

MICHIGAN FARMER

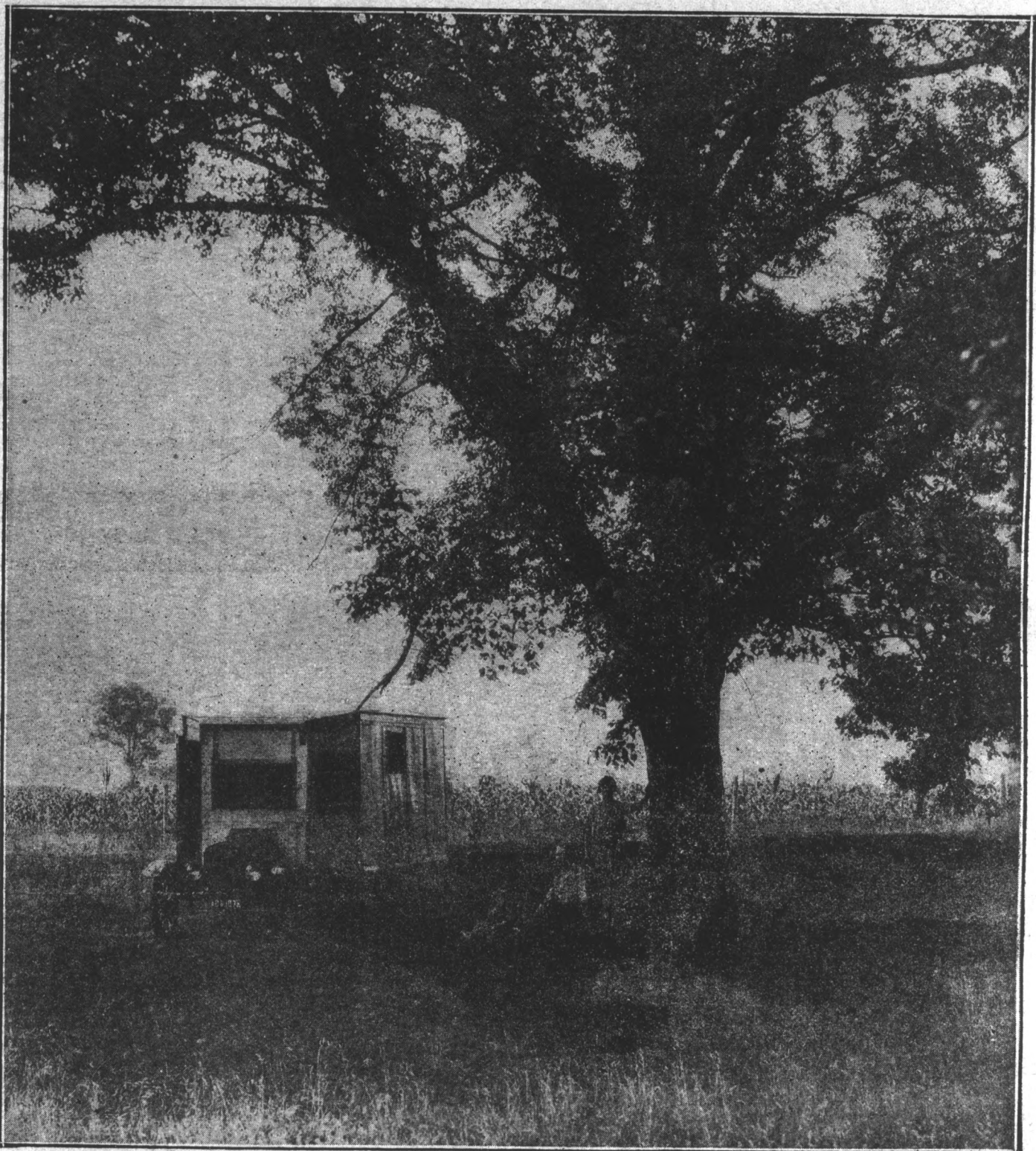
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LIVE STOCK
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DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1925

ONE YEAR \$1.00
FIVE YEARS \$3.00



Their Home on Wheels



You can always get DX (distance) at the movies!

TO-NIGHT'S a Paramount night. Paramount and Radio are the entertainment twins. One feeds the eye, and the other the ear. Get your share of both kinds of entertainment.

A life all work is like a year all winter. Bread is all right as a steady thing, but what about a little cake?

Young folks long to quit homes where there's nothing but chores—but what are chores when you throw a couple of Paramount Pictures into the week! Work's a joke when the heart is light. The better movies let you into all the excitement of the great outside world. Radio's the voice but Paramount's the view!

See the great society dramas, the lives of the wealthy, the novelty of scenes in foreign lands, the great Zane Grey Paramount Pictures of outdoor adventure.

Paramount Pictures are made for the

whole family, delighting young and old alike. Everyone enjoys North of 36, Peter Pan, The Ten Commandments, The Air Mail, The Devil's Cargo, The Goose Hangs High, Adventure, and dozens more.

But never mind the titles. You can't tell by the title whether you'll like a picture. Follow the name Paramount. That's the best guide.

What with autos and good roads and radio and Paramount nobody has anything on you and your community today if you will act.

The play's on! The best entertainment is yours for the taking. Paramount is sending you an endless stream of great shows.

See them all. Get out and meet your neighbors and friends at the picture house and make your life mean more! See a good show together.

The safe guide to entertainment
is this name and trademark

Paramount Pictures

If it's a Paramount Picture it's the best show in town!

Pola Negri
who stars in
Forbidden Paradise
Shadows of Paris
The Charmer

Thomas Meighan
who stars in
Tongues of Flame
The Alaskan
Coming Through

Lois Wilson
who appears in
Contraband
Monsieur Beaucaire
The Thundering Herd

Richard Dix
who stars in
A Man Must Live
Too Many Kisses
Manhattan

Bebe Daniels
who appears in
Sinners in Heaven
Argentine Love
Miss Bluebeard

Zane Grey
author of
The Border Legion
Code of the West
Wanderer of the Waste-land



News of the Week

M. Caillaux, the French minister of finance, is in this country in an endeavor to reach a settlement on the French war debt.

On the twenty-third of September, Colorado reported a three-inch snow fall.

Herbert Browne, ocean meteorologist of Washington, has predicted that 1926 will be a year without summer.

Persia's opium trade is being investigated by the League of Nations.

The Street Beggars' Union of Marseilles, France, has voted to reject alms under five cents.

The United States Brewers' Association has started "an open and honorable fight to legalize the manufacture of 2.75 per cent beer."

Commander John Rodgers, of the Hawaiian flight seaplane PN-9-1, takes all the blame for the failure of the Hawaiian flight.

Nine railroads which are serving the anthracite coal mines are losing \$3,500,000 a week in revenue as a result of the coal strike.

A Detroit undertaker held the body of a man's wife in lieu of payment of a \$75 claim.

The state will complete approximately 550 miles of highway construction this year, as compared to 849 last year. This decrease is due to the adoption of the pay-as-you-go policy.

Colonel William Mitchell, former head of the air service, and now a critic of it, has been relieved of his command of the eighth corp area, which has its headquarters in Texas.

A Georgia mob took insane negro slayer of asylum nurse from the asylum and beat him to death in the woods.

The British bankers fear the radicals' campaign against the banking syndicate which controls England's finances.

University of Chicago scientists are watching the growth of tuberculosis in living tissue.

Telephone and telegraph operators, on strike, have paralyzed business in Paris.

Lieut. Alfred J. Williams traveled 302.03 miles per hour, or five miles per minute in an airplane. This is the fastest speed known to have been traveled by man or beast.

The Federal Trade Commission states, in its sixth report on the grain trade, that it finds no evidence that future trading has a stabilizing influence on prices.

In order to save the brook trout in the streams of the state, the State Conservation Commission ordered a closed season on all trout streams until May 1, 1926.

President Coolidge will ask for funds to build a better airship to replace the destroyed Shenandoah.

Revelations reported in some sixteenth century documents in Herald's College, London, indicate that Adam, the first man, died of gout and was buried in Hebron.

President Von Hindenburg was greeted by a singing and costumed crowd when he visited the Rhur district, which was under French control until a short time ago.

The tolls collected in the Panama Canal during August were lower than they have been in two and one-half years.

MAINTAIN HIGH RURAL STANDARDS

PERMANENT maintenance of our country's superior level of human comfort and well-being, requires that our agriculture be made and kept the most efficient in the world. Our agriculture community must be maintained, through constant improvement of methods, and constant strengthening of the place it holds in the social structure, more prosperous, better educated, more contented, than that of any other nation. If we permit our farming population to fall to the level of a mere agricultural peasantry, they will carry down with them the general social and economic level. Every citizen among us has a personal concern for the welfare of the farmer. The fortunes of all of us will in the end go up or down with us.—Calvin Coolidge.

Portia's father was old-fashioned

IN the days of Shakespeare's famous heroine, buying and selling were contests of wits. In Venice, haggling and dickering were the vogue. Along the Rialto, sharp practice was the rule. Every purchase of silk or spices was made at the buyer's risk. One had to be a shrewd judge of values and one's fellows.

Portia's father—a merchant—

was used to the ideas of guess, luck and accident. So much so, indeed, that it seemed natural to him to entrust the choice of his daughter's husband to three closed caskets and a lucky guess!

Nowadays, we do not transact business blindly—nor leave important decisions to chance. It is not necessary for us to gamble when we buy. Commodities are

identified for us by trade-marks. Manufacturers go to the advertising columns to tell us about their products. Merchants describe their merchandise—price, quality and service.

By reading advertisements, we get a knowledge of goods and stores that we can depend on. Advertising reduces chance, in buying, to a minimum.

Do You Read the Advertisements?

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXV

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER FOURTEEN

Michigan's Leading Corn Growers

What They are Doing to Boost Production and Keep Costs Down

By D. F. Rainey

THIS is the third year of the five-acre corn growing contest. Fall frosts will, in a short time, call the growing season to an end. Hopes are higher this year. The season has been very favorable, lots of hot weather, and since the last of June there has been a good supply of rainfall in most sections.

As I go around and see some of the men, I find they are looking toward the 100-bushel mark with a bit of confidence. Some of the men plowed down either alfalfa or sweet clover fields, fertilized liberally with acid phosphate and manure. And the corn has responded to this treatment. But 100 bushels of shelled corn per acre is some yield, not impossible, but one requiring favorable conditions of soil and climate, and in addition a good corn man.

The highest yield last year, of eighty-two bushels per acre, was secured by Roscoe Smith, of Tecumseh. Otto Wegner, of Rega, also had over eighty bushels. They were the only two men in Lenawee county in the contest. This year Lenawee has nine men entered. Of course, Mr. Wegner, and Mr. Smith are back again. Branch county, with five men, is second in number of entries, and Hillsdale and Saginaw each have four enrolled.

Paul Clement, of Britton, is in the contest, hoping to better his past records. He has finished second in both of the previous contests. This year he has an alfalfa field into his famous White Cap corn. Last year Mr. Clement's yield was over eighty bushels per acre. In fact, the three men, each growing over eighty bushels to the

acre, planted Clement White Cap corn. Mason Parmelee, of Hilliards, is justly expecting to crowd the men at the top this year. His five acres last year was not on the home farm, as it is this year. As some of you may know, Mr. Parmelee averaged over 500 bushels of potatoes on fifteen acres last year. That shows the quality of his farm. So I think that he has an excellent opportunity to make a record yield with corn. He plowed down an alfalfa field of some five years' standing, and then applied ten tons of manure, reinforced with 300 pounds of acid phosphate per acre. He planted registered Duncan corn.

The object of the contest is not high yield, however, as the contestants are required to keep records of cost on

fertilizer, seed, and labor, and such as plowing, planting, cultivating, etc. The prizes are awarded on the basis of profit shown on the crop. The prizes for this year are:

First. Two tons of twenty per cent acid phosphate donated by the Farm Bureau Supply Service, Lansing.

Second. Eighty steel fence posts donated by the Red Top Company, of Chicago.

Third. One bushel of Grimm alfalfa donated by the Farm Bureau Seed Service, Lansing.

The Michigan Farmer is cooperating to make the contest successful, and is offering a five-year's subscription to the man having the highest yield per acre, a three-year's subscription to the one having the second

highest yield, a two-year's subscription to the third highest yield, and a one-year's subscription to all others securing over seventy bushels per acre.

The Michigan Crop Improvement Association is offering gold medals to all who grow 100 bushels per acre, silver medals to those raising eighty-five bushels, and bronze medals to those having yields of seventy-five to eighty-five bushels per acre.

The two big factors in the contest are yield and cost of production. By the use of legumes, manure and commercial fertilizers, the men keep up the fertility of their farms and get the yields. They keep down the cost of production by efficient and rapid work.

The tractor saves a lot of time in the spring when the horses are not yet hardened to stiff work, and when there is a big rush to get the plowing and harrowing done and the crops planted in good season.

It required just about twice as long to plow an acre with three horses, as to do it with a tractor. It took the tractors just over ten hours to plow the five acres, and twenty-four hours for three horses. The cost average was \$2.05 per acre for the tractors, and \$3.29 per acre for the horses. These figures are for twelve men using tractors, and sixteen who used horses.

Last year Harry Kelley, of Prattville, cultivated his five acres of corn three times in nine hours. He was able to do this by using a two-row cultivator. The best time reported by any others was at the rate of four and one-half hours per cultivation, as

(Continued on page 303).



The Turning Down of Heavy Crops of Sweet Clover or Other Legumes, Has Become a Common Practice with Our Best Corn Growers.

The Coffee was too Weak to Even Stir

An Experience in the Buying of Something to Eat

By Harry Hess

"Between the lips
Across the tongue,
Down the throat,
Around the lung—
Cheer up, stomach,
Here I come."

IF any of you babies happened to be in partnership with your Uncle Samuel during the balmy days of 1917-1919, I'll bet there's one command which will stick out preeminently long after "squads right" and "bout face" have been forgotten, and that is "come and get it." I never seen the boys snap to attention, as an officer would come down the company street, with one-half the alacrity they'd display when some little buck down around the mess tent would bawl out the above mentioned order. Talk about the bum's rush! It didn't make no difference whether it was slum, bread-puddin' or liver, the action was just the same. Old Napoleon sure knew his French fried potatoes when he casually remarked "an army moves on its stomach."

Now, please don't get the idea that I'm trying to re-write the Infantry Drill Regulations. Not me. This is an unusually short and, likewise, rotten thesis by Dr. Hess on that widespread, incurable disease known as consumption—of food. Let's ride!

A few evenings ago, just as the

shades of night had begun to drop, me and the little lady whom I promised to love, honor and O-baby was discussing the Einstein theory, when, all of a sudden, she breaks the silence with: "Harv, let's bid adieu to Mama Nature and the cows and chickens for a coupla days and step out."

"Out where?" I asked, rather indifferently, at the same time smothering an unusually wide yawn.

"Oh, any place," says she. "We need a change."

"You mean some change, baby; my bank account is lower than E flat."

"You still got a few notes left then," she cuts in; "you know, I crave a new chef. I get tired eating my own hash all the time."

"All right. Get on your duds and I'll waffle you in any restaurant."

"None of your Busy Bee lunch counters for mine," she interrupts. "Honestly, you're getting closer than humidity with your jack. You got to use your check book this trip, honey, silver is out."

Well, it didn't take a clairvoyant to tell me I was about to go on a long journey, but I protested somewhat feebly:

"You don't get no more vitamins out of a egg that's boiled at the Owl Inn than one that's boiled at home, do you?"

"Vitamines ain't what I'm looking for, MacGregor. Us is gonna drive down to the big town and ration some place where you get finger bowls for the last course."

Can you feature me using a finger bowl? They're all right for goldfish but not an old sucker like me. Of course, I don't blame no woman for wanting to get away from the pots and pans once in a while. They're entitled to it. That ain't what I'm squawking about. What I hate is the ordeal of having to push my feet under some utterly foreign piece of mahogany. Really, when it comes to eating in a hotel dining-room I feel as much out of place as a dislocated thumb. I prefer my inn informal. Nevertheless, in spite of my protests, a couple nights later finds me and this granddaughter of Eve's sitting opposite each other with a three-foot table between us in the Palm Room of one of Michigan's largest boarding houses. Why they ever called it the Palm Room, I don't know. They didn't

serve cocoanuts. Of course, there were palms all around—even the waiters had their's out—and I presume it was the idea of the landlord to make the place appear as near like a picnic grove as possible, because, they figured, people always eat more on picnics. I know I do, anyway.

Well, after giving the place a very rigid inspection, I looked across at a thousand dollar's worth of contentment, and says:

"Now that we're all set, what will it be?"

"Let's take a look at the menu and see what they got in the way of a balanced ration," she replies.

I gave that a comprehensive research without getting nowhere, as it didn't seem to be written in my mother tongue. So I passed it over to my table d'ove and she says:

"What's the matter, can't you read?"

"Nothing outside of the English slangage," I returns, "what they need here is a few interpreters instead of so many waiters."

"I used to have to read your love letters. This ought to be easy. Would you like a little bouillon?"

"I don't know, what is it? I'll try anything once."

"Bouillon," says she, "is a refined

(Continued on page 301).

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CURRENT COMMENT

Misfortune Sometimes Helps

A FEW years ago when the hay and live stock situations were in a bad way in Utah, farmers there, having no use for hay, let their alfalfa fields ripen seed, which was hulled and put on the market. Now they acknowledge that what they deemed a misfortune was a real godsend. The high freight rate has knocked out any possibility of profit in shipping hay, while for their alfalfa seed they are receiving good returns.

In some of the northern counties of Michigan a somewhat similar experience has resulted from the recent poor years with potatoes. A number of farmers have naturally drifted into the practice of producing sweet clover seed. Reports are now coming to this office of very good yields, and, considering the work necessary to produce it and the small freight charges against the crop, the results are most promising. There is reason to believe that a wide expansion in the production of this seed crop may take place in the next few years.

Fight This Pest

LAST week a score of farmers, several county agents, representatives of the Michigan State College, and the State Department of Agriculture, and others interested, met in Monroe county to study the European corn borer situation. Those attending this meeting were impressed with the fact that the Michigan farmers have, in this pest, something against which they must immediately and persistently fight with an united front. The burden of the fight must, by the very nature of things, rest upon the farmers.

The methods required to hold this pest in check are simple, once they are understood. The real problem is to arouse the attention and interest of the farmers before it is too late. To this end, there must be cooperation between state and federal agencies, extension men, chambers of commerce, farmers' organizations, individual farmers, and the press.

This is true, because in Canada and the east, where much experience has been had with this borer, the farmer did not become excited over the situation until he was aware of the presence of these borers on his own farm. Furthermore, it too often happens that he does not know that his fields are

infested until the pest has gained considerable headway. In Monroe county, on one farm visited, it was estimated that there was a twenty per cent infestation, yet the farmer did not know until the previous day that there was a single borer in his corn.

Although farmers are slow in taking notice of the European corn borer, the danger from it is real. In two counties of Ontario, Essex and Kent, it is reported by authorities that fully 180,000 acres of corn has been ruined by this borer. These counties are immediately across the Detroit river. In two years' time, experts believe, the same conditions will exist in districts in this state unless some real strenuous work is done.

In the New England states, it has been demonstrated that, when properly used, control methods already known will greatly reduce the percentage of infestation. The problem, therefore, seems to be one of arousing the interest of the farmer, of education, and of cooperation.

Advertising Good Eggs

THE Chicago newspapers are carrying advertisements of good eggs. These ads tell of the superior qualities of eggs as food; their richness in vitamins and other food essentials. The ads say that eggs will put "kick" into one's life, and "pep" up efficiency. The "National Egg Producers" are telling to Chicago folks "eggs"actly without "eggs"aggeration, what eggs will do, and now, undoubtedly, efficiency men and office workers are having their "ham and" every morning.

It is fine to advertise farm products of any kind, because it will likely increase consumption of the kind advertised. But there is a limit to it. If all farm products were advertised, the consumption of all of them would not increase, as the consumptive powers of the population is just about so much anyhow. But, to advertise those farm products which are best for the health will not only increase their sale, but will give the consumers a better knowledge of dietetics, and also will tend to increase their health and efficiency. There is no doubt but that advertising is a great factor in the formation of people's habits.

To advertise good eggs is fine. But, think of advertising poor eggs? Also, what would you think of advertising good eggs and selling poor ones? That would cause people to lose faith in the advertisements and would be suicidal on the part of the advertiser. Good eggs themselves are good advertisements, and to let the public know that they are obtainable is doubly effective. Poor eggs are poor advertisements, but to back up good advertising with poor products is worse yet.

So, as these advertisements are general, it behooves every farmer to back them up by letting the market have good eggs only. Every producer should support these advertisements because they advertise the eggs produced on his farm.

The Federal Reserve

AN interesting remark was made recently by a Canadian business man. He said that industry had not developed in western Canada because the banks refused to support industrial attempts there. The money centers are in eastern Canada, and this man felt that the purposes of the financial institutions were to keep the industries in the east to help prosperity there.

Then a southern man spoke up and said: "You know, we don't realize what the federal reserve system means to this country. We had the very same situation as Canada has, until the reserve system was put into effect. For instance, the cotton mills were kept in the New England states when it would have been much more economical to have them near the fields of production. Since the federal

reserve system has been effective, the mills have been coming to the south.

There is no doubt but what the reserve system has been a great factor in decentralizing money. In the past, New York was the money capital of the country. To a great extent it regulated the supply and demand, and dictated rates. Now, the reserve system has made the supply of money more available and has stabilized the rates. In the future, we believe that the country will realize more and more the benefits that business and agriculture will enjoy from this method of regulating the country's money supply.

Experiments in Marketing

IN several states the post office department is conducting an experiment in a novel producer-to-consumer marketing project. The plan is for the rural free delivery carrier to collect farm products from the farmers along his route and deliver them to consumers in the village or city from whence his route starts. He is permitted to keep one-half of the parcels post fee for his trouble.

While the plan is being tried out on a number of routes in several states, no publicity is being given to the effort. Some of our farm organizations, particularly the farm bureau, fear that the enterprise may fail from a lack of publicity rather than from the impracticability of the plan. Unfavorable reports on the plan might, they think, be used later against the extension of the parcel post service along lines that will help the people living on rural routes. For this reason, they contend it is desirable to know whether there is a general sentiment favorable to the establishment of such a marketing system.

The organizations are to be commended for their watchfulness in this matter. We are uncertain, however, whether, in this case, their fears are well grounded. One consideration raises the question in our minds. That is that there are no interests, private or public, which would in any way suffer from the development of such a marketing scheme.

A Chance For a Statesman

ON another page of this issue, reports are given on the bean crop of Michigan. These reports are, with two exceptions, from farmers. They tell a story of disappointment in garnering the bumper bean crop predicted for this state. There is, however, some consolation in the fact that a shortage of supplies of good beans may so advance prices as to overcome, in no small degree, the damage to the crop. Such results have several times happened in the instance of other crops, particularly potatoes.

It is a sad commentary on the methods of distributing our farm products that financial gains may often be realized through a reduction in the output of wholesome food, when in many sections of the world such supplies of food are actually needed. But no one has yet been able to devise a plan, whereby production can be kept within reasonable limits, prices maintained on a paying level, and everyone in need of the crop provided.

Idealism in Farming

WITH the rapid progress that this country has made during the last hundred years, agriculture has been in a state of flux. There have been constant changes in it, with all their varying ups and downs.

This has handicapped the growth of idealism in agriculture, because idealism needs steady progress in which to grow. Excessive profits, as well as suffering want, are handicaps to the development of idealistic thought.

However, now agriculture seems to be coming onto an even basis and

there is hope for steady growth. What farming needs more than anything else is an idealism, a pride which will make one feel that he is in a life's activity in which he wants his sons to follow; in a life that finds contentment; and in a social environment in which his entire family is happy.

The individual, in looking for the fine things about him in his daily work; the family which makes a modest pride in itself and its home, paramount; and the community which works together to make a social life in which idealism can grow, can all do much to make the farmer's life one to be envied. However, the seed-bed of idealism is in the individual. It must start there before it can spread to the community. It behooves each to sow the seeds of idealism within himself. This can be done, in part, by looking for beauty in the crops he grows, and the live stock he raises. This thought of beauty cannot survive unless efforts are made for greater beauty in our daily work. And the one great outstanding feature of it all is that it pays to be an idealist in farming.

Memories

AIN'T memories great? When you come to think about it, ain't thinkin' great? Just to think that we got somethin' inside o' our domes what thinks. I really can't figure out how it is done. It's a great wonder to me that someone can think good, than to know that somebody else can't think.

