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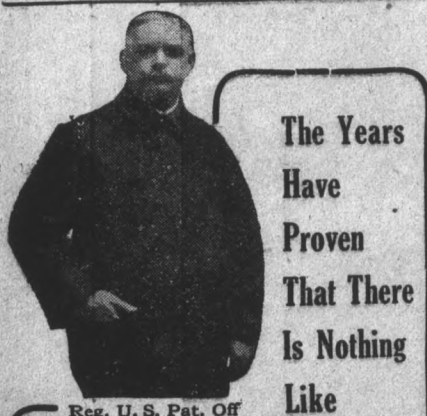
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LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

TO AID FARMERS IN ADJUSTING THEIR OUTPUT.

ANOTHER pig, cow and hen survey is to be made by the department of agriculture next month, the questionnaires being distributed by rural mail carriers to 500,000 farmers. They will be asked to report the number of cows and heifers kept for milk this year compared with last, the number of hens and pullets of laying age, and the number of sows farrowed or bred to farrow this fall and next spring. This information is sought to form the basis for forecasting production and market supplies so that farmers may adjust production to demand.

A CHANCE IN ALASKA.

THERE is room for 50,000 farmers in Alaska, with prospects for a ready market for crops raised, according to the Interior Department. The Alaska railroad runs through the heart of a region containing fine soils and a large variety of agricultural products may be raised with railroad transportation facilities available for the shipment of surplus crops not needed for home consumption.

A YEAR'S WORK IN WATER POWER DEVELOPMENT.

IN its annual report the Federal Water Power Commission reports that eighty-seven applications, involving an estimated installation of 3,325,000 horsepower were filed during the fiscal year 1924, and fifty-seven permits and licenses were issued with an estimated installation if built of 1,160,000 horsepower.

SOUTH AND WEST TAKE THESE LOANS.

THE twelve federal and intermediate banks, according to the latest report, have loaned mostly to cooperative marketing associations \$41,139,218 and rediscounted loans amounting to \$19,669,670. The larger part of these loans were made in the cotton and tobacco producing states and California.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION ADJOURNS TO DIG UP FACTS.

THE agricultural fact-finding commission appointed by President Coolidge to investigate farm conditions and make recommendations designed to aid in the preparation of a program for the permanent stabilization of agriculture, met on November 17 at the White House. After a brief address by the President the commission transferred its meeting place to the department of agriculture.

At this meeting it was decided to take up three lines of investigation, the pending farm legislation, the administration of present laws and plans for promoting among farmers a better understanding of the benefits to be derived from cooperation.

NO EXTRA SESSION, IF PREVENTABLE.

NO extra session of the new congress will be called in March, if the President can prevent it. If present plans go through there will be no definite program for tax reduction until the end of this fiscal year, June 30. The appropriations bills will have the right of way, and if the fact-finding commission is able to make recommendations before March 4, it is probable that an attempt may be made to pass some agricultural legislation.

It is evident that the appropriation bills will not have clear sailing. Muscle Shoals legislation will be taken up on the floor of the senate on December 3, and will remain there until disposed of. Although Henry Ford has

withdrawn his offer, its friends will insist upon its consideration.

Another matter that must be disposed of by the senate is the President's veto of the postal salary bill.

WOULD MARKET SYRUP DIRECT.

A PLAN for marketing maple products direct to the consumer on the farms of the middle west has been devised by the Vermont Maple Products Cooperative Exchange. The State Farm Bureau Federation and the American Farm Bureau Federation are aiding the exchange to get in touch with farm bureau members who are likely to want pure maple syrup or maple sugar this winter. The syrup is put up in one-quart cans, and the sugar is marketed in one-pound boxes. Prices are quoted for parcels post shipment.

HEARINGS ON AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATIONS SECRET.

A SUB-COMMITTEE of the general appropriations committee of the house began hearings on the agricultural appropriations November 17 behind closed doors. Only the budget bureau officials, and the budget representatives of the department of agriculture, headed by Dr. E. D. Ball, are admitted. The budget bureau proposals are to be kept secret, and nothing is to be given out to the public in regard to the agricultural appropriations until the bill is completed and ready to present to congress for action. This gives the farm organization representatives no opportunity to keep in touch with the appropriations for agriculture, placing them at a disadvantage when the bill is before the house.

WOULD DISCOURAGE FURTHER DAIRY EXPANSION.

A RAPID increase in dairy production not only in the United States but in all dairy producing countries is giving the dairy organizations much concern. Washington representatives of the big dairy associations on their return from the annual conventions, report a strong sentiment against any further efforts to expand the dairy industry. The Coulter plan providing government aid to the extension of dairying in the northwest, is especially condemned.

The production of creamery butter, this year, as compared with the same months in 1923, showed an average increase of 4.44 per cent in April, May and June, and 11.35 per cent in July, August and September.

ALL TAXES ARE HIGH.

THE Census Bureau has published financial statistics of states for 1922. The total revenue receipts for the states in that year showed an increase of 153 per cent over 1915, and that the cost of running the state governments showed an increase of 158.7 per cent during the same period. Many local governments are spending more money than they are receiving in revenues.

CANADA'S WHEAT CROP IS SHORT.

A REDUCTION of 20,000,000 bushels in the estimate of Canadian wheat is reported to the department of agriculture from the Canadian Bureau of Statistics. The crop is now placed at 272,000,000 bushels, compared with the September estimate of 299,000,000 bushels, and 474,000,000 the 1923 crop. Canada may have 180,000,000 bushels of wheat for export. Last year she exported 343,000,000 bushels. The quality of the crop is below that of last year.

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MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXIII

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
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A Practical Journal for the Rural Family

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER TWENTY-TWO

Pros and Cons of Orchard Cultivation

Some Interesting Information on Cultivation and Sod Mulch, Also on Fertilization

By J. H. Gourley

THIS is an old subject but one in which the old and new grower are vitally concerned. In Ohio we have long been interested in the comparative merits of the mulch and tillage in its various modifications. The fact that both of these different systems are applicable to a wide range of conditions has been demonstrated repeatedly but there are some underlying principles relative to the two that are not yet answered. In one of our older block in which Grimes, Jonathan and Delicious were grown in sod, tillage and mulch, the cost of operation of the two latter was about equal and at the end of thirty years the yield was much the same, but the trees were larger and more thrifty in appearance in the mulch, no fertilizer being used in any case. We have another young block planted in 1915. There is a row of twelve trees of Stayman and another of Delicious grown in tillage and the same in mulch without fertilizer in either case. The following cost of growing these trees to their present size (nine years) includes cost of nursery trees, planting, tillage, cover crop seed, mulch, pruning, spraying, etc., but no interest on investment nor land rental:

Cost of mulched tree, \$2.72; cost of each tilled tree, \$4.63.

The bearing of these trees demonstrates again the feasibility of the mulch system even on level arable land where tillage is easily possible. However, there are indications that we may lose more trees in the mulch than in the tilled area. The Stayman began bearing in 1921 and the Delicious in 1922.

Following are the total yields per acre up to 1923:

Variety.	Tillage.	Mulch.
Stayman	159	46
Delicious	40.4	212
Total	199.4	258

Here it is seen that the mulched trees came into bearing earlier and are producing the most fruit, although the trees are scarcely as large as the tilled ones but are in good condition. As the trees become larger it will be necessary to lug more mulching material for that block and the cost of maintenance will be more nearly equal.

Grass Culture For Fruit Trees.

It is pretty generally conceded that the growing of most fruit trees in sod or grass land is not a good practice, but we might digress here for a moment to note some of the reasons why trees are supposed to be adversely affected by the grass. These causes may be broadly divided into three groups, namely, the availability of moisture, the plant food materials which are available, and what is termed the toxic effects on the plants.

Perhaps the most common notion in regard to this matter is that there is a lack of sufficient moisture under the sod to provide both the needs of the trees and the grass, and hence the poor performance of the trees. This view is well founded, for such a condition frequently exists, but it cannot be called a universal condition, for there are times when there is sufficient moisture under sod and yet the trees are decidedly subnormal in

growth and yield. Such a situation is reported in the English experiments at Woburn, at the New Hampshire Experiment Station, and elsewhere. However, without going into details it may be conceded that the lack of moisture is a frequent difficulty in grass orchards.

The second, or the presence of availability of plant-food materials, is another factor of prime importance in

but rather that it is a fact that they are practically always interfered with. The following figures give in brief the situation as it developed there:

	Four-yr.-av.
Nitrates under sod	3.18 p. p. m.
Nitrates under clean tillage	17.40 p. p. m.
Nitrates under tillage and cover crops	33.91 p. p. m.

Therefore, since the moisture is not always the limiting factor, and since

England need not be questioned for the evidence submitted from that source can be accepted. They show "that such toxic matter as may be formed in the soil as a result of plant growth has only a temporary existence, and does not accumulate in the soil at all. It is only while the surface crop is actually growing that the trees are affected by it, and, so long as the trees have not become hide-bound and stunted beyond recall, it is only necessary to remove the surface growth in order to restore it to vigor." But until more evidence is at hand we will dismiss the toxic theory as being of less importance in causing the yellowing effects so common on grass-grown trees than the lack of sufficient moisture and soil nitrates.

Orchard Tillage.

That a reasonable growth extension is correlated with fruit bud formation and consequent fruitfulness has been pointed out by several writers in recent times, also the fact that both under and over vegetative conditions are likely to result in a lack of fruitfulness. Where trees are making only three or four inches of terminal growth a year the trees are likely to be alternate in their bearing habits or produce inferior crops. This condition can be overcome by either tillage or mulch and fertilizers. At the New Hampshire Experiment Station a Baldwin orchard was taken over that had been producing indifferent crops for a period of years and had a distinctly biennial bearing habit. The orchard was laid off into several half-acre plots and various cultural and fertilizer treatments applied. The outstanding results of this work were typical of those obtained elsewhere in the country. Trees which were left permanently in sod made an average growth of about four inches and produced light crops of fruit. In fact, the yield was so light that the land had better have been used for some other crop than fruit. Where the land was plowed the growth averaged seven and a half inches and where a cover crop was annually plowed into the land the growth was nearly nine inches, with a regular production of good fruit. At first, that is for several years, there was no apparent benefit from the application of fertilizers to the cultivated portion of the orchard but after seven years the color was greener and the growth greater where nitrogen was applied. At the end of fifteen years it was evident that the yield was becoming greater also where the fertilizers were used. This situation is in striking contrast to the section of the orchard which was in grass or mulch, for there the fertilizers gave immediate returns in both growth and yield of fruit.

The Mulch System.

This system is a specific for lands that cannot be tilled for some reason or other. It has been roundly condemned on the one hand, and heralded as the savior of the orchard situation on the other. Where the land cannot be tilled without washing it is obviously worse than foolish to attempt it. It is then, not a question whether the mulch is as good as tillage, but whether it is better than nothing. In the orchard which I have mentioned above (Continued on page 478).

ALFALFA

By F. H. Weaver

Speakin' of Alfalfa, neighbor, let a man who knows, Tell you something of the dum'dest, meanest crop that grows. You'll be sorry if you plant it, jest the same as me, But if you're somewhat skeptical, jest sow some once an' see.

Three years back I sowed Alfalfa, jest a fair-sized patch, Since which time, thru summer months I've had to dig an' scratch. It grows so beastly fast, By Heck, it keeps me makin' hay, No matter where I want to go, I cannot get away.

When corn an' oats was in last spring, sez I, methinks I'll go On a little fishin' trip, fer a day or so. I took a walk out through the Grimm, and dropped all thot of play, I went an' got the mower out, an' cut Alfalfa hay.

Then a little later on, I started in to plan To take to see the circus, the kids an' Mary Ann. I guess that patch of Grimm caught on, would you believe it? Say! When elephants walked round the ring, we made Alfalfa hay.

Along toward fall the family began to ripe an' rare, To go some place so I agreed to take 'em to the fair. That week the fair was goin' on, the Dickens was to pay, For jest as sure as you're alive, we made Alfalfa hay.

My beans an' wheat I stacked outside fer want of inside space, Alfalfa's bulgin' every gol-derned buildin' on the place. I'll have to build another barn, which means a lot of kale, Fer plantin' that Alfalfa seed, I'd ought to be in jail.

Before you sow Alfalfa, friend, think twice, then think some more, It keeps you hog-tied hand an' foot, which sure will make you roar. All summer long you'll stay to home, you'll never get away, Because you'll have to stick around to make Alfalfa hay.

this problem. Of the ten or eleven elements which are essential elements of plant growth, only three are usually necessary to supply to the soil artificially. These are nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium. From the work of the field experiments it is evident that usually only one of the elements is likely to be deficient in most fruit soils. This is nitrogen. For many years it was thought that potash (potassium) was the most essential to add artificially to fruit trees, and everything from high production to high color was attributed to its use. Nitrogen, in an available form, is produced in the soil by bacteria, provided the conditions are right for their development. When nitrogen is obtained in this way, it is free, but when it is bought in the form of fertilizer, it is expensive. Therefore, it behooves us to know what conditions are most conducive to their free development.

In work carried on in orchards at the New Hampshire Experiment Station and at the Indiana Station, as well as other places, it is shown that nitrates are greatly reduced in a sod orchard. What the actual effect of the sod is on the action or development of the nitrifying bacteria is not of paramount importance in this connection,

neither potash or phosphorus give any marked results in a grass orchard (unless it be on the grass itself) it would seem to point to the fact that nitrogen is the key to the situation and that the presence of sod in the orchard is responsible for the poor behavior of the trees.

The next point to consider is that of the supposed effect of toxic substances on fruit trees growing in sod. Toxic or poisonous substances are supposed to be given off from the roots or to exist in the soil as a result of plant growth. The existence of these is attributed to lack of soil aeration, proper "sanitary" conditions, or lack of proper drainage. That the poor condition of grass-grown fruit trees is due to the toxins produced by the grass has been advanced by several writers and is gaining some credence in this country. We are inclined to believe that this theory will again be heard from to a considerable extent in the next few years and should be commented upon in this connection. These toxins seem to play an important role in the culture of certain of the field crops, but whether they are important in fruit trees in this country is a question. That they are one of the chief factors involved in sod orchards in

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CURRENT COMMENT

Urges
Lumber
Thrift

THE first concerted effort of timber producing, manufacturing and consuming industries of the country to eliminate waste in the utilization of our forest supplies, and also to promote the growing of timber as a crop, took the form of a national conference at Washington. Nearly four hundred delegates, representing every branch of this industry, were assembled.

President Coolidge, in addressing the delegates, stated that a tree saved equals a tree grown. He urged better methods of utilizing our timber supplies in order to conserve the country's remaining resources. Thrifty and economic measures will be necessary, he declared, to bridge the gap between timber consumption and timber growth. The president then continued:

"Strange as it may seem, the American people, bred for many generations to forest life, drawing no small measure of their wealth from the forest, have not yet acquired the sense of timber as a crop. These immense stretches of cut-over lands, mostly too rough or too sterile for tilling, have not awakened us to their vast potential worth as growers of wood. Fully one-fourth of our land area ought to be kept in forest—not poor, dwindling thickets of scrub, but forests of trees fit for bridges and houses and ships."

Certainly here is a program in which farmers, particularly of the Great Lakes states, should, without delay, take a keen interest. To reforest the vast areas of our cut-over land will undoubtedly require the action of the state and probably the cooperation of large corporations. But, the farmer can render himself a large amount of self-help, both in the way of supplying his own needs and in building up his income, by wisely planting trees on his premises. And this further fact will probably hold true, that those who act promptly are bound to be those who will benefit most.

Michigan
Cows
Lead

UNTIL recently we have had little reliable data on the actual production of dairy animals. For a long period census figures gave us a general notion of the productive ability of American cows. During the past decade, however, the cow-testing association idea has spread over the country, and from these as-

sociations a large amount of definite information on the capacity of the dairy cow to produce has been made available.

We have just received a report from the president of the National Dairy Association, in which he gives a summary of some of this material. Among other things is a table giving the number of herds from each state that belong to the 300-pound club, or what has been designated as the Honor Roll. Herds, to be eligible to this Roll, must produce an average of over 300 pounds of fat each year, and on yearly records in their respective associations.

Michigan leads this Honor Roll list with 386 such herds. Wisconsin with a larger number of testing associations and, therefore, a larger number of herds to select from, has only 365 herds in this preferred list. Pennsylvania comes third with 338 herds; Minnesota, fourth, with 221, and Ohio, fifth, with 204.

Inasmuch as Michigan is just now getting into full stride in the cow testing work, we may feel quite certain that she will continue to keep at the top of this honor ladder.

The
Farmers'
Institute

WE are glad to note that President Butterfield, of the M. A. C., has thought of reviving the old-time farmers' institute. These institutes were worthwhile, they did good. They filled a place in bringing together the rural thought on agricultural and social questions. They were valuable because they were open; they were not bound by any restrictions of organization and were, therefore, often the means of earnest, and sometimes humorous discussion on a variety of subjects.

Their democracy made them valuable as well as interesting. Amateur as well as professional orators had opportunities to unload themselves. Local talent was afforded a chance to show their ability in the recitative arts. Scientists and progressive farmers expounded the principles of good farming. And the question box always brought a great variety of questions which with the answers were not only instructive but often entertaining, as well.

Since these institutes were discontinued, nothing has fully taken their place. Local farmers' "agricultural schools" and field meetings are serving a purpose, but they seem to lack the "something" that the farmers' institute had in offering an opportunity for community expression.

Other states have continued institute work with increasing success. This indicates that the institutes still have a place among the "more modern methods" of spreading the agricultural gospel.

We hope, therefore, that the State Board of Agriculture will support President Butterfield in his contention that the institutes should be revived.

A Question
Of
Policy

FROM reports of our Washington correspondent it is evident that the budget proposals for the department of agriculture are to be kept secret until the bill is completed and ready to present to congress. Neither the farmers nor farm leaders will have the slightest notion as to how much or how little money will be proposed for agricultural work by our federal government until the matter is presented on the floor of congress.

This may be the right policy for the budget officials to follow. They, if anyone, ought to know the difficulties that are apt to be encountered in carrying out their task. We know from experience and observation that it is annoying to have this, that and the

other person butting in and wrinkling up matters when they have been smoothed out into a neat program.

The budget system of caring for public expenditures is without any doubt, the best system we know of for keeping appropriations somewhere within reason. In the federal government operations the plan is bringing results. More power to it. But for this very reason it is to be hoped that the plan will not die for lack of good air. It ought to retain its ruggedness by keeping it in touch with the outside world. Too much secrecy and close confinement may defeat its greatest usefulness.

Here is another matter: Two years ago the agricultural appropriations in the budget bureau were in the hands of a Chicago ex-hotel keeper, last year an army officer performed this task, while this year a clerk holding a minor position in the department of agriculture is on the job. So, besides the need of getting the reflex of the business it is supposed to serve, it would seem that the fullest confidence of the people ought to be retained in our budget system by placing the interests of so great an industry as agriculture in the hands of one known to have a broad vision and understanding of that industry.

Reports
Of
Meetings

THIS issue has the reports of three meetings, the National Milk Producers' Federation, the National Grange and the American Pomological Society. That is quite a few for one issue.

Reports do not help to make up an attractive looking paper. They tend to make what some people might call a "bum looking sheet." Solid reading matter never looks good; it is short, pithy articles and lots of illustrations that attract the eye. While most of us are mature (we wouldn't say old), we are still attracted by the same fundamentals that baby is, which says, "Um, mamma, see picture."

But sometimes the most drab-looking things contain the best nuggets of thought. So with meeting reports. These contain most often the consensus of opinion of large bodies of people who have gathered together to discuss certain problems. These also contain in condensed form thoughts of individuals who have by experience and study formed opinions or arrived at conclusions on many problems that are worthy of consideration.

So while these reports look drab and unattractive to the casual observer, we hope you will "wade through them" for we are sure that they contain thoughts which will be worth while to you. We mention this because some of the coming issues will contain annual reports of various agricultural organizations and we do not want you to miss any of the good things that these reports may contain.

Kansas
And
Michigan

OUT in Kansas where they have the habit of doing distinctive things, there is a state-wide organization of taxpayers which is vigorously opposing every step toward public extravagance. It is composed of men and women, regardless of political affiliations, who are working together for "promoting efficiency and economy in the management of the public business of Kansas."

This organization is favoring the suspension of all public improvements until the economic condition of the taxpayer is greatly improved. They are against further issues of tax-exempt securities which are handicaps to productive industry. They urge the repeal of all laws which permit counties and other municipal units to issue bonds unless first submitted to a vote of the people. They are against dupli-

cation of work by state and federal officials and favor the abolition of unnecessary boards, commissions and inspectors, especially those whose duties can be performed by local officials.

This organization is interesting itself wherever it sees a chance to cut expenditures. Its leaders are officers, or leaders in various farm organizations who say that tax-reduction is the greatest problem the people have before them.

