow-Kare is a sure winter aid to profitable dairying. It is a great medicine- tonic to build permanent vigor into the milk-making organs. A tablespoonful twice a day, one week in each month enables the cow to make the maximum of milk from her winter diet.

As a preventive or as a reliable treatment for Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Garget, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite, etc. Kow-Kare is known and praised from Coast to Coast. No dairyman should be without it.

Let Kow-Kare help you insure your dairy profits this winter. Your feed dealer, general store or druggist can supply you. \$1.25 and 65c packages. Order direct if dealer is not supplied.



Write us for free copy of our valuable book, "The Home Cow Doctor." Thousands of dairymen ask for it each year.

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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.

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

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

Service Bulls

We have only two yearling bulls on hand at the Traverse City State Hospital. Both are well grown and ready for light service now.
Bull No. 527—Born September 15, 1923. Two-thirds white.
Sire—A 34-lb. grandson of May Echo Sylvia.
Dam—A 20-lb. Jr. 2-yr.-old daughter of a 35.5-lb. cow with a 305-day record of 950 lbs. butter and 21,140 lbs. milk. Her dam a 33-lb. cow. His seven nearest dams average 32.04 lbs.
Bull No. 535—Born November 9, 1923. Three-fourths white.
Sire—A 36-lb. grandson of May Echo Sylvia.
Dam—A 27.78-lb. daughter of a 30-lb. cow. His seven nearest dams average 32.78 lbs.
Remember—these are the only service bull now available from this herd. Send for our list of bulls for sale by Michigan State Herds.
Bureau of Animal Industry,
Department C., Lansing, Michigan.

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

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

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.

BRENCH COUNTY FARM,
Geo. E. Burdick, Mgr., Coldwater, Mich.

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

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

DAIRY IMPROVEMENT WORK

ENTERS SIX COWS FOR RECORD OF PERFORMANCE.

GERALD MULLETT, tester in the North Antrim Cow Testing Association, is the first tester to send in completed entry blanks for the Michigan Record of Performance. Six blanks and remittances were received last week by the Dairy Extension Office, M. A. C., from this association.

The cows submitted for entry are owned by F. H. Hemstreet, of Belaire, owning four Holsteins, and E. B. Loehne, of Central Lake, owning two Jerseys.

Record of Performance blanks have been sent to the Michigan cow testers and it is expected Michigan dairymen will avail themselves of the plan form-

ulated by the Dairy Department, M. A. C., to permanently record the good records made in the cow testing association work.

SWEET CLOVER FINDS FAVOR.

THE members of the Macomb Cow Testing Association No. 1 are becoming convinced that sweet clover is a crop of importance in producing



The Winsome and High-producing Herd of John C. Buth & Sons, Resting From the Labors of the Day.

dairy products. The high-producing herd of the organization, that of Frank Wilcox, was the only herd running on sweet clover for the month of June. Previous to this year but forty acres of this clover had been seeded by the members, but in the past summer months 222 acres were put in. These practical men have observed that during the months when ordinary grasses gave little sustenance, sweet clover maintains an even flow of milk.

TEST COWS AND SEPARATORS.

A VERY illuminating dairy display was shown at the Fall Festival given by the Newaygo County Farm Bureau at Fremont last week. It showed that registration papers are not the only credentials needed to show a profit on milkers. One registered Holstein produced 624.2 pounds of butter-fat in a year, while another in the same testing association produced only 206.8 pounds. A grade cow produced 652.6 pounds. Another part of the display showed a cream separator that was losing its owner \$1 a day in cream going through into the skim-milk.

The twelve years record of the Newaygo County Cow Testing Association showed the first year's average milk production of all cows in the association to be 5,354 pounds and of butter-fat 215 pounds, while the last year's average was 6,755 pounds of milk and 321 pounds of butter-fat.

These displays showed conclusively that both the cows and the separators should be tested regardless of whether they have paper credentials, and that a consistent following up of the lessons learned by testing will increase the profit per cow.—H. L. S.

TESTING WORK IN SHIAWASSEE TO CONTINUE.

IN July, 1923, Shiawassee county dairymen got together and organized the first cow testing association in Shiawassee county. Bernard Hice was hired to do the testing work.

George Winegar & Son had the high cow in butter-fat production. Their six-year-old pure-bred Jersey produced 546.4 pounds of butter-fat and 10,228.6 pounds of milk. E. L. Collister's Holstein cow was high cow in milk production.

Fred Martin had the high herd in both milk and butter-fat production. The following men had herds which averaged more than 300 pounds of butter-fat for the association year: George Winegar & Son, ten pure-bred Jerseys; Fred Martin, five pure-bred Holsteins; D. C. Wilkinson, six pure-bred

Twenty-seven cows were lost during the year through the county-wide tuberculosis test. Seventy-one cows were sold as unprofitable animals. Out of 456 cows that started the work, only 209 cows completed the year's test. Seventy cows were pure-bred, fifty-two of them being Holsteins and eighteen Jerseys. This association is continuing for a second year.

