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AND
LIVE STOCK
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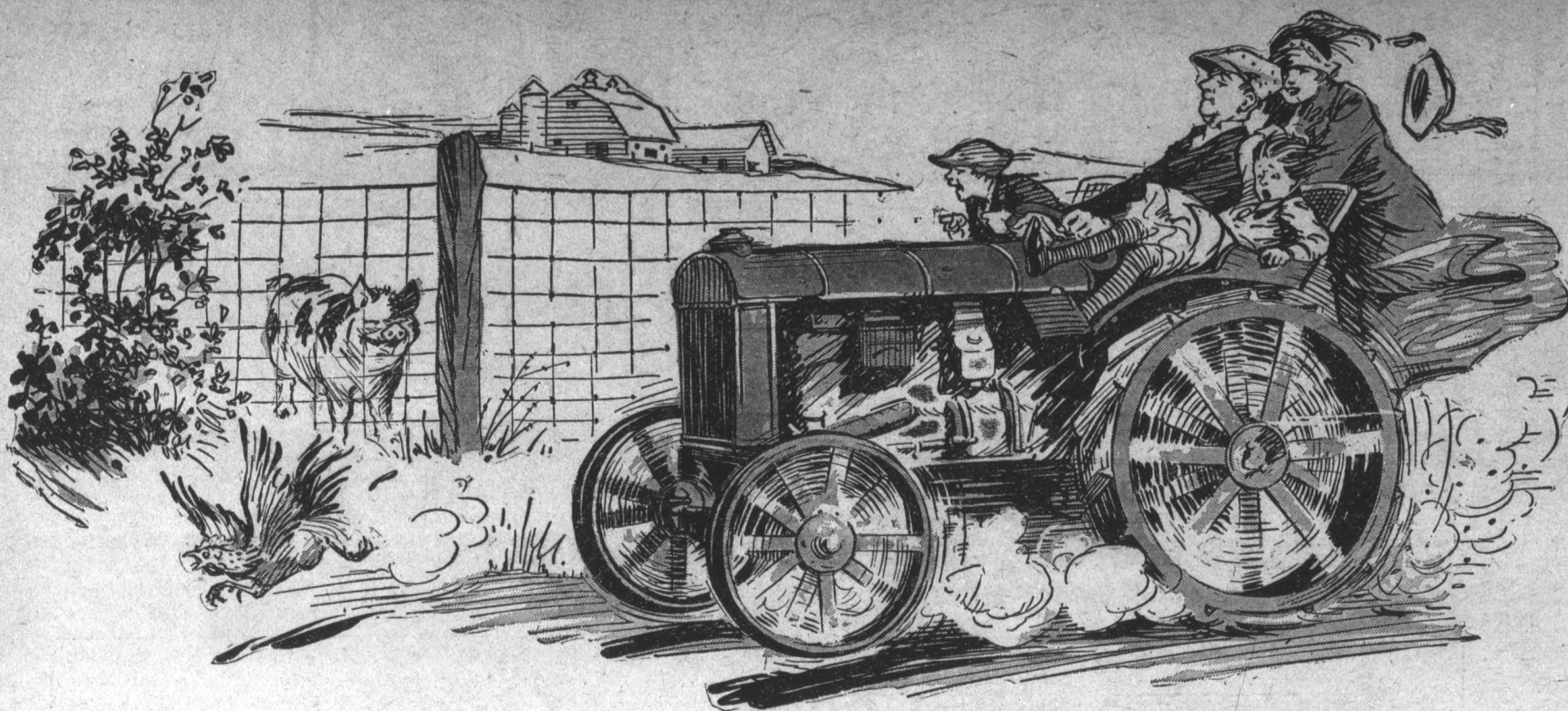
VOL. CLXV, No. 13
Whole Number 4681

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1925

ONE YEAR \$1.00
FIVE YEARS \$3.00



"You Lazy Loafer"



A tractor for a "Joy Ride"?

"It's equally laughable," say experienced farmers,
"to use wrong oil in costly machinery"

NO farmer would think of packing his family up in the tractor for a Sunday afternoon spin. But to successful farmers, it always looks equally foolish to use *anything* for the wrong purpose. That is why they haven't much patience with brother farmers who use the wrong oil in a motor and then complain at the high operating expenses.

Of course, there are *some* men who just won't believe that the sharp differences in design, materials and clearances in different engines demand different oils. "Any old oil" or any "medium," "light" or "heavy" oil is good enough for them. They don't realize that over half of all moving parts wear out prematurely because of incorrect lubrication.

Just because the differences in oils can't be seen, don't be misled into using oil of wrong body and character. Your motor can tell the difference *instantly*, and so can you—*eventually*. With anything less than the scientific protection of Gargoyle Mobiloil, you expose your car or tractor to all sorts of expensive

possibilities—piston wear, piston-ring wear, bearing wear, cylinder-wall wear.

The only measure of economy in oil is low cost per mile, not low price per gallon. *Cheap* oil does not mean cheap lubrication.

The dealer who sells Oil Economy

Here is the way to get *cheap lubrication*. Go to the dealer near your farm who sells Gargoyle Mobiloil. He has equipped himself to supply you with the last word in efficient lubrication. He knows that the Vacuum Oil Company specializes in lubrication. He knows that he is offering you the fruit of that specialization when he sells you Gargoyle Mobiloil.

The dealer who displays the Mobiloil sign and the Gargoyle Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations stands prepared to lengthen your enjoyment of your car—and to save you money.

Such a dealer should stand out in your mind from the peddler type who merely supplies you oil at a profit to himself.



Let this sign guide you
to economical lubrication.

Branches in principal cities.
Address: New York, Chicago, or Kansas City

MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc" means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

If your car or tractor is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet FB.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
"(other mod's.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson Super 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile 4.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 8.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
"(other mod's.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Rickenbacker 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Rickenbacker 8.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4.....	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.

TRACTORS

Allis-Chalmers (6-12).....	A	A	A	A	A	A
" " (12-20).....	B	A	B	A	B	A
" " (15-25).....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"(All other mod's.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Case (22-40, 40-72).....	B	A	B	A	B	A
"(All other mod's.)	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Caterpillar.....	B	A	B	A	B	A
E-B (Cultivator) (16-32).....	B	A	B	A	B	A
"(All other mod's.)	B	A	B	A	B	A
Fordson.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Hart Parr.....	B	A	B	A	B	A
John Deere.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
McCormick.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Deering.....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
Oil Pull.....	B	A	B	A	B	A
Twin City (12-20, 20-35).....	BB	A	BB	A	BB	A
"(All other mod's.)	B	A	B	A	B	A

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXV

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AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
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A Practical Journal for the Rural Family
MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER THIRTEEN

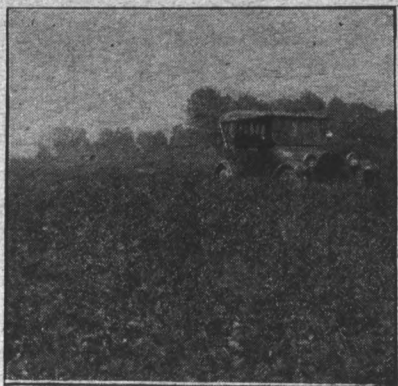
Alfalfa for the Fruit Grower

Alfalfa Works in Well with the Fruit Grower's Program

By Herbert Nafziger

TO be the possessor of a good alfalfa field gives any farmer a pleasant and soul-satisfying feeling, but for a fruit grower who has work horses and a few cows to feed, it is satisfying to the seventh degree.

Perhaps I feel that way because I am a fruit grower and have in the past experienced the woes and irritations of the man who has to buy all,



A Fruit Grower's Alfalfa Field.

or nearly all, of his hay and other feed.

A man who lives in the midst of a highly intensive fruit country naturally wants to have as much of his farm as possible in fruit. Furthermore, the fruit grower has his farm equipped and geared up to grow fruit. That is the thing which he can do most efficiently and with a minimum of lost motion and expense.

The fruit specialist is not, as a rule, equipped to raise grain, and if he tries to raise some corn or other grain on the side, he will sooner or later find himself between the horns of a dilemma. He finds that he has to hurry over or neglect some part of his fruit growing in order to take care of the grain, or he has to tend strictly to his fruit and let the grain go.

Neither alternative is desirable in these days of high efficiency and small profit margins. The alternative of neglecting his orchard operations is especially undesirable, as sometimes a few days' neglect proves disastrous.

To cite an instance, a neighbor of mine had a nice field of corn started which was at the time badly in need of cultivation. The weather was warm, weeds were growing lustily, and a little more neglect would mean a weedy corn field. On the other hand, it was time to spray his apples. What to do? He finally decided that the apples could safely wait a few days longer, so he went into the corn.

After the corn was cultivated and he was just getting a good start on the spraying, it began to rain, not an ordinary shower, but a week's rainy spell. As a result, scab obtained a foothold in his orchard, to the detriment of his pack at harvest time.

He told me that his loss from that false move was much more than the entire corn field was worth.

This is an age of specialists. A man must put his hand and brain to some special line if he expects to make good. The jack of all trades is a back number. Whatever he tackles he finds himself competing with experts who can run rings around him.

There are few lines of business which require such a high degree of vigilance, judgment, knowledge and strict application as does the growing of high-grade fruit. A good motto for a fruit grower is: "Hew to the line and let some other fellow pick up the chips."

Considering farm efficiency we found that the only feed crop that we could safely raise on our fruit farm was hay. So we seeded some spare land

to clover and timothy. For several reasons this plan did not prove to be ideal. First, the clover and timothy would run out and need renewing. Second, our feed bill remained rather high, because we had to buy grain in considerable amounts to supplement the hay, and also because the hay crop from the land available was not enough to carry us through the season.

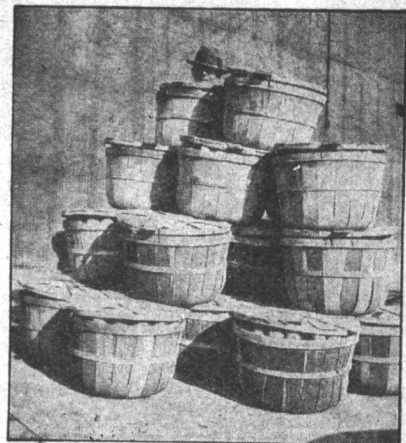
Alfalfa, however, comes as near the ideal as possible. It stands many years without renewal. It has high feeding value, thus cutting the grain bill down to a minimum, and finally, it yields a large amount per acre, thus enabling the fruit man to raise enough feed on a small acreage to carry him through.

We cut our alfalfa twice in a season because, if we cut three times, the last cutting interferes with the fall fruit harvest. Incidentally, we found that cutting only twice preserves the vigor and life of the stand, and makes practically as much hay as three cuttings.

In these days of certified and adapted seed, the problem of getting a stand is not nearly as acute as it formerly was. However, on much of our fruit belt land a new seeding still needs considerable coddling for successful results. Several plans have been tried out on our farm, and I will briefly describe the one plan that has for us proved practically infallible.

Most of our seedlings have been made directly following old sod as we wished to obviate the necessity of raising a cultivated crop for a year before sowing alfalfa. The ground is plowed late in the summer after the hay crop is off and is occasionally worked with a spring-tooth harrow until winter sets in. During the winter, or early in the

spring, it is given a good coating of marl. Then, as early in spring as possible, it is thoroughly disked and again kept worked to kill weeds and sod until about the fifteenth of June; at that time the ground is given an application of about 250 to 300 pounds of acid phosphate per acre. This is harrowed in and then the ground is seeded, without a nurse crop, and with the best certified northern-grown seed available. The seed is lightly covered with a spike-tooth harrow and then rolled down with a land roller. Some time in midsummer, the field is mowed to keep the weeds down. The clip-



Fruit Growing is a Specialized Business That Does Not Mix Well With General Farming.

pings are left on the field unless heavy enough to cause danger of smothering the young alfalfa. After the first year, a light application of acid phosphate is given annually. When seeding is made in the above manner the use of the ground is, of course, lost for one year, but a certain and long-lived stand of alfalfa is surely ample compensation.

Dig and Pick Potatoes Carefully

No Amount of Organization Can Overcome the Damage Done by Careless Handling

By J. W. Weston

GROWERS of potatoes in Michigan realize that greater profits can be secured by placing a well graded product on the market. Not until the State Department of Agriculture promulgated the U. S. Standard Grades for potatoes in 1923 did the growers realize this fact fully. With the action of the 1925 State Legislature in adopting the U. S. Standard Grades as the official standard grades of potatoes for Michigan, the full value of correct grading will be realized.

In 1923 investigations by the writer on the larger consuming markets where Michigan potatoes were handled, showed that over twenty per cent of the Michigan potatoes shipped were culls and were not suitable for food. Field run potatoes average about one bushel out of five as culls, which shows that there was very little grading other than sizing done by Michigan shippers and growers.

Buyers of table stock are influenced in their selection by first appearance. The old saying that, "First impres-

sions are the most lasting," is apparently true of the potato buyer. Appearance makes ninety per cent of the sale. If potatoes are ripe, clean and bright, and free from bruised, sliced, jabbed and rotten potatoes, the appearance of the stock will be good on its arrival at market. By careful handling of potatoes at harvesting time one can do much to give his potatoes the appearance they should have.

If the ground is dry and sandy at harvest time, so that the dirt runs through the digger apron before the potatoes are more than a third of the way up the apron, remove the agitator sprockets from the main axle and put on round ones so the apron will run smooth. Padding of viner tines with burlap will prevent considerable bruising of the potatoes.

The use of crates will assist in careful handling in the picking and hauling operations. One should avoid

the temptation of throwing potatoes at the crate. Bruised, skinned or otherwise injured potatoes are the ones that become affected with molds, dry rot, wet rots and discoloration of the surface. This is especially true of immature potatoes.

In hand digging, handle the forks and hooks carefully so as not to jab or hook the potatoes. The potatoes shipped from the new land section in the northern part of the Lower Peninsula where a digger could not easily be used, showed in some instances sixty per cent of fork prick injury. The grower would be ahead to leave all hooked, pricked or sliced potatoes on the field to be picked up separately for his own use, or to be fed to live stock or left as fertilizer. Potatoes are valuable as food for hogs, cattle or poultry. Four bushels of culls are worth as much for feeding purposes as one bushel of corn.

It is estimated that for every one per cent of low grade potatoes marketed the price of the better grades will drop two per cent or more to meet competition. Last year Michigan growers realized as much, or more, for the U. S. No. 1's, as all their potatoes would have brought had they included the culls. And it is a question whether or not they would have disposed of the entire crop had it not been for the grading regulations that kept the culls at home.

If the ground is wet when it is necessary to dig, allow potatoes to lay on the surface a couple of hours before picking. This will allow the skin to toughen, reducing danger of bruising.

If potatoes are dug and allowed to lay during the heat of the day so that they become warmed through, the storage house or cellar should be left open at night to permit all the fresh air possible to circulate through the pile. Cool down the potatoes rapidly after placing in storage so that loss (Continued on page 272).

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DETROIT, SEPTEMBER 26, 1925

CURRENT COMMENT

Not so Bad

IT is possible now to take a more accurate inventory of the crop supplies for the year. As a whole, Michigan is again in an enviable position. Her corn crop is fully twenty million bushels above the crop of 1924, although the national yield promises to be below the three billion mark. Of potatoes, Michigan will take her portion of the hundred million bushel decrease over last season's bumper harvest, to enjoy prices that mean a profit. This shortage in the potato harvest, together with the recent rainy weather, should prove an aid in marketing Michigan's heavy bean crop. She advances to second place in the production of sugar beets. The second cutting of hay increases the tonnage to near the three million mark, which, with the heavy carry-over from last season's record crop, makes the situation generally favorable. These conditions, together with a generally higher range of prices, ought to make the season of 1925-26 a more cheerful one for the farmers of the state, and again demonstrate the advantages of diversified farming.

Have Faith in Quality

FROM the Wisconsin Experiment Station comes a bulletin on "Intensive Dairying in New Zealand." These south sea islands, now familiarly known as "the dairy farm of the British Empire," has not only displaced Canada as the leading source of cheese supplies for the United Kingdom, but bids fair to wrestle from the Danes the British butter market.

How can these islands, located half the distance around the world from their chief market, compete so successfully with the countries more favorably situated? It appears from this bulletin that they have some climatic advantages, but these are over-balanced by soil disadvantages. The human equation, it would seem from the evidence gathered by Wisconsin's research men, is the chief factor in New Zealand's ability to double her output of dairy products in seven years, and find a ready market for the surplus in countries from four to twelve thousand miles away.

Her men have faith in quality. They

believe that if they make the best butter and cheese in the world, the world will buy it. To this end they have sought in every way to produce the highest possible grade. Experts have visited America, Denmark and the Argentine to learn the latest methods of dairy production. These experts went home and put what they found into practice. They could do this because ninety-four per cent of their entire production is by cooperatives.

Michigan dairymen will lose out in competition with other states and other countries unless our dairymen see to it that our products are equal to the best. In Detroit much of the butter trade has gone to Minnesota concerns because they are making better butter than are the Michigan creameries. The western butter-makers are able to do this because the farmers bring them sweet cream. In turn, the western men fear what New Zealand might do to them.

There is just one course by which Michigan dairymen can hold their markets for these products. That course is by making the best dairy products. There is no other way than by quality. Our dairy experts have done much toward working improvement. But not enough has been done, and not enough can be done without the fullest cooperation of every dairyman and every dairy organization.

Federal Tax Distribution

NOT a little sentiment, and some very substantial backing, has been developed against the idea of federal-state activities. This movement is opposed to the federal and the states' governments joining in enterprises such as extension work, federal aid roads, and enforcement of the eighteenth amendment.

The basis for this movement is to foster "justice," it is claimed. States like New York should not be called upon, the sponsors say, to pay taxes for supporting work and service in other states. All the federal taxes paid by New York, they claim, ought to be spent only for federal service. In industrial centers particularly, this idea is gaining in popularity.

But is New York state, for instance, the goat? Does she and a few other states carry the burden of federal taxation? Internal revenue returns show that New York paid 28.8 per cent of the federal income tax; that is, it was collected through New York state.

But did her citizens pay it? The \$16,000,000 collected from the United States Steel Corporation was credited to New York; yet, only two of the 145 plants of that organization are located in the Empire State. The Union Pacific does not operate east of Omaha, still the \$4,500,000 income tax paid goes through the New York office. The Southern Pacific gets as near the metropolis as New Orleans, and its \$5,000,000 income tax is also added to the totals of the eastern state. In fact, practically all of the nation-wide public service corporations pay federal income taxes through New York.

Taking these matters into consideration, it is probable that our legislators can find somewhere a "happy medium point" that will cobble certain federal and state activities, and thereby bring to the people of the whole nation the maximum of justice.

Fixing the Results

THOSE who have given careful thought to increasing production in dairy herds realize that the cow testing association is of first importance. It is selection reduced to a scientific basis. But results obtained by selection, unless fixed by breeding, are not permanent. Only when selection and breeding are

combined will characteristics become permanent and be transmitted.

It is not enough to select the cows for superior production. They should be bred to prepotent bulls to fix the desired quality in succeeding generations. A prepotent bull can no more easily be selected from pedigree or appearance, than can a productive cow. The commercial value of a cow is determined by the amount and quality of her milk. The commercial value of a bull is determined by the productive quality of his daughters. His daughters are the true test of his value as a sire—not his pedigree or his individuality. His value must be proven the same as the cow's, before he is used indiscriminately, if permanent results are to be had.

It is an inexpensive proposition, comparatively speaking, to test a cow for economical production. Simply weigh the milk, test it for quality and determine the cost of production. But it is quite a different proposition to test a bull. His value can not be determined before he is four years old, for his value is determined by the quality of his daughters.

For one breeder to keep a bull till he is four years old, only trying him out on a few cows, and then discarding him if he does not produce results that are satisfactory, is rather expensive. But to do this through a cow testing association would require but little cost.

If each cow testing association would also organize its members into a bull association and test their bulls before they use them indiscriminately, a basis for establishing the gains made by testing the cows would be established.

The Sober Scribes

A SHORT time ago a bunch of agricultural editors took a trip into Canada to study Canadian agriculture. The study was an interesting one and, as a consequence, many of the United States farm papers will have articles on farming in our sister country across the line.

Canadian hospitality was unsurpassable and, not being under the influence of the Volstead Act, ample opportunity was given for a soft time with hard drinks. Banquets presented a spectacle which would make a "wet" man go wild. Beer, real beer, often, and sometimes two kinds of wine.

But the guests were editors of agricultural publications which represented ten million farmer subscribers, the ten million which probably had more to do with putting the Volstead Act on the map than any other. And, these editors, being representatives of a dry people, were true to the sentiments of their constituency. Believe it or not, after the banquets there were rows of beer bottles and wine glasses untouched.

Please do not misunderstand; a few of the party imbibed a bit, but invariably they were not editors. The editors were either weaned from it so long through their respect for the law that they lost all desire for it, or they had never acquired a taste for it in the old days.

There is no moral to this. It merely passes on to you the information that if your farm paper editor writes "dry" editorials he is very likely practicing what he preaches.

Placing the Blame

WE hear at times voiced criticism regarding the motion pictures, or the movies of today. Some time ago that term "movie" was a word of the streets and one to be shunned. But with the evolution of the picture drama it has gathered respect and true expression. It went in the back door of the home,

sat down with the family at dinner, and later led them out to a happy evening together.

It is with the movies as it is with everything that the public buys. The public itself creates the demand. The motion picture corporation, in order to satisfactorily supply that demand, must have to sell what the public wants. Considerable time and expense are given to determining the reels that are the "best sellers," and with them as a model, the corporations form the scale for future production. So, when the public criticizes the movies it is in reality criticising itself.

By its patronage, the public can either make or break the movies. But the progress that has been made in filming the silent drama is most evident in the great historical, educational, and religious productions that are shown on the silver screen, and this progress records the public's approbation of the present-day movies.

There are movies that are good, and perhaps there are movies that are not so good, but on the whole, the evolution of the movies has brought about productions that stand paramount above those of a decade ago, and with the public behind them, they will keep climbing in the future.

Accidents

ACCIDENT is a old word what has been layin' around not doin' much fer a long time until the oughto came, and then it begun to be used.

Now, it ain't the fault o' the oughtoes that accidents is used more in our language; it's the ones what use them what is ta blame. In the old days, when all you could do was ta stay at home and work and go ta church, there wasn't much accidents, only like fallin' off the kitchen chair, goin' ta sleep in church, and havin' your wife hit you with a flat iron, etc. It sure would be a accident if she would hit you, but it wouldn't be no accident if she would throw the flat iron. But, in these days of safety-

first they have cords tied ta them new-fangled irons so they can't be thrown. And besides, in the cities, husbands and wives ain't together enuf fer the wife ta get a chance ta throw.

These safety-first days is great. Most folkses figure on havin' safety first, and then have accidents afterwards. And besides, with all this insurance business the relatives don't care so much whether you have a accident or not, 'cause it ain't what the insurance men call such a financhul hazard.

You know, the word accident is bein' used so much that folkses is gettin' tired o' it. Now, instead o' sayin' they had a accident, they say, "I bumped a fellow today," or, "I knocked a couple down before breakfast this mornin'." Or if you are the one what the accident happened to, you just say, "I got bumped today."

I'm writin' this 'cause I got bumped the other day, and it made such a impresshun on me I can't get it outta my mind. I can't dance a jig now, but I'm glad, 'cause my beauty doctor says them black and blue spots, where I got hit on the street corner, is just temporary, and the former good complexhun will return. As long as they don't ruin my complexhun, or put permanent waves in me, like they bump into oughto fenders and put into women's hair, I guess I have ta call it a happenstance instead of a accident. Seems like they figure if you can't collect no insurance on a bump, it ain't a accident. HY SYCKLE.



National Dairy Exposition Will be Held at Indianapolis, October 10 to 17

Observations in Southern Italy

What One May See in This Land of Sunshine

By M. M. McCool

OUR steamship entered the Bay of Naples on Sunday morning just at sunrise. The view of the harbor was beautiful. On this particular morning the water was calm, and gave a perfect replica of the surrounding landscape. Viewed from a distance, the city of Naples is very attractive indeed, owing to the nature of the topography and the light colored stone buildings.

Upon landing, the passengers were required to pass medical and other inspections. It would appear that when one comes into Europe from the Orient, he is likely to bring with him some terrible and contagious disease. The inspection consists of a rapid glance by a physician. This glance costs about \$2.00.

Naples is a city of one million inhabitants, and owing to its numerous filthy streets, and the large numbers of paupers and beggars, the greater part of it is not attractive, although I consider that the buildings in the central part of the business section are quite artistic. The pavements of the streets, as a whole, are very rough. Many people cook and live in them, owing to the great shortage of houses.