May it not be that Michigan could have such an organization with beneficial effect? Our municipalities indicate that perhaps we can. Detroit stands highest in the nation with a 400 per cent increase in taxes in five years. Grand Rapids comes next in this doubtful honor with a 225.9 per cent increase. And Bay City gained the reputation of spending more money per capita above its income than any other city in the country.

The efficient use of public money is one of the greatest problems of the day. Extravagance in public expenditures will always exist as long as the public pays no attention to what the public officials are doing. We, as stockholders in our political corporations, ought to use everyday business judgment by investigating what is being done with money that comes from our own pockets. Perhaps we Michiganders can do this effectively if we take the hint from Kansas.

Mister

Dear Mister Editor:

I would like to say a few words about that article of Hy's you printed last week. Most of Hy's articles are bad, but that one on "Miss" was worse.

It was really a mean reference to woman. But Hy is lazy, really lazy, like most men. So when he has to fill that space in your paper and doesn't happen to have a subject handy, he picks on the handiest thing available, and that is woman.

Hy really does not dislike women. In fact, he likes them sometimes too



well. But I really think that Hy thinks a woman is a handy thing to have around. In that he is right. For woman comforts a man, humors him, feeds him, washes his dirty clothes, sees

that he puts on a clean shirt once in a while, finds things he has mislaid, and in general keeps things in order.

This would be a world of confusion if women did not keep it aright. Without women men would degenerate into brutes whose chief occupation would be drinking, smoking, gambling and fighting. Hy doesn't do these things because of what his mother and I have taught him.

Men don't seem to realize that it is a woman who patiently trains them right from the start to ways of usefulness. What would men be if it wouldn't be for their mothers? What kind of men could men raise? It is an almost awful thing to think of.

Hy really knows all this, but having the manly attributes of laziness and conceit, he thinks he is funny when he writes such stuff as he wrote last week. I am writing this to apologize for his lack of judgment, and to redeem him in the eyes of your readers.

It almost seems to me that God knew that man needed someone to take care of him, so He created woman.

I can agree with one thing in that article, and that is with reference to the prefix miss. One of the greatest "misses" of life that makes one use caution is mister. It needs care and judgment to know how to handle a mister and it takes a missus to do it.

SOPHIE ABAGAIL SYCKLE.

Common Mistakes In Vinegar Making

Kicking the Kinks Out of Wrong Methods of Making this Sour Product

By F. W. Fabian

THE art of making vinegar is one of the oldest arts known. It dates back to the early dawn of civilization. Man has always loved a beverage and every known beverage ultimately results in vinegar if nature is allowed to take its course. Old as the art of vinegar making is, it is strange that down through all the ages so little progress has been made in its manufacture. Many farmers with scientific knowledge far greater than his ancestors makes a much inferior vinegar than the Babylonians, Greeks or Romans, not to say anything of his more immediate ancestors.

All this is due to the fact that either he does not understand the process, or that he fails to apply a few fundamental principles essential to the making of good vinegar. Experience and experiments have shown that if you make good vinegar you absolutely must observe certain fundamental rules, a few of which will be discussed briefly in the following paragraphs.

The first essential in vinegar making is a clean barrel for your stock, whether it is cider, grape juice, pear juice or what not. Rinse the barrel well and scald it out with steam or hot water, or treat it with three or four tablespoons full of chloride of lime. Allow to stand half a day and then thoroughly rinse this out or it will kill all subsequent fermentation.

The next essential is good sound fruit. Never use spoiled or partly spoiled fruit. It imparts a bad taste to the juice and introduces undesirable organisms that often ruins the juice later in the vinegar process. Winter apples are best for cider making. Fall apples are next best, and summer apples least desirable.

After the juice has been expressed keep it at the proper temperature. The temperature at which the desirable organisms grow best is between sixty-five and seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit. Many farmers put the cider in a cold cellar and then wonder why it doesn't "work." The yeasts

that convert sweet cider into "hard" cider do not do well at so cold a temperature. It takes them a long time to grow. Another common error during the early fermentation is that most people fill the barrel full. Never fill the cider barrel more than two-thirds full. Yeasts need air, and plenty of it, just as healthy people do.

After this fermentation has ceased, that is, when no more gas bubbles are given off, rack off the contents of the barrel into a clear barrel. This simple little procedure will produce a much clearer and better flavored vinegar. This barrel, like the first barrel, should be only filled about two-thirds full for the same reason. The "hard" cider is now ready to be converted into vinegar. At this stage it is well to introduce a pure culture of vinegar bacteria into the "hard" cider. It is also at this stage in the vinegar-making process where most farmers go wrong. The vinegar bacteria like the vinegar yeast, needs to be kept at sixty-five to seventy-five degrees temperature, and given plenty of air by only filling the barrel two-thirds full, and also by boring a hole in each end of

the barrel near the top. This will permit the free circulation of air. All openings into the barrel should be covered with several thicknesses of cheesecloth, or stuffed with cotton, to keep out the dust and vinegar flies.

A very great mistake that many people make in vinegar-making is by introducing old mother from another barrel into their fresh stock. This should never be done under any circumstances. The old "mother" is often diseased and partly rotten, and this is carried into the new stock. If you do this, your vinegar is doomed from this time on. Speaking of "mother" of vinegar, when once it is formed never disturb the barrel by rolling, or any other way that will break this film known as "mother." If you break the film, it will take several days, or possibly weeks, to grow a new film and the vinegar-making will be delayed just that much.

Now, the final precaution to observe is after the vinegar is made. When all the alcohol has been converted into acetic acid, or when the "hard" cider has turned to vinegar, you no longer need or want the "mother" present.

So rack off the vinegar into a clean barrel as you did the cider after it had quit "working," and fill the barrel full this time and bung it up tight to keep out all the air. It is just as important to keep out the air now as it was to have it up to this point in the vinegar-making. Many people do not realize this, and as a result strong vinegar, after standing for some time, becomes weak, and finally useless, and must be dumped out. The reason for this is that the same vinegar bacteria, or "mother," that makes the vinegar, will likewise destroy it. The reason being that they must have food and as soon as they use the alcohol they then start on the acetic acid or vinegar and eat it up.

To summarize then, if you would avoid the most common mistakes of the inexperienced vinegar maker, and produce good vinegar, you should observe the following precautions:

1. Use only good clean barrels.
2. Use good, clean, sound fruit.
3. Keep the stock at the proper temperature, (sixty-five to seventy-five degrees Fahrenheit).
4. Fill the barrel not over two-thirds full.
5. Give the vinegar yeast and vinegar bacteria plenty of air by boring holes in each end of the barrel near the top. Fill the holes with cotton or cheesecloth to keep out dirt and flies.
6. Don't add old "mother" of vinegar to new stock.
7. By properly caring for vinegar after it is made.

I might say in closing that the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Michigan Agricultural College, furnishes pure cultures of vinegar yeast and vinegar bacteria at cost (twenty-five cents) to anyone in Michigan. This is done to insure better vinegar and thus save the tremendous waste that occurs annually by off-fermentation due to poor handling of the vinegar stock and impure cultures introduced when nature is allowed to take her course.



Upper Peninsula Farmers Study Live Problems at an Agricultural Farm.

Why Stock Need Salt and Iodine

The Scientist Learns "Why" Long After the Practical Man Learned "How"

By Joe Alexander

TODAY the numerous problems of animal nutrition are receiving more attention than formerly, and the mineral needs of live stock are coming in for a great deal of study. Investigators have recently made important discoveries which show that the importance of minerals to animal growth and maintenance has been greatly underestimated in the past. Common salt, for instance, is so necessary to normal growth and health that it is next to impossible to overestimate its importance.

The mineral needs of live stock, so far as the farmer himself is concerned, are comparatively simple, being supplied mainly and sufficiently in the feed. Those that are for any reason deficient, moreover, may be safely and cheaply supplied in pure form, thus eliminating part of the expense and all of the possible danger involved in the purchase and use of mineral mixtures of unknown value.

Salt Essential to Correct Digestion.

Most farmers provide salt for their live stock with but little thought as to why they do it. They know that farm animals in either barn or pasture, if not supplied with salt, will in a short time become "salt hungry." Salting stock is a habit that has been handed down to us from the dim and distant past; a habit that is followed in a sort of hit-or-miss manner by a majority of

feeders, without much thought being paid to amounts needed, what for, and why. Here are the reasons why salt is absolutely necessary if farm animals are to thrive as they should, as explained by Prof. E. B. Hart, of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture:

"It is necessary to supply salt to live stock for the reason that the farm crops and mill feeds they eat are very low in the element chlorine, that particular element that common salt supplies very cheaply and in easily available form. The main use of salt is to make the hydrochloric acid found in the digestive juice of the stomach of all animals. This substance is absolutely essential if that organ is to properly perform its digestive function, but without salt in sufficient quantity the acid cannot be manufactured in the amounts necessary, and digestion is certain to be impaired. Experiments have plainly demonstrated that the dairy cow, for example, cannot get along without receiving salt in quantity. Diminished milk flow and generally impaired physical condition soon follows if salt is not included in the ration she receives."

There are a number of practical ways of supplying salt. The commonest and simplest, and the way most

generally employed by farmers, is to keep rock salt or block salt where each animal can help itself at will. This method serves better in pasture than in the barn, however. In winter salt may be sprinkled on coarse and unappetizing roughage to make stock "lick it up clean." Some farmers make it a practice to salt their clover hay as it is put into the mow. Others find that the prepared stock feeds they buy contain all the salt their animals need. A point to be remembered is that young stock need salt every bit as much, and perhaps more, than older stock. Do they always get it? We know of many dairymen who diligently salt their milk cows, but who supply none whatever to their growing calves.

Iodine Prevents Goiter.

Throughout the region of the Great Lakes, westward through the Dakotas and even into the northern portion of the mountain states we find that live stock suffer extensively from goiter. This trouble may develop before birth and cause difficulty in breathing in the new born offspring, or it may develop later during the growing period. Goiter occurs in colts, calves and lambs as a more or less marked swelling of the thyroid gland situated on the throat

just back of the angle of the jaw. In new born pigs it is indicated not so much by swelling of the throat as by absence of hair—the "hairless pigs" so common during the past few years.

Though the specific cause of hairlessness of pigs has not yet been fully determined by scientists, it has been conclusively proved that the trouble can be entirely prevented by supplying a small amount of extra iodine in the ration fed to sows during the gestation period. Farm crops, unless they are grown in regions bordering close to the sea shore, do not contain enough of this element. Perhaps this may explain the prevalence of the trouble in the north central states.

To prevent hairlessness of pigs, Professor Hart recommends that the brood sows be given one-third of an ounce of potassium iodide in each 100 pounds of grain mixture, both before and during the gestation period. As a goiter preventive for all farm animals, he advises farmers to give one-tenth of a pound of either potassium or sodium iodide (use whichever one is the cheaper) for each 1,000 pounds of grain mixture. Due to the small amount of extra iodine in either of these forms that is required to prevent the trouble, the cost for drugs is negligible, and the fine results obtained therefrom are remarkable in view of the simplicity of the treatment.

Grange Tackles Big Issues

National Body Reviews a Successful Year and Celebrates Its 50th Anniversary

COMMEMORATION of the fiftieth anniversary of its declaration of purposes adopted February 4, 1874, was a feature of the fifty-eighth annual session of the National Grange just closed at Atlantic City, N. J.

This agricultural "Declaration of Independence" has been the foundation stone of grange growth and development since its adoption fifty years ago. With but the change of two words in all that time the document stands today a living monument to its author, Major James William Albert Wright, educator, horticulturist, farmer, and former Master of the California State Grange. To make a change in the wording would, according to Dr. T. C. Atkeson, Washington representative of the grange, detract from the beauty and harmony of the great declaration, which stands just as representative of American agriculture today as it did in 1874.

In his address L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, alluded to the declaration of purposes as the best single document ever written, outlining a program for rural organization. He further recommended that the declaration be studied by every initiate into the grange.

After noting the increased membership and interest in the grange, both adult and juvenile, he stated that the grange should address itself with emphasis to what he termed its, secondary purpose, the solution of the finan-

cial problems of the average farmer.

Legislation An Enabling Act.

The farmers' problems are economic, not political, said Mr. Taber, and the cure will come through adherence to sound business principles. True, the farmer needs legislation the same as do labor, finance and industry, but legislation at its best is but an enabling act. Self-help and not government aid will do most to secure real prosperity.

He further stated that the development of better marketing methods, the recognition that orderly production is the first step in orderly marketing, and a reduction in the cost of government, might be mentioned as our cardinal problems. The proper enforcement of law; internal improvements with agriculture in mind; freight rate readjustments and reduction; broadening of credit facilities and stabilization of interest rates; sound conservation and forestry policy, and a host of other issues demand attention. Overshadowing all others, however, is the problem of a better and more efficient agricultural organization, and correlation and team work of those now in the field.

In speaking of taxation the head of the grange decried the growing burden being placed upon real estate. It is a great task, he said, to secure in a just way, sufficient revenue to enforce our multitudinous laws and yet not to lay a confiscatory hand upon the farms

and homes throughout the nation. He outlined the following policy relative to highways:

(1) That all automobile and truck taxes collected by the federal government should be used exclusively for highway purposes. (2) The federal aid funds should be matched largely by state appropriations, and not by local bond issues. (3) Where highways are purely of a national character and serve largely inter-state needs, they should be constructed wholly with federal funds. (4) Farm-to-market roads should be given proper consideration in the development of a national highway program. (5) Politics and road material interests should not be permitted to interfere with the efficiency of our highway program. (6) Commercial users of our highways should pay increased taxes or assessments. (7) The state should impose a gasoline or other graduated tax, to raise sufficient revenue to extend, reconstruct and maintain the efficiency of our highway system. (8) The pay-as-you-go policy should be advocated wherever possible. Assessments on abutting property should be largely or wholly abolished. (9) Greater improved highway mileage should not be constructed than can be properly maintained with funds obtained from motor vehicles. (10) All bonds issued for highway construction should be serial in form and should never run longer than the estimated life of the highway.

Other matters on which he touched were: A protest against dismemberment of the department of agriculture; that grade crossings be established as rapidly as possible; that Muscle Shoals be leased on the best terms available under the provisions of the Federal Water Power Act; that the construction of the St. Lawrence Waterway be pushed; that the Federal Farm Loan System be defended, and that the work on bovine tuberculosis be continued.

Other officers made their reports which showed a healthy condition of the grange. During the past year 127 new granges, five Pomonas and ninety juveniles were organized, and forty-five granges were reorganized.

Miss Harriet Dickson, of Piqua, Ohio, national juvenile superintendent, charmed her audience with her account of the way the boys and girls take to grange work. Lenawee county, Michigan, she said, was the banner juvenile county. Here the hundreds of children who belong to the grange have their meetings just like the adults, and beat the adults in the attention they pay to ritual and other work. Ohio, with 6,000 juvenile members, is the banner state.

An unusually large number of candidates were initiated into the higher degrees. The sixth degree was put on in full form by the New Jersey State Grange to a large class, while 2,032 took the seventh degree.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

RETURN OF ABSTRACT.

On September 29, 1924, I made application for a loan through our local bank. I gave them \$12.50 and my abstract, insurance policy and some other papers, and they refuse to send them back. My banker has written them and gets no satisfaction. I don't believe they ever inspected the farm. Can they hold my \$12.50 and papers when I never received a penny? Abstract is worth \$150 at least.—V. A. H.

It does not appear on what terms the \$12.50 was paid and the abstract delivered. The rights of the parties would be determined by that contract.—Rood.

CLAIM ON INSURED PARCEL.

I made out a claim for an insured parcel that was spoiled last May, and have not heard a thing. Can I get any satisfaction at the post office? Who else can I write to, to hurry this up?—P. P.

Compensation for articles lost or destroyed in the mail can be adjusted only through the post office officials. The United States cannot be sued.—Rood.

BREACH OF PEACE.

A man and wife own a farm jointly. Can wife keep father-in-law off from farm when he swears at and calls her and her children vile names? Is there any way she can prevent such conditions?—Mrs. J. T.

The only remedy that occurs to the writer is complaint for the breach of peace.—Rood.

TUITION PAYMENT.

Would a woman having a farm (of above description) in a certain school district and making her home with her sister, and helping care for her parents, have to pay tuition for children going to a high school in the district in which she is now residing? (The district in which she owns farm does not pay full amount of tuition).

There is no high school in the district in which she owns farm.—Mrs. E. P.

Public Acts 1921 No. 79 provides that upon written notice being given to the school board of children having completed studies of the eighth grade, residing in the district, and desiring to attend high school the board shall vote a tax on the district sufficient to pay the tuition to any high school ap-

proved by the superintendent of public instruction.—Rood.

A SCHOOL BOARD'S RIGHTS.

Our school board, of three men, claim they have the right to do all the repairing and remodeling of the school house without a vote of the district, and not even speaking of it at school meeting. They are putting in a new

furnace, building a new fence, and whatever they think they want. What can we do to stop unnecessary expenses? Is there a law against it?—Subscriber.

The members of the board can make no contracts with themselves to pay the public money for either services or material. The treasurer is accountable on his bond at the end of his term for the moneys that have come to his hands, less only such as have been lawfully expended.—Rood.

DAMAGE TO STOCK ON ROAD.

If my son, who is old enough to run a car, but has no driver's license, should be driving a car and injures stock on the highway to the extent that they have to be killed, am I liable to pay for loss of stock more than I would be if he had a license? Do I have to carry a light to drive stock on the road in early evening?—A. I. B.

If the stock is allowed to run at large in the highway without any person attending them, it is such contributory negligence by the owner as would bar recovery by him for anything other than intentional injury to them. If the stock was being driven by the owner and were injured in this way the person injuring them would be liable for the damage as well as the owner of the car, the car being driven with the owner's consent.—Rood.

RIGHT TO BEE TREES.

When a man finds a bee tree on another man's farm, has he a right to the tree, or honey or bees?—Reader.

Bees are public game but the tree belongs to the owner of the land and no person can disturb it without being liable to an action for damages as well as for the violation of the criminal statute relative to cutting trees on the land of another without his consent.—Rood.

Too Young To Work



Milk Producers Meet

National Meeting at Detroit Shows Progress is Being Made in Marketing Dairy Products

QUALITY service leads straight to success. This was the one thing most frequently emphasized at the annual meeting of the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation at Detroit, November 14-15. In this practice undoubtedly lies the secret to the success being attained by the thirty member associations of this federation.

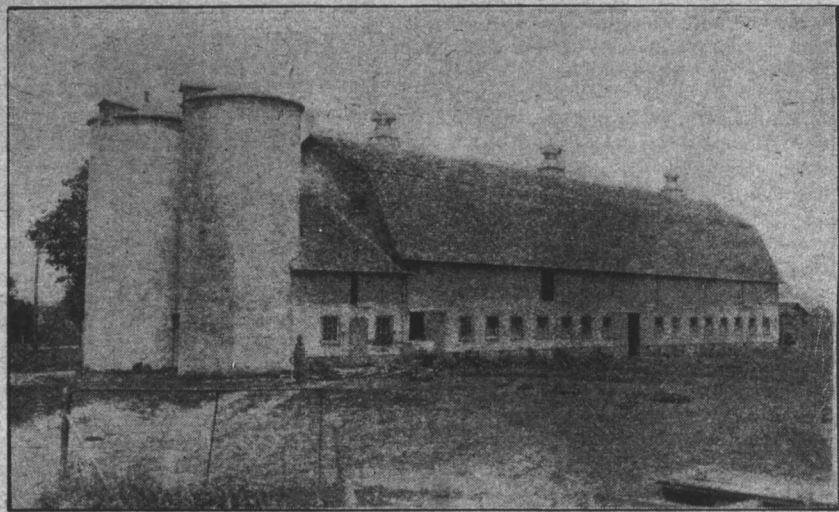
Even in welcoming the visiting delegates to Michigan, N. P. Hull, president of the state association, held out as the one good reason for this sturdy organization celebrating its eighth birthday with the Michigan Milk Producers, the fact that the Michigan boys as hosts could render that same quality service. After reminding his hearers of the agricultural and commercial advantages of Michigan, Mr. Hull declared that the intelligence, industry and loyalty of the members of the milk producers' associations of the

should have a voice in determining what price is dictated by the law of supply and demand."

He concluded by appealing to all farmers and farmers' organizations to stand as a unit against any and every attempt to dismember the federal department of agriculture.

Cleveland Association Makes Progress.

Organized under Ohio's cooperative marketing law passed in 1922, the Cleveland Association is meeting with an encouraging degree of success, according to R. W. Strong, secretary. Its locals are represented on an advisory council and directed by a board of seven directors. Five-year contracts are made with producers, giving the association the right to mingle the milk and cream, to sell in grades and to establish pools. The contract provides that a penalty of fifty cents per hundredweight of milk and two cents per point on butter-fat for cream and



Ralph Arbogast's Dairy Barns Are Equipped For Efficient Production.

country form the rock upon which we are building better farms, better dairies and better America.