GOING BIG IN THE MILK BUSINESS.

(Continued from page 445).
say that ninety per cent of the league dairymen in their production would pass New York city regulation, as do all the league's major operations. A staff of eight veterinaries and twenty-nine dairy inspectors are employed to cover the territory by districts. A very elaborate and complete control of our products are carried on through a central laboratory located in our plant at Newark, N. J. We also keep a competent staff of field men working with the individual producers so as to maintain our high standard. We are very much encouraged in the way our members are taking hold of this progressive work and cooperating with our field forces.

Building Up Sales.

One of the notable achievements of the past year has been the establishment of the "Dairylea" brand of condensed and evaporated milk. Before March, 1923, the name "Dairylea" was not known, yet we established this brand in the market and by a carefully planned advertising campaign we have built up a consumer demand that has enabled us to get the full market price of standard advertised brands throughout the thirty-one states where we are distributing. In New York City alone we have 12,000 retail accounts out of a possible 15,000. We have developed very favorable export markets, particularly in Germany and South Africa. Our national sales organization is under the supervision of division offices located in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Richmond and New Orleans. In the south we have adopted what is known as the "exclusive distributor system." Under this plan we give wholesalers the exclusive sale of "Dairylea" in their particular territory. This plan is proving very satisfactory for our more distant markets. It gives the wholesaler the desire to push the sale of our brand just as he would his own and it allows us to reduce our sales force to the minimum.

The initial cost of establishing "Dairylea" brand on the market has been very great. This introductory effort, however, is about completed and our case goods are moving satisfactorily. We are now able to cut down our sales force, reduce our advertising expense and concentrate our efforts on the most desirable markets.

The story of the Babcock test is told in a pamphlet recently published by the Wisconsin Experiment Station at Madison. Ask for Circular No. 172 and you will get full instructions on how to use this test, which was invented by Dr. Babcock twenty-four years ago.

Three Years' Growth

Figures based on the number of associations reporting, show the growth of cow testing work in Michigan since August, 1922:

	Aug. 10, 1922.	Aug. 10, 1923.	Aug. 10, 1924.
Associations operating	18	61	92
Associations reporting	15	53	87
Herds tested	340	1,355	2,175
Cows tested	3,292	14,172	21,732
Cows dry	398	1,339	1,884
Total cows	3,690	15,511	23,616
Cows producing over 40 lbs. fat	245	1,269	2,000
Cows producing over 50 lbs. fat	67	321	676
Cows producing over 1,000 lbs. milk	297	1,735	2,355
Cows producing over 1,250 lbs. milk	126	641	1,226
Unprofitable cows sold	30	49	106
Pure-bred sires purchased	3	19	25
Members weighing milk	81	291	453



Wet, Slushy Ground— Dry Feet Inside the "Rancher"

No matter how wet the weather, your feet are always dry and comfortable if you wear Firestone Red "Ranchers."

Firestone Rubber Footwear is constructed waterproof for the hardest service around the farm. It is made with the quality materials and the "know how" that the Firestone standard requires.

The extra reinforcements at every point of strain not only mean real weatherproof construction, but remarkable resistance against rough usage, in and

out of the barn, over snowy, ruddy roads — wherever your work takes you.

Examine the careful workmanship when your dealer displays them. You can almost tell at a glance that here is the kind of rubber footwear that is going to save you money because it's built to last.

Try the "Ranchers" on, and feel how well they fit, how comfortable they are right from the start.

For greater protection, comfort and service, insist upon Firestone Rubber Footwear by name at your shoe store.



The Mark
of Quality

THE ORANGE LABEL IS YOUR PROTECTION

Firestone-Apsley

Rubber Company

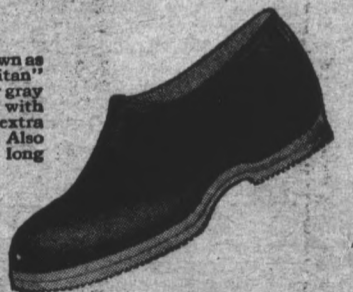
Manufacturers of Rubber Footwear,
Canvas Footwear and Rubber Heels

Hudson, Mass.

The Firestone "Over" has extra heavy gray or red double sole. Lined throughout with heavy gray wool nett. Another excellent overshoe for rough, heavy wear.



This rubber—known as the Firestone "Titan" is lined with heavy gray wool nett. Made with velvet finish and extra heavy double sole. Also double vamp for long wear.



Firestone