A tourist finds excellent hotel accommodations in Naples. Where we stopped, a large room and private bath cost us about the same as it would in the larger cities of this country. The St. Januarius Cathedral is one of the chief points of interest in the city. There are nearly three hundred churches in the city—one of which is Protestant.

The majority of the people live mainly on bread and wine and macaroni, although some fish and vegetables are included in their diet. It is interesting to watch some of them eat macaroni, there being two ways of doing it. One, the more refined method, consists in winding the tubes around a fork with the aid of a knife, and then placing them in the mouth. The other consists in placing one end of the tubes in the mouth and draw-

ing them into it by the coordinated action of the lips, tongue and jaws. The latter is far more interesting from the stand point of the spectator.

As is customary of tourists, we went out to see Vesuvius and the ruins of Pompei. A party of us hired a taxi and guide. On the way out we saw the suburbs of Naples and were impressed by the terrible congestion and the rough streets. In fact, the driver drove on the rails of the street car tracks the greater part of the way. When he did not do this, riding in a lumber wagon on a clay road after a rainy season, would be a pleasure in comparison.

The soil in this region is mainly volcanic ash, having been blown out of the volcanoes located near the city. Therefore, it is new, and has been leached comparatively little; hence, when irrigated it is very productive. This region is the most intensely cultivated one that I saw in Europe. The fruit trees have grape vines trained to them, and vines are also planted between the rows of fruit trees and in turn beneath these, early maturing crops are produced. Thus, there may

be several crops occupying the same land at the same time. I noted that the rows of potatoes were twelve inches apart and the plants stood about six inches apart in the row. Farther away from the cities and towns, irrigation is not practiced, and potatoes are planted in rows two feet apart.

The site of Pompei lies somewhat higher than the surrounding country, as is typical of the older cities in the Mediterranean region. Such sites were chosen for defensive purposes against human enemies, as well as against malaria infested mosquitoes. Pompei existed at least as early as 500 B. C. Its oldest building, the Doric Temple, was of the style of the sixth century B. C. The volcano that erupted and buried this city in 19 A. D. stands not far away.

Our guide stated that, contrary to general belief, it was not Vesuvius that did this deed, but the mountain adjacent to and back of it. Since we were not present at that time, I am willing to let the discussion rest here. At any rate, the burying of this city and two thousand of its inhabitants, and its excavation, which was begun

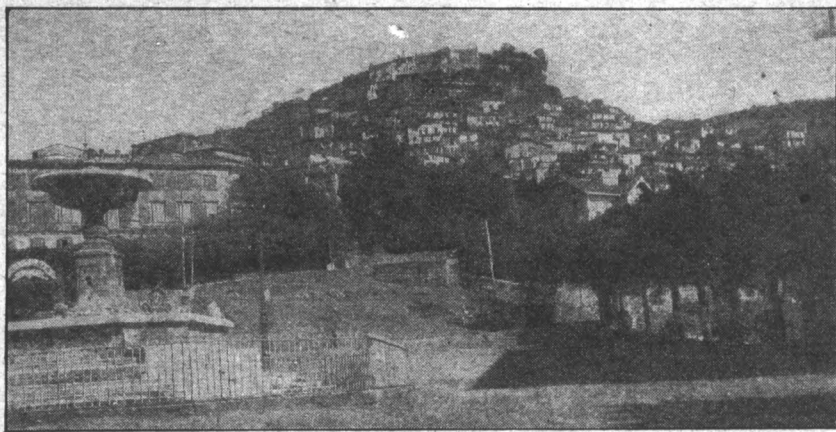
in 1748, has given the world a vivid picture of the ways in which the people lived in those times. The wall around the city is said to be about one and one-fourth miles in length. Considerable of the city has been excavated down to the street level, and the pavements are doubtless cleaner than they were when the city was alive.

The industry of the city consisted of wine making, fishing, the manufacture of mill stones from lava, and the making of pumice stone. As one walks along the paved streets he sees the deep ruts made in the granite by cart wheels, and the remains of houses, all of which are one story in height. Also of note are the Temple of Jupiter, two Forums, a large and small theater, a wrestling place, bathing places, and the amphitheater.

Many of the houses had complete arrangements for the bath room, warm and hot chambers, heated by hot air, swimming tanks and very beautiful private gardens. The gardens were small and entirely enclosed. The walls were painted with fresco and ornamentations, there were numerous columns and Mosaic floors. There were present marble and bronze tables, lamps in which olive oil was burned, and which were of artistic shapes. We noticed that the kitchen utensils were very much like those of the present day, as were the hairpins, combs, brushes and mirrors. There were scales for weighing, musical instruments, surgical and dental instruments—not very different from some I have seen in some doctors' offices in this country.

We saw a public drinking fountain where those who leaned over to drink rested on one arm or the elbow, and by so doing had worn a depression in the granite rock several inches in depth. They were sanitary in respect to drinking of running water without drinking cups! We also noted large wine vats, as well as the apothecary shops, flour mills made from huge

(Continued on page 272).



The Older Cities of Italy were Built Upon the Hills to Give Protection Against Human and Insect Enemies.

Why Aken Bought a Spreader

And How the Old Club Got a Little Jolt

By J. D. C.

I DROPPED in at the store to look in on the weekly meeting of, what Doc Tanner jokingly called, the "Spit and Whistle Club," last Saturday afternoon, just as the boys were discussing Jud Aken and his new manure spreader.

"Who'd a'thought," Bill Briggs was saying, when I came in, "that old Jud, after all these years of spreading manure from a farm wagon with a fork, would ever come to spend \$160 for such a thing as a spreader?"

"Does beat the band," remarked light-haired Peter Wagenor, and two or three others nodded their heads in knowing assent.

You see, Jud has a reputation of being just a little close. The boys at the store used to pull a lot of good ones at Jud's expense. Almost every story they told on Jud had something to do with his Scotch ancestry. I recall one of Doc Tanner's. Dod said that he had it on good authority that old Jud went out behind the house one Christmas eve with his shotgun, fired it off in the air, then came in and told the kids that Santa Claus had just committed suicide.

Another mean one that someone told on Jud was about Jud's inspiration on seeing his wife carrying a bucket of water up to the house from the spring in the orchard. They said that Jud hustled to town and bought a yoke for the wife so that she could

carry two buckets at a trip instead of only one.

But this particular day, while the boys were discussing Jud's latest lapse of regular form, Jud's second oldest boy, Tom, came into the store for a breast strap for a harness.

Asa Brown saw him first and, giving the rest of the boys the wink, called young Tom over. Now Asa himself was never accused of being what you might style a spendthrift, but then, it's usually these real tight old wads who like to tell how close other people are. I guess they think that, in that way, they draw attention away from themselves.

Well, anyway, Asa called Tom over and said, "They tell me you've got a nice new green and yellow spreader out to your place now, and that you boys all put on your Sunday suits when you spread manure."

"We've got a new spreader, that's right," answered Tom, good naturedly, "but you're all wrong about those Sunday clothes."

"What the heck ever induced your father to invest in a spreader at this stage of the game, anyhow?" asked Asa. "I never knew that you young skates over there on your farm ever broke so many fork handles working that the old man would figure he'd

save money by buying a spreader."

"Oh, we haven't broken any fork handles lately," replied Tom. "In fact, the only fork handle that's been broken on our place in the last year was the one you broke when we threshed last fall, and Dad always insists that you were leaning on that one when it broke."

That sort of turned the laugh on Asa, for that's exactly what did happen over at Aken's last fall. The joke was that young Tom himself had switched forks with Asa at noon and had given him an old fork with a rotten handle and when Asa used it to help himself down off the wagon, it snapped.

"No, I'll tell you about that spreader, if you care to hear the truth of the matter," Tom went on after the laugh on Asa had died down. "No one sold Dad that machine. It sold itself to him."

That sounded like a queer sort of statement. Nobody said anything, and Tom went on:

"You all know the McPherson farm over in Hoyt township. You all know, too, that it is considered about the finest farm in the county and, whether you know it or not, that farm is held up as one of the high producing farms of this state. When I was at

the college taking a short course last year, the teachers kept talking about soil fertility and the methods of building up worn-out land, and they often spoke of the McPherson farm here in

"We had quite a talk with Mr. McPherson had built up his land from practically nothing, to one of the finest farms in the state, simply through a systematic fertility program and a herd of dairy cows.

"I came back home this spring and told my father about this McPherson farm, and how they did things up there. Dad listened at first, but after a while he got tired and told me that he didn't believe all that those teachers told about the place, and so on. Finally, I persuaded him to go over and visit the place with me. I wanted to learn more about it, and I believe that he was just a little bit curious himself. To make a long story short, we drove over.

"We had quite a talk with Mr. McPherson. The old fellow seemed glad to tell us about his place, and how he had built it up. He took us over his fields and explained his system of fertilizing. On the way back to the house we went through the barnyard, and there we saw his manure spreader standing under the manure shed. The old gentleman, stopping a minute, turned to Dad and said, 'There's the most valuable machine on my farm. I couldn't have built this place up

For the fire that makes no smoke lead paint is the extinguisher

NEARLY five and a half million farm buildings in this country are burning without sign of flame or smoke. This burning is so slow that it is not noticed. Perhaps your own farm buildings are burning and you don't know it. They are if the surfaces are not painted.

This burning, also known as combustion, involves oxidation, during which oxygen is taken from the air. There are three kinds of combustion—*explosion*, which is instantaneous; *fire*, which is rapid combustion; and *decay*, which is slow combustion.

It is *slow combustion*, or *decay*, that is destroying the millions of farm buildings. This combustion, or burning, goes on ceaselessly wherever unpainted surfaces are exposed to the atmosphere. It causes porch columns, window sash, exterior walls, to decay and crumble.

Lead paint will prevent your farm buildings from burning. You can keep your buildings safe from deterioration, from this smokeless fire, by keeping them always covered with a film of lead paint.

Why use Dutch Boy white-lead

Thousands of farmers use Dutch Boy white-lead paint to protect their property. Dutch Boy white-lead is *pure* white-lead. It contains no cheapening adulterants. It is *ground fine* (it must pass through a silk screen containing 27,000 holes to the square inch). This gives a smooth dense film with the maximum of spread. It makes a *rough, elastic and waterproof* film that sticks to the surface, that does not crack

and scale, that has great hiding power.

For covering the outside of your buildings use a combination of Dutch Boy white-lead and Dutch Boy linseed oil. For interior flat finishes mix Dutch Boy white-lead with Dutch Boy flattening oil. The paint in either case can be tinted to any color desired. Dutch Boy white-lead and flattening oil, either white or tinted, make a paint that gives particularly soft, beautiful flat finishes that rest the eye.

Dutch Boy red-lead keeps rust from attacking metal roofs, fences, trucks, metal equipment and machinery. It has become the standard for protecting metal as has Dutch Boy white-lead for saving wooden surfaces.

Free paint booklet

We will be pleased to send you a new booklet, "Painting, Protective and Decorative." This booklet tells what paint is, what paint does, and why paint protects the surface. It contains color plates of house exteriors and interiors and also of interesting and unusual artistic wall finishes that can be obtained with paint. This booklet sent free on request.

In the famous Dutch Boy series of products made by National Lead Company, besides white-lead, red-lead and flattening oil, there are solder, linseed oil and babbitt metals.

National Lead Company makes, in addition, lead products for practically every purpose to which lead can be put in art, industry and daily life. If you desire specific information about any use of lead, write to our nearest branch.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, 111 Broadway; Boston, 131 State Street; Buffalo, 116 Oak Street; Chicago, 900 W. 18th Street; Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue; Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue; St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street; San Francisco, 485 California Street; Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Pa., 316 Fourth Avenue; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut Street.

without it, or one like it. I can load it up and know just exactly how much manure I'm putting on my fields, and I can be sure that I'm getting it spread evenly and well. I wear out one of those machines every two years and I buy a new one that often."

"I noticed Dad looked a little wild-eyed when he heard that, and when the old gentleman told Dad that he paid \$160 for his last spreader, Dad asked him if he didn't think that was a lot of money to be spending for a spreader every two years."

"Mr. McPherson said, 'I used to think so at first, but I've come to believe that it's the best investment I made on my farm. That machine pays for itself in less than two years, operating for the last six months on velvet, you might say.' That last statement did stump my father."

"About two weeks after that visit to the McPherson farm, Dad came home one evening towing a new manure spreader behind the wagon. He'd been in town all day dickering with Harve Jameson. He finally worked a deal with Harve by trading him a buggy and an old feed cutter, but he came home with the spreader. The first thing he said when I went out to help

him unhitch was, 'I don't expect to buy one every two years, Tom, but I reckon if old man McPherson can make one pay for itself in that short time, we can sort of make this thing pay out if we can nurse it along for eight years or maybe ten.'

"Now, that's the story. I expect that some of you duffers got quite a jolt when you heard that my father had bought a spreader, but I know of at least three of you who don't have one and who never have had one, and it might not be a bad piece of business if you'd go over and have a talk with Harve Jameson. He's got a new carload in and he's pretty anxious to get rid of them."

With that, young Tom left the store. There followed a prolonged silence among the members of the "Spit and Whittle Club," which was finally broken by Peter, one of the spreaderless farmers. Peter rose quickly to his feet, and remarked that he had better be going home. With one accord some unseen spirit moved the other members of the club, and they, too, left, without so much as suggesting that at future sessions the matter of Jud Aken and his manure spreader be further discussed.



THE NEW ZEALAND BUTTER POOL.

DR. SOREN SORENSEN, Danish agricultural commissioner to the United States, has returned to Denmark to report on an investigation he recently made of the dairy situation in New Zealand.

The most important movement in the world dairy situation, according to Doctor Sorensen, is the government controlled pool organized to handle New Zealand butter exports. It is just now going into operation with the opening of the seasonal heavy production season.

This pool is designed to prevent big shipments of butter at one time, which in recent years have unsettled European markets, with a tendency to depress prices. It is merely an effort to secure the orderly marketing of New Zealand butter.

Doctor Sorensen believes that this will tend to prevent fluctuations in European butter markets, and will also tend to prevent large shipments of Danish butter to the United States, which in the past have unsettled our markets.

News of the Week

National

John Douglas, a farmer living near Washington, N. J., struck a stone while plowing in a field. Further investigation revealed it to be a bust of George Washington, carved in granite, about two and a half feet high and six inches wide.

Mrs. Hannah Eldred, of Baldwin, L. I., celebrated her one hundred and third birthday. She is proud of her descendants, which numbered 200.

The heads of the United States Navy are studying the plans of the dirigible airship which is being made by the Ford Motor Company.

Secretary of Agriculture Jardine O. K'd the merger of the Armour and Morris meat packing companies.

The governors of Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia have issued proclamations calling on the people to pray for rain. The drought is causing serious injury to crops in the entire south.

The number of persons in the federal prison have doubled since 1921, and it is said that prohibition violations are the cause of the increased number. A survey shows that it has cost the government over \$19,000,000 to enforce the prohibition law.

A recent investigation shows that \$32,000,000 are paid annually in this country in taxicab fares.

Robert M. LaFollette, Jr., won in his race for United States Senator in Wisconsin, by a large margin in the recent election. He is the son of the late Senator LaFollette.

A race board has been formed in Detroit to investigate the differences between the whites and the negroes.

Secretary of Commerce Hoover has recommended a radio conference next month to consider restricting radio broadcasting.

A Colorado cattleman drove his herd of eighty-eight head of beef cattle 200 miles to market, using the old method because freight rates were too high. It took the stockman and four cowboys two months to complete the trip.

A weaver in one of the New Jersey mills recently completed a thirty-five-day fast, during which he worked fourteen hours a day. He lived entirely on water, and lost forty-four pounds in weight.

Accidents in the United States cost an average of twenty-five dollars per individual. There were 22,600 fatal accidents, and 670,000 non-fatal street and highway accidents in 1923.

The first national airplane reliability tour will start from Detroit on September 26, and will go through eleven cities.

Detroit will get air-mail routes to Cleveland and Chicago.

Foreign

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle, creator of Sherlock Holmes, and now a spiritualist, claims that spiritual messages indicate that the world is approaching a great catastrophe which may last for three years.

The French are making gains in their attacks on the Riffs in Morocco, but the Spanish plans of attack have been upset.

At St. Catharines, Ontario, thousands of birds have been seen flying south, and old settlers are puzzled to know whether it is to be an early winter. It is an exceptionally early time for birds to start their southern migration.

A French scientist says that sight by wire will be a fact in two years.

Samuel Sloan, the armless treasurer of Arkansas, signed 1,300 bonds with a pen held in his teeth.

The French minister of education was the first member of the French government to pay a friendly visit to Berlin since the war.

Some members of the Mexican Congress are proposing a bill which will prohibit deputies and senators from carrying pistols during sessions of the parliament.

Joseph Caillaux, who was at one time exiled from his country as a traitor, is being proposed for election to the French Academy in place of his late friend, Anatole France. He is now proclaimed the financial saviour of France.

Farm Income Grows

This Farmer's Late Experiences are Typical of Many

THE farm as a business seems to be coming back. The turn-over on the farm is slow, due to the nature of it. Production of crops comes annually; little of our live stock grows to market weight oftener than once a year. For this reason, it takes time for conditions that are out of joint to become adjusted. It has taken too much time for the holding ability of many folks, who, for lack of patience, or faith, or financial strength, have closed out their business and gone to the city to toil in the shops. Those who have stuck to the old farm and kept it going in the usual manner, however, are now seeing the wisdom of their way.

Here is an individual case that has recently been brought to our attention. One of our good farmers out in the state, who has determinedly carried on his regular system of well-balanced husbandry, reports the total amount of sales from his farm for a series of years. This report shows conclusively

place them in a cool part of the cellar. Squash and pumpkins may also be preserved in the same way. It is said that this method will keep them all winter. Of course, the dipping should be thorough, as the purpose of it is to exclude the air, thus preventing the development of rot.

THE STATE GRANGE MEETING.

THE Michigan State Grange will hold its annual meeting this year at Adrian, October 27-29. Lenawee county holds the record in membership, but this is the first time that it will be host to the State Grange.

NEED MORE COWS.

ACCORDING to a recent investigation it is figured that Michigan will need 110,502 more cows by 1930 to supply the needs of its growing popu-



This Heavy Crop of Forage is Being Taken from Light Soil. The Soil Has, of Course, Been Well Handled. The Abundance of Growth Testifies to the Fact that, in Handling These Light Soils in Particular, the Man is Seventy-five Per Cent of the Farming Equation.

how the pendulum swings, and that the upward swing has gotten well under way. The report follows:

1918	\$6,364.66
1919	5,843.94
1920	4,725.67
1921	4,620.34
1922	3,810.31
1923	3,349.71
1924	4,856.23
1925 (Partly Estimated)	5,400.00

This income may lap over from year to year to a certain extent, but the general trend would not be markedly effected.

The many favorable signs of the times are too evident to be disputed. The Irishman says, "when it clouds up all around and pours down in the middle it is a good sign of rain." Likewise, when the banks are full of farmer deposits it is a pretty good sign that farmers are making money and saving it. That is the condition with many of our small town banks in the good farming sections of Michigan today, some of them reporting that they have more farmer money on deposit this fall than ever before in their history. That does not necessarily mean that all farmers are prospering. Many of them, who have been heavily involved, are still hard pressed. But it does look like many of them were gradually throwing off the load and learning the feel of real money again. That they are content to let it accumulate in the bank is taken as a good indication that prosperity is coming to stay with us awhile.—An Isabella County Farmer.

PRESERVING MELONS.

IF any of our readers wish to preserve melons, here is a good way. Dip the melons in melted paraffin and

lation. However, if the Michigan farmers adopt the policy of using purebreds and modern dairy methods, the state will need only one-half of that number. These conclusions are based on figures from hundreds of cow testing reports.

MOTH CUTS QUALITY OF APPLE CROP.

A RECENT trip into the apple growing districts of the state reveals that the codlin moth has been busy. The peculiar weather this summer made the determining of the appearance of the moth difficult. Cool weather during the development of the first brood delayed the appearance of part of it, and the recent warm spell caused many worms to appear, most of which develop to be side-worms.

MINT GROWERS DO WELL.

PEPPERMINT oil is selling for \$13.50 per pound, the highest price in the history of the industry. This high price is undoubtedly due to the slump from which the industry has recently emerged. When prices were only eighty cents a pound many quit the business. The consequent shortage, and a good demand, has put the price up to the record point.

At the present price a man can carry \$1,000 worth in one hand. Banks are offering storage space in their vaults for the mint grower's crops. The high prices will undoubtedly stimulate production which, in turn, will bring prices down.

The trouble with family trees is that so many of them are shady.



Comfortable Heat for the Whole House

BE snug and warm this winter! Install a Mueller Convactor—the warm air furnace that heats the whole house without pipes, radiators, or wall registers.

The Mueller Convactor differs from the ordinary pipeless furnaces in three important respects:

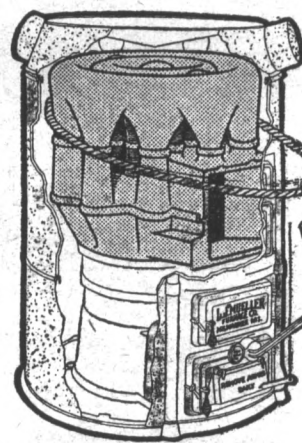
1. The Convactor's "zone of better heat circulation"—a wide, roomy throat and unobstructed, straight air passages—permits large volume, gentle circulation of uniformly heated air all through the house. The ordinary pipeless furnace with a narrow, restricted throat, shoots the warm air out, creating uncomfortable, unhealthy drafts—spotty heat.
2. There are no openings in the Convactor casing to admit musty air from cellar or basement into the rooms above.
3. The Convactor, because of the scientific design of its radiator and combustion dome, has more direct heating surface than the ordinary pipeless furnace and consequently produces the greatest amount of heat from fuel burned. It is more economical.

The dependability of the Convactor is vouched for by more than 100,000 satisfied owners and by a concern that has been manufacturing dependable heating equipment for 68 years.

There is a Mueller dealer near you who is a qualified heating man. Through him you can arrange for a Mueller installation on easy monthly terms. Mail the coupon for full information.

L. J. MUELLER FURNACE COMPANY, Dept. E-9 Milwaukee, Wis.
Heating Systems of all Types

Warehouses: St. Louis, Detroit, Minneapolis, Seattle, Salt Lake City, Boston, Fort Collins, Colo., and Baltimore



Where Greater Capacity is Required
The Mueller Double Radiator Warm Air Furnace has practically twice as much direct heating surface as any other warm air furnace of equal grate area. Consequently it produces MORE HEAT with LESS FUEL—is tons of coal cheaper than the ordinary urnace. Burns any kind of fuel.

The MUELLER Zone of EXTRA HEATING Capacity

MUELLER FURNACES

TONS OF COAL CHEAPER

L. J. Mueller Furnace Company,
Dept. E-9, Milwaukee, Wis.
Without obligation, please send me name of nearest Mueller dealer—also free catalog. I am interested in:
(.....) Pipeless Furnace (Convactor) } to heat.....
(.....) Pipe Furnace (Double Radiator) } room house
Name.....
Address.....

Dependable Heat for Farm Homes

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

INSECT ON GOLDEN GLOW.

Please tell me what insect was on my goldenglow. Am sending some of same in separate package. Is there any remedy for them?—Miss E. P.

It happens that this insect is a common plant-louse, which usually appears on golden glow about this time of the year, but which is, in this case, almost completely parasitized. There are scores of plant lice, every one of which contains a parasite belonging to the genus *Lysiphlebus*. Under the conditions, I would leave nature alone, since the parasites are doing a much better job than could be done by spraying.

The parasitized plant lice have turned brown and are swollen, and in each one there appears a round hole, from which a wasp-like insect emerges, which makes it her business to lay eggs in other insects, and so carry on the good work.—R. H. Pettit.

TELEPHONE COMPANY'S RIGHT TO TREES.

Our place extends to river front, a distance of about five rods from the house, highway between house and river. Has the telephone company the right to cut down all trees and let lay along the bank of the river? It is outside village limits.—Subscriber.

Telephone companies have no right without the owner's consent, to cut down or mutilate trees in putting up their lines.—Rood.

REDEMPTION ON TAX SALE.

When one's home is to be sold for taxes is it not the duty of the county treasurer to let the home owner know about it? Or can it be sold, the owner not knowing a thing about it until after it is sold? (Notified afterwards). The taxes unpaid were \$18.54. Now it has doubled up to \$42.28, which includes \$5 for repairs. How long has one to redeem his place?—A. H.