President Reviews Year's Work.

Despite the gripping depression in all agriculture, and the trying period through which dairymen are passing, the genuine service rendered by the milk producers' associations of the country has enabled them to make a safe and sane progress, said President John D. Miller, of Pennsylvania. Just now the organization is fighting to maintain the tariff rates on butter and Swiss cheese, and is anxiously awaiting the results of the hearing before the tariff commission on casein. If this be adverse to the great dairy interests of the country, declared Judge Miller, it will be carried to the courts and, if necessary, to congress.

He further reminded the delegates of the change of tactics of the opposition which is attempting to prevent the producers from holding title to their products until the price can be determined on a nation-wide or a world-wide supply and demand basis. At first a powerful opposition fought us in the open. It used the weapons of a warrior. Now that the cooperative method of marketing milk products has established itself, other ways of retarding and obstructing the work, and even destroying the producers' organizations, are being resorted to. Against the attempt to deliver the control of cooperative enterprises of farmers into the hands of this opposition, all collective marketing institutions should "stand like a stone wall."

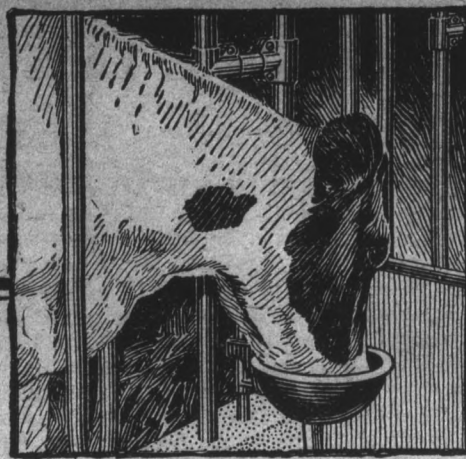
"But, speaking broadly," said the Judge, "our ills are not statutory but economic. Being economic so must be the remedy. We are not, therefore, seeking to suspend the law of supply and demand, but merely to translate that law in terms of prices. Someone must name a price if things are to be bought and sold, and farmers insist through their cooperatives that they

court costs, occasioned by enforcing the penalty, shall be paid by guilty members. By organizing the assembling districts, placing truckmen on a competitive basis and making them responsible to the association for cans lost and milk spilled, a real efficient trucking service that is saving the association members approximately \$300 per day over the costs before this arrangement was made, has been developed. To meet future contingencies, four per cent from each month's check of the 3,600 members is reserved to create a fund for the purchase of plants for manufacturing surplus milk, for distribution, or for other purposes as conditions may dictate. Certificates of indebtedness running six years and bearing four per cent interest are issued covering these deductions. Plans are being completed for the advertising of dairy products to the people of the district, the cost to be met by producers and dealers on a fifty-fifty basis. A text book setting forth the value of dairy products has been furnished children in the Cleveland public schools. Association auditors have access to dealers' books. Its field men also aid producers in improving the quality of their milk and in testing cows when desired.

Serves Producer, Distributor and Consumer.

"Very early in the life of the Maryland Dairymen's Association the organization convinced the distributors that we could render them a real service," stated I. W. Heaps, secretary-treasurer. Now representatives of the producers and distributors meet together to agree on prices. Payment is made on a butter basis, tests being made in an independent laboratory. The dealers pay two-thirds of the cost of testing and the association of other third. This testing has done away with much milk adulteration. The average daily production for October,

(Continued on page 486).



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Whether you have two cows or two hundred, Louden Water Bowls offer you one of the biggest money-making investments you can make. In fact, Water Bowls alone will soon pay for a full outfit of modern barn equipment, including Stalls, Stanchions, Manure Carrier, etc.

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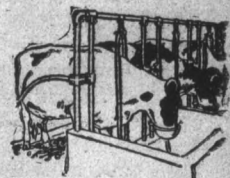
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Test it yourself. To advertise this wonderful product—to give every dairyman the benefit of knowing about it—we'll send a sample bag, Free—no obligation—enough to feed 24 cows. Feed it yourself—let your cows be the judge. You'll find they like it.

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"Eat More Fruit" Campaign Planned

American Pomological Society Takes Action at Annual Meeting

WIDER use of fruit was the keynote of the forty-first convention of the American Pomological Society, held at Atlantic City, New Jersey, November 11-14, in conjunction with the sessions of the National Grange. Growers of fruit from over twenty states were represented at the session, which adopted a forward-looking program looking toward the development of a real horticultural organization with a national viewpoint, and the carrying forward of work begun the past year to present to the consumers of the nation the food and health value of all sorts of fruits, particularly apples and peaches.

To carry out this latter program a special committee was named to represent the society in its own work and in cooperation with allied horticultural interests. Such as the National League of Commission Merchants and the International Apple Shippers' Association, both of which are already doing much to tell the story of "eat more fruit."

Further, the way was paved for the cooperation of the fruit growers with the growers of vegetables and the producers of milk, three ideal health-giving foods whose use and merits are inseparable.

The committee charged with the responsibility of this campaign is: Paul Stark, of Missouri, chairman; W. S. Brown, of Oregon; C. E. Bassett, of Michigan; C. D. Mathews, of North Carolina, and F. C. Sears, of Massachusetts.

The American Pomological Society at this meeting also urged that, because of the effect on the market, and the consumptive demand, all growers as far as possible grade their fruit before shipment to market, using the United States grades and standards as the minimum, and that shipping point inspection be resorted to where available.

The United States Department of Agriculture was asked to call a conference of all interested organizations and growers for the purpose of unifying as far as possible, the grading of the standards.

It was further urged that fruit growers restrict new plantings to those varieties of apples and other fruits that are commercially suitable and that will appeal to the public. In order to bring to the direct attention of fruit growers that the above would be a desirable course, it was recommended that horticultural societies and other organizations holding fruit shows limit their prizes and awards to only those varieties which conform to the spirit of this recommendation.

Another question of great interest to all commercial growers of fruit is crop reporting, and a spirited discussion was held on fruit crop estimates. The sentiment of the meeting was that the crop reporting board of the United States Department of Agriculture should pay more attention to the separation of the commercial from the non-commercial crop, and that before estimates are made public these estimates should be modified by contact with horticultural authorities and organizations in the different states. The separation of the crop estimate into summer, fall and winter varieties of apples was also recommended.

The sessions of the American Pomological Society were held in conjunction with the New Jersey Horticultural Society and for this reason many of the papers were of little interest to growers outside of the eastern shore area. Among the discussions of general interest was the excellent symposium on roadside markets. The advantages and disadvantages of this type of marketing were pointed out by

growers who had gone through the mill, and by marketing authorities who had studied the question from a broader viewpoint.

On the other hand, two fruit growers who were successful in building roadside trade told of their experiences. William Hotaling, of Kinderhook, New York, pictured his attractive stands, his flowers, his spacious lawns, his parking place where machines could pull off the road when stopping, his well-filled display shelves and his attractive general surroundings. Through having a variety of fruits, vegetables and flowers, charging a reasonable price and endeavoring to give satisfactory quality and quantity, Mr. Hotaling has built up a large, dependable trade.

Gilbert Watts, of Bellwood, Pennsylvania, has done a similar job, many people coming to his farm for fresh fruits and vegetables after they had purchased containers in their local stores bearing his label, a fine tribute to a judicious use of a little printer's ink.

Of discussions relative to prevalent insect pests and diseases, that pertaining to the Japanese beetle was the most interesting to one from the middle west, because of the recent discovery of this insect in southeastern Michigan. This beetle, which is a voracious feeder on all leaves and fruits, has done terrific damage in New Jersey and eastern Pennsylvania. With strong powers of flight it has succeeded in eluding quarantine lines and is rapidly advancing to new territory. Eastern authorities are consid-

ering stopping their quarantines because this pest is so difficult to stop. The one redeeming feature is the success with which the government has established parasites which will ultimately keep the beetle under reasonable control. Spraying with arsenicals will also check its ravages on fruit trees.

Cooperative marketing also came in for a lively discussion, and C. E. Bassett, of Fennville, Michigan, gave a talk outlining some of the pitfalls and difficulties of cooperative marketing. M. B. Goff, of Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, told of the reorganization of the cherry cooperative association of his state, which is the largest cherry handling organization in the United States. This cooperative has virtually been converted into a corporation, with aggressive one man management, supplemented by an advisory board representing the members, in place of the usual cooperative board of directors. He hoped this type of organization would result in eliminating much of the overhead which is the pitfall of many cooperative organizations.

A. R. Rule, of the Federated Fruit and Vegetable Growers, gave an account of how that organization was handling fruits and vegetables on a nation-wide scale for cooperatives. He emphasized a wider distribution of crops and better grading and standardization.

Imitation fruit drinks were scored as were other imitation fruit products, such as jellies and jams, many of which were made entirely of chemicals. The association voted unanimously to continue the fight being

waged against these imitation products and recommended that any such products be labeled clearly and distinctly for what they are, and that places where these products are sold be required to display prominently the fact that they sold imitation fruit products. The National Canners' Association was commended for its stand in eliminating preservatives from their products.

International Apple Week and International Apple Day, fostered first by the International Apple Shippers' Association, and now by an incorporated body representing all horticultural interests, was endorsed and the committee in charge of the "Eat More Fruit" campaign instructed to cooperate.

The dues of the American Pomological Society were cut from \$5.00 to \$1.00, and a membership campaign to enlist 10,000 fighting fruit growers, was endorsed. Publication of the American Pomologist, the official organ of the society, was approved and it was recommended that it be made a real magazine for professional and amateur horticulturists.

Massachusetts Agricultural College won the fruit judging contest, with Rutgers College, of New York, second, and North Carolina third.

The officers of the society were re-elected, Paul Stark, of Missouri, being president; J. C. Blair, of Illinois, and W. T. Macoun, of Canada, vice-presidents; and H. C. Miles, of Connecticut, secretary-treasurer. The executive committee includes: C. A. Bingham, of Cleveland, Ohio; W. S. Brown, of Oregon; V. R. Gardner, of East Lansing, Michigan; W. L. Howard, of California; F. I. Odell, of Indiana; R. A. VanMeter, of Massachusetts; Frederic Cranefield, of Wisconsin; A. B. Lukey, of New York; W. S. Perrine, of Illinois, and J. A. Farley, of New Jersey.



MARQUETTE SHIPS RYE.

WHAT is described as the first full carload of rye ever shipped from Marquette county, was recently sent out of Sands on the line of the Northwestern Railway. The rye was Rosen. It was not believed that grains would do well in the section from which this rye was shipped, the soil being extremely sandy, but the results obtained this year with Rosen rye seem to recommend further efforts in this direction. It is the intention of the farmer who grew this rye crop to try out wheat next season. Potatoes did very well this year in the Sands area, it is reported.

TEACHERS PUSH CLUB WORK.

A RECENT report of Mr. A. G. Ketunen, assistant state leader of boys' and girls' club work in Menominee county, shows that in 1924 there were 151 enrolled in handicraft clubs, 231 in sewing clubs, thirty-eight in hot-lunch clubs, twenty-five in calf clubs, thirty-one in poultry clubs, twenty-one in garden clubs, sixteen in canning clubs. Menominee county took first in handicraft, sewing and management. The high rank gained in handicraft, clothing and hot-lunch projects is attributed to the painstaking work of rural school teachers.

FARMERS TAKING FEDERAL LOANS.

LOANS of the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, to farmers in Dickinson county, approximate \$25,000 for the past year, it is announced from Iron Mountain. Recent authorized loans are running at about \$1,500 each.

It is stated that about 100 federal loans have been placed in Dickinson since the Felch Farm Loan Association was organized, and so far no foreclosure is reported.

SCRUB SIRES LEAVING CLOVERLAND.

DURING the past year, 128 pure-bred sires have replaced 200 scrubs on northern Michigan farms, according to J. G. Wells, dairy specialist for the Upper Peninsula. Plans are being formulated for the continuance of the pure-bred sire campaign in 1925, and it is hoped to increase the number of cow-testing associations. Eleven cow testing associations have been organized during the past year, including 3,000 cows.

STUDYING POSSIBILITIES OF DUNBAR SCHOOL.

CHIPPEWA county's Dunbar Agricultural School has been idle for some time, the county having decided that its present utility did not warrant the outlay required to keep it going. An effort has been made, however, to interest the Michigan Agricultural College in the school and recently a visit by college officials was made to the Chippewa institution. The party included Dean R. S. Shaw and two members of the State Board of Agriculture. These men, of course, could not commit the college to any policy regarding the school but they are said to have manifested keen interest in its possibilities. If the college takes it over, it is planned—it is understood—to endeavor to make the school serve the special agricultural needs of the region.

PROS AND CONS OF ORCHARD CULTIVATION.

(Continued from page 473).

the yield in the tilled part of the orchard averaged for a period of ten or twelve years, about eighty barrels of apples annually, while in the mulched portion of the orchard the yield was not materially different. But in the orchards with which I have worked, the mulch alone has not been sufficient to get maximum returns from the trees, but the use of nitrogenous fertilizer has been of great benefit. This is not always the case on fertile, loose soils. In this orchard the plots which were mulched but received no fertilizer treatments yielded on the average, fifty barrels of apples per acre, while the ones which were treated with nitrate of soda, either alone or in combination with other materials yielded about eighty-five barrels per acre. In southern Ohio Mr. Ballou reports similar experiments on the impoverished land of that section and gives as the results obtained, thirty-seven barrels an acre where the trees were mulched but no fertilizers were applied, and seventy-five barrels when a nitrogenous material was used.

Other Uses For Fertilizers.

It has not infrequently been reported that trees which were in a high state of vigor, provided that they were not over vigorous and immature, would withstand spring frosts after the blossoms appeared, better than would adjacent trees which were low in vitality. Such a condition has been repeatedly seen in southern Ohio and was in particular evidence this past spring in the big fruit region of eastern West Virginia, western Maryland and in adjacent sections of Virginia.

A Good Samaritan

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

SOME deeds are wrought so well, that they serve ends far beyond what was originally intended. The Sistine Madonna is called the world's greatest painting. It hangs in the Royal Gallery in Dresden, in a room by itself. Of it an art student says, "It casts a spell upon the beholder that subdues and quiets. It invokes reverence and prayer. Voices in this room are seldom raised above a whisper. It is as though one visited a shrine." Yet this picture was painted for a little church in the little town of Iacenza, Italy.

A young minister named Robertson preached in a smallish church in Brighton, England. He made notes of these and sent them to some who could not attend church. These sermons, now known among clergymen as Robertson's Sermons, are among the most celebrated pulpit discourses ever uttered. They have long since left behind the



circumscribed area of influence for which they were intended.

When the battle field of Gettysburg was dedicated in 1863, a vast throng of people gathered. The address of the day was delivered by the Honorable Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, one time governor of that state, former president of Harvard University, United States Senator, and former cabinet member. His address was nearly three hours long. When he had finished, President Lincoln read a brief tribute to the dead, which required three or four minutes. This tiny speech is now among the greatest deliverances of the United States. If I had my way, I would permit no student to graduate from high school who could not repeat, "Four score and seven years ago," from beginning to end.

THE same thing is true, and true on a far more magnificent scale, of the parable of the Good Samaritan. Intended as an answer to a question asked by a lawyer two thousand years ago, it has become a part of the Christian Bible, and is the most beautiful statement on helpfulness, neighborliness, ever uttered.

The lawyer wanted to ask a question, the answer to which would trip the Master Teacher. Instead of that, it gave Him the opportunity of publishing to the world an undying truth. We note that the lawyer knew the Old Testament well enough to quote it. We also note that the passage quoted is above anything commonly practiced in society. Love God with all the heart, soul, strength, mind, means to love Him with absolutely all one's powers. No completer statement could be made, than this. The lawyer was keen, but the trouble was, that he had met some one keener than himself. "And who is my neighbor?" he asks, glibly.

THE road from Jerusalem to Jericho is down hill most of the way, as Jerusalem is four fifths of a mile higher than Jericho, which is eighteen miles to the east. It is, we are told, a winding, rocky road with caves and recesses on either side, ideal resorts for highwaymen. And this road had been a most fashionable highway. Jericho was a winter resort. Rich folk came there to spend a few months each year. Cleopatra had owned a villa there. Imagine the social thrill when it was noised that Cleopatra had come with three hundred retainers to spend six weeks! It was also an important trade route. Apparently it was impossible to rid the highway of bandits. Perhaps if the people then had paid as much taxes as people do now,

for improved roads, they could have cleared away the robbers along with the ruts and bumps. But they didn't.

Did Christ utter this parable as smoothly as it appears in your Bible, or was it polished by Luke? But that it made a powerful impression there can be no doubt. It makes a deep impression now.

There must have been scowls and anger when he said that the priest did not do anything for the wounded man, and the Levite did nothing, but a hated Samaritan acted the good angel. The Jews loved the Samaritans about as much as the French love the Germans, or the Greeks the Turks.

THE Samaritan did the best he could with what he had, and he did not have much. Think of pouring oil into a fresh wound! Think of the germs that oil would contain, warm from being carried on an animal's back. But almost anything is better than being left by the roadside, to die. And the stuffy inn, too. He would not find any nurses in white, or any resident surgeon, or any aseptic treatment, or alcohol rubs. It is all very primitive, very unscientific. But that is not the point. It is not what the Samaritan could not do, but what he did do. He did all that lay in his power. Think of what he said to the hotel keeper, when he was about to leave, and go his way: "Take care of him. Here is a five dollar bill. If it costs more than this, when I come back this way, I will make it right."

Neighborliness means more now than it did then. The world was very small at that time. A recent writer says that the wilderness that Moses was forty years in crossing has of late been crossed by an automobile in four days, and by an airplane in four hours. When a man wants to be neighborly now, his act may go to the farthest limits of earth. If he is of the opposite mind, he may carry disease, pain, death, in the same lightning manner. Children are living and growing in the Near East because of good Samaritans in the United States.

TWO men have visited the Agricultural College within the past few weeks, who represent this idea of neighborliness. One has supervision of a 400-acre farm in France, owned by an American church, where ninety French orphan boys live, attend school, and are being taught to lead useful, Christian lives. It is a great piece of work. Another is an agricultural missionary in China. He acts as we imagine the Good Samaritan did; full of life, energy and good will. He has now returned to China. He is very likely taking that seven-day boat trip up the Min river, to his mission station, at this time. Neighborliness at long range, made possible by science and invention, applied in religious ways.

Lord Lister was the father of anti-septic surgery, and one of the greatest benefactors of the race. One day he had finished dressing the arm of a little girl. It was very painful, but she made no outcry. Then she suddenly produced from under the clothes an ancient doll, from which the sawdust was pouring. Lister examined it, asked for needle and thread, sat on the edge of the bed and sewed it up, and gave it back to its pleased owner.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 30.

SUBJECT:—The Good Samaritan. Luke 10:25-37.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself.

—Every man must put the "U" in his own future.

52
TIMES
A
YEAR

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION
A Weekly Illustrated Magazine
For All The Family

for BOYS GIRLS FATHERS MOTHERS

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A WARM October was followed by a muggy, wet November. The elm leaves turned yellow but did not fall; the ash-trees lighted up the woods like gigantic lanterns set in amber; single branches among the maples slowly crimsoned. As yet the dropping of acorns rarely broke the forest silence in Sagamore county, although the blue-jays screamed in the alders and crows were already gathering for their annual caucus.

Because there had been as yet no frost the partridges still lurked deep in the swamps, and the woodcock skulked, shunning the white birches until the ice-storms in the north should set their comrades moving southward.

There was little doing in the feathered world. Of course, the swallows had long since departed, and with the advent of the blue-jays and golden-winged wood-peckers a few heavy-pinioned hawks had appeared, wheeling all day over the pine-woods, calling querulously.

Then one still night the frost silvered the land, and the raccoons whistled from the beach-woods on the ridges, and old man Jocelyn's daughter crept from her chilly bed to the window which framed a staring, frosty moon.

Through the silence she heard a whisper like the discreet rustle of silken hangings. It was the sound of the leaves falling through the darkness. She peered into the night, where, unseen, the delicate fingers of the frost were touching a million leaves, and as each little leaf was summoned she heard it go, whispering obedience.

Now the moonlight seemed to saturate her torn, thing nightgown and lie like frost on her body; and she crept to the door of her room, shivering, and called, "Father!"

He answered heavily, and the bed in the next room creaked.

"There is a frost," she said; "shall I load the cartridges?"

She could hear him stumble out of bed and grope for the window.

Presently he yawned loudly and she heard him tumble back into bed.

"There won't be no flight tonight," he said; "the birds won't move for twenty-four hours. Go to bed, Jess."

"But there are sure to be a few droppers in tonight," she protested.

"Go to bed," he said, shortly.

After a moment she began again: "I don't mind loading a dozen shells, dad."

"What for," he said. "It's my fault I ain't ready. I didn't want you foolin' with candles around powder and shot."