And what's more wonderful is, that we kin store experiences, thoughts and facts in our attic, take them out any time we want ta, and play with them fer a while, then put them back and go about our business again.

Memories is of two kinds; the ones which we wanta keep and the ones we don't wanta keep. The ones we



wanta keep are the happy ones; they are of happy times and make us happy when we bring them out ta think over. The other kind is like weeds in the garden o' thought. We don't want

them, but they seem ta stay with us just the same. Only time, and what you call persistency, helps us ta get rid o' them.

Memories is valuable when we get older. Then we have lived life, and have had experiences. Experience make memories which make our lives richer or poorer.

If we live a life what has good experiences in it, the memories we have will be more enjoyable. Selfishness, hatred, egotism and etc., don't give us experiences what make good memories. Our livin' then makes a lotta difference with our enjoyment o' old age. In age we live in the past; then we are supposed ta enjoy what we have done during the days o' activity. So, if we wanta grow old gracefully, we should live the kinda lives now what will give us good memories. We kin do a lot for ourselves by helping others ta live a life what will have good memories.

It don't make no difference what we pay for things, all we buy is memories. We buy a new house, a new oughto, new clothes, or spend a lot for travelin'; all that just helps ta make memories. But, many o' the nicest memories we have is those what's cost us nothin' but a littul effort doin' somethin' worth while. Workin' fer memories brings better ones than tryin' ta buy them, 'cause workin' is a experience, while buyin' is just a transact-shun.—HY SYCKLE.

"Life's greatest idiot is the man who refuses to have anything to do with the man who holds different views from his own."—Confucius.

Barberry Does Cause Rust

BLACK stem rust of wheat, oats, barley and rye has been controlled in most of western Europe by eradicating the common barberry. This is not a theory. It is a fact. There is the best of evidence on this point.

Since the barberry eradication campaign was begun in the United States, much has been heard about how Denmark prevented destructive epidemics of black stem rust by eradicating barberry bushes. Less was known about what other countries had done. Many people in the United States asked whether there was good evidence that exterminating barberries would control black rust. The exact effect of eradicating the bushes in countries other than Denmark was not well known. Therefore, the United States Department of Agriculture sent Dr. E. C. Stakman, of the University of Minnesota to Europe to study the situation, where eradication has been practiced.

Black stem rust does no appreciable damage in those countries of western Europe from which barberry bushes have been removed, but it is extremely destructive where there still are barberries. This conclusion is inevitable for anyone who examines the evidence carefully.

Barberries are rare in the best grain-growing districts of England, Denmark, much of Germany, Belgium, Holland, France, Spain, Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary. This is clear from the statements of agriculturists in those countries, and Dr. Stakman is convinced of the fact from personal observations. In the mountains and in some wooded lands there still are bushes and there still is rust; but in those districts in which the bushes have been destroyed the rust does practically no damage, although in many of them it formerly was very destructive.

Tune in on Radio Contest

THIS most recent of modern inventions, the radio, has graduated from its first experimental stages to a permanent place in twenty thousand rural homes in Michigan. Over a hundred thousand other such homes are anxious to learn more of the advantages of installing a radio. For this reason we are offering \$20 in cash prizes for the best letters relating experiences with radio receiving sets.

In relating your radio experiences, would you also tell us in your letter of the kind of radio you have, the stations that tune in best, the kind of programs you enjoy, and why you like radioing.

We are offering three prizes. The writer of the best letter will receive \$10, and the second and third prizes will be \$6.00 and \$4.00 respectively.

Mail your letters on or before October 12, to the Radio Editor, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

Buried Treasure

Found at Picket Lake, Mecosta County

By Roger M. Carroll

ALL set? Everybody clear?" It was Larry Livingston who looked around at the little group gathered about him in the clump of cedars on the bank of Picket Lake. He pressed a lever on a little box. There was a subdued roar and a crash, then a shower of mud, muck and stumps over the trees and far out into the little lake.

They waited until the last splash as a large root struck the water, then crept out to see the result of the blast. "Well, that's that. Looks like there will be no trouble getting at the stuff now."

"What's that over there? By gum, we struck the right place all right. Look at this old dugout we uncovered."

"I'll bet the old boat could tell some great stories if it could talk. It's Indian built, too; you can see where they burned the inside out of it. A white man would have chopped it out. Whoopee! boys, we're in luck this time for sure."

Sounds like a treasure hunt, doesn't it? That's just what it was, for Larry was in search of gold. In the blast just set off they had uncovered an immense amount of it, left there ages ago, no less valuable because it didn't happen to glitter, it being of a dirty white.

In other words, Larry was in charge of a crew of men sent out by the Michigan State College to mine marl in different parts of the state, and, through the good offices of County Agent Twing, they came to Mecosta county. He chose Picket Lake as one place in the county in which the men set up their equipment, blasted off the muck and set out to mine marl for three days, (that being the time allotted at a place).

Their equipment consists of a gasoline engine mounted on a frame and belted to a system of spools on which are wound the cables. A large derrick raises the cables high enough in the air to allow the marl pile to grow to a considerable height.

The bucket, known as the Musselman bucket, is an ingenious contrivance; and it certainly does the work. It holds one-third of a yard and, when all is working well, it will make about one trip a minute.

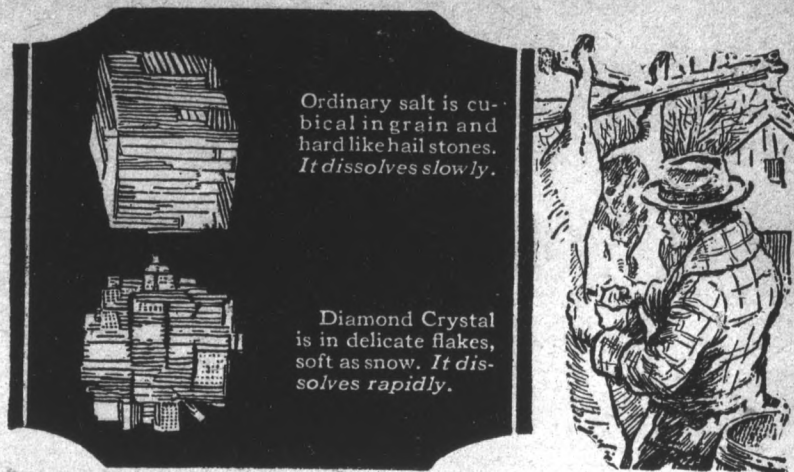
Along in the afternoon, after most of the crowd had gathered, Mr. Miller, of the Farm Crops Department of the Michigan State College, tested out various samples of marl and soil brought in by different farmers.

Some of the old-timers got quite interested when a foaming glass was set out on the tail-end of a small truck; but when they were told it was hydrochloric acid working on the lime content in the marl dropped in the glass, their interest in the contents of the glass seemed to dwindle.

After the testing demonstration, County Agent Twing gave a short talk on the use of marl, citing as examples some of the different places in the county where it had been used.

Mr. Miller gave an interesting talk, and answered questions. He was kept quite busy, too, for a while. The questions asked showed the interest taken by the audience.

All this took place early in September, at what used to be known as Picket Lake, about two miles west of Remus, on George Statfield's place. There were over one hundred present. A bunch of the boys from the Remus school were there in charge of Mr. Henry. It was probably as good a session as they would have had, had they stayed in the school room.



Ordinary salt is cubical in grain and hard like hail stones. It dissolves slowly.

Diamond Crystal is in delicate flakes, soft as snow. It dissolves rapidly.

A simple precaution in curing meats

—that insures against spoilage and brings finer flavor

A recent article in the Missouri Ruralist carries a message of vital interest to all farmers who cure meat.

"The curing process," it says, "is nothing more than a race between the penetration of the salt to the inside of the ham and the disintegration or decaying of the meat. If a slow dissolving salt is used, the meat will deteriorate before it is cured."

In other words, the crusts of salt you so often see on the outside of the meat, mean that you are running a serious risk of spoilage. They are formed because the salt is dissolving too slowly. On this point—and on other points equally important—there is a big difference in various kinds of salt that are offered for sale.

This salt dissolves far more rapidly

Ordinary salts dissolve slowly because they are made up of tiny cubes, hard as hailstones. One of these cubes, greatly enlarged, is shown in the diagram above.

Below is a single grain of Diamond Crystal, also enlarged. Notice the striking difference. Diamond Crystal Salt consists of delicate, little flakes, soft as snow, that dissolve almost instantly.

Used for curing meats Diamond Crystal penetrates rapidly to the bone. It does not form crusts on the outside. It gives you firm, evenly cured meats—and insurance against spoilage.

Why it prevents "over-saltiness"

Diamond Crystal comes in quick-dissolving flakes because it is refined by a special process.

The Diamond Crystal Salt Guide

For Table, Kitchen and Household Use	Diamond Crystal Shaker Salt (free flowing, in handy pouring cartons) or Diamond Crystal Table Salt (in boxes or sanitary muslin bags).
For Curing Meats	Diamond Crystal Coarse Salt (in 35-lb. and 70-lb. bags).
For Butter-Making	Diamond Crystal Flake or Fine Flake Salt (in 280-lb. paper-lined barrels and in bags).
For Cheese-Making	Diamond Crystal Cheese Salt (in 280-lb. paper-lined barrels).
For Canning Vegetables and Fruits	Diamond Crystal Flake Salt, Diamond Crystal Fine Flake (Table Salt) or Diamond Crystal Fine Salt (in 280-lb. barrels or bags).
For Livestock, Salting Hay, Killing Weeds, etc.	Diamond Crystal No. 1 Common Salt (in 280-lb. barrels, in bags and in 50-lb. blocks).

ness no other manufacturer can use. This same process brings it to you exceptionally pure and mild.

Bitter impurities present in ordinary salt give home-cured meat that "too salty" taste you have so often observed. With Diamond Crystal you get only the full, natural flavor of the meat.

For better flavor in all foods, for butter-making, for canning, for protection against spoilage in curing meats, use Diamond Crystal Salt.

The guide printed above shows which type of Diamond Crystal is best suited to every farm need. Use it in buying. If

you do not know where to buy Diamond Crystal in your locality, write us.

The Diamond Crystal Salt Company, since 1887 makers of Diamond Crystal, "The Salt that's all Salt," St. Clair, Mich.

FREE—Many women have been interested in our booklet, "101 Uses for Salt." We will be glad to mail it to you free upon request.

Diamond Crystal Salt Co., Dept. V-2
St. Clair, Mich.

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☐ Booklet "101 Uses for Salt"

Name.....

R. F. D.....

Town..... State.....

Diamond Crystal Salt

The Salt that's all Salt.



There is a Diamond Crystal Salt for each farm need. No. 1 Common, for stock feeding, comes in 280-lb. barrels, in bags and in 50-lb. blocks

Bean Crop Suffers Much Damage

Rains and Other Agencies Greatly Impair Michigan's Largest Crop of Beans

IN the government crop report for September, Michigan's bean crop was fairly estimated at 7,288,000 bushels, the largest ever produced in the state. As a consequence of this and other reports, and the general impression resulting from an increased acreage and prospects for high yields, bean prices have been slipping, and the outlook has been for prices that would leave little, if any, profit to the growers.

The data for the government report was gathered on or before the first of September. Since that time, rains have been continuous over practically all of the bean producing territory of this state, and much damage has resulted. The extent of this damage, together with other favorable market conditions, ought to put bean prices on a reasonable basis and keep them there.

That our readers might be better informed on the general situation throughout the bean producing counties of the state, we have asked for reports from growers on the situation in their respective counties.

Below we are publishing the replies. These answers were mailed to us on and after September 18. Two county agents also responded. Their letters are included with the rest. Here are the reports from fifteen bean growing counties:

Alcona County.

After telephoning over my county to a number of farmers, I learned that there are approximately 1,000 acres of beans planted in Alcona. About twenty per cent of this acreage was struck with blight. The yield is estimated at about sixty per cent, of a fair average.—A. Thompson.

Bay County.

I would estimate the bean acreage in this county to be twenty-five per cent above normal. Rain is damaging the early beans, but the late ones are looking good. We estimate the yield at fourteen bushels per acre.—G. L. Howell.

There was a full acreage of beans planted about Pinconning this year, and about fifty per cent of these have been pulled. Those harvested have been damaged by wet, hot weather from twenty-five to fifty per cent; and those not pulled probably from ten to fifteen per cent.—C. W. Kitchen.

In Beaver township, about fifty per cent of cultivated land was planted to beans last spring. They have been blighted and rusted in this part of the county. Those threshed averaged from five to eight bushels per acre. Threshing has been delayed a full week by wet weather.—W. J. Deshano.

Genesee County.

Dry weather cut down the expected acreage for beans, which was above the average for this section. Late-planted beans had a large growth of vines, but are not setting full. A few fields have been harvested and were good. Other fields were pulled too late and were caught by the recent heavy rains. Some of these have started to grow.—L. R. Perry.

There is an increase in the acreage of beans in Fenton township. Blight has damaged the crop considerably. Wet weather has also injured the quality. No beans have been threshed here up to September 18. Farmers are estimating the yield at about ten bushels per acre. In a few cases, the continued rainy weather has nearly ruined the crop.—H. E. S.

Gladwin County.

The acreage here was at least normal. A large percentage of the beans were pulled when the late rains came. The damage to the early ones will amount to from ten to twenty per cent. Yields are estimated at from ten to twelve bushels per acre. Some blight is reported. It is hard to estimate the damage done by the recent rains.—L. A. Calhoun.

Gratiot County.

Beans did remarkably well during the fore part of the season. Since August 1, blight has been quite prevalent. Recent rains have hindered harvesting and greatly damaged the crop. The yield will probably not exceed fifteen bushels of heavy pickers. Acreage is larger than usual, estimated at 105 per cent. Many late beans remain to be harvested, while some that were pulled more than two weeks

ago are still in the fields.—C. G. Chambers.

The acreage of beans planted around North Star this year is fully ten per cent greater than last year's crop. Those threshed are yielding about twenty bushels per acre of good quality; but those in the fields are being seriously damaged by the rains and will pick heavy.—A. A. Russell.

Huron County.

It is too early to give you a good report on beans, as none are as yet threshed. The bean harvest is just started, (September 18). Acreage is about the same as last year, and, as a rule, the crop looks fairly good. Some report blight, although I do not think it is as bad as last year. A few farmers who started to harvest about a week ago have had their crops damaged by wet weather. Beans not harvested are being damaged some where the pods touch the ground.—Thomas A. Nichol.

The bean acreage in Colfax township is the largest ever planted. Owing to blight and wet weather, there will be a light yield, probably fifteen bushels per acre. A large part of the crop in this section will be damaged when placed on the market.—D. K.

Isabella County.

Beans here are averaging about normal. The quality of the crop is good and the yield will be about twelve bushels per acre. The damage from blight and moisture in this locality will not exceed five per cent. Probably one-third of the crop will require three weeks yet of good weather to mature.—W. H. Harrison.

Kent County.

I think the acreage here is about 100 per cent, as compared to a year ago. We had promise of a big crop the first of the season, but later hot and dry weather caused the pods to fill poorly. I think the yield will perhaps be about normal. A few were harvested before the rain set in, two weeks ago, and a great many of these will be damaged. About twenty-five per cent of the acreage is now in the barn.—Wm. Norman.

Livingston County.

At the time of the rain, approximately fifty per cent of the beans were pulled. Of this amount I would estimate approximately twenty per cent were in stacks or under cover. The remainder that were lying on the field are practically worthless, as a market bean. A few of the larger growers, who almost invariably have large amounts, this year are offering to give them to anyone who would haul them off. The remaining beans standing or cut in the last couple of days, more than likely will fall down to about fifty per cent, inasmuch as many of them are so ripe that they will shell out very badly before being

harvested. I think if we can count on sixty per cent of the crop harvested, we will be able to consider ourselves lucky.—C. L. Bolander, County Agent.

The bean crop in this section was a very good one for the season. But, on account of continued wet weather the beans are very badly damaged.—J. R. Grubb.

Midland County.

The acreage of beans is about 110 per cent, compared with last year. Some fields are damaged a little by blight and wet weather. At present, conditions are bad for harvesting. The estimated yield in this locality is about five per cent higher than last year.—M. S. Brokaw.

Newaygo County.

The bean crop is fairly good. The acreage is fifty per cent more than that of last year. The yield is generally estimated around fifteen bushels per acre. The crop has not been damaged by blight in this locality, and the quality will be good, except where wet weather has damaged in harvesting.—C. Barnhardt.

The bean crop in Beaver township was reduced nearly fifty per cent during the last of August and the fore part of September by hot, dry weather. Before this, the outlook was very promising.—S. Andrus.

Oakland County.

More beans were planted this year than usual, and there was an excellent show for a big crop; but, during the past few weeks, it has been nearly ruined by wet weather and blight.—B. G. Wilson.

Saginaw County.

Field beans, as a rule, had a slightly larger acreage than normally, running about eight per cent. The early crop of beans was considerably damaged, due to anthracnose occurring in the roots of the plant. The general result was that they looked nice, but did not fill out well, the dry weather rapidly showing its effects. Many of the beans ripened a week to ten days earlier, because of this feature. Late beans are particularly good, but were affected quite seriously with blight. The rather heavy rains last week had a tendency to lead us to expect a large amount of heavy moisture in the beans which will be hauled to market early. We expect that there will be quite a large amount of spotted beans, and beans of uneven size, so that the tendency will be towards rather heavy pickers. Threshing reports at the present time indicate that where beans normally go twenty-five bushels to the acre in Saginaw county, the same fields will yield only twelve to fifteen bushels. We will not expect many reports of heavy yields except on late beans, if weather conditions are favorable. It seems to be the consensus of opinion here that the bean

crop will not exceed that of last year in Saginaw county.—A. B. Love, County Agent.

Sanilac County.

From twenty to twenty-five acres of beans were planted this spring on every 160-acre farm. The crop in this vicinity has been damaged badly by blight. About one-third of the crop was pulled, and this may prove almost a total loss from recent rains. Those standing are also damaged where touching the ground. The ground is so soft that it is difficult to pull beans or do any other work.—Jas. Mahaffy.

There is a larger acreage of beans than last year in Elmer township, and the yield is estimated at around fifteen bushels per acre. The quality is poor, due to recent rains. There is some blight, but most damage is from wet weather.—P. E. Bryan.

Shiawassee County.

A very large acreage of beans was planted in this vicinity and the quality was good, but it is now being damaged by wet weather. A considerable portion of the crop lies in the field, and it has rained nearly every day for the past ten days.—C. D. Colby.

The acreage of beans is somewhat larger than usual. The crop was of good quality, and the yield generally good; but recent rains have done considerable damage, especially to those cut and out in the field.—C. E. G.

There is probably twenty acres of beans on each farm in this section. The crop is quite badly damaged by the late rains, and the drought of the past season. The average yield from a few farmers who have threshed, is about twelve bushels per acre. Blight has not damaged the crop to any extent in this section.—D. H. M.

Tuscola County.

Fully twenty-five per cent more beans were planted here than last year. They are now mostly ripe and about one-third pulled, of which only a small portion has been gathered in barns. Estimated yield per acre is fifteen bushels. The quality is good, except those being damaged in the fields by rains. There is very little blight here. Better weather will yet save most of the crop.—J. D.

The acreage of beans here is the largest in many years. Prospects were good until rains began about three weeks ago, since which time much damage has resulted. Wind and hail also hurt many fields. The few threshed have averaged from fifteen to twenty bushels per acre.—M. H. Beckton.

STUDIES EUROPEAN FRUIT MARKETS.

MR. SMITH, who is now in Europe, is keeping in close touch with foreign fruit markets. His work covers a market news service through shipping point stations relative to the probable demand for apples and other fruit in the markets; an improved cable service on export fruit prices, packing and shipping investigations, with a view to lessening the losses due to improper packing and handling, and a survey of European demand and competition for American pears.

WOULD MAKE WOOL GRADES INTERNATIONAL.

GEORGE T. WILLINGMYRE, wool specialist in the bureau of agricultural economics, is in England, where he is conferring with British wool authorities in regard to uniform wool standards. He will later go to Rome, where he will confer with the International Institute of Agriculture regarding world wool statistics. The institute has found a great need for more detailed dependable information in regard to world wool production, and it is hoped that a plan may be worked out whereby growers, dealers and spinners may have more definite statistics of sheep numbers and wool production in all the wool producing countries.

INCOME HIGHEST IN OCTOBER.

A SURVEY made by the department of agriculture shows that the monthly incomes of farmers during the last six years have been highest in October, and lowest in April. The value of the money income of farmers in exchange for non-agricultural commodities at pre-war prices has varied greatly during these years. The \$12,833,000,000 of cash income for 1919-20 could be exchanged for only \$5,660,000,000 worth of non-agricultural commodities at pre-war prices, and in 1924-25 the \$9,777,000,000 of cash income could be exchanged for \$6,054,000,000 worth of commodities at pre-war prices.

Along the Path of Progress



The Dairy Outlook

A Review of Factors Affecting This Important Industry

By Marilla Adams

DAIRY markets are once more treading the sunny half of a price cycle. The tendency of the entire list of dairy products is upward. A little more than a year ago, it seemed that the dairy business might be in for a prolonged period of depression, but early 1925 saw some improvement, and now the industry is again in fortune's favor.

Dairying expanded rapidly after 1920. Good prices for dairy products attracted many producers into the ranks of dairymen. The total amount of milk produced increased from seventy-six billion pounds in 1919, to one hundred and fifteen billion pounds in 1924. Allowing for the growth in the human population, the output in 1924 furnished nearly a fourth more milk, butter, cheese and ice cream for every man, woman and child in the United States than they had consumed four years' previous.

The dairy cow population during this period increased only nominally faster than the long-time trend followed in the past sixty years. A good share of the increased output, then, came about through larger production per cow, influenced chiefly by more liberal feeding. The average milk production per cow, which was 3,661 pounds in 1919, had been increased

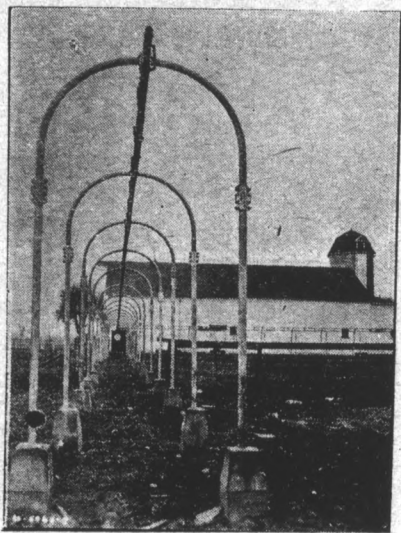
when prices may seem high. On a per capita basis, consumption of butter has increased from less than fifteen pounds in 1919, to seventeen and one-quarter pounds in 1924. Corresponding to this increase in butter consumption, there has been a marked turning away from substitutes. The vitamine theory, plus the natural aversion for substitutes, has won trade away from oleomargarine. Back in 1919, our per capita consumption of oleomargarine reached nearly three and one-half pounds, but now we are eating only two pounds or less. Consumption of all dairy products established new records in 1924. While it is true that lower prices at retail were necessitated, it was demonstrated that our national appetite for dairy foods can be increased.

The improvement in the dairy market is reflected in the substantial gains in prices of all dairy products as compared with last fall. Butter heads the list with a gain of eight cents a pound. Since April, prices paid to producers for fluid milk have been higher each month than in the corresponding month last year. In August, they were fifteen cents per 100 pounds higher than in August, 1924. Cheese prices at the opening of the new fall season are about three cents per pound higher than last year. Advances in prices of canned milk have been aided by a slowing down in production as compared with last year, a good domestic demand, a slightly larger export demand, and the smallest accumulation of stock in manufacturers' hands on record, with one exception.

The bugaboo of foreign competition has been largely effaced in the last year. There is no doubt but that production of butter in foreign countries has made big strides in the last few years under the same stimulation of relatively better prices for dairy than for other agricultural products to which American dairymen responded. Particularly in southern hemisphere countries, production has exceeded all preceding records. New Zealand reports an increase of eight per cent in the butter-fat production for the ten months ended May, 1925, over the corresponding period in the preceding year. Canada is a growing source of butter supplies for world trade. Her exports for the twelve months ending June 30, 1925, were practically double those of the preceding twelve months. Denmark is exporting more butter than ever before, and Russia is again among the list of exporters, a direct shipment from that country to the United States last spring being the first in many years.