A tax sale is valid though no notice of the sale was given to the owner. If he can show that the taxes had been paid the sale will be cancelled at any time. If they had not been paid he can redeem within the year after the sale by paying one per cent per month, and \$5.00 in addition to the price at which the land was sold, and after a year from the sale he can redeem by paying 100 per cent additional. After notice to bar redemption he has six months yet to redeem.—Rood.

SOME RENTAL PROBLEMS.

Can a farmer make his tenant, or hired man, pay or stand the cost of windows that get broken while he is living in the house? Can the tenant make the farmer pay for overtime in the evenings and on Sunday?—N. K.

Both items are matters of contract. There would be a liability for the broken windows, though broken without the fault of the person living in the house if, by his contract, he agreed to return the house in good condition, otherwise he would be liable only in case it was done through his fault or negligence.—Rood.

FAILURE TO FULFILL CONTRACT.

I took a draftsman's course from a Chicago man. He was to train me to be a first-class draftsman. He didn't do this. How can I get my money back?—M. K.

If the contract was not performed, M. K. is entitled to his money back, but it would usually be easier to go out and earn some more money.

GETTING RID OF QUACK GRASS.

Can you tell me a sure method of getting rid of quack grass? Is it good to spade it all out?—F. L.

If your quack grass is confined to small areas, one of the best methods

of eradication would be to spade it out. Care should be used in making sure that all of the roots are removed from the soil, since a small piece of root containing joints will establish a new plant.

If possible, the roots should be removed and the ground allowed to remain for a few weeks without a crop. In case all of the roots have not been removed, young plants will appear and

A Rainy Night Special

In a Jitney De Luxe

DOUBTLESS there is not one who reads what follows who has not experienced just such a rainy night on the farm. I refer to one of those nights when a steady rain sets in an hour or so before chore time and continues a steady drizzle until long after every respectable person should be in bed and asleep.

One tramps around in the west pasture field after the cows and the sheep. Every other night they would be waiting at the bars, but on this rainiest of all nights you find them at the farthest end of the field. After much "Whay-ing" and "Shooing," you drive them to the gate. All go through but the last one, which suddenly decides to gallop back to the far end of the pasture field.

But eventually all the live stock is corralled in the barnyard, the milking done, and supper eaten. We scan the daily paper for a few minutes, and then betake ourselves to bed, for lack of something better to do, and find our bed the best place to get warm on a rainy night.

So much for a rainy night on the farm. Let us turn to a rainy night in a big city. The only feature these two kinds of nights have in common is an over-abundance of wetness. When late afternoon sets in for a rainy night in the city, the average working person either puts on a long face, or summons all possible courage, and begins to whistle that song composed for rainy days alone, "It ain't goin' to rain no more."

Unless you are blessed with an unusual streak of luck in your life's cycle, you find yourself downtown, perhaps five, more likely ten miles from home, without a coat or umbrella, and flivverless.

When the closing hour strikes, you don your hat and huddle around in the doorway, sorta' waiting until the rain is over. In time, hunger drives you to the nearest hot lunch counter, dodging between the rain drops so as not to spoil your "everyday and Sunday" hat.

Somewhat refreshed by a lunch you wouldn't look at if served at home, you decide that perhaps it will stop raining in a couple of hours. A crowd a block long is waiting in the jitney line. Everyone is huddling under an umbrella or the latest copy of the evening paper. How consoling (?) it is to think of your three umbrellas resting peacefully and dry in the umbrella rack at home!

To while away that couple of hours you again dodge between the rain drops to the nearest show. At the end of that one hundred and twenty minutes you emerge from the punkest show you ever saw, grab a jitney and skid home, drenched to the skin.

Usually there are not many variations in rainy nights in a big city, but on the particular rainy night I have in mind I got the biggest thrill I've had in many a moon.

This rainy night program progressed as "per usual" up to the time I came out of the show. But there I caught

the roots left in the ground may be readily removed with the young grass.

In case the quack is pretty largely over the field, it would be advisable to fall plow rather deeply, spring plow shallow, and summer fallow until the quack is killed out. Rather intensive cultivation will be necessary, however, since quack is a difficult crop to eradicate.—C. R. Megee,

The theatrical section of Broadway, New York, is known as "The Great White Way," because the signs use 1,095,841 electric lamp bulbs, and a special crew of fifty men makes the rounds of these signs nightly to replace burned-out lamps.

a jitney right in front of the theater, and didn't have to wait in the rain. Even as I climbed into the jitney the thundering notes of unharmonious jazz echoed in my ears and the sordid play had carried my spirits even lower than a rainy day. If I could only forget it all.

I huddled into the rearmost seat of the jitney, attempting to lose myself in higher thoughts. The rain pitter-pattered its drowsy melody on the top of the jitney. I closed my eyes. We were scarcely a block away when this drowsy melody changed to "Love's Old Refrain," played in beautiful orchestral harmony. How strange! Was I dreaming? Weary from a busy day's work, I hesitated in pinching myself into reality. As we bumped across the car tracks at Hamilton street I sat at attention. That beautiful refrain seemed to become more of a reality. Could it be that we were passing a high-powered radio with a street horn. Not possible—those soft notes could not come from such an instrument.

I listened—then my eyes came to rest upon something in the front seat of the jitney in which I was riding. I blinked, to be sure that I was not dreaming.

In all reality, placed beside the driver was a rather small loud speaker. Upon questioning the driver, I learned that he had installed a three-tube set in his automobile in preparation for a little vacation trip north. He was giving his patrons the benefit of this unusual installation for a couple of nights before leaving.

And there we were—skidding along over the slippery street, and listening to a first-class musical program from New York, without even a ground connection. When the announcer came on the air, you thought it was the gentleman sitting next to you speaking.

There I had spent two hours in that sordid show when I might have been listening to my favorite composer playing in New York.

They tell us music is in the air and everywhere, and right then my jitney ride De Luxe proved it more than ever.—L. M. W.

OBSERVATIONS IN SOUTHERN ITALY.

(Continued from page 269). granite rock, and stone bake ovens where the bread was baked.

On many of the walls were inscriptions or scribblings such as one sees in public or semi-public places today. The theater tickets were interesting and unique in many respects. If one were a musician and attended the theater, he received an ivory check shaped like the musical instrument upon which he played. If one were wealthy, he received a medallion, and if one were very poor, he received a fish. (Perhaps it is here that the term "Poor Fish" originated). Tickets in the form of pigeons were handed out to those who seated themselves in the gallery, and skulls were given to those who sat in the bald-headed rows. Judg-

ing from numerous conditions that we saw, it is obvious that the moral tone of the people in those times was somewhat low.

Another interesting tour extended from Rome southward through the Pontine marshes. These marshes, lying about thirty miles south of Rome, near the sea, are of historic interest. They consist of an area of about 150,000 acres. They were formed, it is said, in pre-historic times when this plain became inundated, due to a rise in the elevation of the land near the sea, and the subsequent formation of large sand dunes. These obstructed the outlet for the water from the hills and mountains. The plain is flooded in winter and spring, and as the water gradually settles away a deposit of silt is left over the area. During the summer months only the lowest places are swampy. The soils, of course, are extraordinarily fertile. They now provide an abundance of pasture, and in some places where there are drainage and irrigation canals, other crops are grown. On the pastures of this district are raised many long horned cattle, which frequently are used as beasts of burden. Water buffaloes are used also for working the land and for cleaning out the weeds that grow in the drainage canals.

DIG AND PICK POTATOES CAREFULLY.

(Continued from page 267). of moisture and the tendency to heat will be checked.

Potatoes should be emptied and not dropped or dumped into the storage. If it is necessary to carry the crates onto a pile or bin, one can pad a plank with old burlap bags and move it around on the pile with very little skinning or bruising of the potatoes. If potatoes are let down through a chute, a funnel can be made of burlap that will break the fall. A padded chute is better than a bare one. Some growers have mechanical conveyors that carry the potatoes on an endless belt to the storage bin.

If a storage house where potatoes can be cooled down thoroughly is lacking, the use of temporary shallow pits in the field will meet the requirements. The pit should be covered with a layer of clean straw and a thin layer of dirt. After the potatoes have sweated out and cooled off before cold weather sets in, the stock can be graded and placed in winter storage at the convenience of the grower. All defectives should be removed at this time, such as forked, sliced, bruised, second growths, and those affected with growth cracks. If some potatoes have been field frosted before digging, this temporary pitting will be almost necessary to sort out the frost injury. Slightly frosted potatoes often do not show up until late spring, but ordinarily this temporary pitting and sweating will reveal frost injury so that specimens affected can be sorted out.

The sizing of the potatoes by running them over a mechanical grader to remove the small ones, is only a part of the job of grading. The rejections on grade come principally on the presence of defective potatoes, such as field frost, rots, molds, mechanical injuries, and now we must include hollow heart.

We know that the problems of production and marketing are inseparable. Market requirements demand standardization. Standardization is a collective effort, requiring adaptation to soils, climatic conditions, and to consumers' demands.

Success will come when the individuals of a community realize what the market wants and prepare to supply the need in an efficient manner.

The things the consumer wants that Michigan growers can give are potatoes free from defects, of medium size and of good cooking quality. The careful handling of potatoes at harvesting time will help to meet these demands.

MARL HELPS CORN.

THE benefit to be derived from placing marl on sandy soil is forcibly illustrated on the farm of H. Weigand, eight miles west of Fremont. Mr. Weigand's place is an old run-down farm and was very light oak-opening soil to begin with. But in an old lake bed on one part of the place is an extensive deposit of marl. Last spring Mr. Weigand planted a large field to corn. On part of this land he put a liberal dressing of marl, but the rest of it was not so treated. The corn on the marled land is a good two feet taller than that on the untreated land, and its color is much darker and healthier looking. The experiment has proved to the owner and to the neighbors that one thing needed by light sandy soils of the vicinity is lime.—H. Spooner.

PUT LIME-ON SURFACE, DON'T PLOW IT DOWN.

Is sugar beet factory lime good to use on land, especially if it has laid for several years? I am thinking of preparing a field for alfalfa and was going to haul about twelve loads of manure to the acre, filling the spreader about three-quarters full of manure and the rest with lime, plowing this down in fall.—C. J. S.

Refuse lime from a sugar factory is all right if it doesn't cost too much to handle it. Ground limestone can be used as a basis for cost. What will it cost delivered at your station? If it is dry and ready to apply, it can be applied with a lime-spreader rapidly and at slight expense. When marl or refuse lime is as dry as ground limestone, they are worth no more per ton. If soaked with water they are worth no more than half as much. Then you must consider that the limestone is where you can get to it. Sometimes it is difficult to haul the marl, or refuse lime, from where it is. This must be considered.

Lime should not be plowed down, but mixed with the surface soil. It is this surface soil that you want to sweeten. Here is where the young plants start to grow, and where they want the most congenial conditions. The lime will leach down into the sub-soil soon enough without plowing it down.

Refuse lime, marl and ground limestone can be used with manure, but it would not do to use caustic lime with manure, for it would set free the ammonia. You could spread your manure and plow it down, and then spread the lime on the land after plowing and harrow it in. It would be just as well to apply the lime this fall, provided none of it washed off this winter. The manure and lime can both be applied in the spring.

It would be a splendid thing to use acid phosphate when you seed to alfalfa. Nothing would give it, and the barley, a more vigorous start.

HUNTERS TRESPASSING.

What is the law in regard to keeping hunters from running over the farm and breaking fences, leaving gates open?—F. G.

Any person trespassing upon the private property of another is liable in damages for whatever injury results; and in the absence of proof, nominal damage is presumed. The only excuse of the hunter is presumed invitation, which, as a matter of fact, is usually lacking. The presumption can be overcome by posting notice forbidding trespass by hunters, and so forth, in conspicuous places. There is also a statute making persons guilty of misdemeanor who commit such trespass after notices are posted in three conspicuous places on the property.

The ewe lambs should be supplied with a bone and muscle-making food. It is not advisable to make them fat.

Eleven more air postal routes are planned by the United States Post Office Department.

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The riding comfort of a motor car is not dependent upon its length, weight or cost, any more than the comfort of a home depends upon its size.

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Looking Backward

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

As one travels through the country via motor, he comes upon many unexpected turns and views. That is one of the joys of motoring. And that may not be a bad way of reviewing the past three months.

As we come up over a hill we meet the first foreign missionaries, as they start away on their first journey of love and good will. The fact that we pass these men in an automobile is not going to spoil our plan, for we are not going to let a trifle like nineteen hundred years interfere with our scheme of review. Perhaps one fact that strikes us forcibly at first is, that these men should do so much on foot. Pedestrianism is passe now. The man who exercises his sole is swallowed up in clouds of dust, is hustled off the road by the glare of headlights. But that is only a reminder of a fact that has been dodging in



and out of the fence corners and shouting at us all the way: namely, that mechanical speed is not the only token of progress. These early pioneers made progress such as makes us wince in comparison, and they never had a faster means of locomotion than to be drawn by mules or oxen. The first missionaries! Some people would not thrill at that. But we know nothing greater at which to marvel. A long line has followed them, and some are living who are worthy to be known as their descendants. If America were as good, as unselfish, as sincere as her Christian missionaries, the story of our relations with foreign nations would be different.

As we drive among the mountains of Asia Minor, our motor gets pretty hot as it labors up a series of rocky hills to the ancient city of Antioch in Picidia. We have to get out and let 'er cool, and put fresh water in the radiator. As soon as we get inside the limits, our car is held up by a traffic cop. He informs us that no one will be allowed to pass that way for several hours. All streets are roped off, and there is no passing of cars except police cars. The trouble? Trouble enough, he declares. There has been a riot, a religious riot, and things must calm down a bit before the city is safe. It seems that two men have been in the city, have been teaching a strange doctrine which has come into conflict with the teachings of the usual religion of the people. Only prompt action on the part of the chief of police and the patrol wagon saved the city from serious trouble. The two strangers were already outside the city and on their way elsewhere. The two evening papers speak highly of the decision and promptitude of the police department in handling this ticklish situation.

The next morning we pay our bill at the hotel and drive on.

"How far to Lystra?" we asked the bewhiskered man at the filling station. He seems inclined to be truthful. "Thirty-six miles, and the worst road in the country. Watch out for hold-up men, too." That is a comforting send-off!

AGAIN in Lystra—for we got there, though we had to have a garage man come six miles out into the country to tinker up our poor old machine—it was the same story over, only much worse. If our car had not given out we would have been in the thick of it. This time the mob had dragged Paul out of the city and stoned him. The police department was slow and did not handle things as promptly as

the department at Antioch. The little man was supposed to be dead. But no, he fooled them again. We had long wanted to see this remarkable man, and we resolved that we should not miss him this time. Only a few friends were gathered in the house where we found him, for the mob had slunk away, believing he was dead. He was rather short, and not stout, as we had supposed, but thin and with a worn, tired look. And yet, when he came to, and looked around, we could see at least part of the reason for his command of men. His eye! His voice! They were not the eye and voice of the common man. He made no complaint of what had taken place, but closed his eyes and prayed softly, and seemed to be repeating the words of a psalm. When he had drunk a little and eaten something, he spoke of going on. Going on! That was his bread and drink. Going on, more people, more teaching the good news, always at it. Going on and on. That was Paul.

The auto trail from this part of the world to Jerusalem is anything but poetry. But it was necessary for the missionaries to return to Jerusalem for an important meeting, and we thought it best to offer Paul and Barnabas a ride in our car. However, they very courteously declined, as they said there were many places on the way where stops had to be made, and there was plenty of time. My traveling companion remarked that if it was the stops that the apostles had in mind, our car could accommodate them, as it was especially strong on stops. However, we did not press the matter.

WE arrived at the Holy City some days before the council, and spent the time visiting the spots famous in sacred history. The places that attracted us most were those associated with the Savior. We followed the route His bleeding feet trod, as He painfully made His way toward Golgotha.

When the second missionary tour was projected by Paul and Barnabas, we hardly thought that we would visit the places and cities in their itinerary. But so strong was the pull of their purpose that we could not resist. We planned to camp along the way, as far as the highwaymen would permit, usually selecting some camp site near a large town. When Paul and his companion arrived at the city we purposed to be among their hearers, in synagogue or on the street. At the first stop we were surprised to find as Paul's colleague, a man who was a stranger to us, a man named Silas.

The most dramatic moment of my life I consider to be the morning after Paul had had a strange and powerful dream, in which he saw a man calling to him from across the Aegean Sea, and pleading with him to come and help them over there. Paul was deeply moved. He did not sleep for several nights, but paced the floor and was much in prayer. At length the party of us crossed to the other side, the distance across the Aegean at that point not being much more than across the Straits of Mackinac. We had difficulty in getting our car on board.

The man who we met there proved to be a find. Educated, refined, a man of much reading, he had also been a great traveler, and was an earnest Christian. Paul seemed to know him, and they fell into long conversations. He called him Lucas, of which our English version is Luke.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 27.

SUBJECT:—Review.
GOLDEN TEXT:—"Whom not having seen ye love; on whom, tho now ye see him not, yet believing, ye rejoice with joy unspeakable and full of glory."—I Peter 1:8.

Sweet Clover Letters

CASS FARMERS RECOMMEND IT.

HERE are the experiences of two Cass county farmers. These men handle the matter of seeding in different ways, but both are enthusiastic boosters for sweet clover pasture.

Smith & Mellore, of Dowagiac, have two fields seeded to sweet clover. They are pasturing one of the fields this year. The cattle cannot keep ahead of the crop, and enough of the plants will go to seed to secure a stand for next year. This fall the cattle will be taken from this field and put into the one that went to seed last year. That field has been coming on all spring and summer. The stock can run there the rest of the fall and next year, until the other field is again ready. They have followed this program for six years. Their cattle are in good flesh and milking well in spite of the recent dry weather.

The other farm is the Star Farm of 500 acres near the Indiana line just north of Elkhart. This year they have eighty acres of sweet clover pasture. The manager, Mr. John Dale, says: "You cannot recommend it too highly. We use it for all classes of stock."

Their practice is to seed with oats each spring, pasture it that fall and the next year, and the following season plow it up. By having the crop in the rotation all the fields get the soil-building and soil-loosening benefits of the plant. Sweet clover bids fair to be the best solution of the summer feed problem.—H. H. Barnum.

A BETTER PASTURE CROP THAN ALFALFA.

ORLIN GRAHAM, living near us, seeded thirty-five acres to sweet clover a year ago this spring, with wheat as a cover crop. Last fall he pastured it till late, and it was eaten pretty close, but it came on fine this spring. He fenced off six acres and plowed the rest under. All this year he has had sixteen head of cattle pasturing it night and day, besides five horses all the time, except when in the harness.

We have fifteen acres of new alfalfa seeding which we are pasturing. In the spring a flock of sheep ran on it till about the twentieth of May, and nineteen head of cattle also. This seeding is eaten down close to the ground now, while Graham's sweet clover is still about knee deep. These two fields furnish a good example of the value of sweet clover for pasture.—Glen Colthorp.

KEEPS MUCH STOCK ON TEN ACRES.

I LIVE in the township of Beaver, in Bay county. I have ten acres of sweet clover pasture, on which I have nine milking cows, four head of young cattle, and five horses, and still the clover keeps ahead. It is green and rank. The cows are milking as well as they were in the spring.—W. Emerson.



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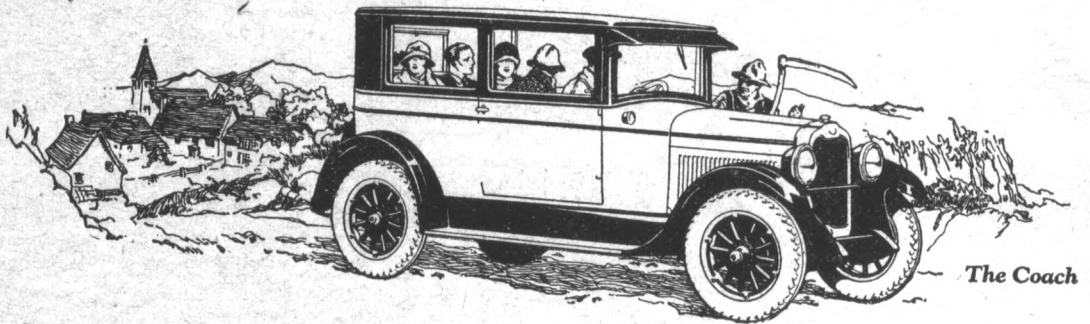
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The inventor, J. O. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., is offering to send a lamp on 10 days FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him to-day for full particulars. Also ask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

A MOMENT after the train came to a stop at Greenville the youthful appearing passenger in the day coach rose from his seat and walked carelessly down the aisle toward the door. A red faced man seated further back in the car glanced up, frowned, and brought himself together in a quick movement that poised him on the edge of the seat like a plumb bird about to launch itself from a limb. The young man stopped at the water cooler, and in a leisurely manner helped himself to a cup of the tepid contents—whereupon the florid visaged one grunted relievedly and relaxed, though still keeping an unobtrusive eye on the other.

The engine whistled; the train quivered, jerked and started; and the stout person sagged deeper into the red plush, and sighingly brought his respiration back to its normal. Then suddenly he leaped to his feet, his lips forming a suppressed oath, and bounded down the aisle. The young man apparently had dropped the tin cup from which he had been reluctantly sipping, jumped through the door, side-stepped the startled conductor who was just entering, and swung off the steps to the cinders. Only a spry youth could negotiate the leap, and, besides, the clumsy man had been blocked by the conductor, and when he gained the platform the speed of the train made alighting impossible.

"Blast the whelp!" he exploded. "Hey, conductor, stop the train—stop it, I say! Give you ten dollars if you'll stop her!"

The conductor, still puzzled beyond speech, looked covetously at the green-back, then spat philosophically over the steps and recovered his tongue sufficiently to say, "Cain't do it, sir; can't do it noways," and passed on into the car to remove himself from temptation. The stout man, his face now a still ruddier crimson that verged alarmingly on apoplexy, spoke unkind words to himself for his foolish impulse, and returned to his seat to speculate on the sudden move of the youthful passenger.

Perhaps the lad's action was entirely natural; he might suddenly have decided that he wanted to get off there—or he had not heard the station called—and saw the nameboard just as the train pulled out. He couldn't possibly have known he was being followed, and therefore wasn't trying to evade anyone. Anyway, it would have been an unwise move to follow him from the train in that fashion; it would have given the game away with nothing to be gained. He mentally blessed the conductor for refusing his request.

Lane Parker, when the momentum of his flying leap had exhausted itself, dug his heels into the sloping cinder bank, and turning at right angles to the track, struck off into the hills without even a backward glance at the train. At no time during the hour's ride from Chattanooga had he evinced by look or manner the slightest interest in the stout passenger. A veiled scrutiny of the car's occupants when he boarded the train had satisfied him that this florid individual was the man against whom he had been warned; and his actions as Lane left the train, observed from the corner of an eye, had proven the identity. "Might as well fool him as far as I can; he won't be sure that I was onto him, and he'll try to think I just naturally decided to get off as I did for purely personal reasons," Lane mused as he trudged over the hills. His objective was a cabin nestling in the hills not many miles from where he had left the train, and he believed he could reach it almost as quickly as though he had gone on to Hicksville and thence by buckboard.

Lane "holed up" in the cabin of Jud Waring, for nearly a week to throw his pursuer off the scent. He had visited there a few weeks earlier, after

The Contest On Overlook

By William Gerard Chapman

Jud, a former fellow townsman, had written him at his home in the Vermont hills of something peculiar that he had noticed in the soil on the slope of Overlook Mountain. Jud's Yankee curiosity had impelled him to send a specimen of the soil to Lane, who had dipped into chemistry at the academy back home, and Lane had found it to contain bauxite, a disintegration of feldspar rich in alumina, from which commercial aluminum is derived. Large deposits of bauxite are scarce, and the Aluminum Products Corporation was always in the market for tracts containing them, as he had ascertained by careful inquiries of several manufacturers by letter.

All this sounded to Lane very much like the knock of Opportunity for

it at the very fair price Lane offered. He made a mental reservation to pay them a reasonable bonus over the purchase price when the ultimate sale of the aluminum concern was completed. Thus he salved his New England conscience, which began to prick him slightly at the thought of buying these rich deposits at such ridiculously low figures.

One of the biggest tracts, and from indications, the most valuable, was held by a farmer who was visiting his son in the western part of the state, and Lane learned that he was due to return in about two weeks. He would sell; his wife assured Lane of that. The price offered was well above what the land was valued at, and the farmer's wife was as anxious for her hus-

Lane pondered over this new and slightly disturbing factor in his plans. He had yet to secure the biggest tract, and the interloper, who doubtless had designs on Lane's discovery, might cause complications. He kept an eye out for a squatty sort of man while he remained for another day in the city to buy some new soil augers. Then the next day, on the train bound for the mountains, he had run squarely into him—or at least so it had seemed.