"But I want you to have a good time tomorrow," she urged, with teeth chattering. "You know," and she laughed a mirthless laugh, "it's Thanksgiving Day, and two woodcocks are as good as a turkey."

What he said was, "Turkey be darned!" but, nevertheless, she knew he was pleased, so she said no more.

There was a candle on her bureau; she lighted it with stiff fingers, then trotted over the carpetless floor, gathering up the loading-tools and flimsy pa-

per shells, the latter carefully hoarded after having already served.

Sitting there at the bedside, bare feet wrapped in a ragged quilt, and a shawl around her shoulders, she picked out the first shell and placed it in the block. With one tap she forced out the old primer, inserted a new one, and drove it in. Next she plunged the rusty measuring-cup into the black powder and poured the glistening grains into the shell, three drams and

"Lord," he said, "it being Thanksgiving, I do hereby give Thee a few extra thanks." And "Amen" they said together.

Jess stood warming herself with her back to the stove, watching her father busy with his bread and coffee. Her childish face was not a sad one, yet in her rare smile there was a certain beauty which sorrow alone brings to young lips and eyes.

Old man Jocelyn stirred his sugar-

The Market Hunter

By Robert W. Chambers

WATCHFUL WAITING

By James E. Hungerford

My neighbor Jones had labored long

To build a vast estate,
At dawn he rose, with merry song,
And worked 'til nighttime late;
He never went to movie shows,
Or wasted precious time;
He seldom bought a suit of clothes,
And rarely spent a dime.

My neighbor Smith let fortune slide,
And dwelt in humble shack;
At work he seldom would abide,
Until his purse was slack;
He gossiped with the village squires,
And to his voice gave vent,
And air that should have filled his tires,
He "blew" in argument.

I went along from year to year,
And watched my neighbors, two,
And pondered them o'er home-made beer,
And steins of cider brew;
Sometimes it seemed that Jones was right,
Who toiled both hard and long;
Sometimes I thought Smith's labors light
Was right—and Jones was wrong.

And so I pondered, on and on,
Beneath my family-tree;
I envied Jones his vim and brawn,
And Smith his ways, carefree;
I'd get my hoe, then lay it down,
A frown upon my brow;
I neither worked—nor joyed in town—
I'm in the poorhouse now!

a half. On this she drove in two wads. Now the shell was ready for an ounce and an eighth of number nine shot, and she measured it and poured it in with practiced hand. Then came the last wad, a quick swirl of the crimper, and the first shell lay loaded on the pillow.

Before she finished her hands were numb and her little feet like frozen marble. But at last two dozen cartridges were ready, and she gathered them up in the skirt of her night-gown and carried them to her father's door.

"There they are," she said, rolling them in a heap on the floor; and, happy at his sleepy protest, she crept back to bed again, chilled to the knees.

At dawn the cold was intense, but old man Jocelyn descending the dark stairway gun in hand, found his daughter lifting the coffee-pot from the stove.

"You're a good girl, Jess," he said. Then he began to unwind the flannel cover from his gun. In the frosty twilight outside a raccoon whistled from the alders.

When he had unrolled and wiped his gun he drew a shaky chair to the pine table and sat down. His daughter watched him, and when he bent his gray head she covered her eyes with one delicate hand.

less coffee and broke off a lump of bread.

"One of young Gordon's keepers was here yesterday," he said, abruptly.

His daughter slowly raised her head and twisted her dishevelled hair into a great, soft knot. "What did Mr. Gordon's keeper want?" she asked, indifferently.

"Why, some one," said old man Jocelyn, with an indescribable sneer—"some real mean man has been and shot out them swales along Brier Brook."

"Did you do it?" asked the girl.

"Why, come to think, I guess I did," said her father, grinning.

"It is your right," said his daughter, quietly; "the Brier Brook swales were yours."

"Before young Gordon's pa swindled me out o' them," observed Jocelyn, tearing off more bread. "And," he added, "even old Gordon never dared post his land in them days. If he had he'd been tarred 'n' feathered."

His daughter looked grave, then a smile touched her eyes, and she said: "I hear, daddy, that young Gordon gives you cattle and seeds and plows."

Jocelyn wheeled around like a flash. "Who told you that?" he demanded, sharply.

The incredulous smile in her eyes died out. She stared at him blankly.

"Why, of course it wasn't true," she said.

"Who told you?" he cried, angrily.

"Murphy told me," she stammered. "Of course, it is a lie! of course, he lied, father! I told him he lied—"

With horror in her eyes she stared at her father, but Jocelyn sat sullenly brooding over his coffee-cup and tearing bit after bit from the crust in his fist.

"Has young Gordon ever said that to you?" he demanded, at length.

"I have never spoken to him in all my life," answered the girl, with a dry sob. "If I had known that he gave things to—to-us—I should have died—"

Jocelyn's eyes were averted. "How dare he!" she went on, trembling. "We are not beggars! If we have nothing, it is his father's shame—and his shame! Oh, father, father! I never thought—I never for one instant thought—"

"Don't, Jess!" said Jocelyn hoarsely.

Then he rose and laid a heavy hand on the table. "I took his cows and his plows and his seed. What of it? He owes me more! I took them for your sake—to try to find a living in this bit of flint and sand—for you. Birds are scarce. They've passed a law against market-shooting. Every barrel of birds I send out may mean prison. I've lived my life as a market-hunter; I ain't fitted for farming. But you were growing, and you need schooling, and between the game-warden and young Gordon I couldn't keep you decent—so I took his damned cattle and I dug in the ground. What of it!" he ended, violently. And, as she did not speak, he gave voice to the sullen rage within him—"I took his cattle and his plows as I take his birds. They ain't his to give; they're mine to take—the birds are. I guess when God set the first hen partridge on her nest in Sagamore woods he wasn't thinking particularly about breeding them for young Gordon!"

He picked up his gun and started heavily for the door. His eyes met the eyes of his daughter as she drew the frosty latch for him. There was a pause, then he pulled his cap over his eyes with a long grunt.

"Dear dad," she said, under her breath.

"I guess," he observed unsteadily, "you're ashamed of me, Jess."

She put both arms around his neck and laid her head against his.

"I think as you do," she said; "God did not create the partridges for Mr. Gordon—but, darling dad, you will never, never again take even one grain of buckwheat from him, will you?"

"His father robbed mine," said Jocelyn, with a surly shrug. But she was content with his answer and his rough kiss, and when he had gone out into the gray morning, calling his mongrel setter from its kennel, she went back up the stairs and threw herself on her icy bed. But her little face was hot with tearless shame, and misery numbed her limbs, and she cried out in her heart for God to punish old Gordon's sin from generation to generation—meaning young Gordon should suffer

AL ACRES—Slim's Train of Thought is Running a Day Late

By Frank R. Leet



for the sins of his father. Yet through her torture and the burning anger of her prayer ran a silent undercurrent, a voiceless call for mercy upon her and upon all she loved—her father and—young Gordon.

After a while she fell asleep dreaming of young Gordon. She had never seen him except Sundays in church, but now she dreamed he came into her pew and offered her a hymn-book of ivory and silver; and she dreamed they sang from it together until the church thrilled with their united voices. But the song they sang seemed to pain her, and her voice hurt her throat. His voice, too, grew harsh and piercing and—she awoke with the sun in her eyes and the strident cries of the blue-jays in her ears.

Under her window she heard somebody moving. It was her father, already returned, and he stood by the door, drawing and plucking half a dozen woodcock.

When she had bathed and dressed, she found the birds on the kitchen-table ready for the oven, and she set about her household duties with a glance through the window where Jocelyn, crouching on the bank of the dark stream, was examining his set-lines one by one.

The sun hung above the forest, sending fierce streams of light over the flaming, frost-ripened foliage. A belt of cloud choked the mountain gorge in the north; the alders were smoking with chilly haze.

As she passed across the yard towards the spring, bucket in hand, her father called out: "I guess we'll keep

Thanksgiving, Jess, after all. I've got a five-pounder here!"

He held up a slim, gold-and-green pickerel, then flung the fish on the ground—with the laugh of a boy. It was always so; the forest and the pursuit of wild creatures renewed his life. He was born for it; he had lived a hunter and a roamer of the woods; he badé fair to die a poacher—which, perhaps, is no sin in the eyes of Him who designed the pattern of the partridge's wings and gave two coats to the northern hare.

His daughter watched him with a strained smile. In her bitterness against Gordon, now again in the ascendant, she found no peace of mind.

"Dad," she said, "I set six deadfalls yesterday. I guess I'll go and look at them."

"If you line them too plainly, Gordon's keepers will save you your trouble," said Jocelyn.

"Well, then, I think I'll go now," said the girl. Her eyes began to sparkle and the wings of her delicate nostrils quivered as she looked at the forest on the hill.

Jocelyn watched her. He noted the finely moulded head, the dainty nose, the clear, fearless eyes. It was the sensitive head of a free woman—a maid of windy hillsides and of silent forests. He saw the faint quiver of the nostril, and he thought of the tremor that twitches the dainty muzzles of thoroughbred dogs afield. It was in her, the mystery and passion of the forest, and he saw it and dropped his eyes to the fish swinging from his hand.

(Continued next week.)

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS.

EVERYONE in the United States now knows the penny Christmas Seal that is so popular at every Christmas season, carrying on our letters and packages its message of health combined with wishes for a Merry Christmas. The rise of this little Christmas sticker from a sale of \$3,000 the first year in which it was introduced, to over four million dollars in 1923, indicates that the people of this country have a great appreciation of its worth and are pleased with the manner in which the tuberculosis associations have used the money brought in by the Christmas Seal.

Agencies that fight tuberculosis at present include more than 1,200 state and local tuberculosis associations, over 700 tuberculosis hospitals and sanatoria with an aggregate bed capacity of 60,000; nearly 600 tuberculosis clinics and dispensaries; several thousand open air schools and fresh air classes; and a steadily increasing number of public health nurses and doctors who give all of their attention to tuberculosis. Although this work is not all of it completely financed by the pennies that you give for Christmas Seals each year, it is not going beyond the truth to say that none of it would have come into existence but for the impetus given by the annual Christmas campaign.

The Christmas Seal Sale was originally introduced by the American Red Cross, but a few years ago the Red Cross turned the work and the Christmas Seal entirely over to the national and state tuberculosis associations. They now carry on this work without any assistance from the Red Cross. The death rate from tuberculosis has been cut in half. The slogan now is, "Help us to finish the job."

In Michigan this work is sponsored by the Michigan Tuberculosis Association which has local affiliated societies all over the state. Often we sign for

a chance to do something that counts, something really worth while. Here it is. Help the sale of Christmas Seals in your community. If you don't know who is your local chairman, write to Mr. Theo. J. Werle, 209 West Shiawassee Street, Lansing, Michigan. Carrying on this work is just as surely life-saving as pulling a drowning person from the water and winning the Carnegie medal. Buy Christmas Seals.

SHOULD ONE OPERATE FOR CHRONIC APPENDICITIS?

I have chronic appendicitis, have had three attacks. I hate the thought of operation. Doesn't it ever get well of itself?—F. S. T.

It does. Perhaps four out of five cases get well without assistance; unfortunately yours may be the fifth. In my personal practice I consider appendicitis one of the most treacherous things I have to deal with. I never feel that I have done my duty to my patient without insisting that the only safe way in a well-defined case is removing the little offender. The danger is that at the next attack pus may form, peritonitis follow and then the chance for operation be passed. My advice is, don't wait for fourth attack.

SCHOOL PRIVY OFFENSIVE.

What can be done about making a school privy less offensive? We have a small school of less than thirty pupils, and no sewer. The privy is almost always a revolting sight and worse odor.—Trustee.

The absence of sewer is no excuse for using a dirty outhouse for the school toilet. If you care to plan for it you can install chemical toilets in the cloak rooms at a comparatively small expense. Or you can connect the closets with a septic tank. Out-houses far removed from the school buildings, and with no regular janitor to care for them are always offensive. They are destructive both to health and morals of the children.

Call "anyone" Long Distance--that costs less

"ANYONE" Long Distance service is an inexpensive way of using the telephone for out-of-town conversations.

For a business or social call that does not demand speaking with a "Certain Person," tell the Long Distance operator you want to make an "Anyone" call. It will save you money.

From 8:30 until 12 o'clock in the evening "Anyone" calls cost approximately one-half what they do during the day. From midnight until 4:30 a. m. they cost about one-fourth the day rate.

"CERTAIN PERSON" calls are used when you must talk with a particular person. Their cost is the same, day or night.

MICHIGAN BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY



Herold-Bertsch Shoes

More Wear  Per Dollar



No. 985

High Class Shoe at Medium Price

STYLISH, soft and comfortable. Combination last. Famous Herold-Bertsch kangaroo leather, pliable and easy on foot, possessing the good features of kid but will not peel when bruised. Ask your store to show you Herold-Bertsch special fall shoe No. 985. Extra service, and extra value in H-B dependable shoes. Your store will recommend them.

Herold-Bertsch Shoe Co. Grand Rapids, Mich.



GIVEN!

Big, Handsome, Dressed, Sleeping Doll sent prepaid for selling ONLY 24 PACKETS new Highly Perfumed Sachet Powder at 10c.

This is a Special Offer to introduce our sachet.

We also give Mama Dolls, Walking Dolls, and premiums for boys.

Union Novelty Co. Dept. 92, Pawtucket, R. I.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

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

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

MAKE YOUR OWN SLED

Get this steel crook make your own sled with plank. Price \$2.00 each. In lots of ten \$1.75. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded if transportation is paid.



C. F. SUTTER, Carey, Ohio

What 15 Cents Will bring You
The little matter of 15 cents in stamps or coin will bring you on trial the *Pathfinder*, an illustrated weekly, published at the Nation's capital, for the Nation; a magazine that prints all the news of the world and tells the truth and only the truth. If you want to keep posted this is your means. If you want a magazine in your home which is entertaining and wholesome, the *Pathfinder* is yours. If you appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, briefly—here it is. Send 15c to show that you might like such a paper and we will send the *Pathfinder* on probation 13 weeks—13 big issues. The 15c does not repay us, but we're glad to invest in new friends. Sample free *PATHFINDER*, 534 Langdon Sta., Washington, D. C.

A Real Saving!

Make your own syrup with **MAPLEINE**



A syrup so rich and delicious in flavor! No trouble—no time lost. Made instantly! Costs you only about 22c a quart. That's economy!

At your grocers



Woman's Interests



Linking Parents and Teacher

By means of P. T. A.—By Mrs. L. C. Whitlark

JUST twenty-nine years ago this summer, a group of men and women, representing the philanthropic, religious, social and political interests of the nation, met with Mrs. Theodore Birney and Mrs. Phoebe Hearst to consider the hopes and plans for at least an annual conference of mothers and teachers for the betterment of living conditions and the protection of children and mothers. These two women were so eager and earnest, that after the Congress of Mothers was organized on February 17, 1897, it existed for several years under their financial support. We cannot be too grateful to the lovers of children of those years nor of the ones who are carrying on today.

The Congress received its newest name—National Congress of Parents and Teachers—during the twenty-eighth annual convention held at St. Paul, Minnesota, in May, 1924. In 1908 it enlarged its scope of activities from a Congress of Mothers to a National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations, in recognition of the power which the combined

ization-president could secure the co-operation needed and another little sufferer started upon the road to Good Health. And those near-sighted children, there is much to be done for them. A splendid health program has been outlined by the American Child Health Association for the express use of our National Congress and our state association. Our National Congress is affiliated with the most constructive organizations of the country, which make their outstanding purpose that of education, protection and efficient future generations.

There have been several district P. T. A. programs arranged, each with their individual high lights. If information regarding these programs, or the organization of new associations is desired, the writer will be pleased to furnish it.

SHADOWETTES.

AFTER the business of the evening at the club meeting is over and away with, stage a little play that will interest the youngsters as well as the grown-ups.

This little play is called shadowettes and is extremely interesting and amusing.

The girls and women present pass behind a sheet properly arranged, and their reflected shadow represents the title to a book, picture, poem or story.

"Cameron Pride," (a haughty dame passing behind the curtain); "Little Bo-Peep," a young girl leading a woolly pup; "Little Minister," small child dressed in clerical garb; "Vanity Fair," girl viewing her features in a hand mirror; "Old Fashioned Girl," "Ruth," "Little Women," "The Glean-

ers," and many other well-known titles may be shadowetted and the guessing will be lively and interesting. A good book may be given to the best "guesser" of the evening.

Next serve a hearty supper—such a supper as only country housewives know how to prepare.

Menu.

Chicken or Veal Salad Potato Chips
Nut Sandwiches Pickles
Sliced Tongue or Mutton with Chill Sauce

Salted Crackers

Ginger Cake Spiced Doughnuts
Cider or Coffee
Pop Corn Apples Home-made Taffy

The menu may be less elaborate if desired. Pop corn, nuts, apples and taffy alone will make a very hearty and satisfying repast.

If money is needed to buy new records for the victrola, to install a radio set, or for any other purpose, a small admission fee may be charged and a charge may also be made for the supper. Keep alive the community spirit and the church, the club and the country home will thrive and grow.—G. S.

TWO GOOD ONES.

Soft Fruit Cookies.

1 cup sugar	in hot water
1 egg	1 tsp. salt
1 cup molasses	1 tsp. cinnamon
1 cup shortening	1/4 tsp. cloves
1 cup chopped raisins	4 cups flour
1 tsp. soda dissolved	

Drop with teaspoon onto a greased tin and bake.

Bacon Dressing for Toast.

Cut sliced bacon in three-quarter-inch pieces, dry crisp and pour off a part of fat. Brown a heaped teaspoonful of flour in the remainder, add

milk to make a thin dressing, and pour over hot toast, scattering the bits of crisp bacon over the top.

Household Service

COVERING THE WORN PLACES.

I have a green plush coat that is perfectly good but badly faded about the collar and tops of the sleeves. Could you tell me any way I could re-dye it at home?—Mrs. T. G.

It is impossible to dye plush at home successfully. The nap is sure to become crushed and cling together and not look well.

However, if your coat is faded about the collar and tops of sleeves, haven't you some fur from an old fur set that could be put on to cover up these faded places? Fur is very popular this year on winter wraps.

WINTER STORAGE OF EVER-BLOOMING ROSES.

The writer would very much appreciate any suggestion you are in position to give in regard to the storage of Everblooming rose plants. I have twenty-two-year plants, which through my moving this fall, will be necessary to take up. I have no place to plant them until next spring and yet would not wish to leave on the present farm through the winter.—G. K.

Everblooming rose plants can be lifted safely in the autumn of the year just as soon as they lose their leaves. The lifting should be performed with some care, being careful to loosen up all of the root system and studiously avoid pulling the plants, depending upon the lifting all the time to remove the plants safely from the soil. After lifting they can be heeled in for the winter in some shady shelter, place carefully, tramping the root system in the ground, making it firm. In this position they will remain until very cold weather sets in, when a slight covering of leaves can be thrown over them. In this position they will remain safely and, in fact, it is the usual practice in caring for what is known as Everblooming or monthly tea roses.

In the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground they can be placed in a permanent position. Growers of roses adopt this plan annually to save their plants from destruction when occupying exposed positions in the yard.

Roses will not stand storage in dry sand or in dark cellars during the winter.—Thomas Ganson, Assistant Professor of Horticulture.

CHOCOLATE PIE.

Please send me a recipe for chocolate pie.—Mrs. B. I.
To make chocolate pie use:

2 eggs	1 lb. butter
4 tb. flour	2 tb. chocolate or cocoa
4 tb. sugar	1/4 tsp. salt
1 tsp. vanilla	2 cups milk

Mix the dry ingredients and stir in the milk, to which the beaten egg yolks have been added. Add butter and cook in a double boiler until smooth and thick. Add vanilla. Fill baked crusts, using stiffly beaten egg whites sweetened with four table-spoonfuls of sugar for the top of the pies. Brown in a slow oven. This will make two pies.

NO talent, no self-denial, no brains, no character, is required to set up in the grumbling business; but those who are moved by a genuine desire to do good have little time for murmuring or complaint.—Robert West.

influence of home and school exerted upon the destiny of the always coming generation. With little Mary, baby brother, big boy John, and sister Sue, Father and Mother wend their way schoolward to join the magic throng who are PTA—Pulling Together Always—that supreme test of the high standard of civilization which, once we attain, will be the greatest gift we can leave our posterity. "Oh, build thee more stately mansions, Oh, my soul."

How?

Of course, it is possible for every school to have an association. Never too small if there is a child in your midst about whom to center your interests.

First.—Get acquainted with some Parent-teacher worker who has just devoured the National Year Book and a score of National Leaflets, the Child Welfare Magazine, the Hand Book of Information, and the last year's file of Michigan State PTA Bulletins.

Second.—Survey your district. Is the schoolhouse in the pink of condition? Have you interviewed the new teacher? What is her plan for making your school one of the best in the county? Can you help her? Have you really been inside the building? Visited school? Did you note the light, desks, stove, curtains, air, the books being read by the children?