Consumption of butter in the importing countries of Europe has kept up with the gain in exports from countries of surplus. European industry has been reviving since 1922, her people have more money to spend and are better able to absorb the butter surpluses of Denmark, New Zealand, Argentina, Canada, and other exporting countries than at any time since before the war. Demand for dairy products in Great Britain is large in spite of the unfavorable employment and industrial conditions reported. During the first seven months of this year, her imports amounted to 432,000,000 pounds, nearly one-fourth larger than in the same seven months of last year, and practically equal to the average pre-war imports of an entire year. The total imports of cheese into Great Britain during this period were eleven per cent larger than a year ago.

Purchases by Germany in the past year and a half have had an important strengthening effect on world dairy markets. While in 1923 her imports were negligible, in 1924 they approached the 1909-1913 average of 111,000,000 (Continued on page 315).



Better Equipment Has Been a Factor in Reducing Production Costs.

to 4,368 pounds in 1924, a gain of nearly twenty per cent.

The expansion in the dairy industry apparently culminated in 1924 when a new record in the volume of production was established. It was aided by low feed prices during the first half of the year, and exceptionally favorable weather and forage conditions during the summer and fall. Prices declined under the heavy supplies, so that total dairy income for the year was less than in 1923.

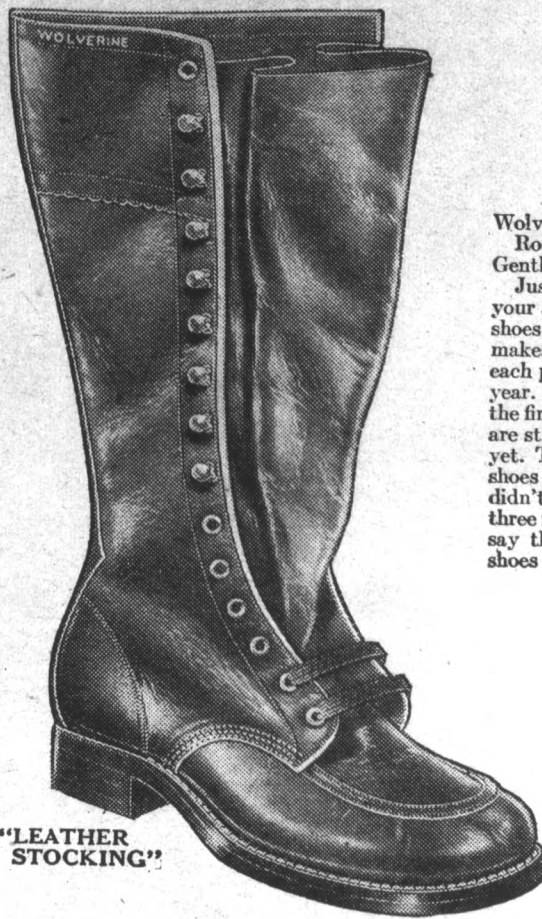
In 1925 occurred the first interruption to the general upward swing in dairy production which started five years ago. Lower dairy product prices and higher-priced grains induced some dairymen to go lighter with the feed scoop and silage cart. Better returns from other types of agriculture with which dairying competes, tended to reduce the number of cows milked. Although dairying is more permanent than almost any other kind of farming, and offers less hazard with a more dependable income, it means hard, steady work on a 365-day job, which does not appeal to some farmers except when it offers exceptional profits. Some of the raw recruits of the dairy ranks in 1922 and 1923 became deserters in 1924.

Consumption of dairy products is on a broad, substantial basis, with the tendency to include more and more of them in the diet. Wide recognition of the food value of milk insures its market, so that it will be purchased, even

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Get these shoes soaking wet. They'll always dry out soft as velvet. You'll like Wolverines for their comfort as well as their long wear. Try a pair this season.

Feel the double-thick, soft

leather. Flexible as buckskin. Tough as rawhide. That's what you get in horsehide tanned this new way. And, remember, it always *stays soft*.

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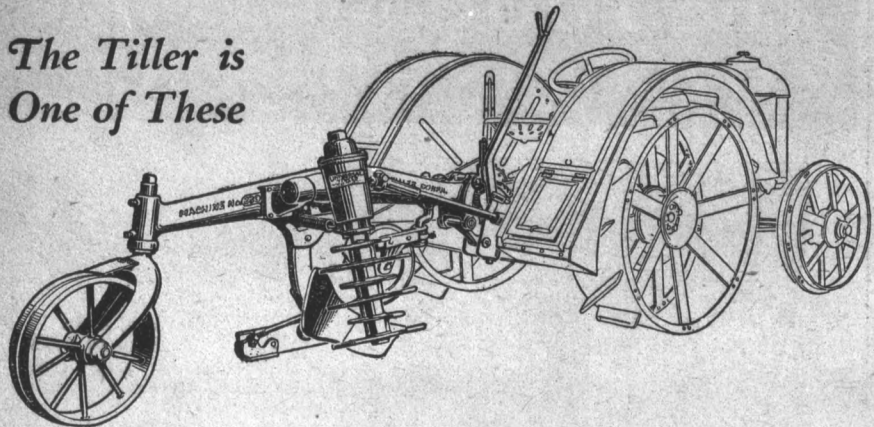
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How much household goods and other property can one keep from being taken if there is a judgment against him?—H. R.

To every householder an exemption from execution is allowed, of household goods and furniture to the value of \$250; also a sewing machine, spinning wheel, loom, and stoves used in the dwelling house; ten sheep, two cows, five hogs, team, tools, and other things used by any person in his trade or occupation, to the value of \$250; also hay, grain, and feed sufficient to sustain these animals for six months, and fuel for the maintenance of the house for a like period.—Rood.

DOG TAX.

Do we pay dog tax? Are dogs classed as personal property? If not, and dog tax is a special tax, what is the money used for?—T. F. L.

The owner is liable for the dog tax; and if the tax is not paid the sheriff is required to kill the dog. The tax, when collected, less the cost of collection, is turned over to the county treasurer. The statute provides that whenever any person sustains any loss or damage to any live stock or poultry by dogs, he may, upon a complaint to any justice of the peace of the township or city, obtain a report by the justice of the loss, and upon filing the report with the board of supervisors they shall draw a warrant on the treasurer of the county for the damages sustained, together with the cost incurred.

LIABILITY FOR POISONED CATTLE.

The people of our township voted to let their cattle run on the highway and commons, regardless of state laws. A lady from Illinois came and bought land and started a girls' camp in our township. She made a tennis court, unfenced, and put poison on the court to kill the grass. Some of the farmers' cattle trespassed on the court, ate of the grass and died. "Can this person be made to pay for these poisoned cattle, or be prosecuted for putting out this poison?"—Subscriber.

The township cannot give to any person the right to allow his animals to trespass upon private grounds. The extent of the authority of the township by voting to allow stock to run at large, is to excuse trespass upon the highway itself by such animals. The injury in this case apparently results from the combined negligence of the owner of the stock in allowing it to wander upon the private grounds of the owner of the tennis court, and the negligence of the owner of the tennis court in placing the poison; and it is therefore believed that there is no liability of the owner of the tennis court for the damages done to the cattle.

A SCHOOL QUESTION.

If one lives in a district where there is no high school, and has a child who has passed the eighth grade, can the district where the child has to go to high school charge more than sixty dollars tuition? Does the law require a child to go to school until he is sixteen years old?—R. W. B.

The liability of the township in which the child resides to pay tuition is limited to \$60, unless the school board votes a larger sum. Session Laws (1919) No. 132 Section 1 provides: "Every parent, guardian, or other person in the state of Michigan having control and charge of any child between the ages of seven and sixteen years, shall be required to send such child, equipped with the proper text books necessary to pursue his or her school work, to the public school during the entire school year," etc. Exception is made of children regu-

larly attending a private or parochial school which complies with the provisions of the act, and teaches such branches as are taught in the public schools, and children who have received an eighth grade diploma from the public school, and children over fourteen years of age who have completed the sixth grade and are necessary to support their parents; and children found by the truant officer to be physically unable to attend.—Rood.

CONDEMNING PROPERTY.

A state road runs by our house which was laid out sixty or seventy years ago and has never been changed. A man in our town has petitioned the highway commissioner to condemn the road, saying he gives all the road off from his land. Road is in good shape. He petitioned for eighty rods by my place to put it on the line, but nowhere else is it on the line. My road fence has been there for many years. Can highway commissioner condemn the road and force me to sell a right-of-way off my land?—H. T.

Any property needed for public purposes may be taken by condemnation. Before the possession of the owner can be disturbed, there must be a verdict of a jury to the necessity in a proper proceeding, finding the value, and payment to the owner of the amount so found.—Rood.

SELLING STORED GRAIN.

Is it illegal for an elevator to sell stored grain that is not paid for? Can they sell it and buy options? What is the law in regard to it?—W. F.

The right of the person storing the grain depends entirely upon the terms of his contract. He would not have the right to sell it unless the contract gives such right.—Rood.

MARSH HAY IN A DAIRY RATION.

Can you give me a balanced ration for my cows? I have a lot of marsh hay, a little clover, and a few cornstalks for grain. We have ground oats and ground flax seed. Would it be cheaper to buy a dairy feed at \$53 per ton, or oats at fifty cents a bushel? Or would it be cheaper to buy good clover hay in place of marsh hay?—M. D.

It would be poor business to not use the marsh hay now that you have it. You want to convert this into cash by feeding it to your cows. And besides, marsh hay is pretty good feed if it was cut at the proper time, and was properly cared for. Analysis shows marsh hay contains four per cent digestible protein, while timothy only contains 2.8 per cent. There is the question of palatability that no one can answer without experience. If the cows eat it readily, that's the test.

Flaxseed contains 20.6 per cent protein, more than the average dairy feed, and is quite appropriate to use with marsh hay and ground oats. The flaxseed should be finely ground; if not, you will not get results.

Oats will be better to mix with the flaxseed than a dairy feed. As your flaxseed is rich in protein it will not be necessary to purchase another high content protein feed to make a balanced ration.

The following ration is suggested:

12 lbs. marsh hay		.48 lbs. protein
5 lbs. clover hay		.35 lbs. protein
5 lbs. cornstalks		.07 lbs. protein
Total roughage		.90 lbs. protein

5½ lbs. g. oats		.58 lbs. protein
5 lbs. g. flaxseed		1.03 lbs. protein
Total grain		1.63 lbs. protein

This makes a total of 2.51 pounds in the ration, the standard per 1,000 pounds live weight for cows giving a good flow of milk.

It must be understood that if you have cows of large size and large capacity, this ration should be increased, but the foods should be fed in the above proportion.

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53 YEARS OF SERVICE

ONE MILLION NEW CUSTOMERS LAST YEAR

Satisfactory Service For 24 Years

"Gentlemen: I have been dealing with Montgomery Ward & Co. for 24 years. I have been sending orders from the several different cities in which I have lived. I don't know yet where I can get better service or better value. Your goods are always reliable and give the best satisfaction."

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Ward's Merchandise Always the Best

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"I am writing this to thank you for your promptness and kindness. I have been buying from your house since 1882, and have always received good treatment and found your goods reliable and serviceable. I never fail to say a good word for you and I feel that I am doing others a favor in recommending Ward's."

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Martinsburg, Mo.

The Word of Satisfied Customers Is the Final Seal of Approval

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Do you always stop to think that when you buy from Ward's you are sharing in the savings made possible by \$50,000,000 in cash—used to secure these low prices?

You may just as well have your share of the savings secured by this large cash buying for our 8,000,000 other customers. Here is cooperative buying on the biggest scale.

\$50.00 in Cash Your Saving this Season

Your Catalogue gives you membership in this vast buying club of 8,000,000 people whose purchases together make possible these low prices. So use your Catalogue. Take advantage of the Savings that may just as well be yours.

The Whole World Is Our Workshop

Not only vast buying for cash, but a search of the markets of the world is made to secure for you the biggest bargains.



We buy linens in Ireland, porcelain ware in China, Japan and England, toys in Austria, silks in China, Japan and France, enamelled ware in Sweden, musical instruments in Italy and France.

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Tens of thousands of letters from Ward's customers testify to the Quality of our merchandise and the low prices. "We never sacrifice quality to make a low price." It was Ward's Quality and low prices that brought us one million more customers last year.

Use your Catalogue. You can save \$50 in cash by sending all your orders to Ward's.

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Your orders will be shipped within 24 hours. That saves time. But besides, one of our seven big houses is near to you. Your orders reach us quicker. Your goods reach you quicker. It is quicker and cheaper, and more satisfactory to send all your orders to Ward's.

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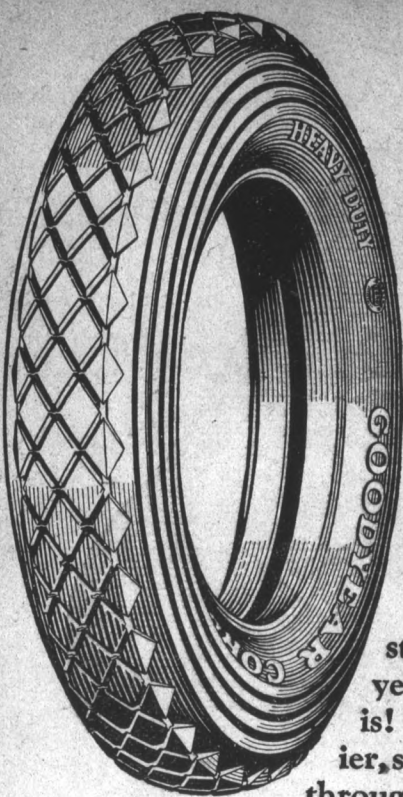
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Goodyear HEAVY DUTY Cord Tires, for passenger cars, buses and trucks, are available from Goodyear Dealers in the following sizes:

30 x 3 1/2 (Cl.)	30 x 5 (S.S.)
32 x 4 (S.S.)	33 x 4 1/2 "
33 x 4 "	33 x 5 "
32 x 4 1/2 "	34 x 5 "
34 x 4 1/2 "	35 x 5 "

For those who desire balloon tires Goodyear makes a complete line, including the HEAVY DUTY type in certain sizes.

WHAT a tremendously tough and sturdy tire the new Goodyear HEAVY DUTY Cord is! Just look it over. Heavier, stouter, more massive all through. The thick, powerful

body made with SUPERTWIST. The tread a deep-cut full All-Weather. Even the sidewalls reinforced against rut-wear. Yes, a great tire. And a great money and time saver for the man who needs its extra stamina!

Goodyear makes a tire to fit every need and every pocketbook. Buy Goodyear Tires from your local Goodyear service station dealer. He is conveniently located and can give you immediate delivery. And his service will help you get out of your tires all the mileage the Goodyear factory has built into them

GOODYEAR

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The Best Investment on the Farm

—is a good fence! Royal Fence and Banner Steel Posts insure that all your other investments **earn money** and make your farm a paying proposition.

Good fence protection means that your crops and live stock are going to be safe. The right kind of fence is the most important investment on the farm. We stand back of Royal Fence with this

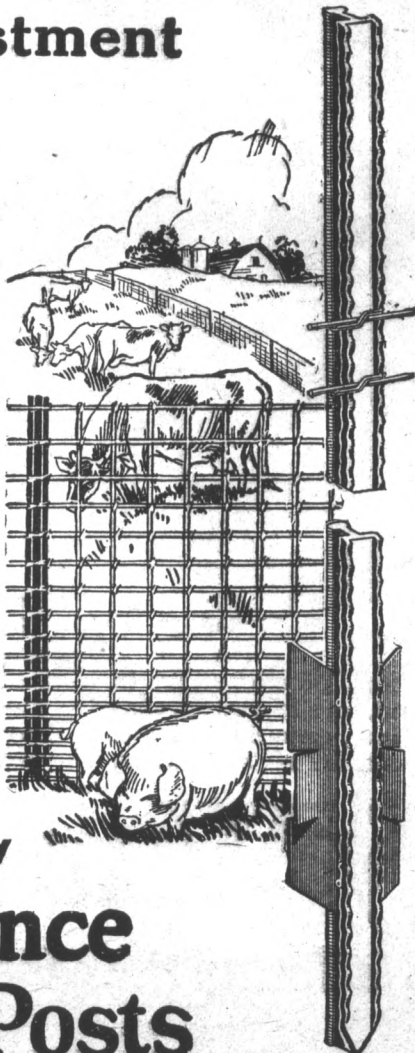
GUARANTEE

Our dealer will hand you with every purchase of Royal Fence our written guarantee that it will equal or outlast in actual length of service any other fence now made, of equal size wires and used under the same conditions.

Ask for Banner Steel Posts Too

Use the right kind of steel posts with your fence. Banner Posts cost less in first cost, and their extra long years of service reduce fence costs still more. Railroad rail design—unlike ordinary T steel posts. They have the strongest known form of steel construction. Easy to drive, no holes to dig—and, their extra large slit-wing anchor plate packs the post solidly into the ground. Continuous rows of notches on both sides of the post make it easy to attach line wires.

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Some Fruit Farm Notes

By L. B. Reber

I HAVE noticed one odd fact. Although this section of our state has been settled for over a hundred years, there are yet remaining a number of fairly large tracts of timber. Local crate factories truck in many loads of logs every winter, and I have walked over timber tracts where rough wood, in the shape of tops and down timber, abounded; yet no one burns wood, and cord wood is almost unsalable. Every farm chimney in the country belches clouds of soft coal smoke, while wood is rotting on the ground. There isn't a hardware store in our section which carries wood stoves in stock. As a boy I remember that all the people burned wood, and we kept warm and comfortable, even though the houses were built very poorly, so that large cracks abounded. There is something about a wood fire which carries an appeal which no coal fire ever can give. My dream house has a large fireplace where a wood fire crackles and sparkles with good cheer.

In a fifty-mile drive yesterday I noticed many orchards in which apples fairly covered the ground. It seems a pity that there should be so much waste, yet it does not pay to pick, sort and pack apples, as the market price is not sufficient to cover the cost of gathering and shipping, let alone wages for raising the apples. Cider mills have practically disappeared around here, and I do not know of one family who makes apple butter.

The summer season is over at last, and we farmers are drawing huge breaths of relief. This is a resort section, and never again for me, if I sell out here. Summer resorters are a nuisance. They steal our fruit and vegetables, they prowl all over our farms and root out every wild flower they can find, they fill our school yards with a miscellaneous assortment of banana peelings, bones, old paper and smelly lunch boxes; they go roaring and yelling along the roads all night long, so that sound sleep is almost impossible. Every day in every way they become more of a nuisance. In addition to all that, they crowd the roads so that no farmer dares to go on the road with horses, and they even try to crowd us off from the road when we start for town with the family flyver. The strange part of it is, that at home, in town, these same people are courteous, kindly folks, while in the country they are profane, vulgar hoodlums.

We never had so many melons as we raised this year. For over four weeks the cellar floor held dozens of melons; and we feasted whenever appetite returned. Huge watermelons nearly a yard long and ice cold, muskmelons by the dozens, and long-legged boys form a combination hard to beat. Even the baby got his slice and wet his ears in solid bliss. That is the only way to eat watermelon; just stand in the yard, let the seeds fall where they may, bury your face in a big slice until your ears feel wet, and go to it.

I borrowed an iron hoe this morning, one of those old-fashioned, home-made affairs which our fathers used to wield. It is heavy and clumsy, but I want to go after a mess of wild blackberry and sassafras brush. Our fathers sure shook a wicked hoe; no wonder they complained of backaches. Sweet potatoes swimming in chicken gravy, fried chicken, tender enough to almost melt in your mouth, fresh ap-

ple pie, ice cold watermelon a yard long—did I say we farmers were hard up? Well, anyway, we eat.

EVERBEARING BLACKBERRIES.

A FARMER near Grand Rapids, Joseph Postema by name, is making a success with Everbearing blackberries. Some twelve years ago, Postema noticed some plants growing in a fence row which were bearing out of the usual season. He found that they had good quality and bore fruit until frost. Plants were transplanted, and now Mr. Postema has a fine patch which is netting him five dollars a case during the after-season for berries. The berry looks like the Eldorado and has very good quality.

TESTING SEEDLINGS FOR GRAFTING PURPOSES.

M. R. G. E. YERKES, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is trying out, in conjunction with Stanley Johnson at the South Haven Experiment Station, the growing of apple seedlings to get roots for grafting purposes. The object is to make this country independent of Europe for grafting stock.

We import twenty million fruit stocks, and still have no control over their production. This makes an easy avenue for the importation of diseases and insects.

Experiments thus far show that seedlings from the Wealthy, Delicious and Tolman Sweet varieties make very good stock for grafting purposes.

SETTING ASPARAGUS.

What would be your opinion on setting an asparagus bed this fall? Would it live and grow? How far apart should the rows be, and how far apart in the row? What cultivation should it receive?—G. P. C.

Asparagus roots are set in the spring rather than in the fall. Probably many of the roots would live if set in the fall, but the stand would be more uniform by spring setting. The usual distance is 4x2 1/2 feet. The roots are set in furrows eight to ten inches deep, so that the crown is six inches below the surface of the ground. After setting, the roots are gradually covered by cultivation so that by fall of the first year they will be completely covered. For the first three years the plants are given ordinary cultivation between the rows with a hand hoe occasionally to keep out the weeds. In the fall the tops are thoroughly disked up and an application of manure is desirable. The cutting season would begin in the spring of the fourth year.

SLUG ON TREES.

What ails my cherry and pear trees? Can you give me a remedy?—E. B.

The cherry and pear trees are being attacked by the slug, which is quite common on both of these kinds of fruit trees. It is a slimy worm which eats off the growing part of the leaf. It is very easily controlled by spraying with some poison, such as two pounds of powdered arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water, or even by the use of road dust. Trees that are sprayed according to the usual spraying process, are very seldom attacked by the worm.

Careful grading and packing is the last good thing you can do to your fruit.

COFFEE WAS TOO WEAK TO EVEN
STIR.

(Continued from page 293).

name for what you eat with crackers." "You mean the stuffs that puts the 'din' in 'dinner'?"

"Yes, only this is supposed to be noiseless."

Personally, I never cared much for soup. It's my idea of a good gargle and that's about all. But I figured we might as well take everything they'd allow, so I managed to wade through mine.

The next course was listed under the name of entree, the last syllable being pronounced like the first card higher than the deuce. My curiosity was all aroused wondering what it could be, but when one of the inn-experienced servants hauled it in it was nothing but fish. If I was running a boarding house I'd at least give a fish its right name, especially an American fish. But these landlords are pretty cute. There's lots of people who don't like fish, so they have to disguise them under another name to get the traveling public to bite. My education was improving.

Everything, in fact, on that bill-of-fare was listed in a utterly foreign tongue. A novice like me had no way of telling whether he was getting mush or limberger, no kidding. You can go to college and take a course in astronomy, which is a study of the solar system. Why not introduce courses in gastronomy, a study of the solar plexis system, then a diner would not have so much trouble getting a little lunch.

Our piece de resistance, which is Welsh for the main dish, was turkey, and it wasn't Christmas, either. It and the salad both come with dressing, though that on the latter would almost make you blush. And there was all the trimmings, like mashed potatoes, cranberries, oysters, rolls and everything.

And my, how we enjoyed it. We had been riding all day in one of Mr. Ford's Wonders and were both hungrier than a couple of fleas in an aquarium. Everything tasted just right. But the idea, to my way of thinking, seemed all wrong, and I told the wife so. Says I:

"The quality of this grub is ace high, I'll say that for it, but these hotels need someone like me to improve them."

"And now what's wrong, Mr. Statler?"

"Well, take this turkey for instance. Instead of bringing the whole bird in for you to carve, they just trot in a couple of slices on your plate. Now, how do you know but what it's owl meat? Or try to tell me, will you, what's in the dressing?"

"Listen, use your jaws, boy, for eating. No high-class hotel could get away with anything like that. You talk like you'd been vaccinated with a phonograph needle."

"Just the same, I'd rather get my nourishment in a place where I can see it all and know what and why it is," I replied.

"You should have been a horse. And don't eat so fast," she admonished, "I honestly believe you'd even bolt the nuts."

Nevertheless, when I'm home I know exactly what I'm getting in the food line. If we have chicken for Sunday dinner, I know whether the bird's been killed a couple hours or a couple years. That's where us boys who are on the producing end have the bulge on our city cousins. But do we cash in on the advantage? We do—not. Don't dessert us for a few minutes. We're on the last course, and it's listed on the menu as "food for thought."

The other day I read an article in a paper where it said that over 226,000,000 pounds of butter substitutes, such as oleo, etc., had been spread over the United States last year, and that one-fourth of this amount was

Great Fall Sale!