Jud Waring lived alone in a cabin of his own building, in the highlands of eastern Tennessee. A rover by inclination, he had left the hills where he had been born, to "see the world," and after a year or so of mild adventure he found himself in the Great Smoky Mountains, where the lure of the wild and rugged knobs held him fast. Rifle and fishhook brought him all that he needed to supply his wants, and he spent his time in prospecting for coal, which lay somewhere in the hills.

He was more curious than hopeful over the result of his enterprise in sending Lane a specimen of the peculiar earth formation he had noticed while on one of his prospecting tours; "I reckon it may be something as good as you say," he said to Lane, as they sat before the cabin during the last of their evenings together, "but I can't noways sense its value. I've never heard tell of aluminum, but then, you have had a sight more schooling than me, and I reckon you can give me a quarter of what you make and we'll call it square."

They discussed the probability of Lane's follower stepping in and interfering with his plans for acquiring the principal bauxite tract, should he discover the location of the deposits; and various means of throwing him off the trail were suggested. Far into the night they talked, with the result that Lane wrote out an order for delivery of the boring tools to Jud, who would go to Hickstown and get them the next day—when Lane also would leave for the purpose of taking up his options. These would expire in a few days, and when the deeds were safely filed he still had to find the owner of the biggest tract and negotiate its purchase before the interloper discovered the location of the field. Lane felt that the fellow would endeavor to seek out his sphere of activity with the cunning of a fox; his quick jump to Tennessee and picking up Lane's trail at Chattanooga indicated pertinacity and craftiness, and Lane's intuition warned him that he had a dangerously capable opponent in the squatty man with the red face.

Lane took up his options, paying over the cash to each owner, and with the deeds in his pocket, journeyed to Hickstown, the county seat, to file them; and not until they were safely in the hands of the recorder did he venture to show himself in the one hotel of the town.

As though in fulfillment of a wish, a short, fat, red visaged man sat dozing in a chair in the fly-specked, dingy office of the hostelry. Lane saw him glance up, waken instantly, and then drop back into his sleepy state of boredom. Five minutes later, as the newly arrived guest turned on the stair landing on his way to his room, he saw the occupant of the office chair rise, walk over to the register and scan it with seeming satisfaction.

Just after Lane had seated himself in the hotel dining room that evening the stout man entered, and after a word with the negro at the door, the man was shown to a seat at the same table. As he sat down he looked intently at Lane, started with pleased surprise, and shot out his hand across the gray, spattered cloth.

"Well, well," he cried, "I'm sure it's Lane Parker—aren't you Lane Parker, of Mapleton, Vt.? Of course, you don't

(Continued on page 279).

LOVIN' THOUGHTS!

By James Edward Hungerford

Lovin' thoughts don't cost a cent,
An' they're straight from heaven sent;
We can think 'em all we please,
When at work, or when at ease,
An' they'll make our burdens light;
Keep our hearts an' faces bright;
Fill our darkest days with cheer—
Bring us heaven, now an' here!

Lovin' thoughts are livin' things;
Angels—'cept they're minus wings!
Thoughts o' joy an' happiness
Blot out troubles an' distress;

Help to smooth our earthly way;
Bring us blessin's ev'ry day;
Melt away the clouds o' gloom—
Make the barren places bloom!

Lovin' thoughts are gifts o' love—
Straight to us from up above;
If we'll think 'em now an' here,
We'll partake o' heaven's cheer!
An' those thoughts are ours to find—
In the garden o' our mind;
Finest thing that God has wrought,
Is a blessed lovin' thought!

which he had held a listening ear ever since Patty Witherspoon had entered into his scheme of life. The acres of his father were few and worn—he had toiled his share in wearing them out since he was knee high to a milking stool—and his thoughts for two years had centered on the purchase of an adjoining farm which was for sale. Possession of these acres, and the modest house and farm buildings they surrounded would mean possession of Patty. Jared Witherspoon would not give his daughter to a landless, penniless youth—but Patty had been willing to wait. Lane was industrious and enterprising, but it was a discouraging task to get together even the modest sum needed for a first payment on the property, with the very limited business opportunities afforded by a farming community. He never could do with the savings from farm wages, and he was alert for the chance to get at something more lucrative. And then the glittering prospect of locating a bauxite deposit had come out of a clear sky.

He drew his slender savings from the bank, after confiding to Patty the tale of golden promise, and with her buoyant encouragement singing pleasantly in his ears, journeyed from his own Green mountains to the richer hills of Tennessee. Directed by Jud Waring, he had found the slopes containing the rich clay, and satisfied with the depth of the deposit by making borings, he sought the owners and secured options on several small tracts for a few dollars. Only on one side of the mountain did he find the precious clay. The land itself was barren and considered nearly worthless by the owners, and they were delighted with the opportunity to get rid of

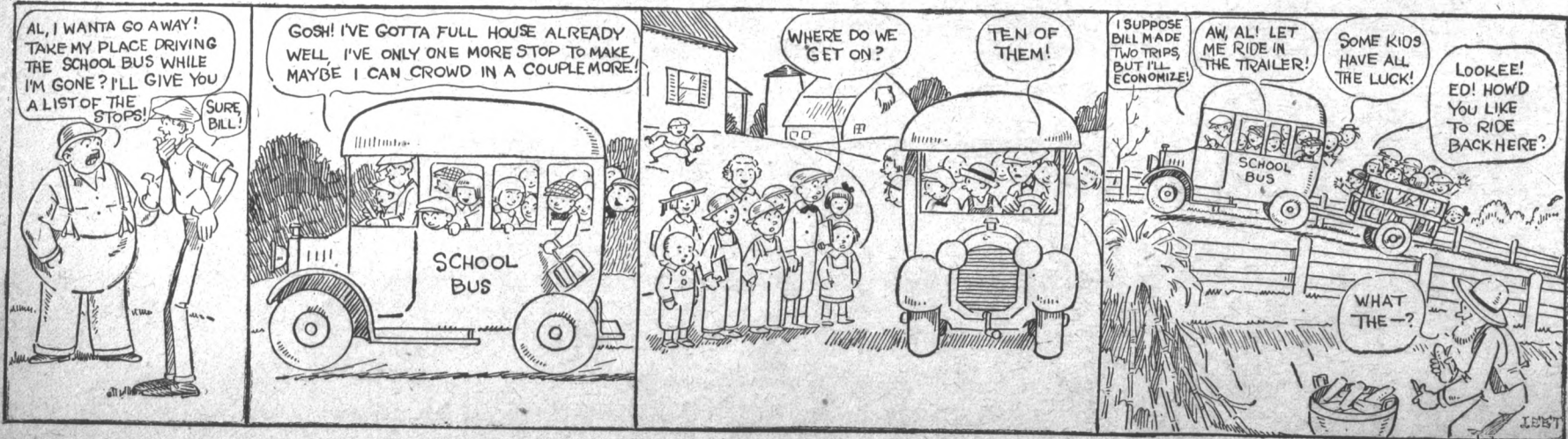
band's return as Lane was. He must take his chances of meeting this man later, and perhaps it was just as well, as Lane had about exhausted his funds.

He returned home, his pockets heavy with clay, but empty of cash, with his amazing tale of riches held in the common looking stuff he exhibited. Lane sold his horse and buggy and his yoke of yearling steers, borrowed all the money he could, and persuaded his father to mortgage the farm to complete the sum necessary to take up the options. Lane gave assurance of the immediate marketability of the land and showed in substantiation the letters from the Aluminum people of whom he had inquired. With the funds in his possession he returned to Tennessee. The morning after he arrived in Chattanooga there came a letter from his father. The missive read:

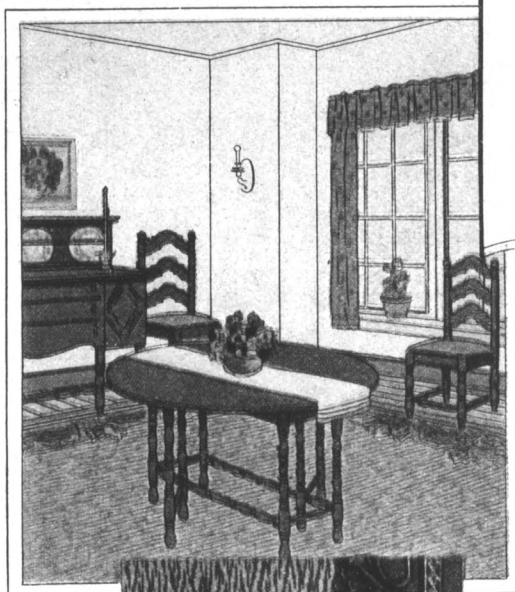
"Dear Son: There has been a man here just after you left Wednesday, asking for you at the village. I think he means no good. He came down to the house and I told him you had just gone to Chattanooga and he looked taken aback, and then tried to pump me. I didn't tell him much. Said his name was Hammersmith, or some such. He went back to the village and took too much and talked about how he knew what you were up to, and he would trail you and find out. Lemuel Peters came down to tell me about it. The man showed a letter you had written to some company asking about bauxite. Look out for him. He is a squatty sort of man, fat, with a red face, and bald. I am writing this in haste, as I reckon he might turn up down there, as he left the next day and asked Sim Hankins at the depot about train connections for the south."

Activities of Al Acres—Al's Way to Take Care of the Overflow

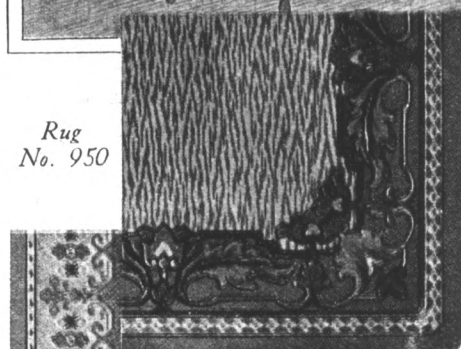
Frank R. Leet



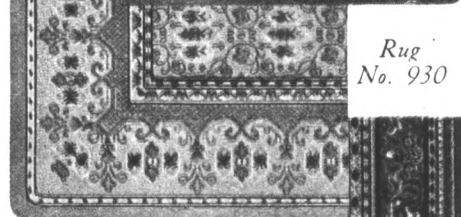
Made in convenient sizes from 6 ft. by 9 ft. up to the larger 12 ft. by 12 ft. and 12 ft. by 15 ft., there is an Armstrong's Genuine Linoleum Rug to suit any room in your house. Remember, only Armstrong's Rugs are made in the larger room sizes.



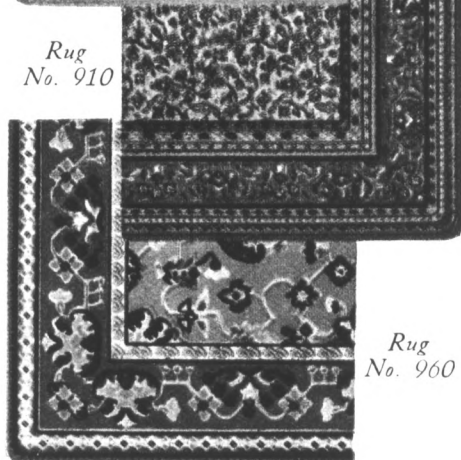
Rug
No. 950



Rug
No. 930



Rug
No. 910



Rug
No. 960

For
Cleaner Floors
with less work

Armstrong's
Linoleum Rugs

*Wear longer—genuine
cork linoleum clear
through to the sturdy
burlap back*

The Cost Is So Little



“Why, that was no work at all . . .
—even for a bride

—I never saw a rug so easy to clean. It
certainly was a thoughtful wedding present.”

ARMSTRONG'S Linoleum Rugs are easier-to-clean. “2
minutes' mopping and—CLEAN!” And they wear
longer because an Armstrong Rug is solid, genuine cork
linoleum, clear through to the sturdy burlap back.

There are thirty Armstrong's Linoleum Rug patterns from
which you can choose rugs, of any needed size, to suit every
room in your house. The bride, who usually has a carefully
planned decorative scheme in mind invariably finds just
the “touch” she seeks in the beauty of color, tone, and
design that distinguishes Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs.

“Rugs of Practical Beauty”—Send for this
free book of colorplates today. It tells you
what you can do right now to make your
floors attractive at low cost and how you can
keep them attractive with far less work. Send
for it today. It's free.



ARMSTRONG CORK COMPANY, Linoleum Division, 1004 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pa.



Look for the Circle A
Trade Mark on the burlap back

Armstrong's
Linoleum RUGS

ATWATER KENT RADIO

She fought radio three years
—now see what she says

SHE is a doctor's wife in a little town in Oklahoma.

"Come right in," she said to the pilgrim who was inquiring about radio. "It's time I made a confession to someone.

"I fought radio for three years. Wouldn't let my husband get a set. Told him it was a noisy nuisance.

"Then one evening I heard a good set at a friend's. We bought one like it the next day—and, oh, what a pleasure it is!

"Don't you realize, you people in the big cities, that this is the only way we have out here of hearing really fine music? Don't you realize that it has increased our interest in life just 100 per cent—that it is making the word *home* mean more than it ever did before?

"My husband comes in from his country rounds with stories of what a blessing radio is to the farm families. Can't you picture what a change this has made?"

The doctor's wife proudly showed her visitor the set that had won such a place in her affections. It was an Atwater Kent Receiver and Radio Speaker.

Yes, women have taken to radio because as home-makers they know it is needed in the home. And they have taken to Atwater Kent Radio because it is beautiful with a beauty that goes deeper than the rich mahogany case, and embraces beauty of design and beauty of workmanship, upon which quality of performance depends.

ATWATER KENT MANUFACTURING CO.

A. Atwater Kent, President

4769 WISSAHICKON AVENUE

PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Send for it!

We will gladly send you a copy of this beautifully illustrated 32-page booklet if you will just write and ask us. In it you will find not only complete specifications and prices of Atwater Kent Receiving Sets, Radio Speakers and other equipment, but an interesting illustrated description of the largest Radio manufacturing plant in the world.

Hear the Atwater Kent Radio Artists every Thursday evening at 9 o'clock (eastern daylight time) through stations—WEAF New York; WJAR Providence; WEEI Boston; WFI Philadelphia; WCAE Pittsburgh; WGR Buffalo; WWJ Detroit; WCCO Minneapolis-St. Paul; WOC Davenport; WSAI Cincinnati.



Model 20 Compact—\$80



Radio Speakers

from \$12 to \$28



Model 10—\$80 (without tubes)

Prices slightly higher from the Rockies west, and in Canada



The farmer makes his choice

Atwater Kent led all other makes in the answers to the question of the Meredith Publications: "What radio set will you buy?" The chart shows the relative standing of the first five makes.

Atwater Kent also led in answers to the same question asked by the Capper Publications.

THE CONTEST ON OVERLOOK.

(Continued from page 276).
remember me—you were only a little shaver when I was there last. But your father and I knew each other well years ago. Ever hear him speak of Godfrey Hammerton?"

"Yes, I think so," admitted Lane, eyeing him with frank scrutiny. "Yes, I am quite sure I do remember him speaking of you. And I really believe I remember you myself, though, of course, it was a long time ago and I mightn't have recognized you if you hadn't spoken." Lane's smile showed real pleasure at meeting an old friend of the family in such a lonely, out-of-the-way spot.

"This is certainly great luck, my meeting you down here in this neck o' the woods. Just ran down for a few days' turkey shooting. What brings you so far from home, Lane? I suppose I can call you that, my boy."

"O, been visiting a fellow I used to know back home; lives near here in a cabin in the timber. And prospecting around some. How's the shooting?"

"Fine. What say we go out together for turkey tomorrow? Good. We'll get an early start and put in the day."

The meal passed pleasantly for both men, and Hammerton's hospitality, that of an earlier arrival to the newer guest, would not brook the danger of Lane becoming lonely in a strange place. Until bedtime they talked of many things, the conversation frequently being led around by the older man to the possibilities of rich mineral deposits in the wild hills that surrounded them.

"I shouldn't wonder a bit," offered Lane, when the topic had been adroitly introduced for the sixth time. "Fact is, I may want to ask your advice about something."

"Be glad to give you the benefit of what I know about minerals, my boy, any time," interrupted his companion with a degree of eagerness. "What is it? Here, have a smoke. Now, let's sit here comfortably and let the old man air his knowledge of—what did you say it was you wanted to know about?"

Lane rose and yawned sleepily. "Thank you. That's mighty good of you, but I'm tired to death tonight, and you must be, too. I won't bother you with it now. Some other time. Guess I'll go to bed. Good night."

Hammerton concealed his disappointment bravely, but his good-natured laugh was a little forced. "Guess you are about all in. Well, another time. See you tomorrow at 6:30. Good night."

Lane went to his room well satisfied with the drift of affairs. He no longer feared Hammerton. To keep him occupied with his endeavors to extract the information he sought would be an easy task, and one not wholly unamusing to the Green Mountain boy. Then, until the return of the farmer who owned the big tract that Lane could not bear the thought of losing, he would guide Hammerton's pernicious activities so that they would bring down upon him his just desserts for the questionable methods he was employing to get hold of the bauxite deposits.

Lane had waited until now to read the letter from Patty that had awaited him at the Hickstown post office, and to this pleasant duty devoted himself before turning out the coal oil lamp. Then, with his mind cleared of scheming plans and filled with thoughts of a well kept farm in the Vermont hills, with Patty singing about her tasks in a snug little white painted house with green shutters, he sought his corn husk mattress to dream of the day when this would come to pass.

The quest of the wild turkeys the next day led the two sportsmen through a bewildering variety of cover. Hammerton seemed willing that Lane should lead the way, only occasionally taking the initiative himself. The older man made several casual attempts to introduce the subject of mineral deposits, but none was successful. The younger and more enthusiastic sportsman at each allusion to the subject became vitally interested in the proximity of game, and a warning "S-sh!" brought silence and an interest, well simulated even if perfunctory, in the possibility of flushing a gobbler. Between them they brought down three fine turkeys before the morning was over.

At noon they stepped out of a "slashing," dense with brush and second growth, onto an outcropping of rock that overlooked a beautiful and rugged prospect.

As Lane glanced about he came to a sudden stop and turned to face his companion. "Let's find a better place for lunch; it's too windy here." He spoke hurriedly and started back into the timber. His manner betrayed to the older man an agitation that invest-

ed the spot with new interest. Hammerton laughed reassuringly, and, seizing Lane by the shoulder, forced him with an air of amused tolerance to a seat on a windfall.

"Now, let's stay right here, Lane. We can't find a better place for eating lunch," he laughingly insisted. "This little wind shouldn't faze a Green Mountain boy!"

"Oh, all right, if you say so," Lane grudgingly assented, and turning away from the view nervously attacked the cold snack they had brought with them.

"Great view this," Hammerton remarked genially, and scanned the panorama with appreciative and curious eyes. Something over on the slope of a high hill which had been denuded of timber seemed to hold his glance. He looked curiously at Lane, who seemed oblivious to everything but the sandwich he was munching.

"That's Overlook Mountain, isn't it?" Hammerton asked, pointing to the scarred eminence. "Ever been over this way before?"

"That's what they call it, I think," responded Lane, glancing up. "Yes, I've been looking around some hereabouts. Better eat your share of the lunch or it'll all be gone."

The slope of Overlook Mountain was dotted here and there with clear evidence of earth borings, and Lane knew that the practiced eye of the bauxite expert had instantly discovered the indications of recent tests. When they finished their lunch Hammerton seemed quite as willing as Lane that they return to the hotel, and they struck off in nearly a straight line for the town, having mutually agreed that they had shot enough game for one day's sport.

They ate supper together that evening, but both appeared tired from the day's tramping and separated soon after the meal to go to their rooms. When Lane went to bed his mind was busy with a variety of thoughts, which, however, did not prevent him from falling instantly into untroubled slumber.

The next morning Hammerton did not appear, and Lane learned from the clerk that he had departed at daylight in a livery rig, saying that he was called away suddenly and would return in a day or two. This was exactly what Lane had expected, and after breakfast, he, too, left the hotel.

On the second morning following, Lane returned to Hickstown. While seated in the hotel office happily immersed in a letter from Patty, he was brought back to realization of his immediate affairs by a heavy slap on the shoulder. Hammerton stood before him, a self-satisfied grin curving his lips.

"Well, my boy," he rumbled, "that was a corking fine bauxite deposit you uncovered there on Overlook Mountain! Just finished getting under option what I didn't buy outright. Cost me so far \$15,000, and worth a whole lot more."

"Do you mean the land that we could see from where we ate our lunch the day we went after turkey?" Lane asked the question coolly.

"Sure, I'd been willing to bet you couldn't keep away from your discovery if I gave you plenty of rope. And you weren't quick enough to keep the old man from spotting it, either, when you tried to turn back." He chuckled gleefully over the memory.

"You're certain it was my discovery you're speaking of?" Lane persisted, seemingly unable to understand the full significance of what he heard.

"You bet I am. It's the slope you tested to a depth of thirty-two feet. Pshaw! that must have been some work. Saved me a lot, for I only had to look at the cores to see the value of it."

"Then you just depended on what you found on the surface? Didn't make any borings at all?"

"Didn't have to. Don't you think I know bauxite when I see it? Why, my boy, I'm the head of the mining department of the Aluminum Products Corporation, and I can tell the hydrate as far as my eyesight carries."

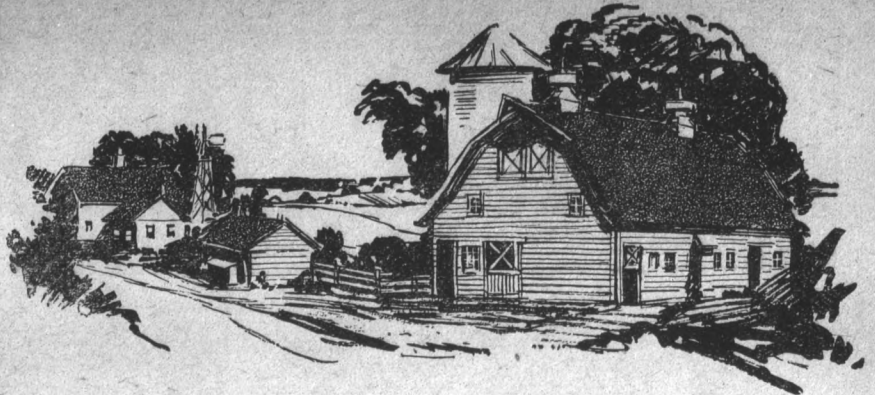
"Well, all I can say is, you're as fine an example of a business buccannier as ever cruised on land. You only lack a cutlass and a red bandanna around your head to complete the picture of one of your distant relatives who looted ships."

Hammerton exploded into a roar of genial laughter. "Why, bless me, my boy," he gurgled, "you flatter me. Can't make me mad. We've got to have bauxite, and if we can't get it one way, why, we must another."

"Glad you feel flattered," Lane responded dryly. "But, seriously, I can't understand why a level headed business man would be willing to pay out several thousand dollars for land merely on the strength of surface indications."

"Why, what do you mean, boy?" A

(Continued on page 287).



Why put a temporary roof on a permanent home?

Roof repairs are too often taken for granted. Many home builders expect to repair or replace their roof long before the rest of the house needs attention.

But others are giving the matter of roofing a little more attention. They are insisting that the roof be as permanent as any other part of the building!

A little foresight in choosing your roof will forestall endless roof troubles. By selecting a roofing that will withstand the "6 daring tests" described here you can know, before you spend a cent for roofing, that *your roof will* hold-up under the destructive forces that inevitably prey on roofs.

The actual effects of ice, snow, heat and cold are duplicated in these tests. Beaver Vulcanite will withstand them. It is a permanent roof for permanent homes.

There is a Beaver Vulcanite Roofing for the home and for every building on the farm. Look up the Beaver Vulcanite Dealer in your town. If you don't know him, write us. Address Dept. H-H-9B

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Buffalo, N. Y.

BEAVER VULCANITE ROOFING



Imported Melotte

with the self-balancing bowl. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate.

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After 30 Days FREE TRIAL!

Melotte shipped any place. Nothing down. Easy Payments. 15-year guarantee.

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"BULL DOG"

ENGINES AT BARGAIN PRICES
We have in stock for immediate delivery these well known gasoline and kerosene engines in 10 & 12 HP sizes. Can be furnished as portable, stationary or wood sawing outfits. Guaranteed for all kinds of hard service. Above price is for 12 HP stationary gasoline engine F. O. B. Lansing. Write for booklet and further information.

HILL DIESEL ENGINE CO.,
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Lansing, Michigan.



6 Daring Tests

Will the roofing you buy withstand them?