Little Mary Brown breathes so loud and looks so pitiful. Yes, it is a pity that she has never had those diseased adenoids removed. Won't you tell her mother that arrangements can be made for Mary's care at the State Hospital? Now, if you only had a Parent-teacher Association, the organ-

Will Santa Claus Come To Your House?

THE approach of Christmas time brings with it the problem of Santa Claus. In some communities it is the primary teacher who considers it wrong to deceive children by this age-old myth, and insists upon "telling the real truth" to her pupils at this tender age. Like wildfire the sad news spreads to the playmates of these children, who receive the impression that they have, in all faith, been disillusioned.

In one community, we recall that the chairman of the Yuletide program for the Community Church was not appreciative of the story of Santa Claus and did not conceive it in its joy-giving spirit. In consequence no merry songs of far-off jingling sleigh bells were sung, no babies' stockings hung in rows on a mantel by the fireplace, Santa Claus was made conspicuous by his absence from the entire program.

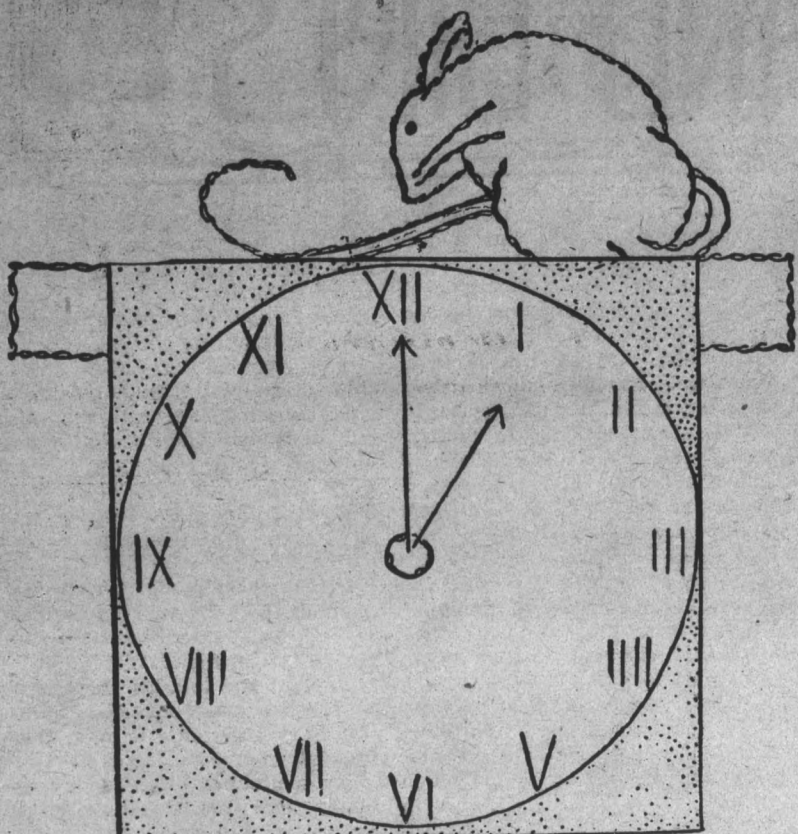
When weighed in the balance, personally we are in favor of Santa Claus. There need be no fear of the "terrible disillusionment" or "the losing faith in mother's truthfulness" by means of this delightful Christmas myth if the revelation is only made in the right way. As little John and Mary grow old enough to understand the full meaning, the revelation may be made. Santa Claus becomes the spirit of Christmas just as Jack Frost is the spirit of winter. He is understood as the soul of good cheer, merriment, loving, and of cheerful giving.

When the story is told a great part of the Christmas joy will come from their being Santa Claus to their little friends.

But, we believe, the "dressing up" to imitate Old St. Nick is not to be favored. It is better to keep his personality a mystery and for the kiddies to form their impressions of the jolly old fellow from the colorful pictures and word descriptions in their story books rather than from a masked man with a big stomach and a fur overcoat. Then when the revelation does come Mother can make the story more charming by comparing his little round belly to a bowl full of jelly, his white beard to the little snowdrifts on the window sill, and his dancing eyes to the sun-made diamonds in the snow.

As our thoughts turn toward the holiday season, what is the opinion of our readers on this subject? We would be pleased to have a letter from you telling how you, as a Mother, have told this Christmas legend to your children.

Dickery-Dock Pocket



POCKETS are always in order on the youngster's clothes; they lose enough handkerchiefs even so! This one is very easy to copy, and will be trim enough in itself, for a little smock, apron or romper.

The pocket proper is a square of cloth, 3½ inches plus seams. Cut a circle from plain white and embroider the clock face onto it. Roman numerals are made with single straight stitches; the circle is then whipped onto the square, and the pocket is ready to work.

et is ready to go. Now on the apron, chain stitch a straight line, five inches long that shapes down to the clock sides as here shown. On this, transfer the mouse given here in the pattern, and embroider him in black outline stitch, or if the apron material be too decided a figure, make him an applique patch of plain color, embroidering just his tail.

All you need is a carbon sheet to trace this pattern directly upon the material and it is ready to work.



Doings in Woodland

Frankie Fox Discovers a Secret

WHEN Frankie Fox hippity hopped into his house, it had long since been dark. His foot was covered with pitch and everything, grass, leaves, bark, and branches had clung to it.

"Whatever is the matter and why don't you clean off your feet before you come into the house?" said Mrs. Frankie Fox in a fretful tone. She had waited supper for over an hour for him.

Then Frankie Fox explained all about it, how he had tried to get some gum at the old Tamarack tree and had stepped in the pool of fresh pitch.

Mrs. Frankie Fox helped him, but it was some time before they succeeded in freeing his foot of all the things that had stuck fast. The pitch was in the fur about his foot. How it did pull as he tried to get it out! Frankie Fox made many a wry face as a leaf or twig was pulled off.

But at last his foot was cleared of it all and Mrs. Frankie Fox bandaged it with some Woodland Cure-all.

"What's this, Daddy?" asked little Benny Fox as he picked up a piece of birch bark from the heap of various things that had stuck fast to Frankie Fox's foot.

It was a piece of birch bark and on it was marked a message in Woodland language. The folks of Wood-

land use birch bark just as we use paper to write on.

"Perhaps it is a secret," said little Fanny Fox.

Mrs. Frankie Fox and the two little



The Secret Was Written on Bark.

Foxes crowded around as Frankie Fox read the message by the light of the candle.

"Cross Crooked Creek at the old Maple, ten hops to blueberry bush, turn east and make eight hops past Twin Oaks. East side of hollow oak."

"Ah, ha! It is a secret, Fanny," shouted Frankie Fox. "It is Happy Squirrel's memory book. He made it so he wouldn't forget where he stored his winter supply of nuts. We'll just fool him for once. Then we won't have to spend our time gathering stores for winter. There will be lots of time to play," he said as he winked at Bennie and Fanny.

Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

Winert Styles for Mother and the Kiddies that are Delightfully Simple and Easy to Make

No. 4925—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires four yards of 40-inch material if made with long sleeves. If with short sleeves 3½ yards will be required. The width of the dress at the foot is 1¾ yards. Price 12c.



#4611



No. 4937—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires three yards of 40-inch material. Price 12c.



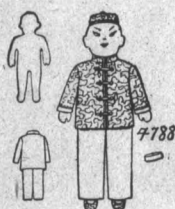
No. 4537—Girls' Coat. Cut in four sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires 2¾ yards of 54-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 4486—Ladies' Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 5½ yards of one material 36 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2¼ yards. Price 12c.



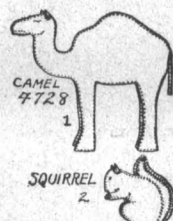
No. 4611—Ladies' "Cover All" Apron. Cut in four sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 4788—An "Up-to-Date" Doll. Cut in three sizes, 16, 18 and 20 inches in length. A 16-inch doll will require ¾ yard of 32-inch material. Cap and jacket will require ¾ yard, and the trousers ¾ yard. Price 12c.



No. 4920—Child's Out-door Garment. Cut in four sizes, 2, 3, 4 and 6 years. A four-year size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 4914—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires 3¾ yards of 40-inch material if made with long sleeves. With short sleeves 2¾ yards are required. Price 12c.



No. 4921—Boys' Suit. Cut in four sizes, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years. A two-year size requires 1¾ yards of 36-inch material if made with long sleeves. If made with short sleeves 1½ yards will be required. Price 12c.

No. 4933—Ladies' Coat. Cut in seven sizes, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 40-inch size requires 3¾ yards of 54-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4664—Child's Dress. Cut in four sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A six-year size requires 1½ yards of 27-inch material for the guimpe, and 1¾ yards for the smock. Price 12c.

No. 4927—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in eight sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires five yards of 36-inch material. The width at the foot is 2¼ yards, with plaits extended. Price 12c.

No. 4928—Ladies' Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4¾ yards of 40-inch material if made of one material, and with panel and revers collar. If panel is omitted ¾ yard less is required. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1½ yards. Price 12c.

No. 4929—A Simple "Day" Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. If made of one material a 38-inch size requires 4¼ yards 40 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1¾ yard. Price 12c.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

A Narrative of My Club Work

By Raymond B. Laser

Michigan Boy Representative in the Moses Club Leadership Contest

I JOINED the Boys' and Girls' Club in the spring of 1922, being the first member to join the Wright Stock Club, which was the first club in our community. I chose a Chester White pig of good type and breeding and showed her at Detroit, winning fourth premium, having had her overfitted due to lack of show ring experience.

During the summer I attended a number of judging demonstrations, a Holstein tour, and spent two days at the Michigan Agricultural College on a judging trip and was chosen by Mr. Pearson, assistant state club leader, as a member of the general live stock judging team to represent Hillsdale county at the Michigan State Fair Judging Contest at Detroit. Our team won seventh place in twenty-one

there was no pig club class for senior pigs in club class at the State Fair. In the fall my gilt raised an excellent litter, some of which were retained in my herd, and one boar was sold to head a good herd. At the county fair I won the calf showman's cup. For my season's club work I won the all-around county championship, which includes a short course scholarship at the Michigan Agricultural College, and the privilege of attending club week at the Michigan Agricultural College. Both of the years I have been eligible I have attended club week, and each time I have been greatly benefited by the instructions given us, and by the association with members of the college faculty, state and county club leaders and the boys and girls who made the greatest success of club work in Michigan.

That year there were four pig club members, eight calf club members and two sheep club members in our club. This was not a very large increase in number of members, but a large increase in number of stock owned, due to freshening heifers, farrowing of sows, and lambing of ewes. Two boys won trips to the National Club Congress, and three boys went with the county exhibit to the State Fair.

During the past winter I planned to enter the herd project with my Durocs, and added to my herd four sows of excellent type and breeding. The first sow was bred and farrowed a winter litter by the first prize senior yearling boar at Michigan State Fair, but were too much off age to show. The next was a gilt by a former Michigan State Fair grand champion boar, and from the second prize age sow at the State Fair and is one which should develop into a high-class show sow. The other two were purchased at a bred sow sale and were exceptionally good type sows, one having been second prize age sow at Detroit in 1923.

Having decided to give my last year's club heifer a seven-day official test at freshening time, I thought it best not to show her, as I was fitting her for a production record. In looking about for a heifer, I selected one

from a local breeder who has never done any official testing but whose herd, including several heifers, averaged over 10,000 pounds of 3.4 per cent milk in one year in a cow testing association. This heifer made an excellent growth and at Detroit won third, at Grand Rapids second, and at Hillsdale second in the club class. I did not show any pigs as my farrowing losses were very heavy. Due to the unusual season my corn was a failure, having been replanted late and very little mature corn being the result.

Each year I have gone with the county exhibit to the State Fair. This year I was with the exhibit for five weeks, having shown at the Michigan State Fair at Detroit, West Michigan State Fair at Grand Rapids, and the Hillsdale County Fair. At the West Michigan State Fair I was a member of our county judging team which won second. I was high individual in the contest and won a trip to the National Club Congress and a gold watch fob. At the county fair I again won the calf showman's cup. At the annual meeting of the county club association held during fair week, I was chosen as president, and hope that by bringing about greater cooperation between club members, we may be able to make next year a greater success than any previous year has been. Our local club this year is composed of three pig clubs, four sheep clubs, eleven calf clubs, one corn club and one poultry club member, of which I am president. Our membership has not grown very rapidly as we have been after members who would take an interest in the work and finish the project. The majority of our members this year are high school students or graduates, and in these years we have had only two who failed to finish the project. In summer our club met every two weeks, with two or three meet-

ings during the winter. Our attendance at these meetings will average over ninety per cent for the three years. During this time I have been absent twice, once while visiting and once while out on the fair circuit.

This year eight members went with their stock to the State Fair, and besides winning several premiums on our stock, two members—one boy and one girl—both from our local club, were chosen as winners of the state club health contest, so this year we have three championships won at the state fairs.

During the summer I visited a club member, and he was very much discouraged and about ready to drop the calf club. I found his heifer a fine individual and told him how to fit her. At the fairs he won \$47 and a trip to the dairy show and is now a booster for club work. During the year I have given a number of talks on type and fitting, and every animal which was shown was in good show condition. Every member made a showing except one whose calf had been sick just previous to the fair. For my calf club work this year I was chosen to go to the National Dairy Show, but did not go, as I had already won a number of honors, including a trip to National Club Congress on Judging. The boy chosen as alternate had never won any trips and received a great deal of benefit from it.

Since the fair my last year's heifer has freshened and dropped me a nice heifer calf, so my herd now numbers three.

As I look back over my club work, I find that I have received the greatest benefit, not from the honors won, but from association with the men and women who are making personal sacrifices of time and money and health to better develop the head, hand, heart and health of the rural boys and girls of America.



This Picture of Emma Blank Was Not Taken Yesterday.

teams, most members of other teams having had more than one year of club work.

Our local club that year was composed of eight members—four pig club members and four calf club members. One boy won a trip to the National Club Congress on judging at the Hillsdale County Fair, and two boys went with the county exhibit to the State Fair. For my pig club work for that year, I was chosen as county pig club champion, which gave me the privilege to attend club week at the Michigan Agricultural College, to which only county and state club champions are eligible to attend.

That fall each of the local clubs throughout the county sent a delegate to Hillsdale to form a county association of club members, the purpose of which was to promote club work and to give the club members of the county the privilege of helping to direct their own affairs. At the election of officers I was chosen as vice-president.

The next year (1923) I again entered club work, this time with a Duroc Jersey Gilt and a Holstein-Friesian senior heifer calf. This heifer is a daughter of a twenty-one-pound senior two-year-old daughter of a twenty-seven-pound cow who has three twenty-pound daughters, all under full age. The heifer was not a real show type heifer and only placed eighth at the calf club show at the County Fair. She had made a wonderful growth, but fell down in smoothness and levelness of rump. I did not show my gilt as

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

This is about the sixth time I have written and answered contests, but I've never seen my letters in print nor have I received my prizes. But, Gee Whiz! Uncle Frank, it makes anybody mad when you've tried so many times. I know you can't put everybody's letter in print, and can't give prizes when they don't deserve them.

I am in the seventh grade this year, and am twelve years old. I have brown eyes and brown hair. I go to the Okemos school and I like it very much; it is consolidated. I have a brother that is in the twelfth grade, and a little sister two years old. I sure think a lot of her. She is so cute.

Well, I hope to see this letter in print, and I hope to get a prize. Mother wants to use the writing desk now, so I will close.—Your niece, Alice Edgar, Lansing, Mich.

It does make a person sore when things don't go the way he wants it, doesn't it? But, Gee Whiz! How can I help it? I do the best I can, that's all.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am very interested in books and as some of my cousins have started talking about them, I, too, will say a little. I love to read and some day in the near future I intend to write some books myself. It seems as though everything about me suggests a story in itself.

I'm always imagining stories, no matter what I'm doing, washing dishes or anything else. But I certainly do hate to be disturbed in the middle of some thrilling and exciting episode, of which, of course, I am heroine.

But there is one moment which I have imagined over and over again, and which, I think, is the best spur for aspiring young authors, my first book with my "nom-de-plume" on it! I spend a great deal of time pondering what the title of it will be, and I sincerely hope that I may be able to write something that will be of benefit to those who will read my works.

Uncle Frank, don't you think those

The Merry Circle Fund

THE Merry Circle Fund is getting out of its swaddling clothes and is growing faster now. Just like all babies, it didn't grow very fast at the start, but now it is getting to be quite a lusty youngster.

Just to show you how it is growing: One mail this morning brought thirty-five cents from a Merry Circle girl and her two little sisters, she gave twenty-five cents and the little ones five cents each; fifteen dollars came from a mother who said the money was from her two Merry Circle daughters, and five cents came from an M. C. girl. The other day one dollar came from two girls and their mother.



Now that looks as if the girls and mothers are doing it all. They are doing most of it, but one boy has sent in four ten-cent contributions. Other boys have also contributed several times. But no dads have showed up yet.

We do not print the names of those who send in Fund contributions because there would be too many who would be willing to pay ten cents or so to have their names printed. That is not the right kind of giving, in fact, it is not giving at all, but paying for publicity. We do however, acknowledge the receipt of the money and keep a record of the names of the contributors and the amount they send.

The way the fund is growing now—it will soon be of sufficient size to enable us to announce the special cause to which the Fund will be put.

Send all contributions to the Merry Circle Fund, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

of us who have an imagination may well be envied by others who have not? In my case, I expect to earn a comfortable living, so certainly a good imagination pays.

When a certain something called "Inspiration" knocks at my door, I shall immediately start writing its message.

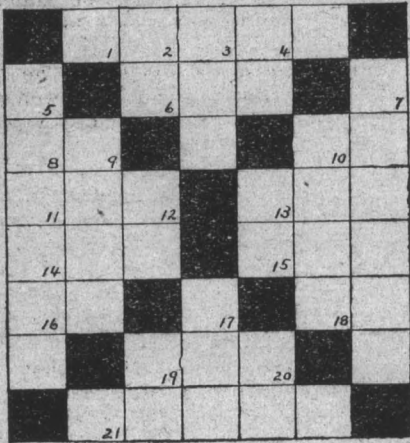
Uncle Frank, I've enough ambitions to move those pyramids and the sphinx of that far-off country in Asia. Ideals? I've set the highest of them before me, and I hope that I shall be able to live up to them. I may not come up all the way to those ideals, but Lowell says, "It is low aim and not failure that is a crime."

There, I've written enough to feed two Waste Baskets! I should have stopped long ago, so guess it's about time I stop!—From an ambitious M. C. niece, Mamie Balch, R. 1, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Yes, imagination is a great thing to have. But to make it worth anything, imagination has to be converted into realization and that needs perspiration as well as inspiration. Don't wait too long for inspiration. It might not come. Better get busy right away. Lowell is right. I am always glad to hear from M. C.'s who have high aims. Come again.

M. C. Cross Word Puzzle

Directions.—The numbered squares are starting points for words extending horizontally, vertically or both ways. One letter should be allowed for each square. Words end at first black square or at border of puzzle. A word never goes beyond a black square. Example: The horizontal



Name

Address

word starting at number one is five letters long; no vertical word starts at number one; the vertical word starting at five is six letters long.

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

Cross word puzzles are fascinating and educating. They are so popular now that most everybody is doing them. And so many people have found them interesting, I am sure the Merry Circle will also find them.

The ten usual prizes will be given

and Merry Circle buttons and membership cards will be given to all who send in correct answers and are not already members. All correct and neat puzzles will be mixed in a basket and the prize winners picked out. Clip the diagram shown and send it to Uncle Frank, care Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, after you have filled it out. Be sure to put your name and address in the spaces provided. This contest closes December 5.

Horizontal.

1. Glad.
6. Father.
8. Exist.
10. Mother.
11. Decay.
13. An Irish man.
14. Part of corn.
15. Left after burning.
16. An army officer (abbr.)
18. Masculine pronoun.
19. Immature man.
21. One of the saints.

Vertical.

2. Boy's name (abbr.)
3. A rodent.
4. A traveled lane (abbr.)
5. Round.
7. A daughter's relative.
9. A by-product of burning soft coal.
12. To crush.
12. A lung disease (abbr.)
13. The family's head.
17. Small spot.
19. To exist.
20. You.

THE READ-AND-WINNERS.

THE following are the ten with contest papers who were picked by an uninterested person as the lucky ones to get prizes in the Read-and-Win Contest which appeared in the November 15 issue:

Fountain Pens.

Celia Weber, R. 1, Sand Creek, Mich.
Kenneth R. Gillett, Moorepark, Mich.
Flashlights.
Ruth Yoder, R. 1, Mio, Mich.
Pearl Young, R. 1, Big Rapids, Mich.
Justin Langdon, Alanson, Mich.

Candy.

Jeanne E. Ratzloff, R. 3, Mason, Mich.
Irene Rossman, Metamora, Mich.
Welland Kinney, R. 1, Ludington, Mich.
Empress Gay, R. 2, Williamsburg, Mich.
Rosalie Squirtz, Gaylord, Mich.