20
Acres of
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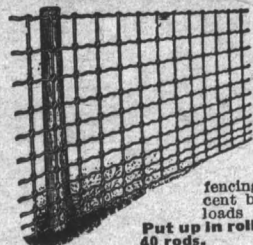
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This is the first announcement of our great Fall Sale and your best opportunity to buy at lowest prices. Bigger values than ever are waiting for you here at America's headquarters for good building materials and general supplies.

Order Today—direct from this page or mail the coupon below for big new free General Catalog of building materials and general supplies. All prices f. o. b. cars, Chicago.

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Expert
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10 and 12 1/2
Gauge
Galvanized
Field Fence
20c
per
rod

These big bargains in splendid galvanized field and poultry fencing are the result of a recent big purchase of 50 carloads at big reduced prices.

Put up in rolls containing 10, 20 or 40 rods.

No. 2-MA-12. Galvanized field fence made of No. 10 top and bottom wires with No. 12 1/2 stay and strand wires.

Stay Wires 6 inches apart	Height	No. of	Price
Ins.	Line	Wires	Per Rod
26	7	31c	
32	8	35c	
39	9	41c	
47	10	45c	
56	11	50c	

No. 2-MA-13. Galvanized field fence with No. 9 top and bottom wires and No. 11 stay and strand wires.

Stay Wires 6 inches apart	Height	No. of	Price
Ins.	Line	Wires	Per Rod
26	7	35c	
32	8	42c	
39	9	47c	
47	10	55c	
56	11	60c	

Galvanized Poultry Fence
Galvanized poultry fence with No. 12 1/2 top and bottom wires and No. 15 1/2 stay and strand wires. Stay wires spaced 6 ins. apart. Will wear three times as long as poultry netting and cost you less.

No. 2-MA-14	36 ins. high, 16 cross wires, per rod.	35c
No. 2-MA-15	48 ins. high, 19 cross wires, per rod.	45c
No. 2-MA-16	60 ins. high, 22 cross wires, per rod.	55c
No. 2-MA-17	72 ins. high, 25 cross wires, per rod.	60c

Paint

Guaranteed
House Paint
Per
Gallon \$2.10



No. 9-MA-18. Guaranteed best quality house paint in white, black and 26 colors. Will not fade, blister or peel. Per gal. \$2.10

SPECIAL! No. 9-MA-19. Kit Harris Guaranteed House Paint and high grade 4 in. paint brush set in rubber. Complete. \$3.00

Barn and Garage Paint
No. 9-MA-20. Guaranteed finest. Choice of red, yellow or maroon. Per gal. \$1.50

SPECIAL! No. 9-MA-21. Kit Harris Garage and Barn Paint with high grade 4 in. paint brush set in rubber. Complete. \$3.00

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PIPELESS
FURNACE
Double \$69
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No. 17-MA-22. A single register heating system. Warm air rises through center of register and returns through cold air intake. Diam. fire cold 18 ins. Heat capacity 10,000 cu. ft. Floor register size 24 x 27 ins.

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Per
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No. 7-MA-23. Overhauled galvanized 2 1/2 in. corrugated sheets in good condition—all sheets painted red. Per square of 100 sq. ft. \$3.25

NOTE! We also furnish overhauled galvanized corrugated sheets 20, 24 and 22 gauge, your building and gauge of material preferred. We will then quote prices and full information.

Painted Corrugated Sheets
No. 13-MA-24. Overhauled 28 gauge painted, 2 1/2 in. corrugated sheets suitable for temporary roofing and siding. Per square of 100 sq. ft. \$2.00

NOTE! We also furnish same class of material as above in heavier gauges at comparatively low prices. All listed complete in roofing bulletin.

Slate Coated Roofing
No. 7-MA-25. Brand new 85 to 90 lb. slate coated roofing. Rolls contain 108 sq. ft. Complete with trimming. Choice of red, grey green or blue black. Per roll. \$1.75

Other grades as low as, per roll. \$1.50

Smooth Surface Roofing
Smooth rubber-like finished roofing with trimmings. Light weight for lining, gives more warmth than sheathing, per roll. \$1.00

Medium weight for roofing, per roll. \$1.25

Heavy weight for roofing, per roll. \$1.50

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Write for complete roofing bulletin. Send dimensions of roof surface to be covered and preference of material.

Corn Sheller

\$89.72
75 to 125
Bushels
per Hour

No. 36-MA-27. Complete with cleaning system, all material for its installation. Experts are waiting to help you solve your heating problems. They show you how to do your own installing and save big money.

corn stacker, grain elevator and automatic feeder as shown. Capacity 75 to 125 bushels per hour with a 6 H. P. engine. Price \$89.72

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No. 6-MA-32. Iron pipe in random lengths, threaded with couplings. All sizes. One in., per ft. 6c
1 1/4 in., per ft. 8c
1 1/2 in., per ft. 9c
2 in., per ft. 11c
Pipe of all kinds in all sizes priced proportionately low.

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3c Sq. Ft.
No. 13-MA-33. Gold Medal Wallboard furnished in 48 in. widths. Lengths up to 12 ft. Price per sq. ft. 3c

Mixed Nails

\$1.85
No. 2-MA-34. Splendid assortment of brand new wire nails in all sizes from 3d to 40d. Handy about the home, workshop and farm. Include a keg with your order. The price per 100 lbs. \$1.85

Enamel Sink

\$12
No. 5-MA-35. White porcelain enamel roll rim kitchen sinks with two faucets and trap. Size 18 x 24 ins. Each \$12.00

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Just send us a rough sketch showing size and location of the rooms, number of doors and windows and their sizes, height of ceiling, and our engineers will send you a complete estimate of the best, most economical plan for your home, including all material for its installation. Experts are waiting to help you solve your heating problems. They show you how to do your own installing and save big money.

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\$21.00 \$31.00 \$12.50

No. 5-MA-31. Bathroom outfit complete, including bathtub 5 ft. long and 30 ins. wide, coated on the inside and over 3 in. roll rim, with white porcelain enamel. Fitted with nickel plated compression double bathcock with china handles indexed "Hot" and "Cold." Nickel Plated connected waste and overflow.

Closet outfit with washdown type vitreous earthenware bowl and white earthenware tank. Best fittings. Mahogany finished closet seat and cover.

Deep apron style lavatory coated with white porcelain enamel, size 18x21 ins. Fitted with nickel plated compression faucets with china tops marked "Hot" and "Cold." "P" trap to wall. Price of outfit complete. \$64.00

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An Auto-Oiled Aermotor, when once properly erected, needs no further attention except the annual oiling. There are no bolts or nuts to work loose and no delicate parts to get out of order.

There are no untried features in the Auto-Oiled Aermotor. The gears run in oil in the oil-tight, storm-proof gear case just as they did 10 years ago. Some refinements have been made, as experience has shown the possibility of improvement, but the original simplicity of design has been retained while greater perfection of operation has been achieved. The Aermotor is wonderfully efficient in the light winds, which are the prevailing ones. The self-oiled motor works with practically no friction, and the wind-wheel of the Aermotor is made to run in the lightest breeze. It is also amply strong to run safely in the strongest winds. In any condition of wind or weather you may be sure that the Auto-Oiled Aermotor will give you the best of service. It is made by the company which established the steel windmill business 38 years ago.

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Cheaper than any other wheels, COST
figuring years of service. Make
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MILL ON YOUR
OLD
TOWER

Albion steel and wood mills are quiet and powerful. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only main Pinion bearing subject to wear. This is oilless, and easily replaceable. Gears by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not show your chums hours now with a good Windmill?

This is your chance—F. O. B. Albion. Erect it yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to

Union Steel Products Co. Ltd. Dept. 44, Albion, Michigan, U.S.A.

Westclox



Minutes on the farm

A MINUTE used to advantage on the farm is as valuable as a minute used to advantage in any business.

With dozens of things to be done, many of which must be accomplished quickly, a dependable clock becomes almost a necessity.

When that clock will call

at a given time it performs a double duty.

You can buy such clocks at reasonable prices. You can choose them with the same certainty you choose other farm implements, by looking for a trade mark with a reputation for reliability. That trade mark is Westclox and it's on the dial.

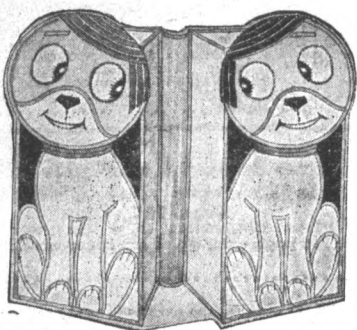
WESTERN CLOCK COMPANY, LA SALLE, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.
Factory: Peru, Illinois. In Canada: Western Clock Co., Limited, Peterborough, Ont.

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

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Self-filling Fountain Pen, Pencils, Knife, Pen Holder, Eraser, for selling 36 Packages Chewing Gum at 5c a Package. Write Buino Mfg. Co., 167 Mill St., Concord Junction, Mass.



A Book Full of Gift Ideas

Our Fall Sewing Book illustrates many new and practical articles which the woman who sews can make for gifts, fairs or use in her own home, with

WRIGHT'S BIAS FOLD TAPE

It contains suggestions for fancy articles, lingerie, negligees, toys, children's clothing, etc.

Send 10c in Stamps

for book, paper patterns of the brick door-stop shown above and five other clever ideas for small gifts. Also three-yard sample of tape in fast color percale in any one of the following colors: Lavender, Pink, Light Blue, Copen, Red, Brown, Navy, Reseda Green, Gray, Old Rose, Black, Yellow, Linen Color, Orange.



Wm. E. Wright & Sons Co.
Manufacturers
Dept. 265 Orange, N. J.

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FREE Book of Factory Prices



Get my FREE book just out. Many color pages. Full of new ideas, new features and latest improvements in heating stoves, gas stoves, oil stoves, porcelain enamel coal and wood ranges, porcelain enamel combination gas and coal ranges and furnaces—both pipe and register type. 200 styles and sizes.

\$1,000,000 Saving
I will save Kalamazoo customers \$1,000,000 this year.

Cash or Easy Terms—30 Days FREE Trial

Greatest SALE in our 25 years is on! New book tells you all about my easy terms, as low as \$3.00 monthly. It explains my 30 day FREE trial and 360 day approval test. 24 hour shipments. Safe delivery guaranteed. Money back guarantee—the strongest ever written. Kalamazoo FREE furnace plans and FREE service eliminate entirely any difficulties of installation.

560,000 Customers
Buy the way 560,000 Kalamazoo customers know is the right way. Someone must buy from the factory first—why not you?

The Kalamazoo Stove Co., Mfrs.
121 Rochester Ave.
KALAMAZOO MICHIGAN

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

consumed on farms by farmers and their families. That's hard to take, ain't it? Yes, sir, when I first read it I thought there must be a mistake somewhere although, after I gave it a good, heavy think, I came to the conclusion it was just about true. There's farmers all around that's using it and selling their butter, and it ain't right. We're giving the best we got to the other fellow and he gets all the gravy. You can gamble that the old boy who manufactures Packards don't ride around in a Ford. Why should we?

And butter ain't the only one. I know I've eaten meals on dairy farms and the milk they passed you to drink was split. I also know that a good many of us farmers and the cows get the cull potatoes. Apples that's too wormy to eat are made into cider and drunk. Right? You bet I am.

I've been trying for a long time to scheme out a way that will improve this condition. Finally, last night, I was seized with what they call "skull rash," which is simply a case where your brain breaks out in ideas, and it occurred to me that if we'd think up some slogan or motto and hang it over the dining-room door, why it might tend to help us out of the situation. So here's my slogan: "Scraps

are for the home, not the table." Now, then, what's yours?
That's all.

POULTRY MEN WILL MEET.

THE first annual meeting of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association will be held at the Michigan State College, October 29-30. Election of officers, and regular business, are the purposes of this meeting, but also problems facing the poultry industry will be discussed. Well-known poultry authorities and Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield will address the meeting.

LARGE FUR FARM.

ONE of the largest fox farming companies in the state has recently acquired a thousand acres near Cheboygan for fur farming purposes. The building and pens are already being erected, and while fox farming will be the major part of the operations, other lines of fur farming will be carried on. Fruit, dairy farming, hog raising, poultry raising, will be a part of the activities of the farm in order to furnish foodstuffs for the fur-bearing animals.

NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

FLAX AND SWEET CLOVER.

SOME months ago we chronicled the efforts being made by Chippewa county farmers in the growing of flax—efforts encouraged strongly by D. L. McMillan, county agricultural agent. Now, as the season draws to a close, it is possible to determine the success of the undertaking. The crop is in fine condition, reports the agent. It is being cut with grain binders and pea harvesters. A heavy yield and good prices are in prospect. Outside investigators drop in from time to time to check up on the results in Chippewa county for their own information.

Mr. McMillan is also advising his farmers to plant sweet clover on burned-over areas. The clover will re-seed itself and make good fields for bees. Sweet clover makes good pasture, good honey, and prevents grass and bush fires from starting.

SERUM CHECKS CHOLERA EPIDEMIC.

A SERIOUS epidemic of hog cholera has afflicted the swine belonging to the Branch State Prison at Marquette. At least eighty young pigs had died up to September 15. But this experience, in the opinion of the farm superintendent at the prison, proves beyond question the value of immunization of pigs against cholera. All the dead pigs were young ones which had not been inoculated. No animal which had been inoculated contracted the disease. The prison owns 500 hogs, including 150 young pigs. All the adults had been immunized. As soon as the disease appeared among the young pigs, those which survived were inoculated. The lesson conveyed by this affair is that even very young pigs ought to be inoculated.

ROADS GET HEAVY USE.

THE Houghton County Road Commission has taken five traffic censuses on the roads of the county, this season, to determine which highways are getting the most use, and will make the final count in October. The commission notes a large increase during the season, even on the rural roads, and this last is attributed to the increasing use of automobiles and trucks by local farmers. On the last census day, it was found that 17,461 cars were using the roads of the county. The total number of vehicles of all kinds checked on this census day was 17,628. This indicates how the use of horse-drawn vehicles has almost reached the disappearing point. Over 5,000 vehicles used the county bridge over Portage Lake on one day.

FAIRS WERE WELL ATTENDED.

FAIR time in Cloverland has come and gone. It seems, on the whole, to have been a very successful season. Marquette county had the largest attendance of any of its fairs, number-

ing in all, 20,500 paid admissions. There seems to be no deficit in the treasurer's account. Five directors from the Dickinson county Fair Association visited the Marquette county event to pick up new ideas. They were impressed with the buildings, the horse racing and the department of conservation's fish exhibit.

The Northern Delta County Fair at Escanaba had a remarkable exhibition of garden club products. Flowers grown by the children of the county attracted much attention. The Alger County Fair reports a record-breaking attendance.

The Dickinson County Fair reports the greatest number of stock and poultry entries ever known there, and that the grade was never so high. There were 150 cattle on exhibition. There were forty bulls and twenty-eight boys' and girls' club calves. The calf-club exhibit was regarded as particularly notable.

BULLETIN USEFUL TO NORTHERN FARMERS.

THE United States Department of Agriculture has published a bulletin of particular interest to northern farmers. It is entitled "Land Settlement and Colonization in the Great Lakes States." It was prepared by John D. Black, chief division of agricultural economics at the University of Minnesota, and L. C. Gray, economist in charge, division of land economics, bureau of agricultural economics, department of agriculture. The bulletin describes the physical character of the region, the system of land ownership, land settlement agencies, problems and methods of land settlement, the progress of the settlers, and an analysis thereof, and discusses land settlement from the standpoint of the public interest.

USE MUCH WAR SALVAGE EXPLOSIVES.

THAT war salvaged explosives for land clearing will be available for only eighteen months or two years at the most, is the declaration of the land clearing service of the Michigan State College. Since 1921, 1,900,000 pounds of this explosive has been used in the Upper Peninsula. During the first half of the present year, 263,000 pounds of pyrotol were distributed in the district.

Questionnaires have been sent out from the Marquette office of the college to inquire of farmers just what has been accomplished with this war salvaged explosive. From 250 replies it has been ascertained that an average of 342 pounds of explosive was used on each farm, and this saved the farmer an average of thirteen cents per pound. No farmer entered a complaint of the results secured. The average acreage cleared on each farm has been 9.5, it being understood that the object of this work has been, not to establish new farms, but to give the farmer already on the land enough cleared acres to enable him to live off the land.

WILL DOUBLE ACREAGE OF
BLACK-CAPS.

THE doubling of the acreage of black-cap raspberries in this section will be undertaken by the Fremont Chamber of Commerce, under the leadership of its president, Chris Senf. To further the interests of the growers, an effort will be made to form an association of small fruit growers. That this section is especially adapted to the growing of small fruits is an established fact, and the Chamber of Commerce will undertake to develop its possibilities in this direction.—H. S.

MICHIGAN'S LEADING CORN
GROWERS.

(Continued from page 293).

compared with Mr. Kelley's three hours. Implement dealers state they are selling quite a number of two-row cultivators because they save so much time. And corn cultivating comes at a very busy season. When one more horse will save forty per cent of a man's time it looks like a good investment, more especially because of the limited supply of man labor available on so many Michigan farms.

It requires four and one-eighth hours to plant five acres of corn, a trifle more than an acre per hour. Yet some of the men planted at the rate of two acres an hour. Seventeen of the men drilled their corn.

Spiking the corn once or twice before starting the cultivating, is another method of saving time. It required an average of an hour to cultivate an acre. Three men spiked the five acres in two hours, saving half the time. The best report for spiking was turned in by Mr. Peter Ferden, of Chesaning. He put four horses on a twenty-foot spike-tooth drag and went over the five acres in one hour flat. His corn field was 160 rods long, so he lost but little time turning corners.

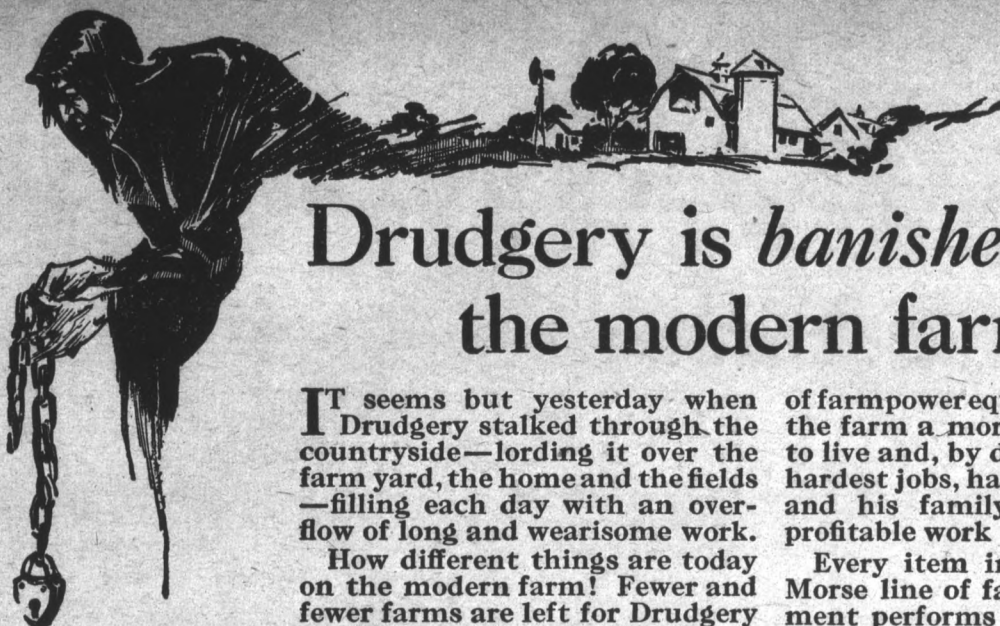
Comparing the lowest cost of cultivating (one-row cultivator) with the lowest cost of spiking, the score stands \$3.00 and seventy-five cents respectively. This is hardly a fair comparison, however, as it usually takes longer for the first cultivation than the later ones when the corn is larger, further favoring the spiking.

The early spikings get the weeds when they are small and can, also, be done, if needed, before the corn is up, when it is a difficult job with a cultivator.

Many good corn growers are spiking their corn to reduce costs. Five of the highest seven men finishing the 1924 contest used the spike-tooth drag on the corn.

A lot has been said of late years regarding the use of sweet clover as soil builders. Mr. Wegner was the only man who plowed down a sweet clover field. He won first place. The sweet clover furnished a lot of nitrogen to help make the corn grow. A good stand of sweet clover in the second year will contain around 120 to 160 pounds of nitrogen per acre. Three hundred pounds of a 4-8-6 contains a little less than twelve pounds of nitrogen.

Mr. Wegner supplemented this nitrogen with 200 pounds per acre of sixteen per cent acid phosphate. This supplies about two-thirds of the phosphorous requirements of the crop. There were seventeen others who used acid phosphate in amounts varying from fifty pounds to 450 pounds per acre. From 200 pounds to 250 pounds would seem to be about the right amount when using manure. There were three other men who used a complete fertilizer, and all but three used either commercial fertilizer, or manure, or both, on their corn. This shows how generally Michigan farmers fertilize their corn crop. It may be significant that of those three who used no fertilizer, two finished at the bottom of the list in both yield and profit columns.

Drudgery is banished from
the modern farm!

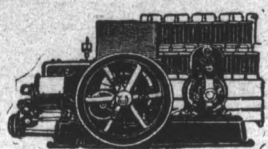
IT seems but yesterday when Drudgery stalked through the countryside—lording it over the farm yard, the home and the fields—filling each day with an overflow of long and wearisome work.

How different things are today on the modern farm! Fewer and fewer farms are left for Drudgery to call his home. The farm of today is in reality a suburban community—brought closer to the city by modern transportation and surrounded with time-saving and labor-saving equipment.

Fairbanks-Morse has had an important share in bringing this about. The Fairbanks-Morse line

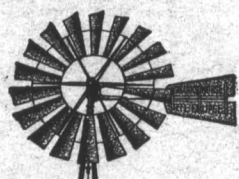
of farm power equipment has made the farm a more enjoyable place to live and, by doing many of the hardest jobs, has given the farmer and his family more time for profitable work and for pleasure.

Every item in the Fairbanks-Morse line of farm power equipment performs a real service on the farm. The low prices are made possible only by our huge manufacturing volume. Your local authorized Fairbanks-Morse dealer will gladly give you free demonstrations. Send coupon for literature.

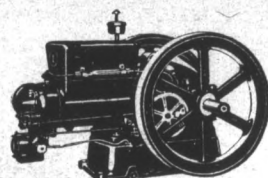
Home Light and
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Both electric light and engine power from one plant at one cost. Engine power is available at belt pulley while battery is being charged. Engine power alone or electric light alone at any time. Double utility at one low cost.

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No. 3 Plant..... 525.00
Cash f. o. b. factory.

Steel Eclipse
Windmills

All parts are completely enclosed and run in oil. It oils itself every day—you oil it only once a year. Cut pinion and worm gear eliminate many parts. Crankshaft is drop forged. All working parts machined to close limits. Simple, all-metal construction—built for a lifetime of service. Self-regulating. Quick down stroke, slow lift—which means actual pumping in lighter winds. Wheel is tilted to take further advantage of slightest wind. Sizes: 8 ft. and larger.



"Z" Engines

Over 400,000 farmers use this engine because it is low in first cost, low in operating cost, and is absolutely dependable. It is simple, sturdy and powerful. Has high tension battery or magneto ignition; suction fuel feed; positive lubrication; renewable die-cast bearings; has fewer parts subject to wear and those parts are carefully made, are drop forged and specially heat treated; crankshaft, connecting rod and camshaft are drop forgings. Highest quality obtainable—at the lowest price possible!

PRICES
2 h. p. bat. equip.....\$ 48.50
2 h. p. mag. equip..... 58.50
3 h. p. mag. equip..... 98.50
6 h. p. mag. equip..... 153.50

Prices quoted are cash f. o. b. factory; add freight to your town.



Feed Mills

The F-M All-Purpose Feed Mill, hammer type, grinds any grain, fodder, milo maize, hay, alfalfa, straw, etc. Extremely easy running because the shaft operates on ball bearings. Extra large capacity. Yet the price is only \$135.

Also "B" Feed Grinders
The type "B" will grind grain mixtures as well as any single grain. Has many features, including universal grinding plates, non-bridging hopper, cutting knife adjustable from outside, etc.

PRICES
Type "B" No. 4.....\$ 11.00
Type "B" No. 8..... 40.00
Type "B" No. 10..... 55.00
Hammer Type..... 135.00
Cash f. o. b. factory.



Home Water Plants

At an extremely low cost you can have running water—hot or cold—in bathroom, kitchen, laundry, barn, watering trough—wherever you want it. The Fairbanks-Morse Home Water Plant for electric drive operates automatically. There is an outfit to draw water from cistern, stream, spring, shallow well or deep well. Write for special booklet.