1 Is the roofing strong and husky? Twist it. Bend it. See how tough it is. Will it crack or break?

2 Is the slate firmly embedded in the surface? Kick it. Scuff it. Be sure.

3 How do extreme temperature changes affect it? Put it on ice; then pour hot water on it. Watch the result carefully.

4 Will it run under extreme heat? Put a sample on a hot radiator. This duplicates the effect of blistering sun.

5 Will it absorb water? Soak a piece. Then weigh it. Avoid roofings that hold moisture.

6 Is it fire safe? Ask if it is approved by the National Board of Fire Underwriters.

for ROOFS

Slate-surfaced Shingles and Slabs to meet every requirement of color and design

Special Re-roofing Shingles

Slate and Smooth-surfaced Roll Roofing in weights and finishes for every use

Built-to-Order Roofs
Roof Paints and Cement

for WALLS

Beaver Fibre Wall Board

Beaver Fibre Board

Beaver Bestwall

Beaver Gypsum Lath

Beaver American Plaster

Beaver Gypsum Block

Beaver Architectural and Industrial Varnishes and Enamels

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

About Several Things

Some Characteristic Merry Circle Discussions

Which School is Best?

It is rather hard to decide which is really the best. But I will say that in most ways the "Little Red Schoolhouse" is the best.

These are my reasons: In the winter it takes so long for the horses to travel that the smaller children may get very cold before they reach the schoolhouse. Some children have a long way to walk to meet the bus. Then they may have to wait for it, and they may get very cold while waiting. The bus may lose its way in a big storm and the children might perish in the cold.

Children may take sick while at school. If they were very sick perhaps they couldn't get home, and no parents would like to have their children away from home sick. Many children in one big building makes it easier for contagious diseases to be spread.

Fire may take place in the building and where there are so many pupils they would all be excited, and perhaps would go rushing out, not thinking of the smaller ones, and they might get knocked down and trampled over, maybe hurt seriously.

I think there is a better chance for agriculture in rural schools. The pupils can go from one farm to another and learn many different ways to do things.

It costs more, in a way, to attend consolidated schools. The bus has to be paid in order to run, so the taxes are higher.—Alberta Priest, Arcadia, Michigan.

An Ambition.

I have been a member of this circle for some time, and at last I've decided to write of my burning ambition.

Some time I wish to marry and then carry out married life as women used to.

One-half of the women marry now-a-days for money and good times. And after they are married they care more for themselves than their husbands.

I have been a sort of a flapper in my time, and can say it is a good life if you like it, but I don't care for that kind of life. I would rather be what I am now, "a happy woman with a young man's true love."

Now, he didn't just come and say he loved me. No; he has proved it more than once.

I have not been well and I have caused a great deal of trouble for the man I go with, but he has been brave through it all, and if I ever marry it will be for love, and to become a wife, mother and companion to my husband and his children.

Well, now that I've told my ambition it isn't much, but it may seem a lot to some men to find a girl who can cook, wash, sew, and do everything the girls used to do.

Most girls can paint, powder, rouge and doll up; well, so can I, and I do once in a while.

Now, M. C.'s, I'm not an old-fashioned girl, but just a plain farm girl with this one ambition, which I do hope to carry out, and "where there is a will there is a way."—"Happy."

Are Cross-word Puzzles Beneficial?

I think they are, because they help you to learn different meanings for your words. Our teacher brings them

to school for us to work in our spare time. She says they do us as much good as a class. They say that all our soldiers will need in the next war is a few cross-word puzzles. I think that the men and women that commit all our robberies and murders, like the two young men in Chicago that killed the Frank's boy, might better have been spending their time solving puzzles.

I don't think it necessary to neglect one's studies or work, as most of us



Venice Shepard's "Mole Hunter."

have some spare time. As for me, I can't think of a more pleasant way to spend an evening than with a nice

dish of apples or pop corn and a cross-word puzzle.—Leon W. Jewett, M. C., Pulaski, Michigan.

About Cross-word Puzzles.

I think that cross-word puzzles are beneficial for the following reasons:

First. They increase the vocabulary. A young person who tries to solve these cross-word puzzles learns many new words that will be useful to him, and keep him from using "baby" words. Anyone who uses the same number of words, over and over again, is not nearly as interesting a talker as one who uses a variety of words.

Second. They furnish amusement. When someone has a few spare minutes he can try a cross-word puzzle. Working these puzzles is not nearly as harmful as some other amusements.

Third. They are a change in lessons. We had some cross-word puzzles in Latin, and, while Latin is a very interesting subject, they are a welcome change from the daily work. It is also interesting to make them.

Fourth.—There are also cross-word puzzles in the Sunday School papers which consist mostly of words used in the Bible. Anyone who works these learns something about the Bible, which is a good thing, as no one can know too much about the Bible.

Of course, no one should neglect his lessons to solve these puzzles. Not all young folks do this, but most of the young folks who neglect their lessons for this reason would undoubtedly neglect their lessons for some other reason if not for cross-word puzzles.—Lucy Traver, M. C., Ithaca, Michigan.

but I have yet to find one who would not admit that he would be better off if he didn't smoke. As to being a sport: Boys like girls to be sports, but the real wholesome boy or man does not think that doing things which are harmful to one is sportsmanship. And smoking is without a doubt harmful. I feel certain that a girl is mistaken if she thinks she has to smoke, or do vulgar things, to be a true sport. And if I were a girl I would hesitate to go with men who think such things are all right for girls, or even themselves, to do.

Dear Uncle Frank:

As I haven't written to you for several months, I thought I'd make myself heard again. I am at work now, so excuse the "Stationery." I am sixteen years of age and am doing stenographic work. I have a fine position and an excellent boss.

What do you think of the Darwinian theory of evolution? Don't you think that might be a good topic for discussion among the Merry Circle? I think it's all the "bunk." If man descended from apes, why are there still apes? I'd just as soon believe that my ancestors were human beings. The monkey trial in Tennessee sure aroused a lot of interest in the subject.

What do you do with all the letters that you get from the Merry Circle? I know it must be impossible for you to save them, for you would have too many. It must be nice to be popular like that, and have all the young ladies writing to you. I'll bet you think you are IT, don't you?

Uncle Frank, why don't you begin writing confidential letters to those boys and girls who enclose stamped, self-addressed envelopes, and we could all come to you for advice?

I have already sent in a contribution to the Merry Circle fund, and some day when I have some more money that I don't need I will send you some more. In spite of the fact that I'm getting a pretty good salary,

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am answering my second contest and I hope I will win. If not, I will try again.

I always look at the Boys' and Girls' page first when the Michigan Farmer comes. I like to read about the ambitions other people have. Pardon me, Uncle Frank, but don't you think our page would be better if the boys and girls did not find so much fault with each other? We will have to call it the "Fault Finding Circle" instead of the "Merry Circle," if they keep it up. It is not very Merry, with a lot of fault finding, I don't think, anyway.

As far as girls being better than boys, and vice versa, there are exceptions to both sides. Some boys and girls are not fit company for good people to be with.—Vera Clawson, Albion, Mich.

No, I don't think this will turn into a Fault Finding Circle. We just have a little good natured banter occasionally. I agree that some girls are as bad as some boys.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Thanks very much for the Golden Circle pin and card.

I guess I hadn't better say anything about the "Boy and Girl Question," because I have one brother and one sister, and think it best to keep on the good side of both.

I am what you call a "jack of all trades." I guess there aren't many things I haven't done out doors on the farm, or in the house, either.

Besides helping both my father and mother, I keep a stamp collection. How many other Merry Circle's do?

I think it is lots of fun. I also have a flower garden and have flowers in it from early spring until late fall.

I also read lots and have a note book full of different authors whose books I have read, and their lives. I think it is very interesting to keep such a note book.

I have what you may call a hobby

of pressing tree leaves, and flowers, and writing their names under them. I have 137 different flowers pressed, and twenty-nine leaves, and I know the names of most of them.

My little brother and I are taking up the study of birds this summer, too. I think they are very interesting to watch. Don't you, Uncle Frank?

So, you see, I am a pretty busy girl. I am another one of those lovers of the great outdoors.

I think Herbert Estes is as big a chatterbox as any girl ever was, so I don't think he has anything to "blow" about. Ha! Ha!—Yours truly, "Sis."

You certainly have some interesting and wholesome hobbies. They are all educational, and are especially valuable because they keep your mind occupied in a wholesome way. I think you will agree that being interested in wholesome things is just as much fun as in unwholesome ones, more fun because the unwholesome ones injure one in due time. Let's hear about your hobbies once in awhile.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I would like to express my opinion of smoking here and now, whether it hits or misses.

I do not object to young boys smoking. In fact, I think they look rather out of place if they do not smoke. I can say this with a clear conscience, (I smoke occasionally myself), and I think the boys think more of you if you are a sport. What do you think about it, Uncle?

I propose the name be changed from "Our Boys and Girls" to "The Merry Circle Corner."

I have spoken my piece, so will ring off. May I come again?—From a dear "Flapper."

I am glad you have freely expressed your thoughts. I admire you for being so frank. A lot of fine men smoke,

I'm always broke. I hope you succeed in getting enough to buy the radios for the children at Howell.

I'm going to sign this letter the same as several others I wrote you, namely, "Sweetheart."

I am glad you have such a nice job, but don't you think you ought to save just a little out of that nice salary you are getting? I will be very glad to answer confidential letters, and answer them confidentially. I always like to give advice, you know. It certainly is fine to receive so many letters from nice girls, etc., but I don't feel at all chesty about it. Maybe we can conduct a monkey trial in our column. Who wants to start it?

Merry Circle Fund

UPON my return from my vacation, I found that the Merry Circle Fund had grown very nicely. When we counted up the money we had a total of \$179.15, which is about \$18 more than we had before I left. We now have just a little over \$20 to go to reach our limit of \$200. So, let's make one final rush toward our goal. Money comes in pretty well when I am gone, but I really would like to see if it could come in fast while I am here. Let's see what we can do.

The radios are being arranged for, and will be ready for use at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Howell some time this fall. Have you tuned in on this fund yet? If not, just remember that our wave length is money, any amount, and our station is Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

Home-Coming Week

FALL is the season in which home-comings and harvest festivals abound. We Merry Circleers want to be right up-to-date in such matters, so we are going to have a real Home-coming Week. This will be during the week in which our issue of October 24 appears. For that issue I would like letters from those Merry Circleers who are now beyond the age limit of eighteen, and therefore do not take an active part in the Circle doings any more. There are a lot of old-timers from whom I know we all would like to hear. Please tell us about yourself, what you have done since we heard from you last, or discuss some subject which you think would be of interest to Merry Circle readers. I would like to have a real rousing get-together of old-timers at this Home-coming Week. The members of the Circle who are active now should urge any of those they know who were interested in the Circle before, to take part in this week. Letters should be in by October 10.

I am looking forward to a real rally during that week. If you have not taken part in M. C. activities for some

time, let me hear from you.—Uncle Frank.

SCHOOL DAYS CONTEST.

SCHOOL days are back again, which means that all the school activities, with their pleasures as well as their disagreeable features, will again be a part of life for most everyone of school age.

This thought led me to think that the words "School Days" would make a good basis for a contest. Just see how many words you can make out of the letters in those two words. I think you will be surprised at the large number you can make if you get right down to business on it. Those who make the largest number of words, proper names and foreign words not included, will get prizes as follows: The two highest, handy pencil boxes; the next three, dictionaries, and the next five, pocket knives. All who send in a good list will get M. C. buttons and cards. Please number your words and arrange them so that it will be easy for us to look them over. This contest closes October 2. Address your letters to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.



DON'T TAKE COLD.

FALL weather brings great relief from the heat of summer, but with it comes a warning against catching colds. Do not think that a cold is a mild ailment that can be dismissed with the words, "just a cold." Almost all colds are contagious. Very often they lead to bronchitis, pneumonia and other very serious ailments. Colds do not "run into" influenza, because that is a specific contagious disease that comes quite independent of anything else. However, a person who has a cold is a much easier prey, not only for influenza, but for many other debilitating diseases. It is my opinion that if all diseases could be carefully classified the simple little "cold" is responsible for more illness and death in the course of a year than any other one ailment.

Now comes the question of prevention. To avoid colds keep your body in as good condition as possible. The skin should be active at all times and for this purpose there is nothing quite so good as a morning bath, followed by a brisk rub with a harsh towel. A person who is over-fed takes cold easily. So does one who is under nourished. To prevent colds, maintain a balanced diet that will nourish you well, and at the same time has sufficient roughage to help the bowels throw off waste. Sleeping out doors is a good measure to prevent colds. Common sense in dressing is absolutely essential, and common sense in this connection will keep you both from over dressing and under dressing.

If you are shut up in heated rooms, try very particularly to see that some fresh air is admitted through an open window, and also moisten the air of the room by keeping a supply of water with a large open surface in such connection with your heating apparatus that its moisture will be constantly thrown off into the room.

The best room temperatures for health are in the neighborhood of sixty-eight degrees, but persons who are beginning to feel the effects of age, or are feeble because of poor condition, may find it necessary to go as high as seventy-two degrees, which, however, should be the highest temperature permitted in a living-room. Sleeping-rooms should be much cooler and should always have windows open at night.

One who has repeated colds every fall and winter should have a careful examination of tonsils, throat and nose, as there is a probability that a chronic infection exists which must be cleared up before one can expect any improvement in the colds. It is an undoubted fact that one who lives much in the open air is less susceptible to colds than the person confined to the dry air of artificially heated rooms.

HAS SORE ON FACE.

A nasty little sore has come on my face where I squeezed out a black-head. It was ten weeks ago and the thing doesn't get well, but is bigger than at first. Every time I think it is going to get well something happens and it gets bad again. What can I do?—Michigan Housewife.

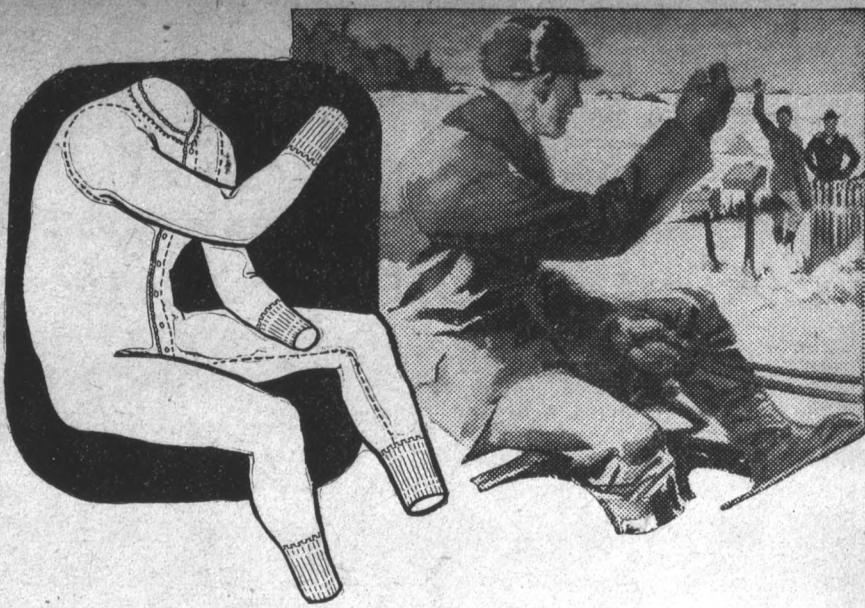
I am glad you wrote, because you need to know that such sores are not trifling matters, but need serious attention. In a goodly number of cases such persistent sores have become cancers. You do not give your age, but if over forty you must be especially careful. Of course, this may not be cancerous, but don't take any chances. Have it carefully examined by an expert physician while it is still in its early stages. An ordinary sore of this kind will get well of itself if left alone.

CAN PYORRHOEA BE CURED?

Do you think pyorrhoea can be cured? I am forty years old and have just been told that I have it. Some say it is hopeless. What do you think?—G. S. T.

It depends a great deal upon how far it has progressed. Pyorrhoea is not so much a disease of the teeth as of the bony processes in which the teeth lie. If they have been neglected until they are all broken down with pus, it is not much use to take treatment. But if the teeth and gums are still in fair condition there is a good chance for recovery. It will need the combined work of dentist and doctor. The dentist will clean up the teeth, remove deposits of tartar, drain pockets of pus and give general repairs. The doctor will give medical treatment and build up the general health.

The United States has one telephone for every seven of its population, as contrasted with one telephone for every 185 inhabitants throughout the rest of the world.



Health saved is money saved! Wear underwear which keeps you well!

FALL days are tricky. There's a nip in the early morning air. The middle of the day is warm. Five o'clock brings the first breath of night chill. Now is the time when most folks take cold.

Your doctor will tell you, "To keep well, keep your body warm and dry all the time." You can guard yourself against sudden changes of temperature. You can be warm and dry all the time, if you wear Wright's Health Underwear.

This comfortable, snug underwear is made of highly absorbent wool, which is a non-conductor of heat. It keeps out those chill, biting, icy winds of winter. They absolutely can't get in. Your natural body warmth can't get out, either. The patented loop-stitch with which Wright's Health Underwear is knitted increases its power of taking up body moisture. Your body is always comfortable, warm and dry when you wear Wright's Health Underwear.

Wright's Health Underwear is the very finest value your money can buy. The workmanship is the best. Seams well sewed, buttonholes which won't tear and buttons which won't come off. Sizes are cut to fit, no bulging, clumsy bunches. Three weights—heavy, medium and light—enable you to buy just the garment for your season or climate. Worsteds and wool-and-cotton mixed, as well as pure wool. Separate garments or union suits. The next time you're in the store, ask for Wright's Health Underwear. Wright's Underwear Co., Inc., 74 Leonard St., New York City.

FREE—Write for our booklet, "Comfort," which gives interesting information about Wright's Health Underwear. Please mention your store-keeper's name.

Comfort

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WRIGHT'S Health Underwear for Men and Boys

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FLORIDA



WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Getting Off the Shelf

By One Who Did It

HARD work, children, debts, illness, trying to make two ends meet, hired help, company, and various other things known to young married couples made fifteen or twenty years fly by with hardly enough time to look in the mirror, or care what the world had been doing; but the awakening came when I realized that other women, with no less in the way of work and burdens than I had gone through, were well dressed, progressive, intelligent, companions for their husbands and children, and interested in civic, religious and literary work, while I was on the shelf, and nobody had put me there but myself. I had even thought with self complacency that there was one real wife and mother in the neighborhood, while other women were gadding about and spending money.

Early Training Proved Itself.

Well, after the spasm of self pity had moderated, my early training came to my rescue and the old saying, "There is no situation so bad that it can not be helped," flashed through my mind. Then and there the first battle was won. While the family went off to a community supper, with the frosted cake and the chicken over which I had worked so hard, I got out a mail order catalogue and ordered a modest outfit. The rest of the evening was spent in hair brushing and work on my neglected hands. The first trip to town in my new garments found me hunting a pair of rubber gloves to care for my "old lady hands" in washing dishes, and some ten cent cotton gloves to use in putting wood and coal in the stove. It had never seemed important to look after myself before, though I had always cautioned the children to be careful of physical appearance.

After the family had become used to my new garments, and my venturing forth to church services and some neighborhood gatherings, they found out that my long neglected music and fancy work were receiving some attention. In the little evening concert the children had one evening with some school friends, I took my place at the piano quite as a matter of course, but without telling of the hours of trying to limber my stiff fingers when they were in school. It brought tears to my eyes to see that they were actually proud of my playing, though it was a poor excuse.

The Big Surprise.

But the crowning surprise came when the president of our community club, in sheer desperation, asked me to give the paper, or talk, at the September meeting. It was a busy time and everybody else had begged off, so she probably thought I would be flattered.

No one will ever know what hours of thought and study went into that talk, but the day proved rainy so that a big crowd came and the president was frankly uneasy until the first few sentences were uttered. It was nothing great, but the fact that nobody expected anything from me made it difficult for them to conceal their surprise. The fact that I was well prepared, and the knowledge that the new dress made from a pattern bought in the farm paper was really becoming, gave me self possession, and I was not surprised at the generous applause.

Now I am in the place I should have occupied all these years. I can never regain lost ground, but at least I am off the shelf, and off to stay. It was not an easy fight, but it is in the past and I am doing my best to keep it there. Instead of detracting from my efficiency as a home-maker, there is every evidence that it is the other way. Actually, we are more prosperous, because I threw away the old garments and use the time for recreation and simple home pleasures that I once spent in putting patch upon patch.

We have less illness and more hap-

brads, rivets, or tire glue. Place before the sink or work table where one stands most, and the softness and spring of the rubber rests ones feet.

When dirty, these rubber rugs can be swished through a tub of water and dried quickly in the open air.

BEST POTS FOR OUR BULBS.

FOR blooming bulbs in the window in winter, the ordinary pots are not as well adapted as the shallow bulb pots, which are about half as tall, and because of this are so much lighter to handle for the planting room they give. Bulbs do not root so deep and do not need the extra soil, and if they are kept too wet the soil sours and is a decided disadvantage. With bulb pots and good drainage, there is

bulbs, like freesias and lily-of-the-valley, the wide, very shallow pans called seed pans, will be still better. These are sometimes called fern pans. They are about a third as deep as a pot of the same diameter, and ten or twelve-inch sizes made ideal blooming places for a nice lot of these small bulbs.—A. H.

TO MAKE STEAK TENDER

MANY people use a knife for pounding beefsteak, in order to make it more tender before frying. It cuts the fibers slightly, and thus makes the steak a little more tender. A far more effective method, however, is to dip the steak in flour, then pound it well, on both sides, with something heavy, as a potato masher. The heavy metal mashers are best of all for this purpose. Steak treated in this way will be found amazingly tender and delicious.

HINTS WORTH TAKING.

A wire sieve, milk pan shape, that has become too worn to serve its original purpose, need not be thrown away. Turned upside down over the open stove it makes an excellent toaster, also food may be kept simmering without burning, if set on the inverted sieve.—Mrs. J. C.

Many housewives have the impression that they must always use butter in cake making. I find that lard does just as well by using a pinch of salt with it to lessen the flat taste. As one pound of lard costs only one-fourth as much as butter, and as most housewives bake at least one cake a week, just think what the housewife will save in one year.—Mrs. M. H.

NANNY'S WAY

By Carolyn Treffinger



When Nanny was a baby
So they say;
I caused heaps of trouble
In every way.
Pinched little sister's ear;
Pulled her dear pink toes;
And flowers never did grow
Where I was, goodness knows:
But now it is so different
With Nanny chasing about;
She's a hundred times more mischievous
Than I ever was, no doubt.
It keeps a boy a-humpin'
In every way;
To keep a goat out of trouble
I'm here to say!

piness, more time to help the children with their lessons, more time to read and study; in short, our reorganized household is progressive and enjoyable. To any woman who finds herself outgrown by her husband and children, I should like to say that you can help yourself, but nobody can help you, and it is well worth making the fight.—Hilda.

RECOMMENDED RECIPES.

Pineapple Pie.

$\frac{1}{2}$ can crushed pineapple $\frac{1}{4}$ cup granulated sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ cup hot water

When this boils, thicken with two tablespoons of cornstarch which has previously been moistened with a little cold water, as for lemon pie. When thickened, remove from stove and add one tablespoonful of butter. When cold, put into a baked crust and use a white of egg meringue, flavored with vanilla.

A Delicious Molasses Cake.

$2\frac{1}{2}$ cups flour $\frac{1}{2}$ cup lard
2 tsp. soda $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
1 tsp. vanilla 1 cup molasses
 $\frac{1}{2}$ tsp. cloves 1 cup black coffee

Any spices desired may be used. Bake in a moderate oven.

Home-Made Ginger Snaps.

1 cup sugar 1 egg, pinch of salt
1 cup molasses 1 tb. ginger (ground)
1 cup shortening 1 tb. baking soda

Dissolve soda in hot water. Flour to make stiff dough. Roll in small balls with hands, setting a few inches apart in pan, and bake in a slow oven. These are excellent.—Mrs. W. G.

LET TIRES SAVE YOUR FEET.

WORNOUT inner tubes from your car are useful when cut into rubber bands, but they are also useful when woven into a rug to rest tired feet. To make this rubber rug, cut the inner tube into strips an inch wide and weave into a mat the desired size, using the in-and-out basket weave, or felt rug weave. The different braiding can be used and put together with heavy cord. Fasten the ends with

very little danger of over-watering bulbous plants, as they naturally want a fairly moist soil. For the smaller

Sundaying at Sunday School

By Hazel B. Girard

SOMETIMES mid the ravenous hurry and flurry of modernism, it almost seems that we are too busy for Sunday.

Of course, we would not desire going back to the ancient Blue Laws—but certainly we cannot deny that the parents of old, fashioned a church-going habit into their children that has stood the test of time, and many splendid Christian men and women have resulted.