*READ-AND-WIN ANSWERS.

HERE are the correct answers to the Read-and-Win questions which appeared in our issue of November 15:

1. Apoplexy or internal rupture due to strain from laying—438-16.
2. Not more than 25-30 pounds to each 100 pounds live weight—3-425.
3. An out-door pit—3-425.
4. In a double boiler—434-12.
5. Helps to draw out moisture, check development of mould and helps to prevent heating—5-427.
6. Deputy O. H. Kelley—5-427.
7. Because it uses demonstration and actual doing, a most convincing means of education—5-427.
8. In a county in Illinois—9-431.
9. Eighty-five per cent—424-2.
10. Impure literature, dissolute dancing, indecent apparel, alcohol beverages—11-433.



MAKING THE HENS COMFORT-ABLE.

IS the hen house free from cracks and drafts of any kind? The hens need plenty of fresh air at all times, but drafts are dangerous, especially in winter. The old house should be gone over carefully to make sure that there is no crack or knot hole through which the wind can blow.

Ventilation in winter must be from one side only and generally that side should be the south. Muslin covered openings should be made in the front wall and rather high up. The muslin

should not be so heavy as to prevent air from passing through it easily. If brought into tight, stuffy quarters the chickens are very apt to succumb to diseases, such as cold and roup. Often people make the mistake in the fall of putting them in the poultry house and keeping the house too tightly closed.

It is the time when hens and pullets are brought in from free range and they should have the same conditions they had on the range, to carry them through the long winter, and get a good supply of eggs when prices are high. We cannot afford to have the layers idle through the winter months,

it takes away the profits of the industry.

Everything available in the line of green stuff should be saved for the layers. We aim to raise large supplies of mangel wurzels and cabbage, and store them in the cellar. Pumpkins, squashes, small apples, beets, etc., are also stored. Alfalfa, clover hay, lawn clippings and other products of this kind are good. Feed them daily to make up for the green feed. It is the basis of wealth, and of success with poultry. Oyster shell, good grit, such as gravel, a good dust bath and fresh drinking water must also be constantly kept before the layers.

Do not omit feeding sour milk and meat scrap daily. Feed meat scrap mixed with the sour milk in convenient troughs, if you do not feed a dry mash, and after it has been eaten stand the troughs up in such a way as to keep them clean. Give troughs an occasional scrubbing.

POULTRY PARTNERSHIPS.

I own forty acres of land, three cows, two horses, all tools, sufficient feed and seed, and all free and clear of debt, worth about \$4,000. I take in a partner in the chicken business. He furnishes \$500 to equip for chickens, and 500 little chicks to start. I did all labor erecting coops. I am to do all the work on the farm and raise all the chick feed I can, and take care of the chicks. He is simply a silent partner. What per cent of the chicken profits should he get?—F. W. R.

There is no definite rule for handling poultry projects on shares because of the great variation of circumstances which govern each case. Because of the large amount of work and detail in managing young poultry it is only fair to state that such partnerships are you have described are seldom satisfactory to both parties in the deal.

If you speculate on your time and feed, and the partner on his money and 500 chicks, you might divide the cash profits equally each year and then divide the stock on hand at the dissolution of the partnership. As your farm and equipment are clear it would pay you best to borrow the \$500, plus enough to buy the 500 chicks. If you borrowed \$600 the interest might be about \$30 per year. Then you can keep all the poultry profits, if there are any, and you will have no misunderstandings with a partner if there are no profits to divide.

I think the only kind of poultry partnerships that are at all desirable exist when both parties work on the plant and help each other by actual work and long hours to make the business succeed.

Whittaker's R. I. Red Cockerels

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

COLLIS PROCESS PURE DRIED BUTTERMILK

Be sure the Poultry Mash you buy contains 10% or more Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk. If in doubt add the 10% and be safe.

NET 100 LBS. Sold in 25, 50, 100 Pound Bags

COLLIS PROCESS PURE DRIED BUTTERMILK

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS: PROTEIN 30%, FAT 5.5%, FIBRE 1.0%

COLLIS PRODUCTS COMPANY, CLINTON, IOWA

For More Winter Eggs

Authorities say that feed determines egg production, especially in winter months. Your hens cannot lay eggs unless they are given the right egg-making feeds. Lactic acid, milk proteins, vitamins and other indispensable food elements are easy to supply in the laying mash by adding 10% or more Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk. It is the best way of keeping your flock healthy and profitable. Unless you are sure the feeds you buy contain 10% or more Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk, get it yourself from your dealer and add to the mash. The more dried buttermilk your mash contains up to 20% the greater your winter egg production. If your dealer does not handle write us for prices.

FREE TAKE YOUR CHOICE Of a six months' subscription at our expense to any one of the four leading names of two other poultry magazines shown below—if you send us raisers when writing for our valuable book on poultry feeding, "Feed from Eggs to Market," also free.

COLLIS PRODUCTS CO. Dept. 295 Clinton, Iowa

Auto Poultry Coop

JUST the thing for carrying poultry to market. Safe, clean and convenient. Fits on running-board of any automobile. Built from heavy galvanized steel wire electrically welded, except bottom, which is wood. With ordinary care will last for years. No farmer raising poultry should be without one.

We Ship Direct Price only \$2.75

UNITED STEEL & WIRE CO.

Battle Creek, Mich. DEPT. 5 Atchison, Kans.



MASH HOPPERS

Here's the feeder you've been wishing for. The "SELF-SERVE" is GUARANTEED not to clog nor waste feed. Fowls can't roost on cover nor touch feed with feet. Investigate the new Flexible Automatic Feed Throat used on all three sizes. Drop a card or ask your Dealer. Ira P. Hayes, Dept. B63, Eckford, Mich.

ECKARD Pedigree W. L. Cockerels

For sale. Related to the pen which won the Mich. International Laying Contest 1923-24. These cockerels are from hens with first year records of 240 eggs to 272 eggs, and sire's dam's record of 284 and 294. Price \$5.00 each. Limited number left. Chas. Delamarter, 214 Bailey St., East Lansing, Mich.

JERSEY BLACK GIANT Cockerels. Several fine large birds, 6 mos. old, \$3.50 each. CECIL RYBRANDT, Dorr, Mich.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES Aged bull cheap, also
some young bulls. D. A.
Fraser, North Lake, P. O. Gregory, Mich.

Registered Guernseys

LONE PINE RANGER our new Herd SIRE has a
Dam with an A. R. O. record 536 lbs. When in the
market for better Guernseys, write GILMORE BROS.,
Camden, Mich.; J. W. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

Wallinwood Guernseys

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

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

Reg. Guernseys For Sale Springing cows; bred
W. W. BURDICK, Williamston, Mich.

Matador Sylvia Concordia

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

HILLCREST FARM,
Kalamazoo, Mich.

Ready for Service

Newberry Prometheus Koo, No. 404300.
Born: March 15, 1923. A well-grown, dark
colored bull, ready for heavy service.
Sire: A 37-lb. grandson of King of the Pon-
tacs and the famous 35-lb. show cow,
Woodcrest Dora DeKol.
Dam: Houwtje Prometheus Segis. At 9
years: Butter, 7 days, 29.92; milk, 599.3.
Butter, 305 days, 864.34; Milk, 22,514.1.
Second Dam: A 26.7-lb. 4-yr.-old daughter
of Northern Fobes Denver, sire of 59 A. R.
O. daughters, 4 from 30 to 39.87.
Remember—this bull and the two yearlings
advertised last week are the only bulls past
a year old for sale from all our state herds
and the winter breeding season is just
starting.
Send for our list of bulls for sale by Mich-
igan State Herds.

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

\$600 Buys four Reg. Holstein Heifers and
one Reg. Bull old enough for service;
one yearling Heifer; three two years old; due to
freshen in early winter; in calf by our 33-lb. Bull.
E. A. ROHLFS, Akron, Mich., Tel. No. 48 R-3.

Registered Holstein cows and heifers, fresh and
some to freshen soon. Good
producers and richly bred. Priced away down. B.
B. REAVEY, Akron, Mich.

MICHIGAN JERSEY CATTLE CLUB

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

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

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

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

For Sale: 1 Roan Bull

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

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

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

Brown Swiss Two registered bulls 18 and
10 months old; would ex-
change one. T. H. Love, Howell, Mich.

HOGS

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

LAKEFIELD FARM DUROCS

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

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

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

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

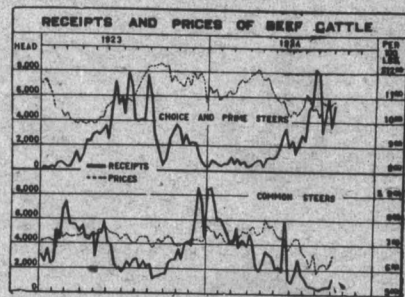
Milk Producers Meet at Detroit

(Continued from page 477).

November and December was made as the amount upon which the basic price was fixed but this arrangement was defeated by members stimulating production during those months. Now the price is based on the average for these three months in 1922. The speaker stated that the association would be able to maintain the present price of thirty-one cents per gallon for four per cent milk, f. o. b. Baltimore. One cent brokerage is collected on each gallon, of which one-fifth is used for operating expenses, and the remainder to meet loss on surplus or unplaced milk. The ownership of a manufacturing plant, which it has not been necessary to use, has been most helpful in maintaining favorable relations with the distributors.

Cuts Cost of Handling Cheese.

An enviable reputation has been built up by the Wisconsin Cheese Producers' Federation. Uniformly high quality has increased selling efficiency. Frank G. Swoboda, manager, stated that this organization has under its control nine assembling branches and two hundred cheese factories, about sixty per cent of which are cooperative. The annual output of these factories is around 150,000,000 pounds of cheese, which is worth above \$30,000,000. The average handling cost is 2.89



cents on every dollar's worth of products. The producer gets 97.11 cents of every dollar coming to the organization. Sales are made through a central sales office at Plymouth. A branch office and storage is maintained in Chicago and brokers in fifty cities push the sale of federation products.

Michigan Association Progresses.

The experiences of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association were reported by Secretary John C. Near. This organization, Mr. Near states, is quite largely a product of local conditions. It makes sales of members' milk without handling the product or making out checks. It guarantees payment on milk delivered by all producers who market their product through the association. The membership extends to practically all the large milk producing areas of the state. It sits in on the determination of milk prices at Detroit, Grand Rapids, Flint and Ann Arbor. In these places, local sales committees confer with the distributors or representatives thereof. Like other associations, Michigan has its troubles with surplus. The basic plan of payment is followed. The surplus is paid for at the price of ninety-two score butter plus twenty per cent. Each producer can indicate to whom he wishes to sell his milk. The producer may hold back all milk over his basic amount. This enables him to dispose of it without the usual transportation costs occasioned by sending it to city distributors. The distributor pays for all milk used as fluid milk on the basic price. The board of directors has established the open-door policy in holding directors' meetings. A manufacturing plant has been established at Adrian to aid in caring for the surplus. The association maintains three testers to check up on dealers. In case of disagreement, state testers are called in.

Loyalty Keeps League on the Fighting Line.

Illness prevented George W. Slocum, president of the Dairymen's League Cooperative Association of New York from attending the session. His report, however, was read. In this he declared that the loyalty of members was responsible for the successes which have been attained by the league. It has now been in general operation three and one-half years, manufacturing and selling dairy products. The total quantity of milk pooled and sold by the league annually totals in

round figures over two and a half billion pounds, forty-five and a half per cent of which is sold as fluid milk. The remainder is either disposed of as cream or manufactured into the "Dairylea" brand of products. These are sold not only in this country but exported to Germany, England, South Africa, Panama, Cuba, Palestine, Serbia, Bermuda, Jamaica and Peru. The league handles the products of nearly seventy thousand members. The organization is capitalized at twelve and a half million dollars and its certificates are held at par. The league has advertised its products extensively and it pays. Mr. Slocum believed that the members are fully convinced of the uncertainty of temporary high prices, especially when controlled by private capital, and that less profits are then realized than under a lower guaranteed market with sure pay the year around.

Twin Cities Nearly One Hundred Per Cent.

Few organizations have been more successful in signing up the producers in their area than the Twin City Milk Producers' Association of Minnesota, according to President W. F. Schilling. He states that only two hundred and six men are outside the organization. The dealers have agreed not to accept milk of these non-members. The organization owns fifteen plants, all of which are being successfully operated. These plants are scattered over the producing territory. In one year, \$140,000 was saved on freight alone by manufacturing in the country. A school has been established to train men in the various sciences and arts required for successful cooperative management. This organization was among the first to adopt the pooling system. Two condensaries have been established for evaporating skim-milk, which is sold to candy and bread manufacturers. Regular meetings are held in each district to keep the members informed of the association's various activities.

Bolsters Prices at Richmond.

Producers were receiving an average price of around twenty cents per gallon for their milk before the Milk Producers' Association of Richmond, Virginia, was organized, according to W. M. Cease, secretary. Besides this low price, they really never knew from month to month what they were to receive for dairy products. Dairymen are now receiving \$3.93 per hundred-weight. They also have the advantage of barn inspection and other valuable educational features. The board of directors meets monthly. The food value of milk is advertised, the cost being covered by deducting one cent for each one hundred pounds of milk sold. The local consumption has been increased forty-one per cent.

Cooperate with Distributors at Pittsburgh.

The Cooperative Sales Company of Pittsburgh, is organized in local units with representatives from each on an advisory council. This council chooses five directors who cooperate with the distributors in determining milk prices. Owing to industrial stagnation, a twenty per cent increase in receipts, running the surplus to as high as sixty-seven per cent of the volume, this price problem has been a difficult one to handle. The price now is \$2.04 per hundredweight for 3.5 per cent milk, less one cent for covering operating expenses. This association has the cooperation of eighty-five per cent of all the dealers throughout the territory in which they operate. Truckers and the railroads are making some trouble by bringing milk into the territory from distant sources. The milk is pooled.

Philadelphia Uses Surplus Plan.

The Interstate Milk Producers' Association, with headquarters at Philadelphia, has 250 locals in forty counties in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Of the milk received, eighty-five per cent goes into fluid consumption. The surplus plan of paying has been adopted. There is, however, a wide variation in the supply of milk and this has caused trouble. In 1923 the surplus became so large that it was necessary to reduce the price basis. The price set last November has not been changed to date. It was necessary for this organization to gain control over other cities within the area. Prices were fixed in these cities on the basis of the Philadelphia price, less the freight charges. Checks on testing and also on scales are made. Most of the trouble in this district has been with the weighing. Advertising is done in the schools, the cost being divided equally between the association and the dealers. Through this advertising, consumption has been increased from twelve to fifteen per cent each year.

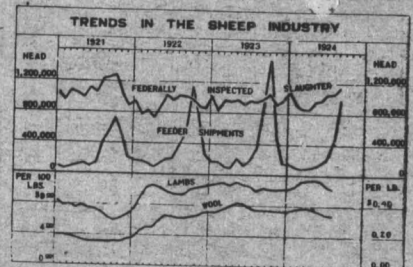
The association cooperates in enforcing the rigid regulations adopted by the board of health. The average price paid at receiving stations in the fifty to sixty-mile zone is \$2.51 for 3.5 milk.

Have Organized Entire State.

It was necessary in Connecticut for the Milk Producers' Association to take the entire state into consideration, according to General-manager C. E. Hough. There are twenty-seven cities of a half million people which it is necessary to reach. The various requirements of the boards of health in these municipalities has complicated the work of the organization. It is a bargaining association. Fluid milk and cream are sold. About seventy-five per cent of the milk is sold on yearly contracts. Eighteen per cent is sold as cream and four per cent as ice cream. Producers delivering more or less than their quota are penalized. The farmer who can keep his milk output uniform realizes the highest price therefore. The surplus price varies with the butter market. A state commission establishes regulations under which milk is produced. This gives consumers a quality product and promotes consumption. Advertising is also carried on with very satisfactory results.

Get Higher Prices for Better Butter.

The cooperative creameries of Iowa have been able to improve the quality of the output of the 230 cooperative creameries of the association for which they secure from five to ten cents a premium, according to C. Bechtelheimer, secretary. Much stress is put on butter quality. A compulsory pasteurization law has made this easier. The member creameries make



about sixty million pounds of butter a year. This is marketed largely in Chicago, New York and Philadelphia. The association has arranged to ship from thirty to thirty-five cars in consolidated lots each week. The organization has also attempted to increase the consumption of their product through educational work.

Research Work Is Necessary.

At this point, Prof. J. T. Horner, of the Michigan Agricultural College, was called upon. In his remarks, he pointed out the necessity of cooperation between the producers and the college. He held that it was necessary to do continuous research work to the end that our vocational colleges may give up-to-the-second instruction in the production and marketing of products. These schools should have the full confidence of producers and distributors, which could be gained through careful first-hand research work.

Sweet Cream Wins in Minnesota.

The reputation of the Minnesota Cooperative Creameries Association was gained when sweet whole milk was delivered at these creameries, according to John Brandt, president. There are about 600 cooperative creameries in the state. Individual producers live within a maximum radius of eight miles, with the majority from three to five miles of their respective plants. After the introduction of the cream separator, cream alone was brought to the factory. Then gradually, one after another of the factories began accepting sour cream. This practice spread until it threatened the reputation of the creameries. Four years ago, however, creamerymen got together and planned for a standard grade of butter, according to package, size, moisture, salt, etc. This idea spread rapidly. Now the area covered is divided into sixteen districts, each having a director to carry out its program. The business is run on a strictly cooperative basis and a pooling system is practiced. The association has title to the butter under contracts which run for three years. The butter is sold in the best available markets. The local creamery receives the price for the butter, less actual marketing costs. Brokers are rapidly increasing the sales of the output of these creameries in fifty different markets of the United States, as well as in the British Isles. The quality of the product is indicated by the fact that last year seventy-four per cent of the pool scored ninety-two points or above, and

fifty-three per cent ninety-three points or better.

United States Leads in Dairy Products.

The United States is the largest producer and the greatest consumer of dairy products of any country in the world, according to Dr. C. W. Larson, chief of the Dairy Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture. Dr. Larson presented a number of charts showing the variation in production and sales of dairy products during the past fifty years. The details of this splendid talk will be reviewed later. Suffice it to say here that the dairymen present saw that the outlook for the great dairy industry is, according to the interpretations made by Dr. Larson, not so pessimistic as we have been generally led to believe. There are holes in consumption which, when filled, will take up much of the present surplus.

A Half Century of Cooperative Work.

It was fifty years ago that the dairymen around the city of Boston organized and advanced ideas which, in purpose and expression, could easily be construed as the slogan of an up-to-date milk producers' organization, according to Richard Pattee, managing-director of the New England Milk Producers' Association. During that fifty years, four or five organizations have lived and passed on. These men are now planning and carrying out an organization covering the whole New England territory. Mr. Pattee believes that there is a new day in which the products of the producer will reach the consumer through a system operated for service and not for private gain. It is the human trait not to agree when we do not understand one another. He believes the one great task of cooperatives is to promote a high degree of understanding between all factors in a community. The problem of local management versus central management is a most important one, and cooperatives need to take advantage of every opportunity to study the merits and demerits of these two plans and any combination of them.

Cincinnati Distributes Milk.

Unlike many other associations, the Pure Milk Association of Cincinnati learned early that it could not successfully deal with distributors. It has, therefore, been necessary, according to Harry Hartke, member of the executive committee of that organization, to invest in distributing plants. This association has attempted to control the marketing of dairy products, to equalize investments made by distributors in their territory, to secure capable managers, and to stimulate the use of dairy products by the consuming public. He stated that it was necessary to actually buy their way into the market. Dealers wanted either to finance the whole proposition or to sell out. As a result, the association now owns the largest plant in the city. The members have been loyal throughout the fight and now the association is growing in strength. He believes that the association ultimately will serve the entire market. About forty per cent of the supply available is sold as fluid milk. Farmers have received forty cents above butter-fat prices.

Senator Copeland Speaks.

A most interesting address was given by a former Michigan man, United States Senator Royal S. Copeland, of New York state, who, as head of the board of health of New York City for a number of years, demonstrated to the world the value of milk products in reducing infant mortality. By putting on a campaign in which the value of milk for children was presented to every mother in a district where a half-million people lived within a square mile, he was able to reduce the infant death rate there to one-half the rate on Fifth Avenue. Senator Copeland referred to the fact that capital had found its way around ruinous competition by cooperating, that labor had learned the same lesson, and that now the farmer alone remains to restore himself to a respectful position among other industries by the same cooperative expedient. He holds that the purpose of government is not merely to protect property, but to serve humanity. He believes that every effort should be put forward to educate our people to use a maximum of dairy products. This not only will make for greater individual efficiency but is certain to rebound to the great benefit of the country.

At the business session the old directors were re-elected and these directors chose the same officers to carry on the splendid work of the organization. John D. Miller, of Susquehanna, Pennsylvania, continues as president, and Charles W. Hollman, 1731 Eye Street, Washington, D. C., as secretary.