120 gallons per hour capacity pump, 60-cycle motor, 8-gallon galvanized tank, complete.....\$84.75
200 gallons per hour capacity pump, 60-cycle motor, 35-gallon galvanized tank, complete.....\$123.00
Also larger sizes, for engine or electric drive, correspondingly low priced.
Prices quoted are cash f. o. b. factory.

Other Fairbanks-Morse Products are Fairbanks Scales, washing machines, electric motors, a complete line of general service pumping equipment, pump jacks, power heads, etc.

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just a minute!

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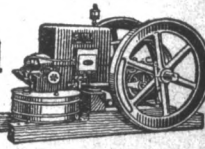
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RUSSIAN SPRINGFIELD SPORTING RIFLE \$10.45

6 shot using the U. S. Army caliber 30, Mod. 1906 cartridges. Weight, 8 pounds. Length, 42 1/2 inches; barrel, 22 inches. Turned down bolt handle. Special price, \$10.45. Ball cartridges, hard nose, \$3.50 per 100. Web cart. Belt, 40 cents. Tents, cots, Messpans, canteens, Knapsacks, haversacks, Outing Suits, hats, helmets, Saddles, bridles, Bugles, Iarials, Medals, etc. 15 Acres Army Goods. New Catalog 1925, 60th Anniversary Issue, 372 pgs., fully illustrated, contains pictures and historical information of all American Military guns and pistols (incl. Colts) since 1775, with all World War rifles. Mailed 50c. Est. 1885. Spec. New Circular for 2c stamp. Francis Bannerman Sons, 501 Broadway, New York City

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Engine up to 10 H-P



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On a voyage that cost him \$135,000, Zane Grey took as his closest companions his own young son Romer and a cowboy from the range country. Did they find the adventure they went after? They did! And so will you! Thrill follows thrill in this great story of exploration.

ADVENTURE IN THE PACIFIC begins in the October issue of the new monthly Country Gentleman. It will appear in four long installments, profusely illustrated.

You can have it now in the first four issues of a subscription for The Country Gentleman—at \$1 for three years! Later in book form it will cost you \$5.

Stories and articles by such famous writers as Zane Grey are typical of the wide range of entertaining outdoor features that will delight you in the big, brilliant issues of the new Country Gentleman.

In addition you'll profit by *all* the latest and the best information and ideas for the practical farmer.

Crops, livestock, dairying, orchards and small fruits, poultry, gardening, handy mechanics, radio (with a personal letter service for farm readers)—these are all regular departments now presented in greatly expanded form.

There's a woman's section too—with inspirational articles, together with the latest fashions (patterns 10c. each), home furnishing, ways to make money, ways to save time, hints for health and beauty, sewing, handicraft, and new tested recipes.

And a great page for boys. And a lively page for girls. It's a *family* affair!

In the 164-page October issue (with which you can start your subscription by using the coupon below) you'll enjoy such articles as **TAKING POLITICS OUT OF RECLAMATION**, by Malcolm C. Cutting; **PASTEUR AND THE MAD DOGS**, by Dr. Paul de Kruif; **THE ROMANCE OF SUPER POWER**, by O. C. Merrill; **PRICE OF THE REGAL LILY**, by "Chinese" Wilson; and many others.

And short stories by Dorothy Canfield, Konrad Bercovici, Rose Wilder Lane, R. M. Brinkerhoff; a serial by Albert Payson Terhune, and a one-act comedy that you can put on in your community without payment of royalty.

Incidentally, if you start your subscription at once, you will get next month the beginning of Jeffery Farnol's new mystery story, **THE HIGH ADVENTURE**.

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| 12 New novels by such writers as Zane Grey, Jeffery Farnol, Albert Payson Terhune and other favorites. | 36 Pages of editorials. |
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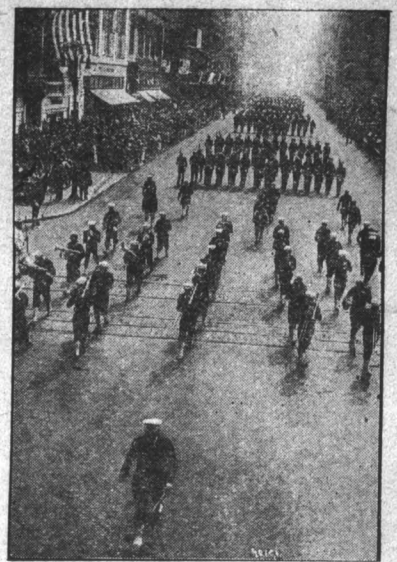
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



The birthday of Lafayette, and anniversary of Battle of Marne, was celebrated at West Point.



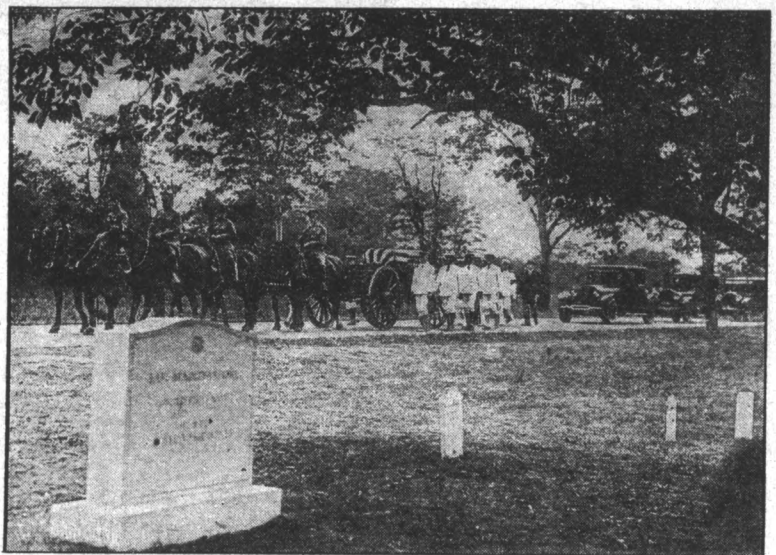
A feature of the National Beauty Pageant at Atlantic City, was the bathers' parade and the first appearance of the contestants for the title of "Miss America," in bathing suits.



The New York state convention of the American Legion staged this great parade on Fifth Avenue.



J. D. Makgill and A. D. Jamison, leaders of the boy scout organization, recently left for South America to tour the Continent in the interest of their organization.



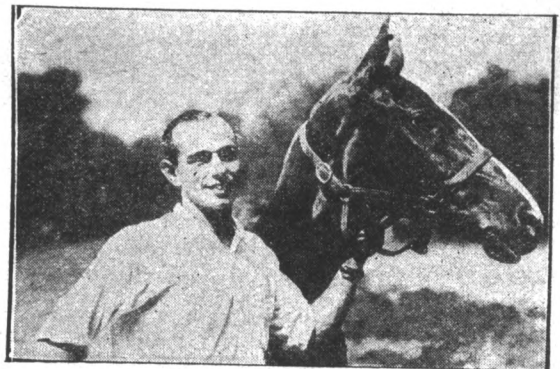
The funeral cortege of Lieut. Commander Zachary Lansdowne, commander of the ill-fated "Shenandoah," passing through the beautiful Arlington Cemetery.



Hudson Maxim, one of America's greatest inventors, is an ardent follower of outdoor life, despite the fact that he has but one hand.



Samuel L. Rothafel, known to all radio fans as "Roxy," recently sailed for Europe.



Ilya Tolstoi, grandson of the famous Russian author, attends Iowa Agricultural College in winter, and instructs in riding in summer.



Bob McDonogh, the west coast speed boy, won the Fall Automobile Classic at Altoona, Pa., driving 250 miles without a stop, at a speed of 118 miles per hour.



Only a few of the thousands of friends of the late William Jennings Bryan, who met in Washington to formulate and perfect plans for a fitting memorial to the late statesman.

BAINSVILLE is the center of jurisprudence in Cantrell county, and a place of variety and extremes. About the best man on earth, and about the worst man on earth, were born there, I am told—and of the two, Nebo Slayter alone is left. In Bainsville one house boasts of its paintings by old masters; the house next door has hanging in beribboned state a Winchester rifle with eight full-sized and bona fide notches cut in its walnut stock.

In short, Bainsville is down south. Dale Garland was twenty-four years old, seventy-two inches high, forty-four inches around the chest, at normal, as strong as hickory that has been seasoning for a year up a wood-fire chimney, very easy-going and very good-natured, and in love with the world. He was the last remnant of a good old family. He came home from the army wearing a sergeant's chevrons on his khaki sleeves, and because of those V stripes he at once found himself the greatest hero Bainsville and Cantrell county had known since the Civil War days when Jim Tom Adams had let bushwhackers hang him for a spy because he wouldn't tell what was in the message he had just swallowed. Old Nebo Slayter talked with his head henchman, old Judge William Dandridge, for an hour one night, and on the following day the judge proposed to the rest of the ring that they run Dale Garland, "the irresponsible," for the office of sheriff. Dandridge quoted Slayter when he told the rest of the ring that it was their only possible chance of defeating John Millard, one of the would-be reformers.

Garland made the race, and he won. He wired to Knoxville for a new nickel-plated star of authority, and began to inhabit the stuffy little office in a downstairs corner of Bainsville's old red-brick jail. Poor Dale didn't yet know what it was that he had on his hands. It was a woman that told him. She was a young woman, not more than twenty-two. Her father had been Garland's opponent in the race for the office of high sheriff. Dale remembered her best as a slip of a schoolgirl, with her brown hair reaching down her back in twin plaits to twin bows of blue ribbon.

Garland met her just out of the suburbs one quiet evening shortly after his election, when everything except the low songs of mocking birds and the distant murmur of cowbells and the fragrance of honeysuckle seemed a jarring non-essential. It rather surprised him to note that she wore her hair in a pile on her head, and her skirts to a point within a few inches of her ankles.

Dale halted the fine black horse that Judge Dandridge had sold him on payments, and took off his broad-brimmed hat.

"Why, hello, Alice!" he cried in a burst of his old boyishness. "You're growin' faster than the weeds in a woman's cornfield!"

John Millerand's daughter didn't reward him with even a smile. "I wonder, Dale," she said solemnly, "if you will ever grow up."

Garland's smile faded at the change that had come over her already sober countenance; it wasn't far from tragic now. "What's the matter, Alice?"

She stared at him with eyes that were brighter than topazes and as brown, and said nothing.

"Look here, Alice," he said, in his soft southern drawl. "We were school-mates. I used to carry you across the creek every day, twice every day, on my back so you wouldn't wet your feet. I thrashed Pink Lippert until he hollered because he pulled your hair and called you smarty. I was your sidekicker then, Alice, and I want to be your sidekicker yet—er, that is, I—I—won't you tell me just what is the nature of the insect in the ointment, Alice, please?"

Alice Millerand looked at him

Trimmed and Burning

By Hapsburg Liebe

Author of "The Clan Call"

squarely, looked away, looked back at him. "I can't believe you realized what you were doing," said she, now more than a little mollified. "You surely wouldn't have done it if you had. Dale, you were Nebo Slayter's own pet candidate, and he's anything but a decent man. He worked hard for you and he bought votes for you. He did it because he means to use you as one of his tools. The reform side was very anxious to put in somebody that could break Nebo Slayter's crowd, and you—you spoiled it, Dale." Garland frowned. "I heard a lot about that, Alice," he said presently, "but I thought it was only the ordinary mud-slingin' of any election; Slayter and Judge William Dandridge

live up to what they want."

Miss Millerand smiled. "Keep your lamp of duty trimmed and burning, Dale, and let us know if we can help you. 'Bye!'"

It was the arrival of one of Garland's newly appointed deputies that brought Garland back to himself. Fraser was rough, but he was straight. He rode up and pressed a folded paper into his superior's hand. "Been lookin' everywhere fo' you, Dale," he muttered. "That's a warrant fo' the arrest o' Young Bill Young, out in the 'Back Half.'"

The "Back Half" of Cantrell county was filled with a semi-wilderness of mountains. "Young Bill" Young, son of "Old Bill" Young, deceased, was un-

performed, and its unfortunate for you to have to tackle such a thing as this at the very outset. You've heard about Bill Young?"

"Got a warrant for his arrest here in my pocket," was the sharp reply, "and I'm going to arrest him if I live long enough. What's the advice you mention, judge?"

Dandridge fairly gasped in his surprise. "You know, of course," Dandridge said, "that Young Bill Young is the bell sheep out in the Back Half, and that everybody in that section is blood kin to him, and that if you arrest one of them you'll have to arrest them all."

"Then I'll arrest them all." Dandridge had himself well in hand now. He proceeded with his usual calm cocksureness: "This man Al Fyfer that Young killed—it was in self-defense, by the way—was a worthless rake, and the county is better off without him. You are bound to make some effort toward bringing Young in, I admit; but—er, there's no need to lose your life in the attempt. Don't you see, Dale?"

"See!" Garland laughed a short laugh that was not pleasant to the judge. "My vision is fine. I see that Bill Young has nothin' to fear from the law if he killed his man in self-defense, for one thing. For another, I see that Young is likely to talk a lot and give trouble to certain other parties if he's brought into court. I see, too, that he may skip the country if he has time to think the matter over, and if he is urged a little. See? I can beat a telescope! We might as well have an understandin', judge," he went on. "I'm the sheriff of Cantrell county, and I'll put you in jail, if you commit a crime, just as I would anybody else. Is there anything about what I've said that you don't just quite exactly get, judge?"

Dandridge put a hand on the bridle of the horse that Garland rode. "You'll either pay me for this animal right now, Dale," said he, "or you'll leave him here. If I get no favors from you, you get no favors from me. Is there anything about that that you don't just quite exactly get?"

Now, Garland had not much money anywhere, and almost none ready to hand. But he had something that money couldn't buy. He dismounted and took off both bridle and saddle, which were property of his own, shouldered them, and disappeared into the night without favoring Judge William Dandridge with another word.

Ten minutes later he threw his saddle and bridle down inside John Millard's driveway gate, went up to the vine-covered front porch, and rang the doorbell. Millard himself came in response to the summons.

"John," half whispered Garland, "I saw a red mule in your back lot this afternoon, and I want to borrow it. There's a chance that you won't get it back."

Millard knew before Garland had finished speaking, just what had taken place. "Sorry I haven't a horse for you, Dale," he said.

He hastened toward the rear, and a moment afterward his daughter Alice came to the front door.

Impulsively she caught Garland's hand, gave it a quick squeeze, and dropped it. "I wish you good luck, Dale," said she. "I know where you're going, and you'll probably need a lot of luck. If you can get Bill on that mule, Dale, and then pinch the mule, it will likely save the court and hangman a lot of trouble! His name is Blizzard, and nobody but dad could ever handle him very well. You can be careful without being afraid, can't you? Bill Young might kill you, Dale."

"Does it matter to you?" he asked, very awkwardly.

"Guess, Dale Garland!" she told him, and she laughed a little. "Guess."

The new sheriff walked toward the driveway gate when he heard hoof-

Friend Bank Book!

By James Edward Hungerford

Old Bank Book, how often you've blessed me;
To look at you fills me with pride;
Though "hard-times" have often hard-pressed me—
You've "stuck" like a "pal" by my side!
No matter what troubles o'ertook me,
When I was in need of a friend,
Though others were false, and forsook me—
On you, I could always depend!

Your start—I will never forget it;
The proud day on which you were "born,"
A bill—I had worked hard to get it—
A ten-dollar bill, old and worn!
Time's passed since I gave you existence,
With part of a very small wage,
But backed-up by toil and persistence—
You've proven a boon, now, with age!

Though ill-luck has often assailed me,
And caused me to nearly lose heart,
You're one that has never yet failed me—
Have helped me to take a fresh start!
Though sickness and sorrow have racked me,
Ahd troubles have come without end,
For all of these years you have backed me,
Old Bank Book—and proven my friend!

told me it was, and, somehow, they made me believe it. If Nebo Slayter or Judge Dandridge thinks he can lead me around on a piece of string like a monkey, he's got another think long overdue."

"Nebo Slayter has about half a million," she told him, "that he got in one way or another. You remember old 'Timber Joe' Clarkson, who used to live in the big white house out on Clarkson's Creek? He made a fortune in timber, and it all disappeared when he died, and there are those who think that Slayter and Dandridge got it. My father didn't want the sheriff's place for the money it would pay him, Dale, though he could very easily find use for it. He wanted to see this county's political affairs cleaned! It's your county too, Dale. Most of your folks are buried here, nearly all of them."

"Yes," cut in Garland, speaking more to himself than to Alice, and more solemnly than anybody had ever heard him speak before—"yes, most of my folks are buried here. And I'll

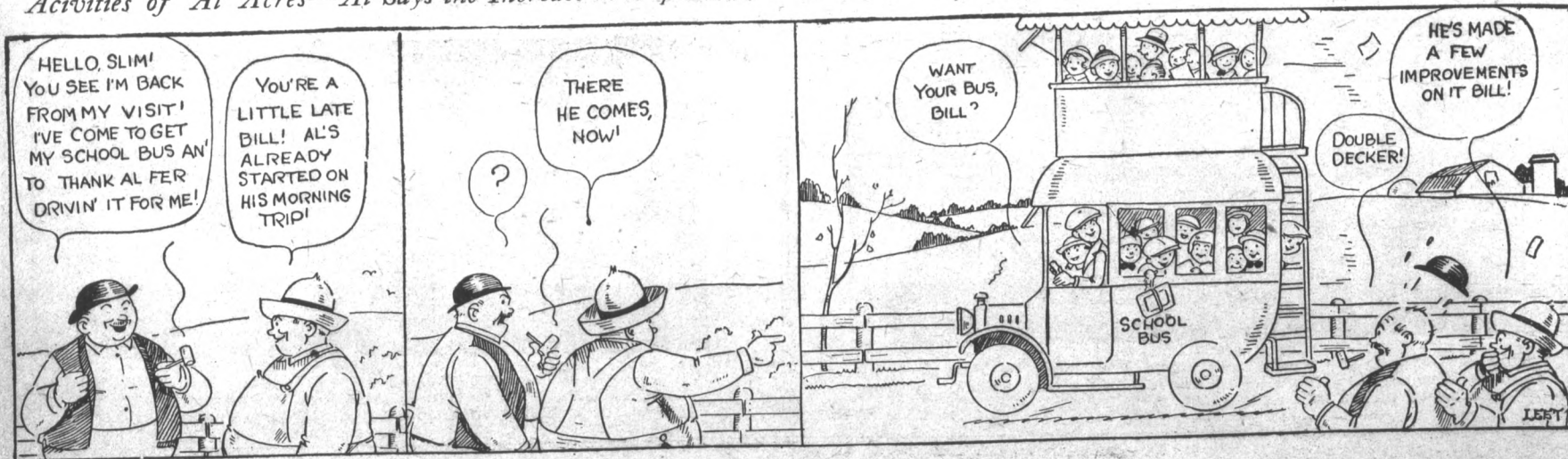
crowned but undisputed king there. Garland mechanically put the paper in his coat pocket. Deputy Fraser continued: "Looks like he waited until you was elected to kill his man, Dale, and mebbe he did; your pre-decessor, the other sheriff, was gettin' sort o' waspy. A phone message happened in just as I was about to start fo' to look you up, Gale. It was from Nebo Slayter. He said he wanted to see you immediately."

Darkness was settling down thickly when the new Dale Garland reached the town's small business section. Just as he arrived at a corner from which he could see the lighted front window of his office in the jail, a voice hailed him, and he drew his horse up short. A tall and slender, thin-faced man, with the eyes of a fox, stepped from the worn brick sidewalk into the dimly lighted street. "Oh, it's you, judge," Garland growled. "Well?"

"I want to advise you a little, Dale," Dandridge began, with furtive glances in several directions. "You're inex-

Activities of Al Acres—Al Says the Increase in Population Will be Taken Care of

Frank R. Leet



beats. Together he and John Millard succeeded in putting saddle and bridle on Blizzard, and Garland mounted.

"Better watch him, Dale," warned Millard. "He's as mean as a rattlesnake, and as quick as dynamite. Fasten him when you get off him, or he'll beat you home. Good-bye and good luck!"

Garland rode to the jail. Deputy Fraser came out and received certain instructions, after which Garland rode out a street that ended in a clay road and reached into the hills.

He had not gone far when he met Nebo Slayter.

"That you, Dale? Riding a mule, eh? On your way to get Bill Young?" He fired the questions so rapidly that Garland had no opportunity to answer, and continued: "You can get Bill Young without being killed over it, but not now. Hear me, Dale?"

"I know your game, Nebo. Young does all kinds of dirty work for you, such as saltin' land with iron and coal for you to sell to dupes from the east, and helpin' you with timberland steals—and you give him law protection for 'most any cussedness he feels inclined to pull off. Don't touch this mule, Nebo."

Young Bill Young was thirty-six years old and the eldest of three wild-cat brothers who lived bachelor fashion in a rambling log house at the upper end of a broad gash in the breast of Iron Top Mountain, known as Crippled Dog Cove. He was exceedingly tall, but angular and very thin, long-armed and long-legged, and he possessed, among other desirable and undesirable attributes, an almost unbelievable strength, and the cunning of an October weasel. Dale Garland knew better than to think he would find Bill Young sitting idly at home, waiting for him.

Not far from Crippled Dog Cove there was a labyrinth of laurel a mile across that the hill folk knew as Copperhead Glory. A panther might well have lost its way in it. Garland had hunted through the labyrinthine mass of greenery dozens of times in the days of his youth, and he headed for it now.

Garland dismounted softly at the edge of the great thicket and led Blizzard into it. He made the animal fast to a sapling by means of its halter rope. Then he found a tree a safe distance from Blizzard's heels, sat down and leaned his back against it, went to sleep and slept soundly until almost sunrise.

He awoke with a queer sense that all was not well. He found his hat and put it on mechanically, rose and began to look about him. Sitting on a moss-covered log a few yards away he saw the tall young Bill Young. The hillman's face wore the smuggest possible air of complacency, and a rifle lay across his knees.

It was Young that spoke first. "Hi, sheriff," he drawled easily.

Garland smiled his old, slow, boyish smile. "Why, good mornin', William! How are you this mornin'?"

"Mornin'," Young grunted. His eyes twinkled. "Whose mule is that, Dale?"

"Mine while I've got him, and he's crazy to go home."

"Yeuh." Bill Young nodded, looked toward the restless Blizzard, then looked back to the sheriff. Maybe ye'd better take him back. But, while you are out here, got any word fo' me, or anything?"

In spite of himself, Garland laughed. "Yes," he said, suddenly sober, "I wanted to see you." He thrust both his hands into his trousers pockets, aimed both eyes at his toes, and sauntered leisurely over to the log. He sat down beside Bill Young. Bill moved a foot, and turned the barrel of his rifle so that it bore full on Garland's temple. The red mule pricked up his ears and edged over to a point within arm's reach of the two men.

"Are you ready to go along with me?" said Garland.

"As ready as I ever was, or ever will be." Young's right forefinger crept around the trigger of his Winchester, and the thumb of that same hand crooked over the hammer. "Dale," he went on savagely, "do ye, honest to goodness, think ye could take me to jail?"

Garland bent forward slightly, put his elbows on his knees, and laced his fingers together.

"If you'll go without givin' me any trouble, Bill," said he, eyeing his fingers closely, "I'll remember it to your credit."

"Yeuh, like h—," said young Bill Young. "Dale, looky here. I ain't never had nothin' ag'in ye, and I'd shore rather not haf to shoot ye."

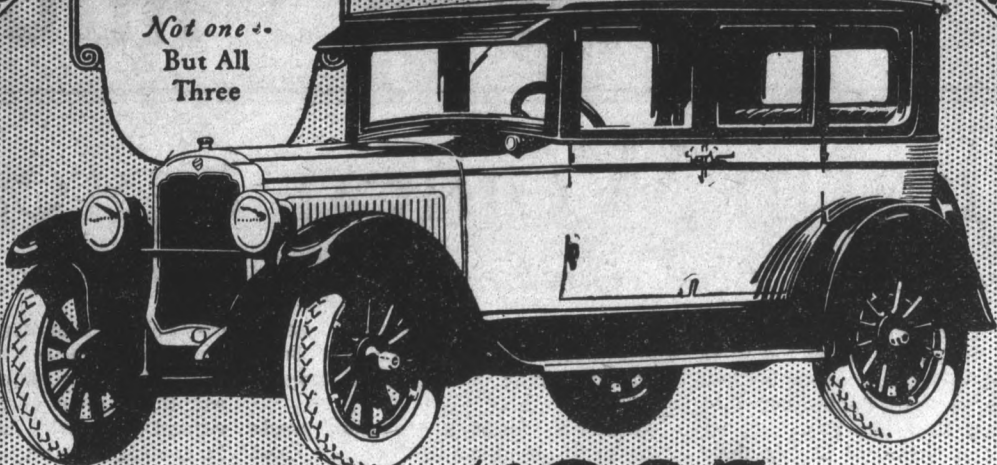
Garland began to watch Young's hammer thumb out of the tail of his eye. Soon he saw the hammer begin to move slowly back, and he knew that he had best do what he was going to do before it stopped at full cock.