Perhaps every one of us know dozens of children who, Sunday after Sunday, do not even attend Sunday School. It is indeed a shame for them to be deprived of the valuable Bible teachings.

Old Bible stories are grossly neglected for lighter, later day reading, and a bigger mistake cannot be made. Not alone is there the loss of spiritual benefit; they are also being denied the choicest of literature.

Some people argue that going to Sunday morning services, or even permitting the children to go, just completely spoils the day for them. Firstly, comes that accentuated kill-joy task of getting the children ready; secondly, it usually spoils the picnic lunch or the jubilant flivver ride. But need it be so?

The whole situation invariably depends on the mother. If she decides in the affirmative, and all plans are made to fit, everything "cut and dried" the day before, the habit soon becomes an automaton and is accepted as a part of the day's regime. Sunday becomes a day fuller and more beautiful than ever before.

No longer are children expected to

listen in on cosmopolitan erudite sermons way "above their heads." Present day ministers seek to teach practicalism more than ever before. Many churches these days are equipped with kindergarten chairs for the children which prevents their little legs from dangling as reflexively as "Simon says—Wiggo! Waggo!"

Many ministers who have a vital interest in children, prepare special children's sermons, sermons of their very own. Children listen intently and become inoculated with many truths, the lessons of which remain with them throughout the months and years. Is not that adequate reward for all efforts expended?

Parents cannot send their children to church Sundays when they themselves are home planning something else. The little ones naturally reason that if the services are not interesting enough for Dad and Mother, they are not interesting enough for them, and can we blame them for their childish philosophy?

Few parents would hesitate to accompany the kiddies to Sunday School and church if they could only visualize the better years beyond for those loved ones—the result of Golden Rule teachings.

For the children who cannot attend Sunday School, there are many wonderful books of Bible stories. They are written simply for juvenile minds. Those containing colored illustrations are better. The story of the Life of Jesus never fails to interest children. It satisfies and waxes stronger moral and soul fibers.

More About Beans

As Told by the Prize Winners

BEANS need not become monotonous in the diet if this vegetable is served in the many ways recommended by our readers. More of the recipes submitted for the contest will be printed later.—M. C.

Bean Loaf.

1 pt. cold-boiled beans 1 lb. onion
1 egg, well beaten 1 cup bread crumbs
2 tb. catsup Salt and pepper to taste
Shape into loaf and bake, serve with strips of broiled bacon; or mayonnaise is good.

Bean Salad.

One cup beans, boil until thoroughly done. When cool add one onion, about the size of an English walnut, chopped fine. Moisten the whole with mayonnaise.

Beans With Tomatoes.

To each quart of boiled beans add one cup of catsup, or canned tomatoes seasoned rather highly with salt, pepper, cayenne, and mustard, and bake.—Mrs. M. L. S., of Litchfield.

Baked Beef and Lima Beans.

Cut one cup of beef into small pieces and put in frying pan with two table-spoons of drippings and three sliced onions. Stir in one and one-half tea-spoonfuls of salt and a dash of mace and pepper. Place alternately in layers with the three cups of cooked lima beans in a baking dish, spreading two cups of stewed tomatoes between the layers. Barely cover with boiling water and cook for three hours in a slow oven.

Macaroni and Kidney Beans.

Cook one cupful of macaroni, broken in small pieces, in salted water until tender. Make a sauce of two table-spoonfuls of chopped onion in two table-spoonfuls of bacon-fat until softened. Add flour to thicken, and half

cup of stewed tomato; season well and add to the macaroni a little grated cheese. Stew one cupful of red kidney beans and season with one tea-spoonful of salt. Drain the beans, pour in the center of a platter, and surround with the macaroni covered with the sauce.

Bean Pie.

$\frac{1}{2}$ pt. mashed beans Yolks of 3 eggs
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of flour $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar
 $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. sweet milk 1 tsp. of cinnamon
Mash the beans thoroughly and then add yolks of eggs, milk and flour, sugar and cinnamon. Put into an unbaked crust and bake until firm. Beat the whites of eggs and put over top. Return to the oven and let brown.—Mrs. E. G. W., of Grand Rapids.

WINNERS OF BETTER BABY CONTEST STAND HIGH.

UDGING from the 686 entries to the Better Babies Contest of the Michigan State Fair, Dr. E. P. Mills, director of the contest, believes that the general health of Michigan's babies is on the increase, because a better class of babies were entered for examination.

The grand champion baby of the contest was Bertha Jean Douglas, of Detroit, with a score of 99.8. The best boy baby was Armand Van Acker, of Detroit, with a score of 99.2.

The winners in the class of rural districts and towns of 1,000 or less were: Twelve to twenty-four months, boy, Thomas Henry Deplanche, R. F. D., Dearborn, 96.2; girl, Dorothy J. Bailey, Romeo, 96.7; twenty-four to thirty-six months, boy, Leland Fay Baker, of Spring Arbor, 98.2; girl, Martha Jane Drake, R. F. D., Ypsilanti, 98.6.



Doings in Woodland

Where There's a Will There's a Way

SINCE their game of barber shop, Bruin, Brownie and Rolly Rabbit trotted on their way toward Happy Land, much cooler than before. Late in the afternoon they came to a bend in the path and just around this bend something made them stop double-quick. A big rock lay right in their path. It was a great, great, big rock, too, so steep and sharp they could not climb over it.

"Now what are we going to do?" asked Rolly Rabbit.

"We can't climb over it," said Brownie, who came tumbling down after he tried to climb only a little way.

The Woodland Wanderers sat down to ponder what they would do, for they very much wanted to reach Happy Land.

"I wish I had wings like a bird," said Brownie. "I'd fly over."

"I wish I had a big enough hop, I could hop clear over the rock at one jump," said Rolly Rabbit.

"I wish I had a ladder that would reach to the top of the rock," said Bruin. "Then we all could climb over."

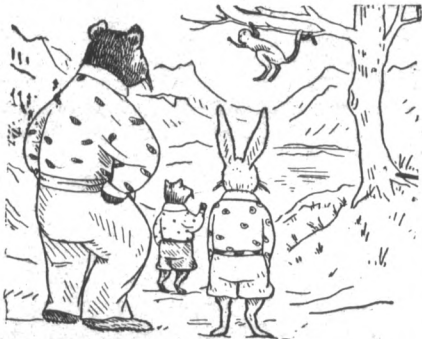
But they knew their wishes could not come true. And each one looked very discouraged.

Then Rolly Rabbit's long wobbly ears caught a sound. It was only the whisper of a gentle breeze, but when he looked to see where it was coming from, he discovered a crevice in the side of the rock. In one place it was very narrow, but he could see light on the other side.

"Ah, ha!" he shouted. "A way through," and he hopped into the crevice, Brownie and Bruin following. In one place the crevice was very

narrow and Bruin was so much bigger than Brownie and Rolly Rabbit that he couldn't get through. But Brownie and Rolly pushed and pulled and squeezed him until all three were safe on the other side.

On the other side, everything looked different. Even the animal people



"What a Queer Fellow," said Rolly Rabbit.

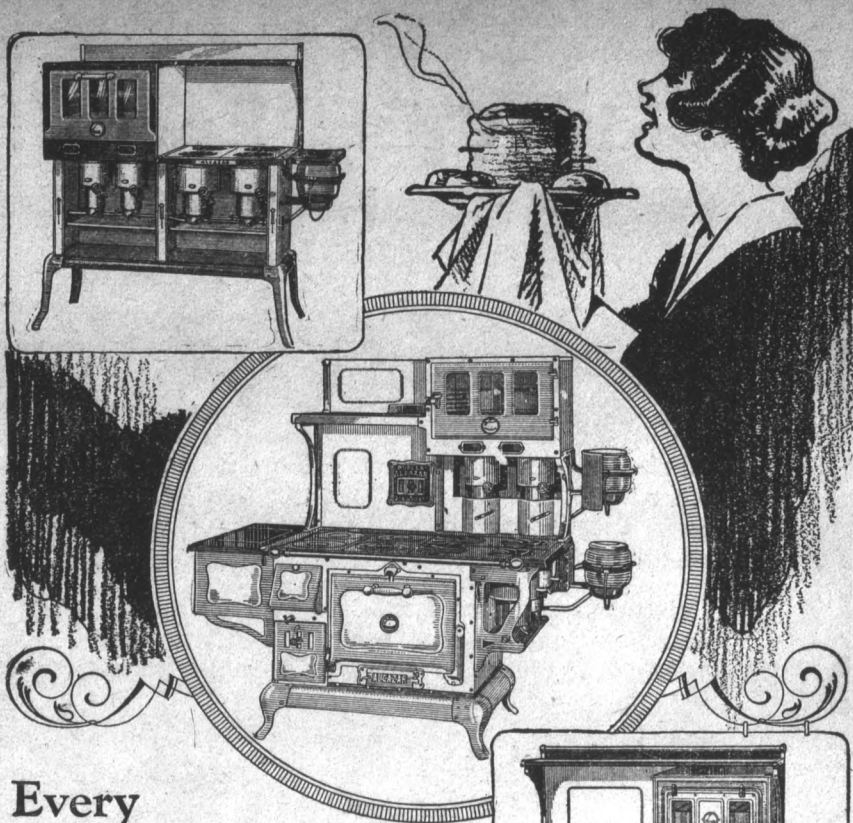
were different than those they had ever seen before.

"Ha! Ha! Ha!" shouted Rolly Rabbit. "There's a fellow who don't need a swing."

Bruin and Brownie looked, and there was a new animal to them, swinging from a branch of a tree by his tail and one foot. This queer fellow was a monkey, but the Woodland Wanderers had never seen one before.

"What a queer fellow," said Rolly. "He has such a long tail, and no ears at all. I have such long ears and no tail at all."

"This is a queer world and it seems to be getting queerer," said Bruin. "But come, let's hurry along to Happy Land," and off they trotted.



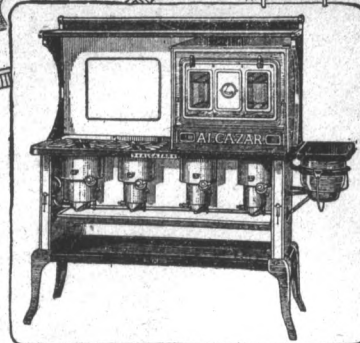
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No. 4852—Child's Coat. Cut in four sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A six-year size requires two yards of 40-inch material. Price 13c.



year size requires $3\frac{3}{4}$ yards of 32-inch material. Price 13c.

No. 5225—Ladies' Dress for Stout Figures with Slender Hips. Cut in nine sizes, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. A 42-inch size requires $4\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 36-inch material, with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of contrasting for collar, cuffs and pocket facings. Width of skirt at the foot is $2\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Price 13c.



No. 5218—Ladies' Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 54-inch material, with $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of contrasting to trim as illustrated. Width of skirt at the foot is $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards. Price 13c.

Any of these patterns, and many others, can be obtained from the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. If you do not find the pattern you wish illustrated here, send for our catalog of Fall Patterns. Autumn frocks for mother and the kiddies are attractively illustrated. The price is fifteen cents. When ordering patterns be sure to state the size wanted, and write your name and address plainly.

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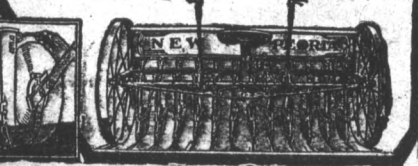
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Thousands of White Leghorn pullets, hens and cockerels at low prices. Shipped C.O.D. and guaranteed. Order spring chicks now. Egg bred 26 years. Winner everywhere. Write for special sale bulletin and free catalog. Geo. B. Ferris, 634 Shirley, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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(1) Red Strand fence catalog. (2) "Official Proof of Tests"—shows reports on fence tests conducted by noted authorities. (3) Ropp's Calculator. All sent FREE.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO. 4957 Industrial St. Peoria, Illinois

POULTRY

HEN WITH TUMOR.

I have a hen that has a large lump hanging loose from her breast. It came on there last fall. It is nearly the size of a base ball, not very hard. She seems healthy otherwise, comb is red, she eats well, and is fat. Started to cut the growth off one day, but had to back down, didn't have the nerve. What would you advise doing with her, don't like to kill her, for she is a pet.—Mrs. M. B. C.

If the large lump seems to be in the crop it may be easily removed in the same manner that crop bound operations are performed. Sometimes a mass of fodder will cake in a hen's crop and hang down, even though the bird still eats, and enough material is digested to still keep the bird in fair health. In such cases a slit is made in the crop to remove the material. Then the crop and the outer skin are sewed separately with silk thread, and the bird given soft feed until wound heals.

Hens may have various kinds of tumors or growths in different parts of the body. Sometimes they can be taken off with a slight operation. Usually the operation and care of such a case take more time than the bird is worth. When the hen is of special value it might pay to have a veterinarian remove the trouble. Only an inspection of the bird makes advice of much value in a case of this kind.

POULTRY FEEDING QUESTIONS.

I have 200 pullets of last spring and they all look fine. I do everything I can for them, but they are not doing as well as in January. They were then laying seventy-five to eighty eggs a day. They are now down to forty-five to sixty a day. I feed them good buttermilk and keep it in ten-gallon milk or creamery cans. I boil oats and add a tonic to it when still warm. How warm should they have these oats? Is it good for my buttermilk to stand in the cans, or does it poison the milk? I feed egg mash also. How much corn and wheat should a flock of 200 have per day?—A. P. E.

There is no definite temperature for feeding boiled oats, except they should be cooled down enough to avoid scalding the birds' throats if they should eat them ravenously. I do not think the buttermilk will develop a poison unless it is next to galvanized iron, when it is said the acid acts on the lead impurities in the galvanized iron. Earthen crocks or cast iron dishes are best for feeding sour milk or buttermilk. Possibly buttermilk can be carried in galvanized iron cans without developing enough poison to injure old hens, but it should not be stored a long time in such receptacles.

Hens need approximately two ounces of scratch grain and two ounces of mash each day. The practical method is to give all they will clean up at night in about fifteen minutes and feed a third of that amount in the morning. Two hundred hens would require 400 ounces, or twenty-five pounds of scratch grain per day.

To prevent egg eating, gather the eggs often and have the nests darkened so the eggs are not easily seen. Feed a dry mash and green feed so the hens will always have something to peck at without troubling the eggs. Hens are not much tempted to scratch in dark nests. The layers enter on a track at the rear and the eggs are removed by dropping a hinged door in front.

AVOIDING GAPE WORMS.

Will you please tell me what to do with the ground around the buildings on our farm? We can raise no chickens as they get the "gaps" and die. What can we do to get rid of this condition?—Mrs. B. D. P.

Soil on which chicks have been raised for several years is apt to become

infested with gape worms. These worms have the power to live over in the soil from year to year. The best remedy is to raise the chicks away from buildings where poultry have been ranging. The soil which has been plowed and cropped for several years is quite free from poultry dirt and parasites, and the young chicks respond readily by making a rapid growth.

Old soil can be cleaned up by plowing and liming. Sowing oats, rye or any forage crop in the poultry yards is a help in using up the fertility added to the soil by the birds. Turning under the surface soil helps to destroy the gape worms and other internal parasites which trouble poultry.

DRY MASH BENEFICIAL.

We have lost four laying hens within the last two weeks. They sit around and mope and have a diarrhea. Their rectum protrudes until it sweeps the ground, and then they turn over and die. I have been feeding them cooked potatoes and beans, together with wheat, in the morning, and oats and wheat in the evening. Have been putting coppers in their drinking water and fumigated the coop.—T. W. S.

Sometimes the oviduct of a hen protrudes, due to the strain of laying. In the first stages the parts can be touched with vaseline and returned. If they will not remain in normal condition, it is best to kill the bird. Bran and a sprinkling of charcoal in the mash is a help in keeping down bowel trouble.

A postmortem of the hens that die may be necessary to determine the cause of losses. Note the condition of the liver. I think the use of a balanced dry mash, along with the other feeds, will improve the general condition of the flock. The boiled beans and potatoes hardly take the place of the dry mash in helping to keep a flock of hens healthy and productive. A mash composed of equal parts of ground corn, ground oats, middlings, bran and meat scrap will produce good results. Also add about one pound of fine table salt, two pounds of ground limestone, and a sprinkling of charcoal to each 100 pounds of mash, and you have a laying mash that will be very beneficial to the flock.

HOW TO OPEN A HIVE.

WE never open a hive from the front. The natural home of bees is in a cave or hollow tree, and the idea of an intrusion from the rear seems to take them quite by surprise.

As soon as the cover is gently lifted up, a puff of smoke is blown into the hive, and the bees become completely demoralized and act as they do in any emergency—fill themselves with honey—so as to be ready if it comes to abandoning their home, to take enough with them to make a start in house-keeping elsewhere.

Now, when filled with honey a bee rarely stings, and this, combined with the panic, so breaks up the organized "spirit of the hive" that manipulations are performed with ease and comfort.—H. W. Sanders.

THE EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

THE Royal Hatchery Leghorns are still in the lead with 2,194 eggs. The West Neck Poultry Farm Reds, from Long Island, which have made such a good race of it through the entire contest, are second with 2,165 eggs. St. Johns Poultry Farm Leghorns come third with a score of 2,100 eggs, and J. P. Gasson's Leghorns are fourth with 2,043 eggs to their credit. The fifth place is a tie between Winter Egg Poultry Farm Rocks and G. B. Ferris' Leghorns, each having 1,978 eggs.



CHAMPION MILKER FOR MICHIGAN.

MILKING honors for Michigan were captured at the State Fair by Leland Graham, a lad of fourteen years, from Reading, when the judges awarded him the championship in the annual milking contest. The title has been held for several years by Henrietta Rinke, of Warren. J. C. Blade, an eighteen-year-old boy, of Cass City, and Miss Ethyl Schoenherr, of Utica, finished second and third respectively.

RE-TESTING COWS IN MARQUETTE.

MARQUETTE county has been re-testing its dairy cows this season for bovine tuberculosis. Up to August 28, 182 infected herds had been tested,

knows where hay was one time shipped from Detroit to the copper country to feed such few heads of stock as had been brought thither by boat. Whether the hay grew in the streets of Detroit was not reported. Times have changed.—Chase.

DRYING OFF A COW.

OFTEN it is difficult to dry off a cow. Many practices are followed by different farmers. The practice of milking cows but once a day is most common. It is often the sole method used to end the period of lactation.

There are, however, other ways to assist in drying up the cow. Some milk at irregular intervals. Others milk often, but do not milk dry. Eliminating the grain from the ration is a practice that is quite commonly followed. Feeds rich in protein, like grain and alfalfa hay, and also succulent feeds, can be taken advantageously from the animals while drying them off. There appears to be a general notion among the best dairymen to let up gradually on both the feeding and the milking to encourage the cow to dryness.—W. B.

TB WORK EXPANDS.

DURING the fiscal year just ended 404,573 cattle were tested under state and federal supervision in Michigan in the area counties. This is the largest number tested in any one year, so far, showing an increase of more than 11,000 over last year, and nine times as many as were tested in 1921. The records show a marked increase in testing during these years, as follows:

	Cattle Tested.
1921	44,984
1922	158,457
1923	274,014
1924	393,217
1925	404,573

While the total number of cattle tested during the year was greater than in any previous year, the percentage of infection was lower, partly due to retesting a number of counties. Of the 404,573 cattle tested, 8,374, or 2.07 per cent, were reactors, a remarkably low percentage as compared to most of the states in the dairy belt. Several of the eastern states show more than ten per cent infection among cattle tested. This is only one argument for pushing the work in Michigan as rapidly as possible to remove the infection before it becomes as widespread as it now is in the older dairy sections.

A BALANCED RATION WITHOUT COTTONSEED OR OIL MEAL.

Will you give me a balanced ration for dairy cows? For roughage I have good corn silage, alfalfa hay and shredded corn fodder. I have corn and oats, bran, cottonseed meal, and oil meal for grain.—G. S.

With plenty of hay it is not necessary to purchase oil meal or cottonseed meal to make a ration containing the proper proportion of essential ingredients.

30 lbs. corn silage.....	.42 lbs. protein
14 lbs. alfalfa	1.63 lbs. protein
5 lbs. cornstalks	.07 lbs. protein

Total roughage 2.12 lbs. protein
Five pounds of corn and oats containing .46 lbs. of protein gives the required amount of protein, or 2.58 lbs. If your cows can not eat that amount of roughage, you can cut out some of the silage and not materially affect your ration. If you want to feed some oil meal or cottonseed meal you can cut out five pounds of alfalfa and substitute two pounds of oil meal or one and one-half pounds of cottonseed meal.

and only fifteen reactors were located out of 1,899 animals tested. Several rural townships had no reactors at all. It is believed that this year Marquette county will qualify as an accredited area.—Chase.

CLOVERLAND CATTLE GO TO ILLINOIS.

SIX carloads of cattle were recently purchased in Ontonagon county by buyers from Illinois. This confirms the idea already expressed in these columns, that when our farmers succeed in establishing a reputation for good stock, buyers will find them out. This purchase included some culls that were wanted for beef purposes, but the better grades will go onto Illinois farms. County Agent Clark reports that these buyers favored Ontonagon cattle because they were free from bovine tuberculosis, because the farmers had been using pure-bred bulls, and because they could be raised at a lower cost than on the high-priced lands of Illinois.

One carload of grade Guernsey heifers was shipped to Ingham county, Michigan, destined for farmers near Webberville. This is quite a change from the old days when no one ever thought of coming to the Upper Peninsula for anything in the line of live stock. Indeed, the present writer



Are your shoats putting on their pound or more each day? Or are they wormy?

Here's how you can tell:

Give them a course of

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Start in by giving the worming dose (1 tablespoonful twice a day to each 100-pound hog) for a week or ten days, until the bowels move freely (physic).

Make sure that each hog gets its full share. Mix it in the feed or swill. That will bring the worms.

Then continue the Tonic with the regular feeding dose (mix 2 pounds Tonic with every 100 pounds feed).

This will tone up your herd and put them in a fine thriving condition.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic supplies the minerals so necessary to bone and tissue building—pork production.

PRICES	
25 lb. Pail	\$2.25
100 lb. Drum	8.00
1000 lbs.	75.00
2000 lbs.	140.00
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REMEMBER—When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.

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Dr. Hess Dip and Disinfectant Kills Hog Lice

Can You Sell?

We have need of a few good salesmen. For information regarding this interesting proposition write at once to

E. A. SHEARER,
Desk C, The Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

Hay and Fodder Grinder

I KNOW A WAY INTO THE CORN FIELD LETS GO AND GET SOME

MY DEAR I'M SIMPLY STUFFED NOW COULDN'T TAKE ANOTHER BITE - THE BOSS GIVES US LETZ FEED - MAKES IT RIGHT HERE FROM OUR OWN FRESH CROPS-SOMEHOW I ALWAYS HAVE AN ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF CUD TO WORK ON AND AM MAKING A LOT MORE MILK YOU SHOULD SEE ME FILL UP THE PAIL

THAT'S NOTHING I'LL BE LAYING EGGS LONG AFTER YOU ARE HAW AND BACON

YES - AND SEE HOW I AM GROWING AND PUTTING ON FAT - THE BOSS GIVES ME LETZ HOME MADE FEED TOO

If Your Animals Could Talk They Would Ask for Letz Home-Made Feed

The Letz-Dixie Cutter and Grinder grinds and mixes hay, fodder and grains into a fine, loose, bulky feed from which animals can extract every ounce of the nourishment, thus making cows give 15 to 30% more milk, beef cattle are fattened quicker and bring highest market prices. Hogs are fattened as cheaply in winter months as in summer. Hens lay eggs all winter. Results never fail when home-grown crops are ground and mixed as explained in the big free Letz feeding manual. Send for copy today.

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2-Year-Old Guernsey Bull Reg. No. 98125, price \$150.
Heifer or cow. Write or phone 116 F 21. ROY
TRAYNOR, R. No. 2, Flushing, Mich.

Guernseys Some real bargains in registered cows and heifers, one young bull. W. W. Burdick, Williamston, Mich.

High Herd Production Means Profit

The quickest and cheapest way to breed high production into your herd is to use the right kind of herd sire.

Michigan State Herds have 14 sires in service whose dams average 1067.5 lbs. butter and 24,599.8 lbs. milk in a year. The cows in these herds are high producers. During the past year 824 cows in Michigan State Herds averaged 10,188.7 lbs. each.

Use a sire bred by Michigan State Herds to insure high production in your herd.



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Lansing, Michigan**

Sons of Michigan's Premier Holstein Bull For Sale

No. 2. A straight calf just a year of age, out of a 21-lb. 2-year-old. This is a growthy bull of good type. Price \$250.

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No. 6. A January calf out of a 21.7-lb. three-year-old heifer. Price \$100.