REASON WHY COWS HOLD THEIR MILK.

Please tell me why cows hold their milk. I have two of them, one is a Holstein and the other a Red Poll. The Holstein has her second calf and the other has just freshened. The Holstein sucks herself. They both give half of their milk and hold the rest. —J. M.

The first thing to do is to prevent the cow from sucking herself. Otherwise there is apt to be little milk to be given down at time of milking.

A calf-weaner will usually prevent a cow from sucking herself. There are two types of these. One is a nose ring with long sharp prongs projecting at right angles. When she goes to suck these prongs prick her udder and she hesitates. The other is a nose ring with a hinged lap that hangs down over the nose and prevents her from getting the teat in her mouth. Another way is to place a burlap sack over the udder and fasten it there with straps buckled over her hips. The cow can not get the teat in her mouth. When the cow is in winter quarters it is easy to tie her so she can not reach her udder with her head.

The question of a cow giving down her milk freely when being milked is largely a condition of confidence established between the cow and her milker. A cow never holds up her milk from her calf. The milker takes the place of the calf and he must get the cow's confidence. If he treats her gently, knows how to milk without hurting her teats, he usually can get the cow's confidence so that she gives down her milk as readily as she would to her calf. But if milking causes pain and the cow is afraid the secretion of milk is liable to become very slow or cease altogether.

Sometimes you can make the cow forget all about the whole matter by feeding her a ration of appetizing grain at the time of milking. Her attention is all centered on the food and the manipulation of the udder causes the secretion of milk.

Be sure the cow's teats are not chapped or sore, be careful of hard callosities on your hands, and beware of long, sharp finger nails. The cow will appreciate it very much if you carefully look after these, little things to you, but big things to her.

WANT TUBERCULOSIS WORK CONTINUED.

HEARINGS on the agricultural appropriations began November 17. The farm organization representatives are vigorously opposing any cut in funds for tuberculosis eradication work.

This tuberculosis eradication campaign is thought to be the most successful movement the government has ever conducted for stamping out disease or insect pests. Remarkable progress has been made in tuberculosis eradication during the past two or three years. An inquiry at the bureau of animal industry brings out the fact that during the last fiscal year 5,312,364 head of cattle in 455,034 herds, were tested during the last fiscal year, from which were removed 171,559 reactors, or 3.2 per cent. These animals were found on 51,289 infected premises. Accredited herds at the end of the year totaled 48,273, containing 920,370 cattle, an increase of 19,747 herds containing 305,214 cattle over the previous year. The total number of cattle under supervision was 7,374,093 in 705,906 herds, an increase of 305,809 herds containing 2,924,371 cattle.

A total of 318 counties in thirty states were engaged in area work. In these counties the estimated cattle population is approximately 7,000,000 head, constituting 10.3 per cent of the total number of counties in the United States. One hundred and twenty-two counties included in the modified accredited areas, had completed one or more tests of all the cattle within their borders. Ten additional counties

in six states have been declared modified accredited areas since July 1.

BETTER SIRE CAMPAIGN IS NATION-WIDE.

THE live stock improvement campaign under the better sires—better stock plan was inaugurated by the bureau of animal industry five years ago. Since then the movement has become nation-wide. In all, 14,902 persons have enrolled as members. These persons reside in forty-six states, and range all the way from the boy or girl club member owning a single head of stock, to the owner of a big western ranch. Ohio leads with 2,917 persons enrolled, and 101,276 animals, and 291,494 poultry listed. All males must be pure-bred, while female stock is listed as pure-bred, grade, cross-bred or scrub.

Some significant facts are shown in the quality of the female stock. The figures show that about sixty-three per cent of the swine owned are pure-bred, while the majority of all other animals are grades. Cross-breds are more numerous among sheep than any of the other classes of animals, doubtless due to the practice of crossing the wool and mutton breeds. Scrubs are fewest among swine, only one per cent being reported. As to poultry, the average flock owned by the members is pure-bred.

Basing its estimates upon information gathered in this "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign, the bureau concludes that from a utility standpoint alone pure-bred live stock has an earning power from a third to one-half greater than scrub stock. The progeny of pure-bred sires has practically a fifty per cent greater sale value than the progeny of sires not pure-bred. Improved live stock makes about forty per cent more profitable use of feed than common stock. The use of pure-bred sires leads to the ownership and use of six times as many pure-bred female animals.

SUGAR BEETS ALL IN.

THE last loads of sugar beets have gone to the factory. The beet harvest has moved off like clock work and without a hitch, thanks to favorable weather and good neighbors. We lack only one load of a ten-ton average per acre, net weight, which is quite satisfactory for this section, this season. The entire crew now moves into the neighbor's field and will in turn make short work of it. We are now going over the field and "cocking up" the tops into neat little piles where they will dry out less and be more accessible to haul for feeding should bad weather and snow come. Some of our neighbors are putting them through the ensilage cutter into the silo along with dry corn from the shock. It is reasonable to suppose that the outcome would be entirely satisfactory. We would be glad to hear what people who have tried it have to say.—P. P.

OPPOSE NEW EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

THE people of the farms are generally interested in the Reed-Sterling bill to create a department of education with a secretary of education in the President's cabinet.

Several educational associations and teachers' organizations are supporting this bill, which is a move to federalize the public school system and bring it under one federal government control. It is opposed by many farmers and others who think the government has gone far enough in activities of this kind and are not in favor of creating any more departments, bureaus or boards.

Feeder cattle prices are back to the season's low point. Shipments to the country are running below last year or two years ago by a sufficient difference to be apparent in total fat cattle receipts three to six months hence.

CATTLE

Registered HOLSTEINS

Am now offering for sale all of my cows and heifers of milking age. Except the 19 daughters (3 grand-daughters) of my Senior Herd Sire, Travers Echo Sylvia Rag Apple No. 336126. These are all Good. Type Young cows. Some are fresh and others will be due in Dec. and for part of Jan. These cows will be sold worth the money. My Herd is Healthy, no T. B. or Abortion. Have had 3 yearly Federal Tests. Never a Reactor. Am also offering my Sr. Herd Sire (name above) for sale, as I will have no further use for him. He is now 4½ yrs. old. If you have use for a "First Class" Herd Sire that is right in every way, and has plenty Official Record backing, write for pedigree and price of this fellow. He will be sold cheap. I. M. Shorman, Fowlerville, Mich. Webberville Telephone.

Shorthorn Roan bull 12 mo., good individual from accredited herd. Priced right. W. B. McQuillan, Howell, Mich.

Red Poll Bulls for sale or exchange for sheep, Yorkshire Swine. E. S. Carr, Homer, Mich.

HOGS

PRIZE-WINNING DUROC JERSEYS

Again our Durocs have demonstrated to you their ability to win in strong competition. We won 7 Champions; 20 Firsts; 10 Seconds, 11 Thirds; 9 Fifts; at the Michigan State Fair; Syracuse, New York; Springfield, Massachusetts, and the National Swine Show. There were from 5 to 40 herds shown at each Fair. If you want the best, we have them.

LOEB FARMS

The Home of Grand Champions
Charlevoix, Michigan
VIRGIL DAVIS, Supt. of Swine

Quality Duroc Boars and Gilts. Best blood lines. Reasonable price. Write Rolfe Wells, Pokagon, Mich., Cass Co.

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

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

O. I. C.'s Spring pigs, Sired by "Clant Boy" and bulls. MILO H. PETERSON, R. 2, Ionia, Mich.

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

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

If You Need a CHOICE O. I. C. spring boar or gilt, write to Jacob Smith, Saline, Mich. We have a goodly number to choose from.

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

BIG TYPE Chester Whites of show quality. Spring boars and gilts, also fall pigs. Priced reasonable. Lucian Hill, Tekonsha, Mich.

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

Francisco Farm Poland Chinas

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

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

FOR SALE Poland China boars and gilts. Best of breeding and choice individuals. Immune for cholera. Registered free. WESLEY HILE, Ionia, Mich.

For Sale Large Type Poland Chinas either sex. Also Brown Swiss Bulls. A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, Mich.

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

Spotted Poland China boars and gilts. Size and quality. Prize-winning stock. Prices right. Vern Addleman, Jasper, Mich.

Breeding Ewes for sale. 100 Delaine grades; 100 Shropshire grades. V. B. Furniss, Nashville, Mich.

Spotted Poland China Hogs for sale. Boar Ready for Service, and a few sows. Sam Bueschler, Elkton, Mich.

Hampshires Spring Boars for sale. Place your order for Gilts Bred to order. 11th year. John W. Snyder, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

SHEEP

Breeding Ewes

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

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

For Sale Registered Oxford Rams and Ewes. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. T. Abbott, Palms, Mich. Phone 79-3, Deckerville, R. 2.

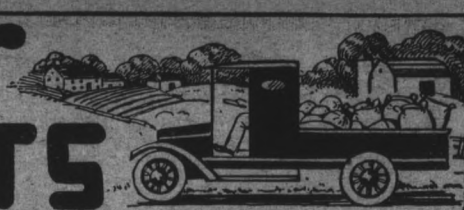
OXFORDS Ram Lambs and yearlings. Shipped to please. Wm. Van Sickle, R. 2, Deckerville, Mich.

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

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 489



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, November 25.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red at \$1.63; No. 2 red \$1.62; No. 3 red \$1.59; No. 2 white \$1.63; No. 2 mixed \$1.62.
Chicago.—December \$1.52½@1.52¾; May \$1.60½@1.60¾; July at \$1.41½@1.41¾.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.61@1.62.

Corn

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1.23; No. 3 yellow \$1.21.

Chicago.—December \$1.12@1.12½; May \$1.18½@1.19; July \$1.20½.

Oats.

Detroit.—New, No. 2 white 56c; No. 3, 55c.

Chicago.—December at 52½c; May 58½c; July 56½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, \$1.31.
Chicago.—December at \$1.33½; May \$1.37½; July \$1.24¾.

Toledo.—\$1.31.

Barley.

Detroit.—Barley, malting, at \$1.03; feeding 98c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.15@5.20 per cwt.

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

New York.—Choice pea \$6.25; red kidneys \$9.

Buckwheat.

Detroit.—Milling grade \$2.25@2.30.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$19.45; alsike \$12.85; timothy \$3.10.

Hay.

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

Feeds.

Detroit.—Bran at \$33; standard middlings \$34; fine do \$39; cracked corn \$50; coarse cornmeal \$46; chop \$36 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Apples.

Chicago prices on apples: Northern Spies \$6@7 bbl; Baldwins \$6@6.50; Jonathans \$8@8.50 bbl; Kings \$6.50 bbl; Delicious \$4.25@4.50 bu; Greenings \$7 bbl; Grimes Golden \$5@5.50 bbl; Snows and Winesaps \$7@8 bbl.

WHEAT

From the long distance viewpoint, the rate at which wheat is moving out of the country is a first consideration. The total for the first five months of the crop year will be from 155,000,000 to 160,000,000 bushels out of a surplus estimated at 250,000,000 to 265,000,000 bushels. An average rate of exports of 15,000,000 bushels per month during the remainder of the crop year would dispose of our surplus completely. Substantial quantities have already been sold for forward shipment from this country as far ahead as April. Primary receipts of wheat dropped off nearly a third in the last two weeks. They still remain relatively heavy, however, and are large enough to make further additions to the visible supply. The domestic supply situation, at present, therefore, would be about the same as last year with much more sold for forward shipment and a much better outlook for continued demand from abroad.

RYE

Rye prices have shown the same weakness noted in wheat. Much of the rye that would have been fed if this grain were cheaper is being attracted to market. The export movement has diminished sharply and the visible supply has increased. Exports averaged over 3,000,000 bushels a week for a while, whereas the average absorption by Europe is only a little over one million bushels a week. As a result, a rather large stock on ocean passage was built up. Foreigners are still buying, however, and a resumption of heavier clearances is to be expected soon.

CORN

Disappointing husking returns, light receipts at primary markets, improved demand and the aftermath of a period of speculative accumulation by strong operators, brought a sharp advance in corn prices last week. The upturn seems to have culminated, however, with buyers inclined to back away, country offerings increasing, and unloading by the speculative fraternity. The outlook for corn prices hinges largely on the accuracy of the official estimate. If the crop was as large as indicated, a fair run of corn to primary markets can be expected

during the winter. On the other hand, if yields are as low as those shown by some of the unofficial reports, the amount of live stock to be fed will easily take care of the available supply in most sections and leave but little for sale from the farms where grown.

OATS

Oats prices fluctuated with corn during the last week. The visible supply decreased a week ago for the first time in a long while and the accumulation is probably near its peak.

SEEDS

Markets for most field seeds are strong and are holding their recent gains with further advances scored in some cases. Receipts of red clover seed at Toledo for the season to November 15 total 3,496 bags against 4,113 last year, and 22,007 bags two years ago. Chicago receipts have been 2,437,000 pounds against 3,454,000 pounds in 1923. Receipts of timothy, however, have been heavy. Alfalfa seed is moving freely and more than half of the crop has left the growers' hands. Prices average about \$15.65 per 100 pounds. The French crop of alfalfa seed is expected to exceed the good crop of last year. About 17,000,000 pounds is the estimate, much of which will be available for export.

FEEDS

Feed markets are much stronger than two weeks ago. Flour mills have reduced their scale of operations and demand from both the northeast and the southeast is much more active. Feeders and mixers are active buyers of cottonseed cake and meal.

HAY

Hay prices in leading markets show but little change from a week ago. Demand is still restricted by fairly decent weather and receipts have been adequate. Prices have held the upturn of about ten days ago but that is all. Poor grades of hay are still finding an extremely low demand.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Egg prices reached a new high point for the season last week. The proportion of strictly fresh eggs is small and the approaching holiday tends to sustain the demand in spite of the higher

quotations. Egg prices usually slump shortly after Thanksgiving because of the increase in receipts of fresh eggs at that time as pullets begin to lay. The proportion of under-sized eggs is always large in these receipts, however, so that the real turn in prices for large fancy eggs does not come until several weeks later. Turkeys are moving in volume to the Thanksgiving market and the supply is liberal. Prices on the New York market are lower than on the same day preceding last year's holiday. Buyers have been slow to take on supplies and it is not probable that prices will be stimulated to higher levels than a year ago.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 50c; dirties 32@35c; checks 31@33c; fresh firsts 48@56c; ordinary firsts 42@45c. Live poultry, hens 20c; springers 22c; roosters 15c; ducks 17c; geese 14c; turkeys 27c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 48@52c; storage 36@38c. Live poultry, heavy springers 23@24c; light springers 18@20c; heavy hens 23@24c; light hens 15@16c; roosters 15@16c; geese 19c; ducks 21c; turkeys 33@34c.

BUTTER

Butter prices are charting new high ground for the season. Receipts have diminished and production reports indicate that the make is falling behind corresponding weeks a year ago for the first time since June. Storage butter has gained in popularity as fresh butter advanced. Withdrawals are increasing, although hardly fast enough to reduce holdings to a safe level next May. By many members of the trade, the advance of four cents in an equal number of days on 92-score butter at Chicago is not expected to hold. Receipts will begin to increase in December when production expands in states where winter dairying is established, storage stocks are still burdensome and current consumption may be affected by the high prices.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 46@46½c; New York 45c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 36@41c per pound.

BEANS

Bean prices declined slightly in the last week. CHP whites are quoted at

\$5.40 per hundred pounds f. o. b. Michigan points, with light red kidneys at \$8.75. Fewer beans have been sold from the new crop than in the same period a year ago, but demand has been rather indifferent and some of the western states are selling rather freely although their crop is small. Dealers are optimistic on the score that the slow buying must be made up for later, western competition will diminish presently and the number of cars available in Michigan is probably not over 80 per cent of that in 1923.

POTATOES

Potato prices finally began to climb out of the rut last week. Shipments have dropped to about 750 cars daily against an average of 1,350 cars at the high point in the final week of October. Potatoes are still on the bargain counter, relatively speaking, and the large crop suggests that rather low prices will prevail all winter. The demand is relatively inelastic as potatoes are nearly always cheap enough to enable everyone to have all they care for. More will not be eaten when they are especially low-priced. Northern round whites are quoted at \$1@1.05 per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market, with New York whites bringing \$1.05@1.15 in eastern centers. Idaho Russets are quoted at \$1.90@2.15 in midwest consuming centers.

WOOL

Wool prices are still firm with an upward urge and trading is active within the limits of the rather small supply not yet in the hands of mills. Foreign markets are buoyant, our prices are too low to permit free imports, manufacturing operations are making rapid inroads into the remaining stocks in this country, the prospects for the woolen goods trade look favorable and the new clip is some distance away. Judging by the tendency of foreign markets to go higher, our prices seem destined to advance further. Contracting the new clip in the west is a strengthening factor also. About 25,000,000 pounds are believed to have been taken thus far. Wools similar to Ohio and Pennsylvania delaines are selling in Boston at 66c; fine clothing at 52c; half and three-eighths blood staple at 65c, and quarter-blood at 64c.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Heavy offerings of live ducks and geese featured the markets. The demand was light. Other poultry was fair in supply and buying. Offerings of apples and other produce were liberal, and trading quite active. Celery was an active seller. Hothouse lettuce was in brisk demand. Spinach and good cauliflower had easy sale. Peppers moved to higher prices, while sales of parsnips, turnips, squash, cabbage and onions were moderate, with little change in prices. The movement of potatoes was light. There was a fair supply of dressed pork and veal, but it had few buyers. Dressed poultry was in moderate demand.

Prices were: Apples, fancy \$1@3.25 bu; beets 50@75c bu; cabbage 50@75c bu; carrots 65@75c bu; cauliflower \$1.25@2.50 bu; local celery 50c@1.25 dozen; horseradish \$3@5 bu; leaf lettuce, outdoor 50@60c bu; dry onions 90c@1 bu; green onions 60c dozen bunches; curly parsley 50c per dozen bunches; parsnips \$1@1.25 bu; pears, No. 2, 50@75c bu; potatoes, No. 1, 55@65c bu; pumpkins 50@60c bu; spinach 90c@1 bu; Hubbard squash 75c @1 bu; tomatoes 75c@1.25 11-lb. basket; turnips \$1@1.50 bu; eggs, retail 75@85c; hens, wholesale 17@24c; retail 24@26c; springers, wholesale 19@24c; retail, 25@26c; ducks, retail 25@27c; turkeys, retail 38@40c; geese retail 25@26c; small pigs \$4@6 each; dressed pigs 14@16c lb; small 20c lb; veal 15c lb.

GRAND RAPIDS

The pre-Thanksgiving demand early this week tended to strengthen the market on farm product in Grand Rapids, but the market became unsettled on poultry as a result of heavy receipts last week. Prices were: Celery 20@60c dozen; spinach \$1.25@1.35 bu; beets \$1 bu; leaf lettuce 5@7c lb; radishes 65c dozen; carrots, turnips, rutabagas 50@75c bu; onions 50@70c bu; cabbage 40@60c bu; potatoes 40@50c bu; wheat \$1.41 bu; beans \$4.75 cwt; eggs 55@60c; butter-fat 46c lb; poultry, weak, turkeys 28@30c per lb; geese 18@19c; ducks 15@19c; chickens 13@20c; hens 14@20c.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, November 25.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 60,000. Market very uneven, mostly 10@15c lower. Underweights steady to 25c off. Tops \$9.30; bulk of good and choice 240 to 350-lb. butchers \$9@9.25; 160 to 210-lb. weight \$7.15@8.65; bulk 140 to 150-lb. average \$6.25@7; packing sows at \$8.35@8.65; bulk strong weight slaughter pigs at \$5.50@6.

Cattle.

Receipts 17,000. Finished yearlings and matured steers are in demand at steady prices, but supply is scarce. Lower grades are weak to 15c lower. Top yearlings are quoted at \$13.25, some held higher. The run includes a liberal quota of show offerings. Fat cows and heifers are weak to 25c off. Vealers are steady, mostly \$8@9.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 11,000. Market is active. Fat lambs are mostly 25c higher; the bulk of fat natives and fed westerns \$13.75@14; tops \$14.25; fat sheep are steady; handy weight fat ewes \$8@8.25; feeding lambs strong; early sales at \$13.75@14.50.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 240. Market steady and a little more active; no good grades are here.
Good to choice yearlings
dry fed \$ 9.50@10.50
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 7.50@ 9.50
Handyweight butchers .. 6.00@ 6.75
Mixed steers and heifers 5.00@ 5.50
Handy light butchers 4.25@ 5.00
Light butchers 3.00@ 4.00
Best cows 4.25@ 4.75
Butcher cows 3.25@ 3.75
Cutters 2.50@ 2.75
Canners 2.00@ 2.50

Choice bulls 3.75@ 4.00
Heavy bologna bulls 4.25@ 4.50
Stock bulls 3.00@ 4.00
Feeders 4.50@ 5.75
Stockers 3.00@ 5.25
Milkers \$45.00@85.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 424. Market steady.
Best \$11.00@12.00
Others 3.00@10.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 2,393. Market opening 25 @30c higher.
Best lambs \$13.50@13.65
Fair lambs 11.00@12.25
Light to common 7.00@ 9.00
Fair to good sheep 6.00@ 7.00
Culls and common 1.50@ 3.50
Buck lambs 6.00@12.75

Hogs.