It happened so suddenly that the mountaineer, a past master in quickness, was taken wholly unaware and powerless to help himself. With his

(Continued on page 311).

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Woman's Interests



Farm Women Spread Gospel

Of Better Food, Better Clothing and Better Homes with Aid of M. S. C. Specialists

SIXTEEN farm women from eight counties of Michigan packed their bags and left home cares behind, to spend the week of September 7 to 11 at the West Michigan Fair.

These women were not taking their vacations, but came as representatives from their respective counties, carrying bundles, charts, hammers, nails, tacks, etc., and proceeded to the Agricultural Building where, under the direction of the Home Economics Extension Service of Michigan State College, county-wide project exhibits were set up.

Upon close examination, spectators at the fair found a variety of subjects presented by these exhibits, and two enthusiastic farm women in charge of each exhibit who willingly supplemented the stories told by the exhibits.

As the visitors approached from the south end of the building, they first met Washtenaw county. An electrical contrivance first called the attention, "Washtenaw County, Always on the Move." Mrs. I. R. Johnson and Mrs. Edward Zeeb greeted the visitors and explained the clothing project as carried out in Washtenaw county last year.

Proceeding down the aisle, Van Buren county gained attention. Miss Dorothy Webb and Mrs. Buskirk, who were in charge, gave demonstrations of set-in pockets and bound button-holes. "I have always had trouble in making those pockets," was heard repeatedly from the audience, and, "Isn't it simple when you know how?" "Did you make that dress form, too?" was asked. "Yes," replied Mrs. Buskirk. "The dress form is easily made from paper strips, and is most useful because it is an exact reproduction of the figure."

At the Kent county booth, Mrs.

three large loaves of bread, twenty pounds of meat, and nine pounds of potatoes. Who would have thought that?"

Lenawee county's exhibit made dresses in double-quick time. "And do you really make dresses in one hour?" came the question. "Yes, we do," stated Mrs. Woolley, in charge, "after we have had this course of instruction given by the specialist of Michigan State College," and she proceeded to explain how they did it.

"Just look at that," exclaimed the

only four specialists, or teachers, in our extension service department at the college, consequently, we have to ask the women of the county to help extend the work. Each local group of interested women is therefore asked to elect a leader or representative. Sometimes a large group may have two leaders. A county quite frequently has twenty or more such local groups who send leaders to a central point where they meet the specialist from the college.

"If you'll study the maps in these

has been added, and lastly, in cornmeal. Season and fry. These hold their shape better owing to the egg, which serves as a binder.

TO CONSERVE THE GARDEN SURPLUS.

Sweet Cucumber Pickle.

Put small cucumbers in brine for one hour. One quart of vinegar, and two cups of sugar will make three quarts. Use spices if desired. Put in cucumbers enough for one quart, stir, put in cans, cover with vinegar, and seal.

Salted Beans.

One peck of cut up string beans, one cup of salt, one cup of sugar. Mix and let stand over night, and pack in jars with the brine. No water is needed.

Crabapple and Watermelon Preserves.

Four quarts of watermelon rind, sliced; two quarts of crabapple, cut up; twelve cups of sugar. Mix and let stand over night, using no water. Cook slowly until clear and red. Very good with more apples and less sugar.

Baked Peaches.

1 qt. canned peaches and juice
2 cups soft buttered — bread crumbs
1 lb. lemon juice
1 lb. butter.
Put peaches in a greased baking dish. Sprinkle with sugar, butter and crumbs. Add juice of peaches, and lemon. Bake thirty minutes. Serve with cream.



"Washtenaw, Always on the Move," Was the Winner's Slogan.

astonished visitor as she approached Branch county's exhibit. "I had never thought that the neck line on a garment would make such a difference in one's appearance." Mrs. Ross Wheeler and Mrs. A. L. Lott, in charge, explained the principles of line and design, as it applies to dress, and gave demonstrations on neck finishes. "I have just taught twenty-five women how to put on the coat collar neck finish," said Mrs. Lott, as the crowd pushed on, "and not one knew how to put them on correctly. Well, we didn't either until we took this work last year."

Just then Mrs. Irvin Hall and Mrs. F. G. Walters, of Ionia county, found a new group before them, for groups came and went constantly, but stayed as long as the crowd would allow. "Yes, we have refinished fifty pieces of furniture in Ionia county this past year," stated Mrs. Hall, as the visitors observed her lovely black walnut table. "This table, like so many good old pieces of furniture, had been delegated to the attic until we learned to refinish furniture through our Home Management Course last winter."

"And how do you do it?" "and how do you come to have all this interesting work?" came the pressing questions. "We get this work through the Home Economics Extension Service of the Michigan State College," stated Mrs. Hall. "But first you must find many women in your county who are interested in the work."

"Here is Miss B—, from the College. She will tell you how it is all done." "Yes, we do so want to know," added the visitor.

"Perhaps you noticed," continued Miss B—, "in all of the exhibits that very many women were reached in each county. There is Lenawee, for example, one thousand women were reached by the local leaders. We have

exhibits, you'll find that some counties have reached very many local groups. The leaders get the instruction from the specialist and then take it back to their respective groups."

"And, isn't it difficult to find leaders?" was the next question. "No," said Miss B—. "Three hundred and fifty-six women acted as leaders for local groups last year, and thus, instead of only reaching a few local groups, 7,572 families were reached through our various projects. We have a much bigger program all worked out for this coming year."

"Thank you," said the much surprised visitor. "I am going right back to my county and tell the women all about it. First, however, I am going to look again at the blue ribbon exhibit which came from Washtenaw county, and the second, third and fourth prize exhibits from Allegan, Branch, and Van Buren counties. I want my county to bring one next year."

FROM THE COOK'S BAG OF TRICKS.

JUST to add a little variety in serving apples, try cinnamon apple sauce. Put in a few red cinnamon drops when the apples begin to cook. Cinnamon apples are also delicious when baked. Arrange the cinnamon drops on the apples when only partially cooked, so that they will not fall off, and serve with cream. Don't forget that baked apples stuffed with raisins, dates, or nuts, is a dessert fit for a king.

Green or ripe tomatoes are delicious fried. Do not peel. Cut in slices. Dip in flour. Salt and pepper and fry quickly or they will go to pieces. If you wish to take particular pains with them, dip in flour, then in a beaten egg to which a tablespoonful of water

Household Service

WHAT ABOUT THE WONDER-BERRY?

Will someone please tell me how to use the wonderberry, or garden huckleberry?—Mrs. E. H.

Can anyone suggest recipes and ways of serving this berry?—M. C.

SEWING MACHINE DIFFICULTIES.

The bobbin thread on my sewing machine breaks often. Can you tell me what causes it?—Mrs. B. N.

Several things might cause the under thread on your machine to break. In attempting to remedy this trouble, look to these things: The shuttle being incorrectly threaded, the shuttle tension too tight, bobbin wound too full, loose or uneven winding of the bobbin, the hole in the throat plate which has become rough, caused by the needle striking it, an accumulation of dirt or threads in the shuttle cavity which prevents the shuttle from turning easily.

RUSSIAN SERVICE.

Please tell me what is meant by serving a meal Russian style.—Mrs. C. I.

The Russian method of table service requires that all foods be passed from the side. The only edibles permitted to appear upon the table are relishes, bon bons, nuts and fruits. In this way the beauty of the decorations and fine linen are appreciated.

"An Apple a Day—"

AN apple a day keeps the doctor away," says an old health rule, and now at this season of the year when apples are abundant, let us conjure up new and different ways of serving this health-giving fruit.

In your contest, letters this week, describe three ways you serve apples to your family to avoid monotony.

For the five best letters we will give handy rubber kitchen aprons. Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before October 8.

Brown and Mrs. Chapman explained the principles of fitting garments, for their booth featured these principles.

Another step or two, and the subject changed somewhat, for Allegan county presented Home Management as well as Clothing. "Arrange your kitchens to save steps," said Mrs. Roy Lyman, in charge.

"Now, isn't this most interesting?" was heard from the visitors, as they proceeded down the aisle. "I never knew milk was so nutritious." They had reached Ottawa county's nutrition exhibit by this time. "One pint of milk has the same lime content as

What do We Eat?

And the Answer

I AM tired." Not a soul was within hearing distance, to say the least, sympathizing distance, when I made that ejaculation, but it seemed a bit consoling to give vent to my feelings, even by talking to myself. It was in the shank of the forenoon and I dropped wearily into the most comfortable chair my front room afforded.

This new life on the farm had been very interesting and occupying, to the extent that I found very few spare minutes for myself. I had been brought up on a farm, but my education for, and experience in, the business world had temporarily led me to forget the problems of managing a home in the country.

But now six months had passed since Al and I had bought the old farm which father and mother had owned since the first days of their matrimonial venture. Dad and mother had decided their farming days were over and were now comfortably situated in a little cottage near the village, with an hundred White Leghorns to give them something to think about other than themselves.

Up until now I had never realized how hard mother had worked. Since we had bought the farm we had had running water and a bathroom installed which, if done earlier, would have saved mother miles of weary steps and much lugging of water.

And now, right in the middle of the forenoon, I was tired. I had been up with "Old Sol," fed the chickens, prepared breakfast, washed the milk utensils, brought the vegetables from the garden, made the beds, swept and dusted—enough to make anyone tired.

It was time to plan dinner, and for company, too. Cousin Bruce's folks from the city were on their vacation and would be at our house for dinner.

I dropped wearily into the big arm chair, closed my tired eyes, and rested my head against the pillow. If only someone would tell me what to prepare. It seemed such a tedious job to prepare meals day in and day out, and to plan something different for each day.

Then someone in the distance, way, way off, began talking to me.

"A very nice dinner for company would be,

Roast Beef
Pan Roasted Potatoes
Buttered Sliced Onions
Light Biscuit
Tomato Salad
Peach Shortcake

And there it was before me, arranged in menu style.

"Cover your roast completely with seasoned flour and allow fifteen minutes to the pound. Pare enough potatoes to serve, and boil for ten minutes, drain, and dip them in seasoned flour. Place them about the roast an hour before the roast is to be taken from the oven," said that kindly domestic voice coming to my rescue.

"Tomato salad should be combined early and set on the ice to chill. Halve slices of tomatoes and arrange on crisp lettuce, daisy fashion. Quarter slices of cucumber and arrange on the tomatoes like the inner petals of a flower. Dot with your favorite mayonnaise.

"To make your peach shortcake, use one and one-half cupfuls of flour, one-half cup cornstarch, three tablespoons baking powder, one-half cup fat, one-half teaspoon salt, three-fourths cup of milk. Sift the dry ingredients together and work in the fat. Add milk to make a soft dough. Arrange half of the dough in a baking tin. Butter and cover with the remaining dough. Bake and serve with peach sauce made by creaming one-half cup of butter, one cup powdered sugar. Then add one cup of sliced peaches and the stiffly beaten white of one egg.

"This dinner, properly prepared, and with no black biscuits, is fit for any king."

I rose from my easy chair very much rested, both mentally and physically.

What a splendid dinner—just the one for my company, because Cousin Bruce was so fond of roast beef, (rare, if you please), and I had everything right at hand to prepare.

Again my radio had helped me over a rough place. I'm sure that woman at the other end of the ethereal wave had had to solve just such a problem as I had that morning.

I don't believe I could keep house without my radio, and I don't mind wearing my winter coat another season.

Then I hurried off to the kitchen to prepare my "radio" dinner.—M. O. G.

Menus for Cooler Days

As Planned by the Prize Winners

TWO of the groups of winning menus appear below. The other three prizes were won by Mrs. H. G. M., of Paw Paw; Mrs. E. M. V., of Midland, and Mrs. F. B., of Homer.

1 bunch celery, diced
1 can red salmon
1 or more hard-boiled eggs
3 sweet cucumber pickles
1 cup mashed potatoes.

Mix thoroughly and add one-third cup of sweet cream and three-fourths cup of mayonnaise dressing.

Serve this recipe with

Fried Potatoes

Corn on Cobb or Lima Beans
Cream Tapioca Pudding

Fried Tomatoes

Mashed Potatoes
Milk Gravy

Crisp Salt Pork
Noodles

Bread, Butter

Fruit Jello

Fried Green Tomatoes.—Cut each tomato in three or four slices. Roll in well beaten egg with cracker crumbs and fry in meat drippings or butter. It is delicious when fried a beautiful brown.

Chicken and Gravy

Mashed Potatoes

Beets in Sour Sauce

Biscuits

Warm Apple Pie

Beets in Sour Sauce.—Make a sauce of:

1/4 cup sugar
1/4 cup beef juice
1/4 cup vinegar
2 tb. flour

2 tb. butter
Dash cayenne
1/2 tsp. salt

Melt butter, add flour, sugar, juice and vinegar. Cook until thick, add salt and cayenne. To this add one quart of red beets which have been cooked until tender in salted water and sliced thin. Heat thoroughly.—Mrs. J. W., of Milan.

Tomato Soup

Roasted Spring Chicken, Brown Gravy
Baked Potatoes Creamed Carrots

Mixed Pickles

Rolls

Pumpkin Pie

Coffee

Cream of Celery Soup

Roast Beef Brown Gravy

Mashed Potatoes

Squash

Tomato Salad

Cottage Cheese

Whole Wheat Bread, Butter

Peach Shortcake

Coffee

Vegetable Soup

Baked Fish Hollandaise Sauce

Creamed Potatoes Mashed Turnips

Cabbage Slaw Brick Cheese

Whole Wheat Bread, Butter

Apple Pie Coffee

—Mrs. A. D., Lake Leelanau.

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Michigan Farmer Patterns

No. 5075—Ladies' Dress. Cut in six sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size made as illustrated in the large view, will require $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40-inch figured material and $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of plain. With long sleeves $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of plain material is required. The width at the foot is 56 inches. Price 13c.



No. 5002-4789—Ladies' Sport Suit. Jacket 5002 cut in six sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Knickers 4789 cut in seven sizes, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 36 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. To make the suit for a medium size requires five yards of 54-inch material. Two separate patterns, 13c for each pattern.

No. 5072—Ladies' Morning Frock for Mature Figures with Slender Hips. Cut in eight sizes, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54 and 56 inches bust measure. A 44-inch size requires four yards of 36-inch material. The width of the dress at its lower edge is two yards. Price 13c.



No. 5062-5010—Ladies' Costume. The blouse 5062 cut in seven sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 5010 cut in seven sizes, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure, with corresponding hip measure, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45 and 47 inches. The width at the lower edge with plaits extended, is two yards. To make the costume for a medium size will require $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40-inch material. To face plait, pockets and cuffs as illustrated will require $\frac{1}{2}$ yard of 40-inch material. Two separate patterns, 13c for each pattern.

No. 5084—Child's Dress. Cut in four sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. If made as illustrated, for a six-year size $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of figured material, and $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of plain 36 inches wide will be required. Price 13c.



No. 4736—Child's Play Suit. Cut in three sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years. A six-year size requires $2\frac{1}{2}$ ards of 32-inch material. 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.

Paul at Athens

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

LET us get some idea of the city in which Paul found himself. It was large, and contained the most magnificent buildings in the world. The Parthenon (ruins still standing), had been built four hundred years before Paul's time. It was two hundred and twenty-eight feet one way, one hundred the other, and was sixty-six feet high. It was built of marble. Eight huge columns, thirty-four feet high and six feet through, stood at each end, and seventeen along the sides. It was full of statuary, one piece being forty feet high, the unclothed portions made of ivory. The temple of Zeus, three hundred feet long, one hundred and seventy feet broad. On the outside were a hundred and sixty columns, sixty feet high and six feet through. This structure had been seven hundred years in building.

Other structures were built in the same proportion. In addition to this, the city was full of statues to gods of all sorts. It has been estimated there were from twenty to thirty thousand of these idols, placed in every part of the city. Of Paul it has been said, "There were altars all about him; altars to Jupiter, Diana, Apollo, Venus, Ceres, Athena, Juno; altars to graces and furies, altars to fame, eloquence, and energy. Athens was full of altars. An old traveller tells us there were more altars in Athens than in all the rest of the world. A Roman satirist said, 'It is easier to find a god in Athens than to find a man'."

It was in such a city that Paul found himself. Yet he did not seem overawed. He knew he represented a greater God than all of the Athenian ones put together.

It may be interesting to know something of how these vast and splendid temples have fared, through the centuries. Says the Americana: "The Parthenon remained almost entire till 1687, when it was much injured by an explosion of gun powder during the siege of Athens by the Venetians. It is now a magnificent ruin. A great number of its sculptures are now in the British Museum. In the whole of this mutilated building we find an indescribable expression of grandeur and sublimity. Near the Propylea is the small but elegant temple of Wine-glass Victory, destroyed in 1687, re-erected in 1835 from its remains. The Temple of the Winds is still tolerably perfect. Its form is an octagon; on each side it is covered with reliefs, which represent one of the principal winds. Outside of the city are the lofty ruins of the Temple of the Olympian Zeus. Of 120 pillars but sixteen remain. The pedestals and inscriptions are scattered here and there, and are partly buried in the earth. The main body of the temple of Theseus has remained almost entire, and now contains a collection of ancient sculpture."

HOW are the mighty fallen! Isaiah said of Babylon, "Wild beasts of the desert shall lie there; their houses shall be full of doleful creatures; and ostriches shall dwell there, and wild goats shall dance there. And wolves shall cry in their castles, and jackals in their pleasant palaces." It might almost have been written in Athens.

Paul had been speaking in the city and was finally invited by the council of elders, or city fathers, to speak in the Areopagus. When he did so, his address made a different impression on different people. Most of the phil-

osophers were not much impressed. They called him a "spermologes." It is a slang word and means, contemptible fellow; a man of low class and vulgar habits; an ignorant man, who only echoes what others say. He had quoted one or two of their own Greek philosophers, but when he spoke of the resurrection, it was too much for their paganized intelligences.

However, it is a masterly address that he gave. We have but a very brief summary. He probably spoke for an hour, while the summary is scarce five minutes long. He does not say, "Ye are too superstitious," as the Authorized Version gives it, but, "I perceive that ye are unusually reverent," or, "You are a most religious people."

IN verse 21 you will observe Luke's estimate of the Athenians. Luke is a Greek, but not from Athens. He is a Macedonian, and there was no love lost between the Athenians and the people of Macedonia. So Luke throws in just one sentence of description of the Athenians in the midst of his story about Paul's address. "For the whole crowd of Athenians and resident strangers who formed the audience were interested only in saying or hearing something new and smart." (Ramsay's translation).

How would you have spoken in Athens? Would you have spoken at all? Paul did not make much impression on these Greeks, whose ancestors had been taught by Socrates and Plato, and had been governed by Pericles. He was blest with only a few converts, and they were not, apparently, of the highest class. But he was true to his colors. He did not permit the Chris-

tian flag to drag on the ground. That is the beauty and the challenge of Paul. He summoned them to repent. Without a change of mind, he said, there was hope for none of them. He was true to his mission. He did his best.

"Not failure, but low aim, is crime."

I like to think that in this very region another servant of the Cross showed his heroic qualities only a few years ago. When the holocaust at Smyrna took place, and the city was burned by the Turks, thousands of Greeks being killed or rushed into the sea, an American named Jennings, a Methodist minister who was working with the Y. M. C. A. at the time, was the means of saving many thousands of lives. The story is too long to tell in full. But Jennings cabled to the Greek government at Athens to let him have some ships for purposes of rescue. Of course, there were the customary government delays, promises aplenty, but no action. At last the American wired that he would tell the story to the world, if there were no action, and the world would sympathize with the Turks. At last the order was given, and fifty ships were put at this American's disposal.

Arriving at Smyrna, there remained the difficulty of loading the terrified refugees into the vessels. On the second day 43,000 people were taken on board seventeen ships. When it was all over, a total of 250,000 people had been taken away by the rescue ships. And in so doing, our American not only gained the gratitude of the Greeks, but won the confidence of the Turks. Some of the stories of the rescue baffle description.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 4.

SUBJECT:—Paul in Athens. Acts 17, 22 to 34.
GOLDEN TEXT:—"In Him we live, and move, and have our being."—Acts 17:28.

Unusual Ways with Potatoes

SINCE the potato stands pre-eminent among vegetables for its food value, new "potato dishes" are always acceptable.

Potato Apples.

Mix together two cupfuls of hot riced potatoes, two tablespoons of butter, one-third cup of grated cheese, one-half teaspoon of salt, a few grains each of cayenne and nutmeg, two tablespoonfuls of thick cream, and the yolks of two eggs. Beat thoroughly. Shape into the form of apples. Roll in flour, egg and bread crumbs and fry in deep fat. Drain on waxed paper, insert a clove at each end of the "apple."

Real Cream Potatoes.

Take cold baked potatoes, cut in dice, and place in a pan with just enough cream to cover. Add salt and pepper. Cook until the cream thickens, and serve hot.

Scotch Potatoes.

Boil two cups of sliced potatoes and two cups of sliced onion in salted water until done. Turn into a baking dish and pour over them a milk gravy seasoned with salt and pepper. Bake slowly for one hour.

Hongroise Potatoes.

Wash, pare and cut potatoes in one-third-inch cubes. Parboil five minutes and drain. Add one-third cup of butter and cook over a low flame until the potatoes are soft and slightly browned. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, add a few drops of onion juice, two tablespoonfuls of flour, and pour on gradually one cup of hot milk. Season with paprika and salt. Add the beaten yolk of one egg. Pour this sauce over the potatoes and sprinkle with finely chopped parsley.

For all these dishes it is better to use old potatoes. New potatoes may be compared to fruit not perfectly ripe. The starch granules have not

ripened perfectly and thus the potatoes are not as easily digested as ripe potatoes.—Mrs. J. W.

PLAN SPACE FOR CLEAN-UP ROOM.

MANY of the newer farm homes have a clean-up room opening off the kitchen or dining room, where the men may wash and get ready for the meal before coming into the main part of the house. Such a room usually opens onto the back porch, and has rows of hooks for hanging the coats and hats up. There is a lavatory or two, or a wash bench, mirror and combs.

We have found that a second-hand kitchen cupboard—one of the tall sorts—is a great convenience in the clean-up room. It may be painted to match the woodwork. The shelves are removed and hooks screwed in all around the top on the inside. This provides a place to hang the kitchen aprons, sweaters, dust caps, etc. The large drawer at the bottom makes a good place for work gloves.

One of the most convenient things we ever had in a home was a woodbox in the clean-up room, next to the wall, with a sloping door opening into it on the other side, opening from the kitchen. It was so placed that it was convenient to the kitchen stove, and could be filled from the clean-up room, thus doing away with the necessity of carrying the wood through the kitchen. It was a large box, holding enough wood to last three or four days, and there was a partition near one end, so as to leave a space for kindling wood.—N. P.

A baby's dressing table can be made by hanging a bag of strong material from the frame of an old camp chair. Attach pockets for powder, etc.

TRIMMED AND BURNING.

(Continued from page 307).

left hand Dale Garland thrust the rifle barrel out of a line with his head—at the same time he struck over his left arm with his right, and his iron-hard fist landed with terrific force on Bill Young's throat. Young instinctively took a hand from his weapon's breech to ward off the blow after it had gone home, and Garland seized the rifle and wrenched it from its owner's grip—all within less than a pair of seconds. The two men sprang erect. Blizzard stepped backward a few yards and watched with a keen mulish curiosity. Blizzard saw Dale Garland wreck the Winchester's mechanism by dashing it against a stone, and then he saw the two men fly at each other like tigers.

Young didn't run because he was desperately angry, and because he believed he could whip the easy-going, the good-natured, "the irresponsible" Garland. He led out with a straight right that caught the young officer on the point of the jaw and staggered him, and followed it with a straight left that Garland somehow warded off. Then the law's representative assumed the quality of exploding dynamite. He feinted and sent a pile-driver punch to the bottom of Young's breastbone, and Young fell crashing. Garland snatched a pair of old-fashioned chain manacles, that hung at his belt, and made for the fallen mountaineer. But Young scrambled to his feet at a bare glimpse of the iron, and the two men grappled.