Send for pictures and extended pedigrees. Also Shropshires and Durocs.

LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

FINANCIAL KING JERSEYS

For sale, young bull ready for service, also a few bull calves, from Register of Merit cows. **COLDWATER JERSEY FARM, Coldwater, Mich.**

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

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

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

WILDWOOD FARM

FOR SALE—Six splendid young cows and two heifers. Also two bull calves, 8 mos. old. All of best milking ancestry. **Beland & Beland, Tecumseh, Mich.**

FOR SALE Brown Swiss Bulls, serviceable age or younger. **A. A. Feldkamp, Manchester, Mich.**

HOGS

DUROCS

Bred Sows
Spring Boars
Shropshire Rams
LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

Duroc Jerseys Plum Creek Stock Farm is offering some very choice spring boars for fall service, at reasonable prices. Write for particulars, or come and see. **F. J. DRODT, Prop., Monroe, Mich.**

DUROCS one good tried sow cheap. **RUSH BROS., Romeo, Mich.**

REGISTERED O. I. C. GILTS ready for breeding for fall farrow. Boars ready for service. Also some extra good spring pigs, both sex. All stock shipped on approval. **FRED W. KENNEDY, R. No. 2, Plymouth, Mich.**

Big Type Chester Whites—Real spring boars with size and quality. A few good gilts. **LUCIAN HILL, Tekonsha, Mich.**

Chester Whites March boars of quality at reasonable prices. **F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.**

FRANCISCO FARM

Poland-Chinas and Shorthorns

Get a boar from us and get a good one. Or a bred heifer worth the money. Only the best suits us. We suit you. **P. P. POPE, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.**

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

SHEEP

400 BREEDING EWES

For sale, 1 to 5 years old, mostly black-faced, good size and good condition. Postal address, **ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SON, South Rockwood, Mich.** Telephone New-
port. 23 Miles South of Detroit.

Delaine Rams Both Polled and Horned for sale. Come and see them. **HOUSEMAN BROS., R. 4, Albion, Mich.**

DELAINE RAMS fine ones. Photos free. **F. H. Russell, Box 20, Wakeman, Ohio.**

Breeding Ewes For Sale Good large Delaines & Shropshires. **V. B. FURNISS, Nashville, Mich.**

Merino and Delaine Rams, combining size, long staple, heavy fleeces, quality. Write **S. H. Sanders, R. No. 2, Ashtabula, Ohio.**

OXFORDS rams, yearlings and ram lambs. Registered. **H. W. MANN, Danville, Mich.**

OXFORD RAMS—25 years' breeding, the best, priced to sell. Shipped on approval. Write or phone. **Wm. Van Sickle, Deckerville, Mich.**

For Sale Oxford yearlings and ram lambs, registered. The kind that please. **Geo. T. Abbott, Palms, Mich. Tel. Deckerville, 78-3.**

Shropshires 10 yearling rams and a few ram lambs, priced at \$20 to \$30 each. **C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.**



WILL ENCOURAGE CLUB BOYS AND GIRLS.

IN order to encourage the club boys and girls of the state who are growing any one of the fine wool breeds of sheep, the American Merino, Rambouillet, Delaine, Standard Merina and Black Top Breeders who are members of the Michigan Fine Wool Breeders' Association, will gladly allow the club boys and girls the privilege of breeding at least a portion of their sheep to these breeders' stock rams, thus enabling the club members to get access to the best sires of the different breeds. This service will be free to the club members.

Any one desiring to avail himself of this opportunity, and not already acquainted with the leading breeders of the class of sheep he is breeding, can get in touch with these parties by writing to R. J. Noon, R. No. 9, Jackson, Michigan, secretary of the association, or to E. M. Moore, of Mason, president of the association.

It is hoped that club leaders will take note of this offer and encourage the club members to avail themselves of the opportunity to have access to the very best blood in the respective breeds in order to build their club flocks on the best foundation obtainable.

A CENT MORE FOR WOOL.

IN lacing the wool-box with ordinary twine the farmer makes it impossible to use the wool for the manufacture of the best woolsens. Fibres are certain to break or separate from the twine and become mixed with the wool. No process is available for removing this fibre. It goes through and becomes a part of the fabric. But not taking dyes as does wool, the fibre impairs the appearance as well as the quality of the goods.

To avoid this difficulty, paper twines are being used. These have no fibres to mix with the wool. When the fleece is unwrapped, all the twine can be separated. With such wool there is no trouble from vegetable fibres, and the manufacturer is able to make the finest cloth of which the grade of wool will permit. And, the peculiar fact about the use of this twine is that it is cheaper than many of the other twines.

Large buyers publicly announce that they will pay one cent more per pound for wool tied with paper twine. They can well afford to do this. The wool is worth more. Every owner of sheep should see to it that he gets the extra cent for each pound of wool his sheep produces.

DEVELOPING THE EWE LAMBS.

I CONSIDER it of great importance to give the ewe lambs special care the first year, as improvement in the flock depends as much upon them as any other one thing. I find it the better practice to separate the ewe lambs from the flock as soon as taken off pasture, as they do much better and are less likely to suffer from being underfed.

Ewe lambs by nature are timid and fearful. They will not do well if allowed to run with older sheep. They should be encouraged to eat well and develop large frames and robust constitutions. It has been my experience that ewe lambs do splendidly if given a fair chance. They need plenty of range, protection from storms, and regular care.

After pasture is done I feed my ewe lambs liberally on nutritious roughage, such as clover hay, bean pods and corn stover. I find a light feed of

corn silage is good, and supplies succulence to the ration. A light grain ration of oats and wheat bran should be supplied.—**Leo C. Reynolds.**

LARGER LITTERS SWELL THE PROFITS.

THE average American sow raises less than four pigs to the litter. The keep of a sow through the year is a heavy financial burden to the business, and the man who fails to secure more than the above number of pigs must do good feeding to overcome a high overhead.

This overhead requires all the income from three good average pigs from each litter. When the farmer saves four he is able to reduce his pro-



This Well-matched Pair of Mares, Owned by C. E. Pope, Are Delivering a Tractive Pull Sufficient to Keep a Ninety-ton Load in Motion on the Pavement. The Picture was Taken at the Isabella County Fair.

duction costs about \$1.70 per hundred pounds of pork. Litters of five and six pigs cut down still further the cost of making pork.

Many farmers, in reckoning the average pigs per litter, forget to count the gilts or the old sow that fails to breed. Often, too, some sow has twins and they are permitted to run with another sow for convenience. The cost of keeping these must be charged against the pig crops. A few such animals puts a burden on the owner that makes profits impossible.

To produce a hundred pigs a year requires sixteen sows, if they raise an average of three per litter. If through proper selection and care this average can be increased to seven per litter, then to secure the hundred pigs, one will be required to keep only seven brood sows. The man who has sixteen sows to raise the hundred pigs must keep nine more than does his neighbor, whose animals raise seven per litter. The cost of keeping these extra nine brood sows a year is a cost that the good farmer will eliminate. He would rather have that money in his pocket. So he looks well to the kind of breeding stock on his farm.

One good farmer, F. Dobbins by name, raised an average of 11.3 pigs per year from each of his twenty-eight sows, making the average cost \$6.68 per 100 pounds of pork. Four neighbors raised an average of 5.3 pigs a year at an average cost of \$11.37 per 100 pounds of pork.—**O. S.**

THE NEW DOG LAW.

THE new dog law will be of interest to farmers owning watch dogs, as it is more strict than former laws, and yet a thoroughly good law which all dog owners should be anxious to obey for their own good, as well as the good of neighbors.

The time has gone by when sheep

owners should be forced to live in anxiety every night because of wandering dogs, and the sooner the stray dogs are wiped out the sooner the sheep business will become safe, and good dogs be respected. At present every dog in a sheep raising community is more or less in disgrace because of the misdeeds of his kind. And there is no doubt that the good watch dog that stays at home is of value to the farmer.

The following sections of the law are of especial interest: Section 2: From and after January 10, 1920, it shall be unlawful for any person to own any dog four months old or over, unless said dog is licensed as hereinafter provided, or to own any dog four months old and over, that does not at all times wear a collar with metal tag attached as hereinafter provided, except when engaged in lawful hunting, accompanied by its owner or custodian; or for any owner of any female dog to permit said female dog to go beyond premises of such owner when

she is in heat, unless such female dog is held properly in leash; or for any person, except the owner or authorized agent, to remove any license from a dog, or for any owner to allow any dog to stray beyond his premises unless under reasonable control of some person, or when engaged in lawful hunting, accompanied by his owner or custodian.

Section 3. Every dog shall at all times between sunset of each day, and sunrise of the following day, be confined upon the premises of its owner or custodian, except when said dog is otherwise under the reasonable control of some person.

Section 6. On or before the tenth day of January, 1920, and on or before the same date of each year thereafter, the owner of any dog four months old or over shall, except as provided in Section 14, apply to the county treasurer in writing for a license for each such dog owned and kept by him. Such application shall state the breed, sex, age, color and markings of such dog, and the name and address of the last previous owner, and shall be accompanied by a fee of three dollars for each male dog, six dollars for each female dog, and two dollars for each unsexed dog.

Section 12. If any dog tax is lost, it shall be replaced by the county treasurer, upon application by the owner of the dog, and upon production of such license and a sworn statement of the facts regarding the loss of such tag.

The new dog law is Act No. 339 of the Public Acts of 1919, and farmers can probably obtain a copy, as the writer did, by addressing the Secretary of State, Lansing, Michigan. The complete law goes into the discussion of the protection of live stock in a thorough manner and should be of interest to live stock breeders as well as dog owners.



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Let us help you solve your water problems. We will send at your request—without charge—our handbook on water system installation. "How to Have Running Water." Is complete in every detail and means no obligation.

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That most desirable convenience of the city—running water—is brought to your farm and into your home by the Hoosier Water Service. That means water under pressure for drinking, kitchen, bath, garden, lawn, garage, stock, and fire protection. Abolish the slow drudgery of pumping and carrying water, for no more operating cost than you are now paying. The Hoosier Water Service uses any source of supply—well, spring, lake, creek or cistern. Easy to install and simple to operate. Protected inside and out by special GALVAZINK process. Low first cost and wearing qualities that mean many years of uninterrupted service. All our dealers are reliable merchants. Ask the Hoosier dealer in your town.

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SHEEP

Oxfords—Registered Ram Lambs
JOE MURRAY, R. No. 2, Brown City, Mich.

Registered Hampshire Yearling Rams. Call or write CLARK HAIRE RANCH, West Branch, Mich. Charles Post, Manager.

HAMPSHIRE and LINCOLNS. 30 registered rams, a few ewes and lambs. Farmers' prices. H. C. SKINNER, Dimondale, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE

Yearling Rams
Ram Lambs

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

For Shropshire Rams OR EWES, write or call on ARMSTRONG BROS., R. No. 3, Fowlerville, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS

One 2-yr. Wardwell stock ram. Yearlings and lambs, priced right. D. Chapman & Son, So. Rockwood, Mich.

Shropshires a car load: Twenty-five Yr.-rams, Twenty-five ram lambs. Fifty ewes. All ages. ARTHUR DODDS, Lapeer, Mich. Phone 419-J.

Twin Lake Stock Farm offers registered Shropshire Rams, one 3-yr., also 5 yearlings. W. E. JENKS, Belding, Michigan.

Breeding Ewes For Sale 150 head, mixed ages and breeding, \$7.00 per head. C. A. Palmer, Belding, Michigan.

40 head registered yearling Shropshire ewes, a few yearling rams, also ewe and ram lambs. Quality and price right. Flock established 1890. C. LEMON & SONS, Dexter, Mich.

The Maples Shropshires One 2-yr. stock ram, yearlings and ram lambs. Also ewes. C. R. LELAND, R. 5, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Shropshires the woolly type. 15 yearlings, 35 ram lambs. DAN BOOHER, R. No. 4, Ewart, Mich.

20 RAMBOUILLET EWES, also choice rams, yearlings and 2-year-olds. Von Homeyer strain of breeding. E. M. MOORE, Mason, Mich.

Rams For Sale Cotswolds, Lincolns, Tunis Karakules and Oxfords. All recorded. Papers with each. L. R. KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.

FOR SALE—200 head of good, big breeding ewes, all ages. Some yearlings and 2-year-olds. \$8 per head. C. B. Stoner, Box 214, Clinton, Mich.

HORSES

FARMERS ATTENTION!

We have some extra good Percheron and Belgian Stallions of size and quality. International & State Fair prize winners. If your locality is in need of a good Stallion, you can easily secure one on our breeding association—service fee plan. FRED G. STEVENS Co., Inc., Breckenridge, Mich.

THE CONTEST ON OVERLOOK.

(Continued from page 279).

note of worry crept into his voice. Lane's confident tone was slightly disconcerting.

"Only that you'd better make some borings yourself." Lane eyed the puzzled expert with a tolerant smile.

"Let's have it. Where did my foot slip?" demanded Hammerton with a mirthless grin. "Something in Lane's manner convinced him that he had erred at some point in his piratical operations."

Lane recounted his experiences up to the time when Hammerton had recognized him at the hotel as the son of an old friend, not omitting the details of his knowledge of Hammerton's espionage from the time of the latter's visit to Mapletown. The expert's face grew longer and longer as the tale proceeded, but he permitted himself the indulgence of an occasional grin of somewhat sheepish quality as his sense of humor rescued him from utter humiliation.

"But I don't understand yet how you've ditched me," he complained as Lane paused. "I've cinched that rich slope of Overlook Mountain, haven't I? That's the main point."

"Yes, you've got hold of the south slope of Overlook Mountain, all right, and it's a fine sheep pasture, though rather expensive at the price you paid for it; but all the bauxite it holds is in the cores of my borings of the north slope which my friend Jud Waring carried over and spread around. That was while you were trying to pump me here at the hotel during the morning of our turkey hunt, you know. Jud bored some holes in the south slope and threw the cores in the river, leaving those from my tract around the openings. I've got the deeds to my land in my pocket. Want to buy it?"

Hammerton rose and pulled himself together with an effort. His face gradually worked itself back into its habitual state of good natured arrogance. Finally the old smile came back and expended into a laugh of fairly generous proportions, and he slapped Lane almost affectionately on the back.

"You're one wise boy, Lane. I must be getting old. You've certainly put it all over me this trip. Yes; I'll buy your land—pay you four times what you've spent on it. I'm empowered, you know, to pick up any bauxite tracts I locate. Will you sell?"

"Yes, the amount satisfies me. When do you pay it?" Lane almost felt sorry for the man he had bested; he was a good loser, and his crestfallen manner was quite pathetic.

"I'll go out tomorrow and sink a few holes in both slopes just for luck, and then when I've proved it up I'll wire Chattanooga for the money and take over your deeds there. So long, Pierpont." He bestowed a parting grin of admiration on his late adversary and went off to his room to pack up.

Lane waited until he disappeared around a bend in the stairway, and then rushed over to the railroad depot and sent off three telegrams; one to Patty, one to his father, and the other to the owner of the farm on which a little white painted, green shuttered house nestled in a grove of apples.

ADVANCES TO SECOND PLACE IN SUGAR BEET PRODUCTION.

MICHIGAN, with a prospective production of 954,000 tons, steps ahead of Utah to second place this year, according to a statement issued by Verne H. Church, U. S. Agricultural Statistician, and L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture. Colorado outranks it with 1,230,000 tons. Utah reports a crop of 928,000 tons; Nebraska, 656,000; California, 531,000; Idaho, 331,000; Ohio, 322,000, and Wisconsin, 117,000. The total for the United States, according to the September estimate, is 6,109,000 tons of beets, and a prospective yield of 792,000 tons of sugar. The season has been generally favorable for the crop in Michigan this year, and most fields are in a thrifty condition. Diseases are less prevalent than usual.

APPLE CROP IMPROVES.

THE commercial apple crop of the United States promises to be larger than last year, the September 1 estimate being 30,394,000 barrels, as compared with the final estimate of 28,701,000 in 1924. While the total agricultural crop is not quite as large as a year ago, the quality is much better and a larger proportion will go into commercial channels, according to federal crop reporters. From a commercial standpoint, Washington leads with a crop of 8,150,000 barrels; New York is second with 4,809,000, and Michigan is third with 1,770,000. Virginia reports a crop of 1,221,000 barrels; Pennsylvania, 992,000; West Virginia, 674,000; Ohio, 652,000; Illinois, 1,250,000; Missouri, 658,000; Arkansas,

850,000; Colorado, 792,000; Idaho, 1,384,000; Oregon, 1,428,000, and California, 1,202,000. The Michigan crop is better than last year, both in quantity and quality. It is estimated that 57 per cent of the state's crop consists of winter, 24 per cent of fall, and 19 per cent of summer varieties. The heavy volume this year is in the western part of the state, from Allegan county northward, the percentage increasing toward the north.

BEANS SUFFER FROM RAINS.

SEPTEMBER is usually the critical month in determining the volume of bean production. With good prospects earlier in the season, growers' hopes are often dashed to the ground by wet weather during the harvesting period, and what may have promised a good yield actually becomes a partial crop of poor quality. This year, conditions were generally favorable up to the end of August, except that blight and anthracnose, the two menacing diseases of Michigan beans, were prevalent in various sections, according to a statement issued by Verne H. Church, U. S. Agricultural Statistician, and L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture.

The prospect was for a crop of 7,288,000 bushels which, if attained, would be the largest crop on record, but rains during the past week have undoubtedly lowered the quality of those in process of harvesting which, with the prevailing diseases, will cause a considerable pickage. The September 1 estimate for other leading states was as follows: New York, 1,924,000 bushels; Montana, 464,000; Colorado, 2,525,000; New Mexico, 179,000; Idaho, 1,722,000; California, 2,965,000. The total crop of the country was estimated at 17,569,000 bushels, as compared with 13,327,000 last year, and 16,004,000 two years ago.

POTATO CROP IS SHORT.

WHILE September weather conditions often materially affect the size of the potato crop, growers may feel quite certain that fairly good prices will prevail this year. The acreage is much below normal and the condition on September 1 indicates a national production of approximately 40,000,000 bushels under the normal amount consumed. The total crop was placed at 344,391,000 bushels, which is 110,000,000 less than produced last year, according to a statement issued by Verne H. Church, U. S. Agricultural Statistician, and L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture. Rains during the present month may add materially to the yield, but it is not probable that it would be increased to the point of creating a surplus over consumption requirements. The Michigan crop was estimated at 26,529,000 bushels, against 38,252,000 harvested last year. New York, with 33,353,000 bushels, has the largest prospective crop. Maine is second with 30,586,000, and Michigan is in third place. Pennsylvania reports 25,511,000; Wisconsin, 23,463,000, and Minnesota, 26,210,000 bushels.

CATTLE SHIPMENTS FROM MENOMINEE.

MENOMINEE cattlemen have shipped recently 128 head of cattle during a period of three weeks, and additional shipments are in prospect. Some of these went to Illinois and southern Michigan, reports County Agricultural Agent Karl Knaus. Good prices are received. Menominee county, it is reported, has more dairy cattle than it can feed well, and is ready to dispose of its surplus. It has for some time been recognized that, when Cloverland farmers are known outside the district to have high-class stock for sale, they will have no difficulty in finding a good market for it.—Chase.

ADVISES DEER YARDS.

ON a recent visit to the Upper Peninsula, Mr. David R. Jones, of the State Department of Conservation, pointed out that the establishment of deer yards on private lands of the Upper Peninsula should be popular with land-owners. These yards are tracts where deer live and feed in the winter. The state takes a lease of such lands for a term of years, paying the taxes thereon, as a means of deer conservation. In this way, timber owners can themselves escape paying taxes and thus escape the need of immediate cutting of timber.—L. A. C.

Through a process developed by the department of agriculture, it is now a commercial possibility to keep sweet cider the year round. The process consists essentially of freezing the fresh apple juice, grinding this frozen material, and then, by means of a centrifugal process, separating the essential solids from the frozen water. Five gallons of cider are reduced by this process to one gallon of concentrate.



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THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, September 22.

Wheat

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.70; No. 2 red \$1.69; No. 2 white \$1.70; No. 2 mixed \$1.69.

Chicago.—Sept. at \$1.50@1.50½; December \$1.50½@1.50¾; May \$1.53¼@1.53½.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.68@1.69.

Corn

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 95c; No. 3 yellow 94c.

Chicago.—Sept. 97½c; December at 80¾@80¾c.

Old Oats

Detroit.—No. 2 white 49c; No. 3 46c.

New Oats

Detroit.—No. 2 white at 44c; No. 3 white 42c.

Chicago.—Sept. 37¾c; December at 40¾c; May 45c.

Rye

Detroit.—No. 2, 99c.

Chicago.—Sept. at 82c; December at 87¾c; May 92½@92¾c.

Toledo.—93c.

Beans

Detroit.—(Old) immediate and prompt shipment \$4.60@4.65; (New) \$4.50@4.55.

Chicago.—Navy, fancy, \$6.50; red kidneys \$12@12.50.

New York.—Choice pea at \$5@5.50; red kidneys \$11.50@12.25.

Barley

Malting 81c; feeding 76c.

Seeds

Detroit.—October red clover \$15.35; timothy \$3.90; December alsike \$14.

Buckwheat

Detroit.—\$2.20@2.25.

Hay

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$23.50@24; standard \$23@23.50; No. 1 light clover mixed at \$23@23.50; No. 2 timothy \$21@22.

No. 1 clover mixed \$20@21; No. 1 clover \$18@20; wheat and oat straw at \$11@11.50; rye straw \$11.50@12.

Feeds

Detroit.—Bran at \$33@34; standard middlings \$36; fine middlings at \$41; cracked corn \$45; coarse cornmeal at \$43; chop \$37 per ton in carlots.

Small Fruit—Prices at Chicago

Plums.—Michigan, 16 qt., 75c@1.15. Strawberries.—Michigan Everbearing, 16 qts., \$3.

Pears.—Michigan Bartlett's, per barrel \$7@7.50; bushels, Michigan Seckels, fancy \$2@2.25.

Peaches.—Crates of six baskets at \$1.50@2.75.

Grapes.—Michigan, 5-lb. baskets at 26@36c.

WHEAT

Wheat has shown strong resistance on declines recently, but advances have not gotten far. Continued strength in the domestic cash situation, and a change of front on the part of some speculative operators were the main sinews of strength.

Depressing influences have not been absent. Foreigners are still inclined to look for a substantial decline in the price level. This leads to restriction of their purchases from exporting countries and to pushing Canadian and European wheat on the market as fast as possible, in order to get the benefit of present prices.

The action of the market strongly suggests, however, that values will not go much lower. It is possible, of course, that absorption of wheat in world markets in the next two months will not be rapid enough to take care of the outpouring from Canada. In that case, a decline of as much as 15 cents in the world price level might occur. Our markets would probably follow, as they are not likely to widen their premium over world prices until later in the season.

RYE

Receipts of rye have continued to increase. They are not as heavy as last year, but the decline in arrivals is offset by the smaller sales for export. Russian rye has not been exported as rapidly as expected, due to unfavorable weather, but importing countries are not buying much from North America. Rye prices dropped to a new low for the season last week.

CORN

Corn prices declined in the past week. General rains checked the drouth and heat which was hastening the crop to maturity too rapidly. The cash demand was slow because of the

belief that prices will be lower as soon as new corn becomes available in quantity. Primary receipts are extremely light, but there is a reserve of 6,390,000 bushels in the visible supply which is more than usual at this time of the year. In another month or six weeks, new corn will be fairly plentiful. With reluctant buying at this level, it is very doubtful if prices will be forced much higher as a result of exhaustion of supplies at terminals. It is equally doubtful if there will be

MARKETS BY RADIO.

THOSE having radio sets can receive daily market reports and weather forecasts by listening in each week day at 2:15, eastern standard time, for the reports of the Detroit Free Press, Station WCX, and at 10:25, 12:00, and 4:00 for the reports of the Detroit News Station over WWJ.

any marked decline in prices now offered for new corn for December shipment, as they are already 12 to 15 cents below the present cash market.

OATS

The oats market continues to act as though it is on bedrock. Primary receipts have diminished sharply, and the visible supply is not gaining so rapidly. Clearances for export are running at more than one million bushels a week, and domestic demand is rather active. If wheat and corn show strength, oats prices are quite sure to advance.

FEEDS

Feed markets are generally dull, with trade sluggish. There is little pressure to sell. Recent damage to pastures may send dairymen into the market, and prices would strengthen under any improvement in demand.

SEEDS

Demand for clover seed is improving and prices are strengthening. The movement of new seed is earlier than a year ago. Spring seedlings have been damaged by drouth, necessitating re-seeding. Demand for fall seeds was delayed for a time by dry weather.