Receipts 1,767. Market is 10@25c lower.
Mixed hogs \$ 8.85
Pigs 6.25
Light yorkers 7.15
Heavy yorkers 8.40
Roughs 8.00
Stags 5.00@ 5.75

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 4,370. Market is closing slow. Heavies \$9.25@9.50; medium at \$9@9.25; light weights at \$8@9; light lights \$6.50@8; pigs \$6.25@6.50; packing sows and roughs \$7.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 675. Market is slow.
Receipts 150. Tops at \$12.
Sheep and Lambs.
Receipts 1,200. Best lambs at \$14; ewes \$6.50@7.50.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

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

Thrush.—I have a mare that has thrush in all four feet; none of the remedies I have applied seem to help her. J. G. C., Petoskey, Mich.—Thrush results from an irritation set up in connection with some of the sensitive structures of the foot, and more especially of the fatty frog, and is characterized by a discharge of purulent character from the cleft of the frog. Thrush may be caused by standing in filthy stables, or running in filthy barnyards. Treatment: Remove the exciting cause. If your mare has been running in a filthy stable or barnyard, she should be placed in quarters free from filth and dampness. Apply equal parts of calomel and iodoform to frog, work the powder into cleft of frog, by means of a probe, and pack with oakum. The feet should be treated daily.

Cow Fails to Come in Heat.—I have a two-year-old heifer that freshened some nine months ago; since then she has not been in heat. Veterinarian took calf from her, she recovered in eight weeks, seems healthy ever since, but has not been in heat. J. R. E., Hillsdale, Mich.—Try giving her one dram of fluid extract of nuxvomica at a dose in feed or in drinking water three times a day. Yohimbine hydrochloride (Vetol) will give you the best results but it is too expensive for cattle practice. Its peculiar therapeutic action consists in stimulation of the sexual organs.

Navicular Lameness.—I have a five-year-old horse that is foot sore, acts some like a case of founder, but hardly believe it is founder; she shifts position very often. J. Y., Ravenna, Mich.—Stand her in tub that has four inches of water and some straw in it, or in wet clay two hours daily. Apply wool-fat to wall and sole of foot once a day.

Horse Fond of Bark of Tree.—Some time ago I bought a horse; he is inclined to chew the bark off trees. I feed him salt and he is fond of it. A. S., Wellston, Mich.—Mix equal parts of powdered gentian, quassia, cinchona, baking soda and common salt together. Give him two tablespoonfuls at a dose in ground feed two or three times a day; also feed some roots.

Blocked Quarter.—Heifer came fresh one week ago; very little milk comes from one front teat, but quarter is not caked. E. T., Sterling, Mich.—Give her a tablespoonful of fluid extract of phytolacca three times a day, gently hand-rub this semi-functionless quarter three times a day, and strip the quarter clean.

Bunch in Udder—Inflamed Eye Ball.—I have a cow that freshened four weeks ago; left hind quarter of bag hard, teat canal clear, both eye-balls swollen. Can she be cured? M. M. L., Tawas City, Mich.—Apply one part iodine, ten parts lard to caked portion of udder daily. Dissolve a teaspoonful of boric acid and same quantity of borate of soda in six ounces of water and apply to eyes three times a day.

Abnormal Appetite.—I have two cows that chew on boards or wood. C. D., Standish, Mich.—If you will add roots to their ration, also mix three or four tablespoonfuls of powdered wood charcoal to each feed of ground grain the cows will soon recover.

Shy Breeder.—I have a five-year-old cow that has had two calves; have had her served twice since, but she fails to get with calf. Our veterinary tells us to beef her. N. T. S., Holland, Mich.—Have her served in later period of heat and she may get with calf. You have not given her fair trial.

Nodular Disease.—A short time ago I lost one of my ewes; now another is down, unable to stand, and shows the same symptoms as the one which died. They stand around for two or three days, refuse to eat, then lie down, remain down, throwing the head over shoulder, keep jaw working, froth at mouth; they keep this up for three or four days, then die. Am feeding mixed hay and shredded stalks. Will you please tell me what the trouble is and what to do? J. C., Monroe, Mich.—You should have opened the one that died, then written me what you found. You will find the intestines dotted with little hard bunches which contain parasites and when numerous they disturb digestion and in some cases perforate the bowel, causing death. The ailment is incurable; however, if you will promptly commence feeding ground oats, wheat bran, clover or alfalfa and some roots

perhaps you will have most of the sheep.

Stunted Pig.—I have two Duroc Jersey pigs. One does not grow, although it eats plenty. Could it have worms? Mrs. A. M., Spring Lake, Mich.—If your pig weighs eighty pounds or more give a teaspoonful of turpentine in some sweet milk in the morning three times a week for a week or two. This is the least expensive treatment for round worms. Mix equal parts of gentian, ground limestone rock, common salt together and place it within their reach, or mix some in their feed twice a day.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Marquette Co., Nov. 18.—It would appear that the number of live stock in this section has increased the past year. Dairy and poultry interests are thriving better than any other branches of farming. In this section much grain feed is bought; there is, however, plenty of hay. Potato prices are low. Butter-fat brings 37c; fresh eggs 45¢@50¢. The grange is doing active work in this community. Our fall rye looks good. —F. J. J.

Iosco Co., Nov. 18.—October and part of November have been fine for general farm work except plowing. Probably twenty-five per cent of the usual amount of fall plowing is done. Good butter and eggs are in demand, with butter at 40c and eggs 40c. Cows have slackened up on milk production and hens are laying but little at the present time. Dressed hens are now selling at 20¢@25¢; geese 22¢; wheat \$1.50; corn \$1; oats 50¢; rye \$1.25; buckwheat 95¢. Hay is plentiful at \$8@12 per ton; potatoes 20¢@35¢ per bushel; apples \$1. Much live stock has been sold. About five per cent more wheat has been sown than usual. A normal acreage of rye went in. Both crops are looking well. —G. C. A.

St. Clair Co., Nov. 16.—In this section there are not many beef cattle. The majority of the farmers give more or less attention to the dairy business. Prices are a little low for some products. The amount of feed is running less than the average. Grain feeds are high. There was a large acreage of sugar beets raised in this section and farmers are being paid \$7 per ton, and a percentage, depending upon the price of sugar. Our local farm organizations have not stepped into their winter stride as yet. The acreage of wheat and rye sown is a little below the usual amount. Dry weather has retarded fall plowing. —S. Q.

Clinton Co., Nov. 17.—The general feeling among farmers here is good. Live stock is possibly on the decrease. Milk is bringing \$1.50 per hundred for 3.5 test. Wheat is \$1.40; oats 45¢; rye 98¢; beans \$4.70 per cwt; live hogs \$8; pigs \$7; live cattle \$5@6. There is plenty of feed available here. Cream 37¢; eggs 50¢. Fall sown grains are looking fair. The soil is dry and hinders fall plowing. —A. H.

Gladwin Co., Nov. 12.—In this locality farmers are trying to reduce their potato production, owing to low prices. In my immediate neighborhood I know of at least 6,000 bushels less produced than were grown last year. This probably is true in other localities in this county. —E. J. N.

STANCHIONS

Lowest priced all-steel swinging stanchion made.

Thousands in use—many hundreds sold every week.

Guaranteed not to break, bend or wear out.

No hinges to wear, side bars cannot bend. Each stanchion made from long piece of heavy U-bar steel—extra strong. Adjustable neck space. **Money back if not satisfied.** Send order direct, or write for more information.

Iowa Gate Company
28 Union St. Cedar Falls, Iowa

HORSES

Registered BELGIAN HORSE SALE

Tuesday, Dec. 2, 1924

Strawberry Roan Stallion, two years, Indigene of Iron Breeding. Weight 1400. Nightingale, No. 6070. In foal. Weight 1900. Mare Colt, Five Months Old. From Kit of Duchess Breeding. Mare Colt, Five Months. From Cora No. 5139. Grade Mare, Four Years old. In foal. 17 Head Grade Shorthorn Cattle. Sale Starts at 12 O'clock.

ABE S. BONTRAGER,
Midland Co., Midland, Mich.

SHEEP

Breeding Ewes for sale. 100 Delaine shire grades. V. B. FURNISS, Nashville, Mich.

Reg. Hampshires Good, well-bred ram lambs. W. W. CASLER, Ovid, Mich.

Fairview Shropshires For Sale. Ten Bred Ewes. Choice Yearling rams and ram lambs sired by McKerron's Senator's Double Grandson 3539-480-103. E. F. Goodfellow, R. 1, Ovid, Mich., Phone 48-6.

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

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

Rates in Effect October 7, 1922					
Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....	\$2.08	\$6.24
11.....	.88	2.64	27.....	2.16	6.48
12.....	.96	2.88	28.....	2.24	6.72
13.....	1.04	3.12	29.....	2.32	6.96
14.....	1.12	3.36	30.....	2.40	7.20
15.....	1.20	3.60	31.....	2.48	7.44
16.....	1.28	3.84	32.....	2.56	7.68
17.....	1.36	4.08	33.....	2.64	7.92
18.....	1.44	4.32	34.....	2.72	8.16
19.....	1.52	4.56	35.....	2.80	8.40
20.....	1.60	4.80	36.....	2.88	8.64
21.....	1.68	5.04	37.....	2.96	8.88
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	3.04	9.12
23.....	1.84	5.52	39.....	3.12	9.36
24.....	1.92	5.76	40.....	3.20	9.60
25.....	2.00	6.00	41.....	3.28	9.84

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

MISCELLANEOUS

PERSONAL STATIONERY \$1.00—Name and Address printed free on 200 sheets and 100 envelopes to match. Size 5 1/2 x 8 1/2 white bond, packed in handsome box. Write name clearly. Send \$1.00 or \$1.85 for double order. Imperial Stationery Co., 1365 West 6th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

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

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

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

WANT TO BUY Creamery making 2,000 lbs. butter or better a week. R. S. Westcott, Chelsea, Mich.

REAL ESTATE

FARMS FOR SALE—CALIFORNIA—Make more money on a small farm in San Joaquin Valley, California, where you can work outdoors all the year. Splendid opportunities here for the man of moderate means. Twenty and forty-acre farms produce alfalfa abundantly. Dairying, hogs and poultry make good returns; and staple varieties of fruits yield dependable profits; a combination of these means a well-balanced farm with good income throughout the year. Winterless California offers much to the man looking for a country where he can get the most out of life. Climate is delightful with long growing seasons; wonderful roads; excellent schools. Nearby markets and cooperative marketing associations afford profitable outlets for all produce. A small one-family farm, cutting out high labor costs, insures success. There are no winter handicaps. San Joaquin Valley illustrated folder mailed free on request. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 912 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

OREGON has many splendid agricultural records. Butterfat records, gold-medals bulls, gold-medals cows, world-record cows. Oregon holds six of the eight Jersey world records for butterfat production. Butterfat produced cheaper than elsewhere because of green feed nearly every month of the year and mild, short winters. Average milk flow per cow one-third higher than in colder countries. Large yields clover, alfalfa, vetch and other legumes. Heavy egg production during winter. Oregon eggs bring 2c to 4c more per dozen in Eastern markets because of superior quality and pack. Successful co-operative poultry association. Banking and business interests united with farmers to provide markets and make agriculture a success. For free bulletins giving official information write Land Settlement Dept., Room 617, Portland Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oregon.

\$400 SECURES MICHIGAN FARM—40 Acres and Equipment. Pack your grip now for you surely will want this dandy producer; just off improved road, easy drive city, only mile RR village, 34 acres fertile fields, wire fences, woodlot, 200 sugar maples, plenty fruit; good 6-room house, pleasant surroundings, barn, etc. Woman owner's low price \$1,700 for all, only \$400 required. Details and picture of beautiful home on 141 Big Bargain Catalog. Free. Money-making farms and business chances. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 205BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—58 acres rich black loam, 9-room house, barn, fruit, high woven fences, joins Lansing suburbs, sold for \$500 an acre. For quick sale one-third value. Also fine home and garage near M. A. C. for sale on your own terms, at 251 Gunson St., East Lansing. Mr. Arnold, Owner.

BEST FARM IN MICHIGAN—441 acres at sacrifice without stock and tools; small payment down; \$50 acre under cultivation; 55 miles from Detroit on main road to Lansing. Apply Cluny Stock Farm, R. F. D. 2, Fowlerville, Mich.

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

40 ACRES, gravel loam soil, slightly rolling, 4-room frame house, Small barn, good drive well, one mile to school. In good community. Price \$600, one-half down, and remainder in 5 years. Write W. F. Umphrey, Evart, Michigan.

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

TOBACCO

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

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

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

PET STOCK

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

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

BREEDER AND TRAINER of English and Fitch Ferrets. Price, quality and safe delivery guaranteed. Choice yearling females \$4.00 each. Rook free. Thos. Sellers, New London, Ohio.

LAKELAND FUR EXCHANGE, Salem, Mich. The world's most famous breeds of tree, den and trailing hounds, pups all ages. Write for dog and fur price list.

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

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

POULTRY

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

RECORD LAYING White Rocks, cockerels, hens, pullets, also Barred Rocks, hens, pullets, males, including my winning contest pen. J. Y. Sheap, Owosso, Mich.

AMERICA'S BEST Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Blue Ribbons from leading shows. Featuring one of America's largest toms. Write Johnson Turkey Farm, Six Lakes, Mich.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS—Gold Bank Strain. Choice heavy birds, large bone, well marked. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Perry Stebbins, Saranac, Mich.

300 READY-TO-LAY White Leghorn pullets that will soon pay for themselves, \$13 a dozen. Lone Pine Poultry Farm, Silver Lake, Indiana.

PURE-BRED Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Champion Strain. Large and Vigorous. Mrs. B. Smatts, East Jordan, Michigan.

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

SUPERIOR RINGLET Barred Rock, Cocks, Cockerels. Extra Fine. Prices Reasonable. L. Wyndham, Tiffin, Ohio.

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

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

TURKEYS—M. Bronze, B. Red, Narragansett, White Hol. Hens, Toms, Pairs and tris, no kin. Order early. Walter Bros., Powhatan Point, O.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS—Toms \$12; Hens \$8. White Wyandotte Cockerels. Mrs. Wm. B. Newell, Onsted, Mich.

PURE-BRED Giant Bronze turkeys, hens \$7, toms \$8. Unrelated. Until Dec. 15. Ida Davey, Ellsworth, Mich.

GRAY AFRICAN GEESE—From good stock, young females and genders \$5 apiece. Harry A. Snyder, Byron Center, Mich.

MICHIGAN'S BEST Giant Bronze Turkeys. Strong, healthy birds, 10 years breeding from America's best strains. N. Evelyn Ramsdell, Ionia, Mich.

FOR SALE—Black Minorcas, and Lakenvelders Cockerels. Hillside Hatchery, Holland, Mich.

PURE-BRED, S. C. R. I. R. Cockerels. W. L. Rundel, Saline, Mich.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—Large, choice stock. A. E. Shier, Wolverine, Mich.

SILVER LACED and White Wyandotte quality cockerels. Browning's Wyandotte Farm, Portland, Mich.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Bourbon Red Turkeys. H. O. Ruggles, Milford, Mich.

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

LARGE-TYPE Narragansett turkeys. Hens \$8, toms \$12. Mrs. Grace Hile, R. 7, Adrian, Mich.

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

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

AGENTS WANTED

LADIES—Start a business of your own selling dainty rubber aprons, ladies' sanitary necessities, and baby rubber goods. Get in on the Christmas trade! \$25 to \$40 per week easily! Ask for our inexpensive line of samples. Write today! Sunbeam Mfg. Co., 540 Washington Arcade, Detroit, Mich.

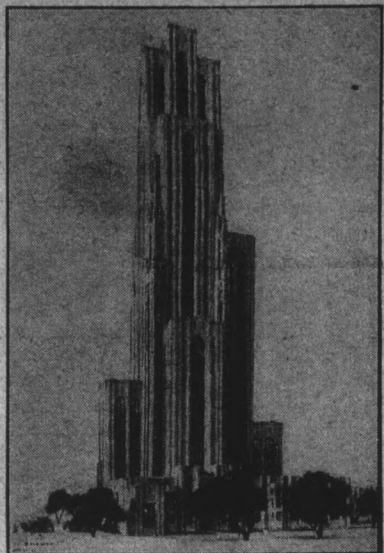
AGENTS—Be independent, make big profit with our soap, toilet articles and household necessities. Get free sample case offer. Ho-Ro-Co., 2761 Dodier, St. Louis, Mo.

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

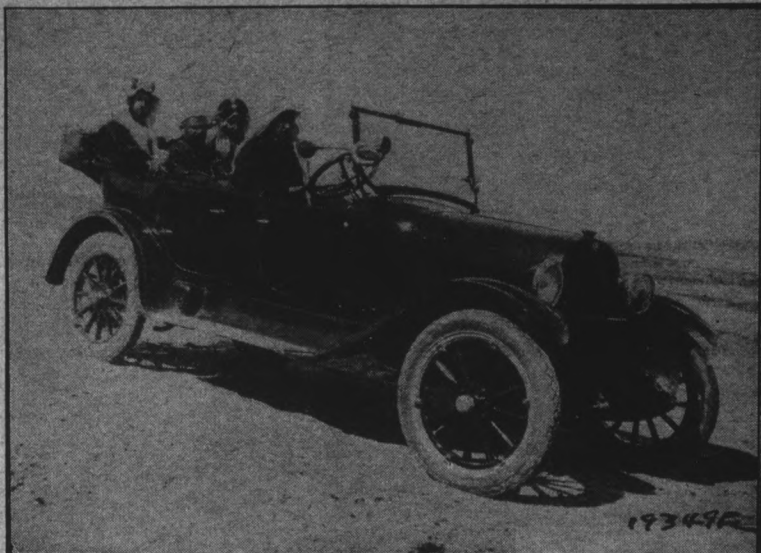
HELP WANTED

WANTED—Middle Aged married man as herdsman and farm foreman on farm three miles from Postiac. Single help must be boarded. Salary will be according to ability to make farm pay. Address Box 343, Michigan Farmer.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



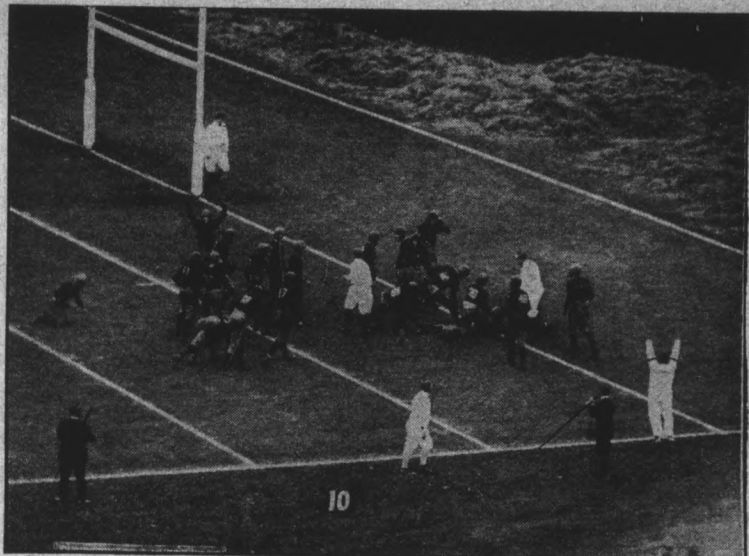
The new home of the University of Pittsburgh will be patterned after this plan by C. Z. Klauder.



The Shiiks of the desert have found that the "made-in-America" automobile beats the racing dromedaries and the Arab horses of purest pedigree for crossing the waste places of Asia.



This new diving armor permits the salvage of millions of dollars from sunken ships.



The play that saved the day for the Army! Fullback Wilson's touchdown was the last period of the game in New Haven when the Bulldog and the Mule battled to a tie of 7 to 7.



The Duke of York, second son of King George and Queen Mary, welcomed American base ball players to England before their game at Stamford Bridge. Hughie Jennings introduced players.



After three years in the frigid north, Knud Rasmussen, Danish explorer, is back in United States with these two native Eskimos.



Daniel F. Stick, U. S. Senator-elect, is the first democrat to represent Iowa since 1859.



Many distinguished Americans were invited to the White House by President Coolidge to meet the future president-elect of Mexico.



Possibly in some of the football contests of the future, provision will be made for delays similar to this one. Here the hockey players of Wesley are restoring complexions between games.



For ten days these four boys in New York kept secret the whereabouts of the body of their pal, and the fact that he had been accidentally shot when they were playing with a rifle.