Then young Bill Young went at Garland with what seemed to be a last burst of his waning strength, and Garland flattened him on the leaves with a blow over the heart. Young rose with a roundish stone the size of a big apple in his hand. He threw it, after Garland had refused to strike him when he was down. It struck Garland squarely in the forehead, and Garland pitched to the ground on his face under the mule, turned over spasmodically, and lay there ashen and red and quivering.

Blizzard proved the entirely unknown and unguessed quantity of his thoroughly mulish spirit by standing as motionless as though he were posing for an equestrian statue.

"I reckon," Bill Young foamed madly, "that fixed yuh clock fo' ye."

But it didn't.

Passed a minute that seemed a long,

dim tale to Dale Garland. He opened his eyes about half and saw that Bill Young was trying weakly to get himself into Blizzard's saddle. Young had already unsnapped the halter rope. Soon the hillman succeeded, and, marvel of marvels, the mule did not put forth any objection to his mounting. Young's long legs hung below the mule's body. He began to fumble with his feet for the stirrups.

Garland came to life all at once. "Trimmed and burning," had flashed on the palimpsest of his brain—"Trimmed and burning." He did a little quick work with his hands, and then by sheer will power forced his sore and bruised muscles to put him quickly on his feet; he tore the bridle off the mule, and gave the animal a resounding kick that sent him flying through the laurels, his head turned homeward at last, with young Bill Young holding around his neck in lieu of reins!

Garland smiled a queer smile, sank to his knees dizzily, and passed a bleeding hand across his swollen eyes. He heard faintly the gurgling of a brook, and he crawled toward it. The cold water soothed his wounds. After half an hour of rest, he rose and started, staggering somewhat at the first, toward the lowland. He had not covered a mile when he found himself confronted by the two wildcat brothers of Bill Young, and they were armed.

"Seen anything o' Bill?" one of them asked narrowly.

"Seen anything o' Bill!" repeated Dale Garland. "I most certainly have seen something of Bill. He left me his kind regards on the forehead, which you can see if you'll take the pains to look. Then Bill got on my mule and rode off."

The Youngs laughed. "Rode off!"

"Like a streak o' blue lightning. So long, boys, I've got to be movin'. I'm the sheriff o' Cantrell county, and I've got business in Bainsville."

It was after noontime when he arrived at the jail, about which Bainsville's usual idle crowd of curiosity seekers had gathered. Deputy Fraser and John Millard met him at the main entrance.

"By George, Dale!" exclaimed Millard. "We were just fixing to send men out to the Back Half to see what had become of you! Well, you did the trick, all right. It was certainly clever."

(Continued on page 317).



Doings in Woodland

The Woodland Wanderers Meet another Stranger

SINCE they had squeezed through the crevice in the big rock, Bruin, Brownie and Rolly Rabbit found themselves in a new country much different than they had ever seen before. Even the animal folks were different. To the three Woodland Wanderers these folks were very queer, so queer that they were almost afraid of them at times.

They had not gone far when, through an opening in the trees, they saw a strange animal pass. He was big enough to be a giant. Even one of his feet, which were round like



At the Cross-road They Met Mrs. Kangaroo.

blocks of wood sawed off square, were large enough to cover Rolly Rabbit's whole body with one step. And he had a long nose, such a very long nose that he could reach clear back of his head with it. Brownie saw him reach out, pick a nut from a tree with this long nose, and carry it to his mouth.

"What a funny fellow! I wonder who he is. I think I'll ask him," said Brownie.

"Perhaps he wouldn't tell you, or maybe he don't like to answer questions," said Bruin. So the big elephant went on his way and did not even know the strangers saw him.

Some of the queer animals in this country had long necks, some had long legs, and some had such short legs they could hardly walk at all.

But they saw the funniest sight of all when they came to the crossroad. A sign stood on the corner. One arm pointed the way to Woodland and the other the Way to Happy Land.

And just as the three Woodland Wanderers were turning down the road that would take them to Happy Land, one of the strangest animal folks of this new country hopped out into their path. Its front legs were very short, so very short that it could scarcely reach the ground with them, but its hind legs were very large and strong and it hopped along on them. A large tail dragged on the ground.

But the funniest thing about this stranger was its pocket. Yes, sir, this stranger, who was none other than Mrs. Kangaroo, had a real fur-lined pocket on her breast where she carried the little baby kangaroo.

The three Woodland Wanderers talked a long while with Mrs. Kangaroo, who was very friendly to them.

As they started again toward Happyland, Brownie, who had walked a long way for a little bear, said to Bruin, "I wish I was a little kangaroo until we get to Happy Land."

"And why do you wish that?" asked Bruin.

"So I could ride instead of walking," answered Brownie.

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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

What I Get Out of School

Some Merry Circlers' Opinions

By Addie Bradshaw, M. C.

School I have always enjoyed, not because I realized it as an advantage to which I acceded, but mainly because it is very pleasant to have the companionship of mates and friends. And then, to me, there is always a perceptible but indefinable charm in my books and studies.

There is much to be had out of going to school. First, knowledge; we can never expect to hold even a comfortable position, unless we have a superior education. We, who are young and growing, can never hope to

that "superior education," for, as yet I have not done with schooling.

By Lemoyne Norman.

In going to school I have earned an education. There are many things a person must know about education before they can start up in business. In going to school I learn the arithmetic to count money in giving or receiving change. I learn about numbers, how to measure distances, to be a carpenter, and solving out square yards, or cubic inches in digging holes which have to be a certain distance around, and of the right depth.

I learn to read, write and spell in order to receive or write letters to friends far away. I would not have a pleasant life if I did not have an education, as I could not read the boys' and girls' page in the Michigan Farmer.

When a person has an education he can start some business and make more money than he could if he did not have an education.

I think an education means a lot to life, for no one can take your education away from you, although they can take your money if they get a chance.

I am doing fine in school and hope to make a great success.

By Paul Metzger.

I will tell you what I get out of going to school.

I learn to read and write, and how to use figures that we use every day in life, by studying arithmetic. We need to learn these things when we are growing up. I also learn the ways of other people, which helps me to form new ideas of my own.

I learn from studying my history what the people before us did to help our country, and how the people fought in the wars to save us.

We learn from our physiology how to keep well, and how to keep clean.

I hope I have given you several good ideas of what I get out of school.



This is the Family Horse of the Cole Family, According to Edna. Must be the Neighborhood is Taking a Ride.

obtain a position, and the luxuries which we crave, unless we get that education, for which we go to school.

Lots of folks underestimate the advantage of their schooling. They don't seem to consider it at its full value. They haven't cause to use it, or rather, they don't, in the years that follow. So, without review, they allow it to grow rusty, for, no matter how excellent the education, it will lose part of its value if it is not used sufficiently. This is wrong. There should be, and is, a use for everyone's knowledge.

Strictly speaking, this is more of a discourse on the advantages of schooling. But it expresses my hopes of what I would do, when I have attained

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

Some day soon, I'll try to make a collection from our neighborhood, as Birdene Coles and the two Salesbury girls did.

Mr. Herbert Estes, unless you said something mean to her, I think that girl was just trying to lick her lips, who you said stuck her tongue out at you.

I must close, hoping the best of luck for the M. C.'s and the fund.—A cousin and niece,—Elma Knuttila, Brimley, Mich.

Don't you think a girl had better be a little careful about licking her lips if she gives the impression that she is sticking out her tongue every time she does it? Birdene's method of making a collection was good. I hope others will do it also.

Howdy Uncle and Cousins:

I sure was "tickled pink" when the mailman left a dictionary in my mail box, and I thank you for it a hundred times.

Say, did I tell you about my trip out west? Well, I guess I must have forgotten to. Last summer we went to Montana to visit my aunt, and we stayed there all winter. Then this spring we got in our "Dodger" with a tent and some dishes, and went to California. I didn't like it there at all, as I'd rather have "Michigan, My Michigan" for a home.

We crossed the Mohave desert of

Arizona and New Mexico in three days, going about 225 miles a day. We came from Los Angeles to Detroit in twelve days. Didn't we fly?

I keep house for dad and two brothers, so I am pretty busy. (On account of my brothers)??

Well, I'll stop my eruption but will write again, as I'm always "Old Faithful," Violet Steinkopf, R. 6, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

You undoubtedly had a nice trip. I like an auto and camping outfit for traveling. It gives you a good chance to see the country. Glad you liked the dictionary, and also "Michigan, My Michigan," better than the west.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have never written to you before, but when I read a certain letter last week, it certainly did make my blood boil. I don't think it a bit nice of the boy who will call all girls "Pipers," do you? We are not all that way, even if some of them are. If I do say it myself, I am not a piper, and neither are many other girls, so I think that the boy who wrote that letter should beg the pardon of some of us. Maybe Helen Piper did "pipe" a little in her letter, but deep in her heart she is not that kind of a girl, I don't think. Anyway, that is only what such boys need, a good "piper" to "pipe" at them. I have not mentioned this boy's name because he ought to know who I am "piping" at, and all the girls will re-

call his letter, I am sure.—Your loving niece, "Mickey."

You have given said boy a real "hand-back." Sometimes you play on your "pipe," too, I judge. Why use a boy's name when boys make your blood boil?

Dear Uncle and Cousins:

Did you notice that in this issue of the Michigan Farmer all the letters published were written by girls? I guess Uncle Frank is getting quite popular with them, but I think if they saw him once that the flow of girls' letters would cease. Isn't that correct, Uncle?

About how many M. C.'s are there, anyway, Uncle? Are there any from foreign countries? If not, are there any in California and the western states?

Excuse me for asking so many questions.—Yours, Edward Maxwell, M. C.

We have quite a few over 10,000 members. Some are in the west, south and east, but ninety-nine per cent are in Michigan, I am sure. The number of girls' letters which appear just indicate that the boys should get busy. "Ain't" I some "Punkins" with the girls, though? But just wait until they see my picture. Then the boys will have to fill the pages or there won't be anything to put in them.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Herbert Estes must be grudging against all girls. There are some that talk too much, but some that can be pretty decent. Just the same, we boys had better not let the girls rake us over the coals the way they do, or this club will consist of girls, entirely. They will literally push the boys out. Come on, you boys that have something to say about the girls that you don't like. Here's hoping that this isn't published, but I had to express my opinion of girls.

Best wishes to Uncle Frank and M. C.'s.—Franklin Jenkins, Oscoda, Mich.

No, Franklin, I don't think we want to make this a clearing house for saying things we don't like. The boys had better write more letters, and nice ones. There are a lot of nice things to talk about.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Chug! Chug! Here I come with my ambition. I am going to be a farmer. But first I am going through high school and work my way through the



Thelma Harter Says that Clara, Her Niece, is Her Favorite Pet.

Michigan State College. That is, I mean to pay my way through.

I want to be a real farmer. I don't want to farm because I can't do anything else, but because I love the farm. I want to keep the best pure-bred cattle, and know when a horse is a good one.

I don't only want to take from the soil, but also build it up.

I don't want to raise certain crops because a neighbor says it pays, but I want to find out for myself what pays.

I want to be honored and trusted of all men. I want to "live by the side of the road and be a friend to man."

What do you think of that for me? Well, good-bye. Chug! Chug!—John Dunbar, R. 1, Coleman, Mich.

You have a worthy ambition. Just keep chugging along and you'll get there.

AD WORD CONTEST.

ONCE in a while I get an idea, at least I think I do. Well, here's one that happened to come to me today. I was going to get up an ad. reading contest when the idea occurred to me. It's like this:

Below you will find five sentences with words missing in them. These sentences were taken out of the advertisements in this issue. Your job in this contest is to look over the ads, find the five sentences and supply the missing words.

Just write out the correct sentences and after each put the number of the page upon which you found it. Please don't forget to put your name and address in the upper left hand corner of your paper. If you are a Merry Circler, put M. C. after your name.

All the correct papers will be put into a box and the lucky ten pulled out. The first two pulled out will get handy pencil boxes for prizes; the next three will receive our dandy little dictionaries, and the next five will receive our handy little pocket knives. All who get correct answers and are not M. C.'s will get M. C. buttons and cards.

This contest closes October 9, so send your paper to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, in plenty of time to get it in by that time.

1. Change of — or — must — us — before — of publication.
2. Think of the — work on — cars.
3. "How — raise — black —" gives complete —, written —.
4. For better — in — foods, for — canning, for protection against — in — meats, use — Crystal —.
5. Fewer and fewer — are left for — to call —.

NOTICE.

By mistake the closing date of our Vacation Contest was made October 2. The word contest of last week also closes then. So, in our next issue we will announce the winners of both contests.

AN EXPLANATION.

Dear Uncle Frank:

We are writing you the fourth letter between our officers. We have sent you \$1.00. Haven't you received it, or didn't you appreciate it, and throw it in the waste paper basket? We were going to raffle off a quilt, and give the money towards the Merry Circle Fund, but if you can't put a notice in the paper telling us that you got the dollar, how will we know if you will have received the other money we were to send in the future? That will be like throwing money away.

Uncle Frank, I think you have some pets, because we always can read some of the other M. C. letters, but none of ours do we see. We also asked for thirteen Golden Circle pins, because we are trying to do our best in spreading happiness. But you never even thanked us for the dollar. Not even gave us notice that you received it.

Uncle Frank, please do satisfy our curiosity, and let us know about the money, and send us the thirteen Golden Circle pins.—Yours truly, Florence Brow, and other members of Sunny Club.

I am certainly glad that you wrote your letter. Of course, when a person doesn't do as is expected, he always makes an excuse, so here is mine.

You will probably remember reading in the Merry Circle columns that I was away on a trip. This trip lasted for three weeks, and before I left I arranged to take care of things in the regular form, but shortly after I left my assistant became sick and was away from the office as long as I was, so there was no one left who knew how to run things as far as the Merry Circle was concerned. For that reason you, and quite a few others, did not get the usual letter of thanks, and I did not know it until I made inquiries after receiving your letter this morning.

Your dollar was received, of course,

and I sincerely thank you for it. Concerning the Golden Circle pins, I am sorry that I cannot send them to you, as you have not met the requirements of getting them. You may remember the announcement regarding them, and recall that in order to win a pin one must send in something unusual in the way of an essay, poem, drawing, etc.

I hope that you really do not think I have any favorites. As a fact, I do not know one better than another. The only way I know any M. C. is through letters, and I try to pick out the best letters to use in the columns.

MR. COLE, PLEASE.

I am of a committee that numbers but one, To ask you a question concerning the fate Of one who wrote for your pages of late, 'Tis Harold Coles whose loss I bewail, The person who told us full many a tale. Instructive and funny his sermons to all. Now, tell your "Dear Reader," has Harold had a fall? Has he misused the funds that others have earned? Has he taught us a lesson he hasn't learned? Has he jilted the "school-ma'am," that lamb of his fold? Or doctrines advanced that some thought too bold? If you know where he is, you had best make it known, Or suspicion will rest on Uncle Frank alone. When last Harold was seen with your artists renowned, He seemed hale and hearty—in every way sound. Now do solve the mystery that hangs over Harold; And, if it is possible, please have him back. Vive to Uncle Frank, whom I know. Your ardent admirer is just Jo.

SOME CONTRIBUTORS.

DURING the time I was away on my vacation, the circumstances were such that letters of thanks for money sent in for the Merry Circle Radio Fund were not sent out. So, at this time I am giving the names of those who sent in money at that time, so that they may know that their money was received.

Albert Lurstend	\$.25
Florence Litkowski	10
Ruth Yoder	05
Mrs. H. H. Smith	1.00
Elizabeth and Art Walt	1.50
F. K. Young	10
"Jolly Gean"	10
Marguerite Gisk	10
Ila M. Coulston	20
D. and B. Norman	50
Eliza Plaseczny	10
Grace Cramer	25
Marie Slein	20
Mabel Brendemuehl	05
Emily Berson	10
Mary Denning	10
Rudolph Frundt	1.00
Jack Irish	1.00
Ione Maguire	25
Ardath Shannon	1.00
Harold Arnold	10
Bernice Beatty	10
Billy Dukes	10
Helen Lemansky	10
Ola and Linwood Webb	25
Ruth Ford	10
Florence Ford	10
Vera Kelisch	20
"Blue Eye Charlie"	1.00
Mary Rudzinskis	20
Helen Miller	25
Marie Moorman	25
Stella Moorman	25
Marion Spooner	50
Elizabeth Card	35
Wilma Fry	05
Elnora Fay	16
Hazel M. Herzog	20
Mrs. Anna Campbell	2.00
(Treasurer Ladies' of Emergency Club, of Caro).	
Mabel Amundson	10
S. E. Stillinger	1.25
Viola Brumais	1.00
Mrs. Carrie Nelson	2.00
Luella Wilmarth	1.00
A Reader	1.00
(Treasurer Disbanded Ladies' Aid).	
Harriett Bennett	10
Ira Johnson	10
"A Book Worm"	10
Victoria Litkowski	10
Florence Litkowski	10
"Wild Irish Rose"	10
"Skeeziks"	25

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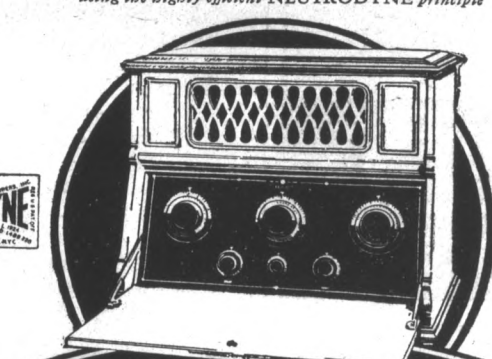
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THE PROOF: Ask your dealer to put FADA RADIO into your own home—operate it yourself. FADA RADIO *speaks for itself.*

Most FADA RADIO dealers will be glad to arrange convenient terms of payment. Send for the booklet R, "FADA RADIO—The Standard of Reception".

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"Thanks for trap refund. When I need more traps or supplies will send to you for them. Have shipped to different houses, but after this all my furs go to Silberman."

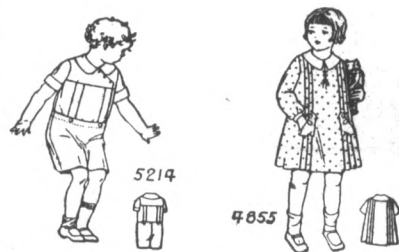
R. Fricke, State Center, Iowa.

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No. 4855—Child's Dress. Cut in four sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A four-year size requires 2½ yards of one material 36 inches wide. Price 13c.

No. 5223—Ladies' Apron. Cut in four sizes: Small 34-36; medium 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material. Price 13c.



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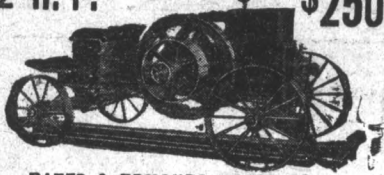
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HUNGRY CHICKS PECK TOES.

PROF. ROY WAITE, of the Maryland Poultry Department, recently visited in our section and tells me he believes toe pecking among chicks is due to hunger. He had an experience in which flocks of brooder chicks, which had been fed at a certain hour, were neglected for some time past their regular feeding time. Some of the chicks were found to be ravenously pecking the toes of their mates and eating the blood. When these chicks with injured feet were removed from the flock and the others were abundantly fed, they soon lost interest in each other's feet.

I have noticed that day-old chicks sometimes begin toe pecking because beginners open the boxes before the brooder stove is ready. They keep the covers off and watch the chicks, although the young birds have nothing in the boxes to eat, and are very hungry. The limited amount of litter in the boxes does not conceal the feet. The first time a ravenously hungry chick receives a taste of blood it becomes a cannibal. The practical remedy may be the balanced ration, with regular feeding hours for the scratch grain so the chicks will not become too hungry.

THE EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

THE Royal Hatchery Leghorns are maintaining their lead in the contest by a narrow margin. It has a total of 2,235 eggs, with the West Neck Reds coming second with 2,212 eggs. The St. Johns Poultry Farm Leghorns come third with a total of 2,142 eggs. Fourth is the pen of J. P. Gasson, with 2,084 eggs, and tied for fifth place are the Leghorns belonging to George Ferris, and the Barred Rocks of the Winter Egg Poultry Farm from Lethbridge, Alberta. Each pen has produced 2,018 eggs.

With only a twenty-three-egg lead, and with the Reds making a gain of six eggs on the leading pen, the race still looks very interesting. Should the Reds keep up their good production, and the Leghorns continue to show their slump, the lead may still go to the Reds.

The Leghorns belonging to George Ferris won the silver cup for high production during August. His pen produced an average of 23.3 eggs during the month.

BANTAM LAYS AN UNUSUAL EGG.

CHARLES MONTIE, of Wyandotte, Michigan, has a bantam hen which, besides laying ordinary eggs, has laid a hard-shelled egg inside of a hard-shelled egg, and on five different occasions has laid two perfectly formed eggs in one day. Mrs. Bantam is two years old, and looks like a dwarf Brown Leghorn.—Mrs. E. J. M.

IOWA POULTRY HOUSE.

Can you give me the measurements in height and width, of the Iowa Semi-Monitor hen house, advocated by the Iowa State College, and if not, where could I get same? Is that type of house suitable for Michigan?—J. R.

For full information on the Iowa semi-monitor poultry house, I would advise you to write the Iowa Experiment Station, Ames, Iowa, and probably they can send you a bulletin giving full particulars. As Iowa has about the same changes in temperature as Michigan, I think a house which would be all right in one state would give fairly good satisfaction in the other.

You might obtain the bulletin on the Michigan poultry house from the Michigan State College Experiment Station

at East Lansing, and after comparing the plans of the two houses, determine which seems to fit in best with your plans.

KILLING MITES AND LICE.

Having erected a new hen house, I wish to destroy all the lice and mites on my hens before moving them. What method would you recommend? If dipping is recommended, what kind of dip would I use? Is there any kind of a disinfectant I could use in new hen house to rid it of lice and mites?—S. B.

Before moving the hens you can treat each bird with blue ointment mixed with equal parts of low-grade vaseline. This is the blue mercurial ointment, which can be purchased at most drug stores. Place a bit about as big as a pea under each wing and rub it into the skin thoroughly. Place a small smear under the vent. This will usually keep a hen fairly free from body lice until spring.

The red mites live in cracks and crevices around the perches, or hang under them in small clusters. They spend the night on the hens sucking blood, and return to the roosts before daylight. Painting the roosts with carbolineum will protect them from mites for about a year. All of the coal

tar disinfectants are fine to paint or spray on the roosts to destroy mites. The old engine oil from a crank case will usually keep perches free from mites for at least a month or more. Frequently painting the roosts with kerosene oil will keep mites away.

DON'T FEED POULTS WITH THE CHICKS.

This year we started with seventeen young turkeys and took extra precaution in feeding and care, as much as we knew how. From the time they were a week old, until they became half grown, they kept dying. They were dusted at short intervals throughout the summer so as to combat lice, and feeding methods were greatly considered, no whole grain being fed whatsoever. They appeared sick for about a day, and would die the next. The only signs of sickness were a lifeless condition.—E. R. V.

Blackhead seems to be the most frequent cause of poult dying. Weakness, bowel trouble and the spots on the liver indicate blackhead. Sometimes the head of a sick bird turns purplish, although this is not always true. Young turkeys often die from other digestive disorders, and they are also subject to most of the diseases of chickens.

Feeding the young turkeys with the chickens is said to be a common cause of losses from blackhead. The chickens seem rather resistant to this disease, but it strikes hard at the turkeys. Feeding the poults on clean ground away from the chickens is a great help in preventing losses. There is no medicine known that seems to help cases of blackhead.



AN OUTRAGE?

ONE scarcely can think of a more terrible tragedy than a child dying in his mother's arms in the public street of a well organized town, after being refused admission to a hospital because of diphtheria. This actually happened in a town in New York state recently, and, of course, the whole community was outraged to think that such a cruel, even brutal thing could be possible. The reason I am mentioning it in this column is because I can see how this might occur in your town just as well as it did in this town in New York. Yet you can avoid it by a little care.

Looking at the history of this case we find that this child had been ill for several days, but the family had slighted medical assistance because it was generally accepted by them that this boy was "subject to throat trouble." They gave him some family remedies and he actually seemed to them to be better for a short time. On the morning of the third day, however, they awoke to the fact that instead of being better he was decidedly worse, and his conditions were more alarming than anything they had ever seen. Then they hurried with him, not to a local physician, but to the hospital, which happened to be a private institution. The medical man in charge took one look at the child, saw that he had malignant diphtheria, and was already dying, and simply told the parents that they must take the boy away, because the safety of those already in the hospital would not allow his admission. The child died before they could get him back home.