BARLEY

The barley crop of 222,000,000 bushels is the largest since 1918. Receipts at leading markets are rather heavy, and the visible supply is gaining in spite of liberal clearances for export. In the last five weeks, nearly 8,000,000 bushels of barley, not including malt, have been shipped abroad.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Egg prices are working higher, and conditions point to sustained values. A shortage of good fresh eggs, since a large part of the receipts are in poor shape with hot weather defects still apparent, is an aid in keeping the market firm. Receipts are decreasing sharply from week to week, and estimates as to the probable fall lay are being reduced. Sales of storage eggs are being pushed in an effort to move stocks faster.

The fall Hebrew holidays offer an excellent opportunity to market fat live poultry. High prices are secured during this holiday season for poultry that is well fattened and can be graded as prime. The Hebrew New Year has already been celebrated, but the Feast of Tabernacles on October 3-4, and the Feast of Law on October 10-11, are good times to sell poultry, as prime quality love fowls, ducks and geese are in big demand. Best market days for the first holiday run from September 29 through October 1, and for the latter, on October 7-8.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 32½@33½c; checks 20@25c; fresh firsts 32½@34½c; ordinary firsts 29@31c. Live poultry, hens 23½c; springers at 24c; roosters 16c; ducks 20c; geese 15c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 31@33½c. Live poultry, broilers 28@29c; heavy hens 27c; light do. 21c; roosters 14@15c; geese 16@18c; ducks 24c; turkeys 25c.

BUTTER

Butter prices are firm, although they have climbed fast for so early in the season and are already up five cents a pound from the low a month ago. While further advances are not likely for awhile, lower prices are not indicated. Consumption apparently has not contracted at the higher prices. Production is declining, and the market still reflects the recent hot weather through defects in quality. Fancy grades are scarce, contributing largely to the market's strength. The recent rains came too late to make fall pasture of high feed value. Storage butter is receiving more attention and

holdings show daily declines.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 46½c; New York 48c. In Detroit fresh creamery sells for 43@45½c per pound.

POTATOES

The general decline in potato prices was checked temporarily last week, with advances of 10@35c per 100 lbs., but the market was irregular at the close. This is an in-between period in potato markets which often sees prices marked up. Early and intermediate states have stopped shipping, and movement from the late states is hardly in full swing. Northern Rurals, U. S. No. 1, were quoted at \$1.90@2.10 per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market.

BEANS

Heavy rains in Michigan boosted prices last week. C. H. P. whites were quoted at \$5 per 100 pounds f. o. b. Michigan at the close. Buyers were reluctant to follow the advance and even shippers were not optimistic over maintaining the upturn. In spite of considerable damage, there will still be a large crop. Red kidneys are quoted at \$8.75.

WOOL

Foreign wool markets are strong and are having a stabilizing effect on the domestic trade. The sale at Sydney, Australia, showed an advance of about 10 per cent, and the auction of Colonial wools at London, starting last week, showed a small advance on Merinos and firmness on cross-breeds as compared with the previous sale, whereas a small decline was expected. Continental countries were the principal buyers, although Japan has been active in Australia.

GRAND RAPIDS

Fruit prices continued about steady early this week, with consumers active for supplies of peaches, pears, plums and grapes. Peaches, Elbertas \$2.50@3.25 bu; Hales \$4.50@5 bu; Late Crawford \$4 bu; Kalamazoo, Engles, Prolifics, Banners and Chili \$2@2.75 bu; pears, Clairgeaus \$1.50@2 a bu; Anjous \$1@1.50 bu; Seckels \$1@1.25 bu; Duchess \$1; plums, Lombards \$1@1.25 bu; Monarchs \$1.75@2 bu; October Purple \$1.50@2 bu; Grand Duke \$2; grapes, Concord and other blue varieties \$1.75@2.25 bu, or \$3 a dozen 2-qt. baskets of table grapes; Delawares \$3.50 per dozen baskets; apples, Crabapples \$1.25@1.50 bu; Wealthy and Wolf River \$0.75@1 bu; Gideon, Alexander and Maiden Blush 40@65c bu; Twenty-ounce Pippin 75c per bu; Strawberry \$1@2 bu; cantaloupes \$1@2 bu; watermelons \$1.50@2.50 dozen; potatoes 75c@1 bu; onions 75c@1.25 bu; carrots, beets, turnips, bagas 50@75c bu; peppers 50c@1.25 bu; celery 15@50c dozen; head lettuce 50@65c box; eggs 35@36c; chickens 18@25c; butter-fat 50c lb; pork 15@17c; wheat \$1.48 bu; rye 75c bu; beans \$4.25 per cwt.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Apples, all grades \$1@1.75 bu; crabapples \$2@3 bu; grapes \$2.50@4 bu; cantaloupes \$1.50@2.50 bu; watermelons \$1@1.25 bu; pears \$1.50@3.50 bu; peaches \$2.50@5 bu; prunes \$3@3.50 bu; beets 60@65c per dozen bunches; wax beans \$1.50@2.25 per bu; green beans \$1.75@2.50 bu; carrots \$1.25@1.75 bu; cabbage, green 65@75c a bu; lima beans \$1.75@2 bu; dills \$1@2 bu; gherkins \$3@5 bu; leaf lettuce 40@65c bu; green onions 60@65c per dozen bunches; dry onions \$1.50@1.75 bu; curly parsley 35@40c per dozen bunches; potatoes, No. 1, \$1@1.30 per bu; round radishes 40@50c per dozen bunches; long radishes 60@75c dozen bunches; turnips 50@60c per dozen bunches; tomatoes, red \$1@1.50 bu; local celery 30@65c dozen; winter squash \$1@1.25 bu; Italian squash 50c@2 bu; sweet corn 12@16c a dozen; strawberries 25c qt; pumpkins 75c a bu; quinces \$4 bu; eggs, wholesale, 40@42c; retail 50@60c; hens, wholesale 28c; retail 30@35c; colored springers, wholesale 25c; retail 30@35c; Leghorn springers 23@25c; retail 28@30c; dressed poultry, hens 35@40c; springers 40@45c.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.
Oct. 8.—George Barnes and J. I. Van Keuren, Howell, Mich.
Shorthorns.
Oct. 15.—T. E. Lamoreaux, Hadley, Mich.
Oct. 26.—H. B. Petus & Son, Elsie, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, September 22.

DETROIT

Cattle

Receipts 131. Market 25c higher; common and light bulls slow; others steady.

Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.75@11.50
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.75@10.75
Handyweight butchers 7.75@9.00
Mixed steers and heifers 6.50@7.25
Handy light butchers 5.50@6.50
Light butchers 4.25@5.25
Best cows 5.00@6.00
Butcher cows 4.25@5.00
Common cows 3.00@3.50
Canners 2.25@3.75
Choice bulls, dry-fed 5.00@5.50
Heavy bologna bulls 4.50@5.00
Stock bulls 3.50@4.50
Feeders 6.25@7.50
Stockers 5.00@7.00
Milkers and springers \$45.00@100

Veal Calves.

Receipts 312. Market steady.
Best \$15.50@16.00
Others 4.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 3,161. Market steady.
Best \$14.75@16.00
Fair lambs 12.50@13.75
Fair and good sheep 6.00@7.00
Culls and common 2.00@4.00
Light and common 8.00@10.75
Heavy sheep 4.50@5.00
Buck lambs 10.00@13.50

Hogs.

Receipts 1,083. Market steady.
Roughs 11.00
Heavies 12.50@13.00
Mixed and yorkers 13.90
Pigs 13.25
Stags 8.50
Light lights 13.25

BUFFALO

Hogs

Receipts 5,700. Market is closing steady. Heavy \$13.50@14; medium at \$14@14.15; light weights at \$14.15@14.25; light lights \$14@14.25; pigs at \$13.75@14; packing sows and roughs \$11.25@11.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 150. Market steady.
Sheep and Lambs.
Receipts 1,200. Best lambs \$15.50; culls \$7.50.

Calves.

Receipts 400. Tops \$14.50.

CHICAGO

Hogs

Receipts 17,000. Market slow; early sales mostly steady at Monday's average; light weights uneven to 10c lower; big packers inactive; bulk of better 140-225-lb. weight \$13@13.50; top \$13.55; good 240-350-lb. butchers \$12.90@13.30; packing sows \$11.50@12; better stock slaughter pigs \$12.50@13.

Cattle.

Receipts 10,000. Market fat steers predominating; mostly at \$9.50@12; \$13.85 on heavy; few lots yearlings \$14.50@15.25; western grassers fairly active; steady; killers \$7.50@9; country demands of feeders slow; yearling packers in best demand; she stock fairly steady; calves \$13.50@14; bulls strong to 10c higher.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 18,000. Market fat lambs opening slow; few early sales 15@25c lower; medium to good western at \$14.75; native bulls \$14.50@14.75; fed loads \$15@15.25; fat sheep and better grades of feeders lambs are steady; choice feeders \$15.85; ewes at \$6.50@6.75; heavy down to \$5.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Shiawassee Co., Sept. 17.—Wheat yield is below average; oats yield is above the average, and quality good; barley below average; early potatoes are a light acreage and poor yield; corn crop good, with a fair acreage; beans are poorly harvested; acreage is above average years; late potatoes are looking fine; sugar beets promise a good crop; fall pastures are splendid but little stuff is being marketed.—C. E. G.

Genesee Co., Sept. 17.—Wheat yield is much better than was expected, owing to our dry, hot summer. Oat yield was a disappointment. Some fields of corn good, but most of it not up to the average. Some have filled their silos, taking more acres than expected to fill same. Soaking rains have kept farmers off of land for a week, as far as fitting wheat ground, cutting corn, or pulling beans, is concerned. A few sowed wheat the fore part of last week. Would say the outlook was for a larger acreage this fall than usual. Many will be delayed if the weather does not allow them to get off their beans; pasture is good.—L. R. P.

Ingham Co., Sept. 14.—Wheat is an average yield of 18 bushels per acre; oats, average yield of 35 bushels; barley, average yield of 22 bushels; beans will be above an average yield, with a large acreage; corn is looking good, yield will be above average; hay was light, first cutting would average about a half ton per acre, second cutting of alfalfa is fair; sugar beets are looking fine, and will have a large tonnage, but there is only about one-half of the average acreage planted; potatoes are looking good, and will be an average yield. There will be a larger acreage of wheat sown this fall than usual.—A. H. C.

Cloverland News

CLUB WORK IS GOING STRONG.

THAT club work among boys and girls pays out, is believed to have been demonstrated by the club exhibits arranged for the Iron County Fair. Forty pure-bred calves were on hand for the exhibition, while it was anticipated that every one of the seventy-nine poultry club members would be represented in the poultry exhibit. Potato club members were prepared with a better quality, if not quantity, display than was shown last year. It appeared early that the canning club exhibit would be four times as large as a year ago. The winning portions of this exhibit are destined for the national exhibit in Chicago this fall. Hot lunch, handicraft and other club work also had a place at the fair. Iron county has a club leader, Mr. A. E. Hagen.

HOLD FARMERS' TOUR.

IRON county recently put on a county-wide farmers' tour. There were about seventy-five persons in it, conveyed in twenty cars. In the stock judging contest staged as a part of the tour, two women took, respectively, first and second place. Both have been connected with club work. There was a poultry-culling contest, and there was a talk on sheep by the county agent, Mr. Roberts.

WIN JUDGING HONORS.

THE little town of Topaz, Ontonagon, is proud of double honors recently acquired in Upper Peninsula agricultural events. Mr. Rudolph Stindt dropped in on the field day at Big Bay, Marquette county, and won first prize in the dairy judging contest. Prof. O. E. Reed, of the Michigan State College; W. W. Marsh, of Waterloo, Iowa, and Barney Sheridan, of Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, were the judges. Then Lyle Hawley took first prize—a pen of pure-bred Rhode Island Reds—in the poultry judging contest.

PLAN LARGE FOREST RESERVE.

THE United States Forest Service has been trying to block out a large tract, said to amount to 400,000 acres, for a national forest in this territory. Dr. Raphael Zon, forest expert of the bureau, and director of the Lake Forest Experiment Station, and Mr. J. J. Ashe, land purchasing agent for the forest service, have been in the peninsula recently looking over the ground. It is probable that much of the land will be donated to the government for this purpose. Such a large forest reservation will be an important aid to reforestation and conservation in the district.

This movement toward the establishment of a national forest in the peninsula is one phase of the changing status of our twelve million acres

of Michigan cut-over lands, that can be noted at the present moment. Another is represented by the acquisition of some 40,000 acres of land by the members of the Chicago Hamilton Club for a game and fish reserve, partly for private hunting, and partly for conservation of wild life. It would not be surprising if other outside interests made other similar acquisitions from these vast unused holdings.

COUNCIL LAYS OUT BROAD PROGRAM.

A STATE council on conservation was recently created at Lansing by representatives of a large group of organizations directly interested in the problem. Mr. G. E. Bishop, of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, was made a member of the executive board of this council, being associated with Mr. Clark Brody, of the Michigan State Farm Bureau; Arthur W. Stace, of The Grand Rapids Press; Harry Black, of the Kiwanis Conservation Committee, and Mr. Felix Pedenstecker, of the Michigan Manufacturers' Association. The council went on record in opposition to promoting new agricultural developments on unsuitable land, and in favor of the promotion of prosperity for the farmer already on land, rather than the opening of new farms. It favored not undertaking any plan of reforestation, agricultural development or recreation where there is not a good prospect of success. The council favored greater protection of second-growth timber and greater attention to slashings disposal. It favored a national forest of at least one million acres in the state, and larger state forests. It favored county and municipal forests. Natural restocking of wild life should be encouraged and artificial restocking resorted to only when natural methods fail.

Double Dispersion Sale

75 Registered Holstein Cattle 75

George Barnes J. I. Van Keuren
Howell, Michigan

Thursday, October 8, 1925

Two Herd Sires from high record dams. 4 young bulls from dams with large yearly records. 4 cows with large yearly records. 18 with C. T. A. records. 20 cows due in Oct. and Nov. A granddaughter of Mabel Segis Korn-dyke. 20 daughters of Maple Plane King Johanna. 5 daughters of Fayne Hengerveld Pontiac, who is a full brother to a former World's record cow. 2 granddaughters of May Walker Ollie Homestead (The American yearly record butter Champion).

Livingston County is on the Accredited T. B. List.

For Catalogs, Address F. J. Fishbeck, Howell, Mich.

THOUSANDS OF BREED-
ING EWES

Lambs and Wool much more than pay for them in 12 months. (100%).

World Shortage of Sheep

Car lots only. Yearlings to matured ewes. No old ones. Send stamp for "The Golden Hoof." A resume of the Sheep situation.

George M. Wilber, Marysville, Ohio

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. Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

	One	Four	One	Four
10.....	\$0.30	\$2.40	\$2.05	\$6.24
11.....	.33	2.64	2.16	6.48
12.....	.36	2.88	2.34	6.72
13.....	.39	3.12	2.52	7.20
14.....	.42	3.36	2.70	7.44
15.....	.45	3.60	2.88	7.68
16.....	.48	3.84	3.06	7.92
17.....	.51	4.08	3.24	8.16
18.....	.54	4.32	3.42	8.40
19.....	.57	4.56	3.60	8.64
20.....	.60	4.80	3.78	8.88
21.....	.63	5.04	3.96	9.12
22.....	.66	5.28	4.14	9.36
23.....	.69	5.52	4.32	9.60
24.....	.72	5.76	4.50	9.84
25.....	.75	6.00	4.68	10.08

Special Notice

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

REAL ESTATE

100 ACRES—Modern Buildings, 2000 Fruit Trees, Equipment, Splendid Mich. farm on state road, with horses, 6 cows, hogs, full machinery, fodder included; best of city markets & advantages; all rich, tillable soil, money-making orchard; attractive 10-room house with bath and lights; big barn, silo, 6-room tenant house, packing and poultry houses. Widow sacrifice, only \$14,500, part cash. Her husband had previously refused \$7,500. Picture & details pr. 151 illus. 100 pr. Catalog farm bargains throughout 24 states. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 205-BC, Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.



ABSORBINE

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

Will reduce Inflamed, Strained, Swollen Tendons, Ligaments, or Muscles. Stops the lameness and pain from a Splint, Side Bone or Bone Spavin. No blister, no hair gone and horse can be used. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and interesting horse Book 2 R Free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strained, Torn Ligaments, Swollen Glands, Veins or Muscles; Heals Cuts, Sores, Ulcers. Alleviates pain. Price \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Book "Evidence" free. W. F. YOUNG, INC., 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

SHIP YOUR LIVE POULTRY DRESSED POULTRY DRESSED CALVES DRESSED HOGS ROASTING PIGS TO TAME RABBITS TO DETROIT BEEF CO. DETROIT, MICH.

36 years in the commission business in the same location and under the same management. \$250,000.00 Capital and surplus. Prompt returns. Write for free shippers guide.

Eggs, Etc.—Small consignments from very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. **ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.**

PUBLIC AUCTION

OCTOBER 15, 1925

17 head milking Registered Shorthorns. T. B. tested. All in Cow Testing Association. Cows due soon. Extra good sire, 2 yrs. old. Write for listing. **T. E. LAMOREAUX, Hadley, Mich.**

60-ACRE fruit and poultry farm, 3 miles west of Ann Arbor, on state road. Buildings and soil, good. Windmill. Must sell to settle estate. Mrs. Florence Lyon, R. No. 7, Ann Arbor, Mich.

WANTED FARMS

WANTED—POULTRY FARM—Will lease with option to buy. Must have buildings for not less than one thousand birds. Home and poultry houses must be in good repair. Small acreage desirable. Give full details, including location, rental, price, etc. Address Box 27-B, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—To hear from owner of farm for sale, for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

WANTED, to rent, good farm with option of buying. Experienced farmer. Box 430, Michigan Farmer.

HAY AND STRAW

HAY—Timothy, clover and mixed—also alfalfa. Quality guaranteed. Ask for delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Mich.

BALED STRAW WANTED—one or five car lots, F. O. B. Northville, Mich. Red Rose Farms Dairy.

HAY FOR SALE, in car load lots. Write for price. D. H. Young, R. No. 2, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

MARL EXCAVATING, 40c per yard, in 1000 yd. lots, within a radius of 50 miles of Three Rivers. Featherstone & Hull, Constantine, Mich.

ALL WOOL KNITTING YARN for sale from manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

FARM MACHINERY

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, poor man's price—only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. We ship Harvesters by Express. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Box 528, Salina, Kansas.

PET STOCK

LAKE LAND FUR EXCHANGE, Salem, Mich., (25 miles west of Detroit). The world's most famous breeds of tree, den and trailing hounds. Trained, partly trained and untrained pups, all ages. Imported, registered and pedigree stock. Ship on trial anywhere. Send for complete description. Photo group ten cents.

I SPECIALIZE IN RAISING FERRETS—30 years' experience. September prices, males, \$3.25 each; females, \$3.50 each. One dozen, \$36. Yearling females, special rat catchers \$5.00 each. Yearling males \$4.00. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

FOR SALE—fox, coon and skunk hounds, five months old. Also one rabbit hound, two years old. John Atchison, R. No. 3, Harrisville, Mich.

LEONARD NORTON, R. No. 3, Three Rivers, Mich. Breeder of Flemish Giant Rabbits, choice bucks, \$2.00 each.

PEDIGREED Airedale puppies, eight weeks' old, sound, healthy stock, priced right. Superior Kennels, Pinconning, Michigan.

SABLE AND WHITE Collie Pups, natural heelers, satisfaction guaranteed. Males only. Price \$7.00 for quick sale. Meadowbrook Farm, Stockbridge, Mich.

FERRETS—specializing in small trained ratters or hunters. Information free. Thos. Sellars, New London, Ohio.

BEAGLE PUPS four months old. Write for description and price. M. B. Noble, Salina, Mich.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS cheap. Fur finders. Catalogue. Kaskaskennels, P 183, Herrick, Ill.

FOR SALE—Registered Collie puppies, natural heelers. Silvercrest Kennels, Gladwin, Michigan.

GERMAN POLICE PUPS FOR SALE—Prices reasonable. Dr. R. E. Bergman, Cassopolis, Mich.

PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIE PUPPIES, Farmers' prices. John Telfer, Henderson, Mich.

150 PAIR Red Carneaux pigeons, fast breeders. Sacrifice, pair \$2.00. Harriet Hoffman, Metamora, Mich.

FOR SALE—Black & tan hounds, males \$10; females \$7.00. Harold Blackmer, Butternut, Mich.

TOBACCO

LOOK HERE! Guaranteed, fragrant, mellow, rich, homespun tobacco. Five pounds chewing, \$1.50; smoking, \$1.25. Samples, 10c. Clark's River Plantation, 190, Hazel, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing five lbs. \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking five lbs., \$1.25; ten, \$2; cigars, \$4 for 50, guaranteed, pay when received, pipe free. Roy Carlton, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; ten, \$2. Guaranteed. Pay when received. Pipe free. Albert Ford, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking 5, \$1.25; 10, \$2. Mild 10, \$1.50. Pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Kentucky.

POULTRY

COCKERELS—Pullets; Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, Turkeys, Geese and Ducks. Send for prices. State Farms Association, Kalamazoo, Mich.

SHIP US YOUR FAT HENS and fresh eggs every Tuesday. Write for a quotation. East Coast Poultry Co., 1300 Division St., Detroit, Mich.

500 SINGLE COMB White Leghorn hens, pullets. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

S. C. BUFF LEIGHORN COCKERELS—Prices reasonable. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

SUPERIOR CHICKS—Go up 13 varieties. Heavy layers. Delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Bank references. Catalogue Free. Superior Hatchery, Box 886, Windsor, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED

ONE DAY with our experienced man calling on either city or farm homes in Michigan, will convince you that the Vital Band Wireless Vacuum Cleaner will sell. A chance for energetic men to make money. Write Vital Mfg. Co., 1427 Washington Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

FREE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA. Get three good responsible farmers to go with you to inspect California state approved lands. Opportunity for one good man in each community to join largest land selling organization in U. S. Write for details. Herman Jaase, 1195 Transportation Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—Our new Household Cleaning Device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works 173 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Johnny Devine, six years old, swam the Hudson river near Grant's Tomb, in thirty-six minutes.



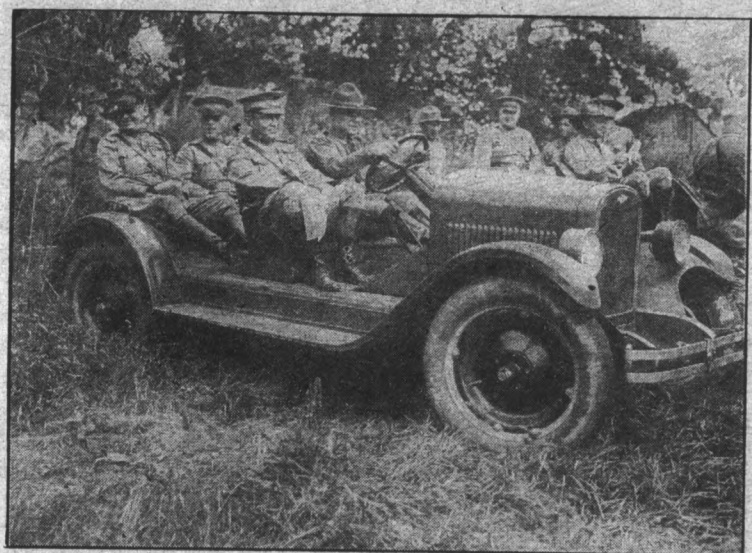
One hundred thousand spectators viewed the thirty-fourth annual baby parade at Asbury Park, N. J. The grand prize was won by little Norma Dreyer, of Elizabeth, N. J., in her float.



Mrs. Mary Ann Williams, 92 years old, is the only surviving widow of the War of 1812.



Farmers near Salisbury, N. C., make a tour of inspection early each fall to secure information in farming from their brethren in neighboring states.



In order to facilitate following the tanks in their special artillery and tank maneuvers, the ordinance corp to Camp Meade, Maryland, designed this special "flivver" to carry the high officials.



Walton Atwater Green, former lawyer and editor, has been sworn in as the new Chief Prohibition Investigator.



Lieut.-Commander Zachary Lansdowne, commander of Shenandoah, was killed in the disaster.



Reginald Claypoole Vanderbilt, died recently at Portsmouth, R. I. He is shown here with his wife and daughter, Gloria.



Lieut. W. R. Richardson, Chief Aerial Photographer of the ill-fated Shenandoah, was the first of the survivors to describe his version of the catastrophe to Secretary of Navy Wilbur.



Commander John Rodgers and one of his officers, Lieut. D. J. Connell, were lost in the Pacific when the naval plane, P. N. 9, No. 1, set out to make a non-stop flight to Hawaii.