The lesson in this is that no case of sore throat is so insignificant that parents dare trust everything to their own judgment. If improvement does not begin in a very few hours, the patient must be seen by a physician and, in my opinion, there should not even be a single hour's delay in reaching the doctor by telephone, describing the case, and leaving it to his

opinion whether or not he should call upon the patient.

The second point is one that relates to communities. Now that you know the whole story, you cannot blame the officers of that local hospital for refusing admission to a patient with a disease threatening serious contagion. How is your own town in this respect? What arrangements could you make? Is it not a thing that demands some special provision in every community, some place where those suffering from contagious disease can be taken without injury to others?

HAS BEATING SENSATION IN STOMACH.

I am in my fifties and for two years I have had a beating in my stomach. Is this anything serious and is there any cure for it?—D. L.

Such a description is very indefinite, yet it is just these indefinite things that so often are the advance notice of something more serious. I am inclined to think that this "beating" simply means that some of the large blood vessels are working at unusual tension. There is a reason for it. The best way to arrive at the origin is to have a careful physical examination, with special attention given to blood pressure.

CARRIES TOO MUCH WEIGHT.

I am five feet six inches in height, weigh 200 pounds, forty-five years old; hearty eater. Health is fairly good, excepting when I ride machinery, especially a mowing machine. Then I lose all pep and feel as if I weighed a ton. What causes it?—A. R.

This does not necessarily indicate any disease. The seating arrangements for farm machinery are not designed for the comfort of a heavy, fat man, and would be sure to cause a strain. Probably if you diet enough to reduce your weight to 170 pounds, you will not only be able to ride your machinery, but will feel better for all your work. You are enough overweight to be in dangerous condition.



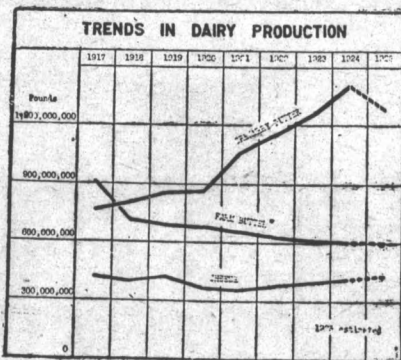
MORE EVIDENCE ON THE VALUE OF TESTING.

LIGHTNING killed P. M. Langdon's grade Holstein cow at Hubbardston, Michigan, recently. The sheriff's adjuster placed a value of \$66 on the dead cow. Langdon said she was worth more than ordinary beef prices; she had a cow test record of 354 pounds of butter-fat as a mature cow during 1924. Langdon showed his cow testing association herd book. The sheriff's adjuster then placed her appraisal at \$84. It pays to have records and belong to a cow testing association.

DAIRY OUTLOOK.

(Continued from page 297).

pounds. Total imports into Germany thus far in 1925, of both butter and cheese, have been more than double those of the corresponding time last year. Part of this increase has been in anticipation of a tariff on dairy products which became effective September 1, levying duties of 2.43 cents per pound on butter, and 4.32 cents per pound on canned milk, with varying rates on cheese. While German buying may be hampered by these tariffs, her domestic production is not



large enough to supply her demand, and imports of considerable size will continue.

Prices abroad are higher than a year ago, so that there is little danger of severe pressure from foreign butter on our markets, except when our prices are unusually high. Imports into the United States from Denmark, Argentina and New Zealand in the first six months of 1925 were only 2,000,000 pounds, as compared with 16,500,000 pounds in the same period of 1924.

Indications point to a good year ahead for dairymen. The sign posts which seem to point to profitable times read:

1. The upward tendency in production has been checked, and the danger of larger supplies than could be absorbed at satisfactory prices which confronted dairymen a year ago, has faded away. Receipts of butter at the large markets during the first eight months of 1925 have been approximately six per cent less than last year. Cheese receipts, however, at Wisconsin warehouse points have been three per cent larger than a year ago. Total dairy output for the year will probably approach that of 1923. The higher level of prices already in effect probably is not sufficient to encourage any substantial increase in the effort on the part of producers who follow dairying as a minor occupation. It is possible that production may become stabilized at around the present level.

2. A favorable industrial outlook, with employment at good wages, assures a steady public demand. Consumers may spread butter as liberally this winter as last, in spite of higher prices.

It has been shown that prices of but-

ter and cheese tend to lag from eight to ten months behind the major ups and downs in the stock market, due to the fact that these movements foreshadow changes in industrial conditions and amount of employment. Since the stock market is still rising, this index points to well-sustained prices for dairy products for a large part of the next year.

3. Storage reserves of butter are smaller than a year ago, and are not regarded as too large to be comfortable. This eliminates one of the big clouds which was on the horizon last fall. The original cost of much of this butter was three to four cents a pound higher than last year, indicating the confidence that dealers have had of a high market this winter. Cheese stocks are heavy but will not cause trouble unless the winter makes is exceptionally large.

4. A more favorable ratio between feed costs and dairy prices increases the chance of profits. Cheaper corn than last year will dominate the market for grains and by-products this winter and should more than offset any increase in hay prices due to the short crop.

5. Foreign butter has lost its formidableness as a competitor in our markets. Consumption abroad has been improved by more favorable economic conditions, and foreign production is not likely to increase from now on at the same rate as in the past four years. Prices are high, compared with our markets, and the possibility of any sizeable imports this winter is remote.



Never in the history of centrifugal cream separators has there been a machine equal to the De Laval. Each model has, in its day, been far ahead of all other machines in skimming efficiency, ease of operation and superior durability.

The present model De Laval is the crowning achievement of all. It has the wonderful new self-centering bowl which runs smoother and easier, eliminating vibration and thus making it skim better and cleaner, run easier and last longer.

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Copper Bearing, "Galvannealed" Fence

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look for the
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(top wire)

**Get some of that
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Haven't you often heard it said:—"fence makers don't make fence as good as they used to." That formerly was true, because in the olden days most of the steel from which wire fence was made contained copper. It is a well known fact that steel with copper in it resists rust at least twice as long as steel without copper. We, at Keystone, realized that in order to make our fence far outlast the ordinary kind it was necessary to include copper in our steel. While it costs us more to make, it costs you no more than you usually pay for plain, non-copper-bearing steel fence.

Then we went even further. Keystone perfected the "Galvannealed" process which makes possible applying from 2 to 3 times more zinc protection into and around the wire, than by the ordinary galvanizing method.

Now when you buy this NEW RED STRAND fence, you are not only getting copper-bearing steel wire, but in addition a double or triple zinc protection that results in many extra years of fence service. No longer will it be necessary to complain about fence quality—because Red

Strand is not only as good as the "old time" fence—it's a whole lot better.

The official reports by such experts as: Indiana State University, C. F. Burgess Laboratories, Madison, Wisconsin, R. W. Hunt Co., Chicago, back up our own tests that this new Red Strand fence far outlasts ordinary galvanized wire. These "Official Proof of Tests" should be read by every fence buyer. Mailed Free.

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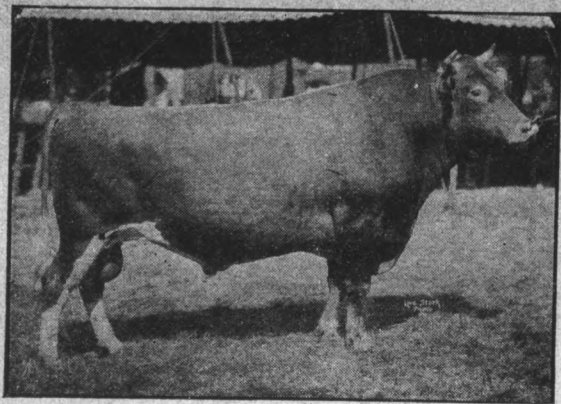
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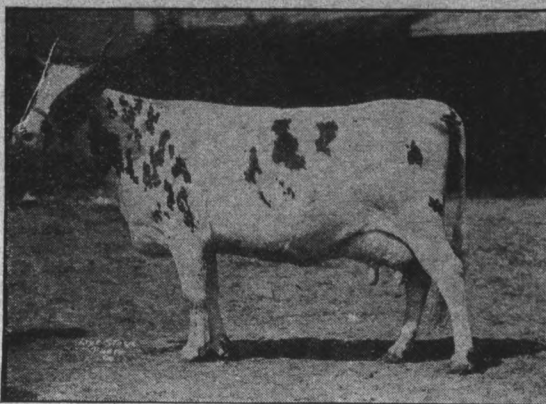
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Leaders in the Cattle Department at 1925 Mich. State Fair



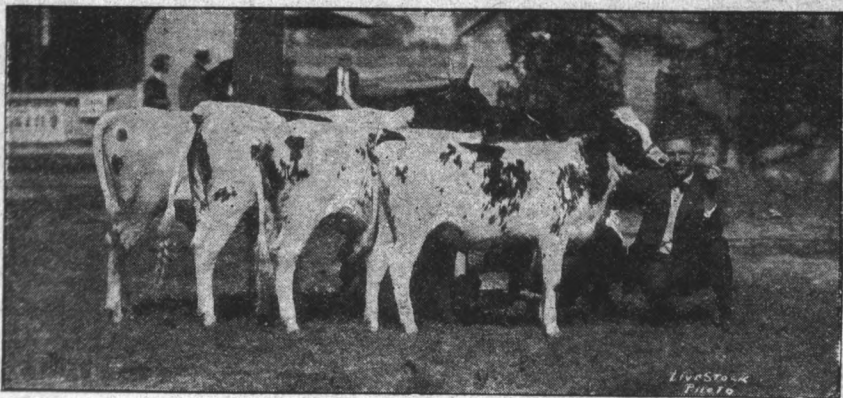
Border King of Roberts, Grand Champion Guernsey Bull, Exhibited by Fern Bell dairy Farms, Wisconsin.



Penhurst Jessabell, Grand Champion Ayrshire Cow, Exhibited Balmoral Farm, Ithaca, Mich.



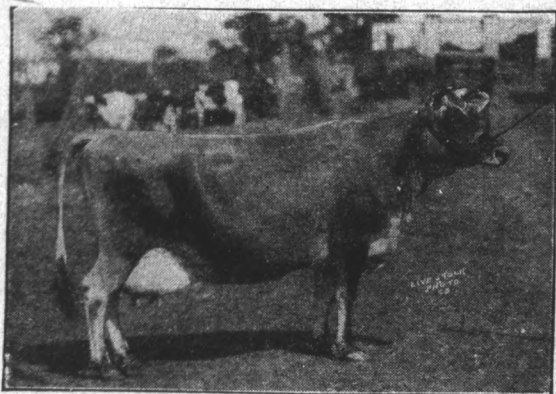
Blondes Xelna Sultana, Grand Champion Jersey Bull, Exhibited by the Oaklands, Ann Arbor, Michigan.



First of Get of Sire in Ayrshire Class, Exhibited by Balmoral Farms, of Ithaca, Michigan.



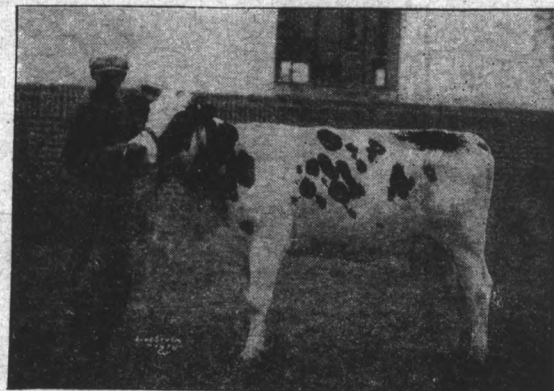
First For Get of Sire in Jersey Classes, Exhibited by the Oaklands, Ann Arbor, Michigan.



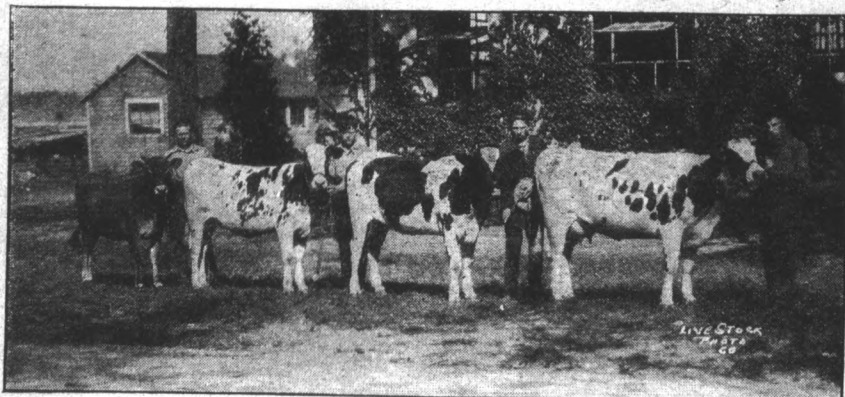
Brampton Norma Primrose, Grand Champion Jersey Cow, Exhibited by the Oaklands, Ann Arbor, Michigan.



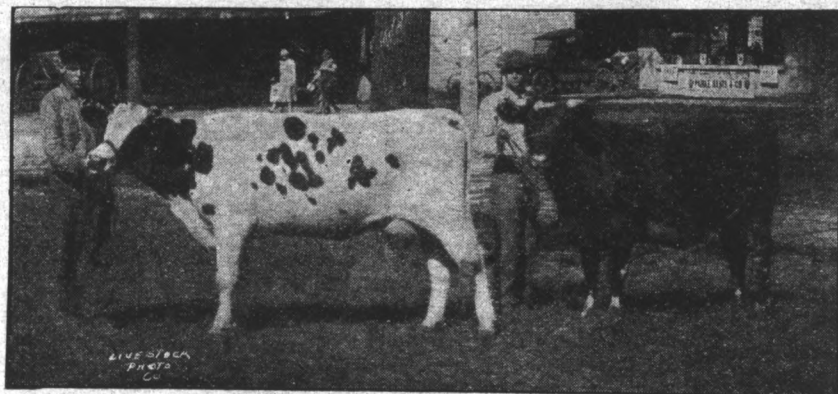
Sir Johana Pauline Ormsby, Grand Champion Holstein Bull, Exhibited by B. L. Cramton, Wisconsin.



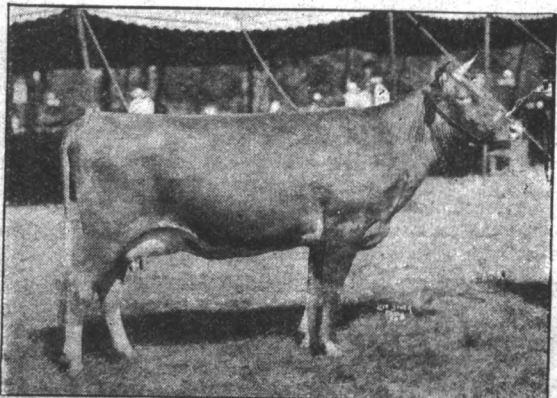
Princess Irene Beauty Posch, Grand Champion Holstein Club Calf, Exhibited by James Mae, a Michigan Lad.



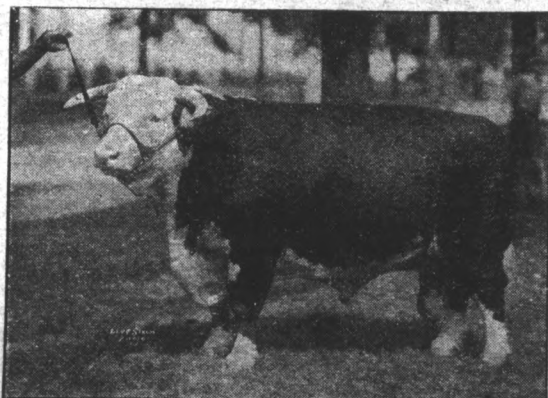
Group of Young Dairy Animals Exhibited by Tuscola County Club Boys, which Made a Good Showing in the Open Classes.



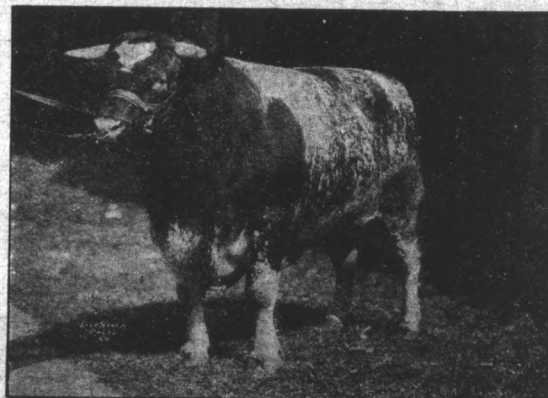
Two Grand Champion Tuscola County Club Calves Exhibited by Willis Campbell, Cass City, Michigan.



Betty of Pomeroy, Grand Champion Guernsey Cow, Exhibited by Fern Bell Dairy Farms, Wis.



Speck Woodford Third, Grand Champion Hereford Bull, Exhibited by E. R. Tigan, Illinois.



Sni-a-Bar Royalist, Grand Champion Shorthorn Bull, Exhibited by Sni-a-Bar Farms, Missouri.

GARGETY MILK, AND OTHER QUESTIONS.

What causes gargety milk; and is such milk fit food for children, or selling? It's an argument, and, of course, I'm of the belief that it is unfit for any kind of use. How long should a person keep the same cows? What kind of a test could one give cows to find out if they are paying or not? Would it be a good idea to sell one's herd and get others when you absolutely know they are eating their heads off? How many cows would it take to keep a family of eight or ten in butter, milk and cream, the year around, when six and eight of the ten are growing children?—C. N.

Garget is congestion, or inflammation of the udder. Congestion often occurs before and immediately after the cow freshens. Many times the milk is stained with blood, especially if the inflammation is caused by an injury to the udder. In chronic garget the milk is often stringy, or comes from a diseased udder, and while it is many times fed to pigs and calves with apparently no injurious effects, and possibly people have consumed it, not knowing, and it did not injure them, we can say that it surely is not fit for human food, though it may not be absolutely injurious. To one who knew the condition of the milk it would be extremely revolting to think of buying it for human food.

A good cow should be kept as long as she is profitable. A cow is considered in her prime when from six to nine years old, but many cows are profitable when much older than this.

It is comparatively simple to tell whether a cow pays or not. Weigh her milk. Find how many pounds she gives in a year. Then test her milk. Find what per cent of butter-fat she produces. Butter-fat has a market value. It is now worth about forty cents a pound. It is merely a matter of arithmetic to find the value of her milk for a year. Now you must find what it costs you to keep her a year. This is not difficult or complicated, just a little painstaking. Weigh the feed she consumes in a day, and figure its value at the market price one day each month, then estimate from this data the cost for a year. The best way is to join a cow testing association and have the experienced tester do this for you. If there is no association in your neighborhood, get your county agent to organize one. This is the only way to put dairying on a business basis.

It is certainly not good business to keep cows that you know are not profitable. But be sure you know before you sell, and give the cows a chance and care for them properly. Have them milked by good milkers. You may be surprised.

The last question can not be answered very satisfactorily. Are they good or poor cows? It will make a big difference. Cows produce all the way from 2,000 to 3,000 pounds of milk in a year, to over 30,000 pounds. Some only produce 100 pounds of butter-fat in a year, and others over a thousand. If we consider ordinary cows, two ought to furnish an abundance of milk, cream and butter at all times, and some of the time a good surplus. Have one freshen in the fall and one in the spring. One good fresh cow ought to supply your family and when they are both giving a good flow of milk, furnish a good surplus besides.

Again, some families use dairy products liberally, while others use them sparingly. For both health and economy, six to eight quarts of milk, and a pound of butter per day, besides the cream, could be used to advantage in a family of six or eight growing children, especially when you produce the milk yourself.

TRIMMED AND BURNING.

(Continued from page 311).

er. Young told us something of it, a syllable at a time. Young is ugly, Dale."

"When did he get in?" said Garland. "Oh, more than an hour ago. Want to see him?"

The sheriff nodded. The three of them walked down the whitewashed corridor and halted before a door of iron bars set in a wall of the same strong material. Inside the cell young Bill Young sat on the back of Blizzard, the red mule—sat there for the simple and very good reason that his legs were manacled around the mule's body.

"None o' my keys would fit them old-fashioned cuffs, Dale," said Fraser, "and so we just made sure of everything by puttin' the mule in jail with Mr. William Young—"

"My name's Bill Young, darn you, and not William!" blazed the jailbird. "On his back," Fraser went on as though he had not been interrupted. "John was on the street when the mule found him, and he brought 'em both here. 'How did you do it, Dale?'"

"A little quick work with my hands," smiled Dale. "The cuffs fitted his ankles perfectly, and the chain was just long enough to stretch across. I knew nobody could stop that mule without a bridle, after he got started for home. If you make as good a deputy as Blizzard made, Fraser, I'll sure be proud of you!"

John Millard whispered a few words

to Garland, and Garland pressed closer to the bars.

"Bill," said he, quite soberly, "let's you and me talk some plain common sense. Do you know what state's evidence is, Bill?"

Young favored the sheriff with a slow nod. Young was very well cowed now. Nearly all the fire was out of him.

"It means, of course," said Garland, "telling what you know on other people in order to help yourself. But you'd better tell before the other fellows get away, Bill, so you won't have to shoulder the whole burden. Nebo Slayter promised you law protection, didn't he? Did you get it, or didn't you? You're good for twenty years, Bill, even if you don't hang, for killin' Al Fyfer. Remember that."

At the mention of Nebo Slayter, Young's bruised face went white. If he had to suffer, he wouldn't suffer alone.

"Nebo Slayter and William Dandridge," he suddenly fumed, "they left five hundred dollars at my house, a-layin' on the table, and said they'd like to have me fix things so Fyfer wouldn't bother 'em no more, and they both

(Continued on page 321).

Color Your Butter

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Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets

all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

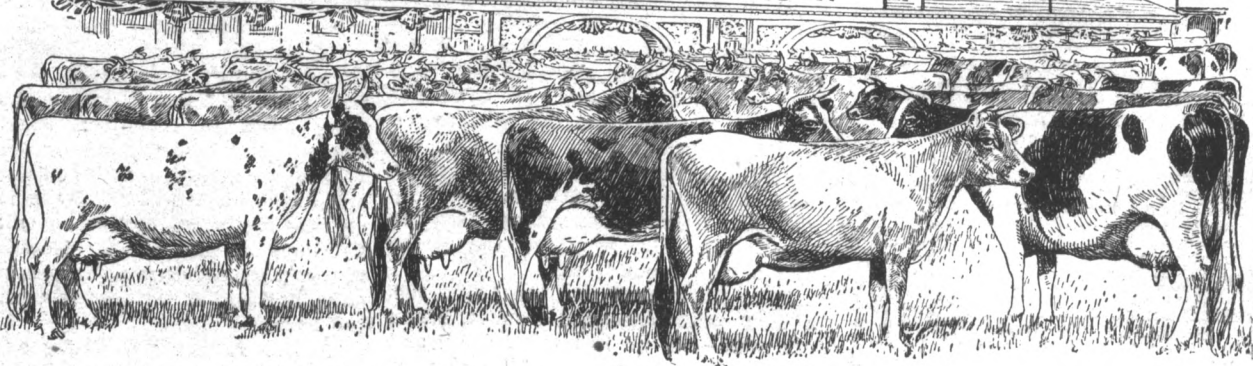
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See These Wonderful Grade Cows

A Herd of 100 - Five Breeds - From 11 States

NATIONAL DAIRY SHOW
Indianapolis Oct. 10-17



This is a record-breaking and history-making event. If you can possibly do it, you should go to Indianapolis and see these cows—October 10 to 17.

These are all record grade cows—sired by pure bred bulls. There are 100 of them—35 Holsteins, 35 Jerseys, 20 Guernseys, 5 Ayrshires and 5 Brown Swiss. They were personally selected by Prof. Hugh G. Van Pelt, the well known breeder and judge of dairy cattle.

No individual dairyman has enough good cows to make such an exhibit, but Mr. Van Pelt, with his acquaintance and backing, was enabled to visit the owners and get them to take part in this big exhibit. He travelled 10,000 miles by train and auto, and visited 200 herds to find the cows that are most profitably productive and true to breed type.

They are from the best herds in Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Massachusetts and Vermont. All have big milk and butter records, and these records were made with a ration containing Corn Gluten Feed.

The purpose of this exhibit is to show the value of the Pure Bred Sire, the Cow Testing Association, and Corn Gluten Feed. It gives you an opportunity to see in one big herd the combined skill and experience of the most successful dairymen.

Go and See Them---Then Buy Them

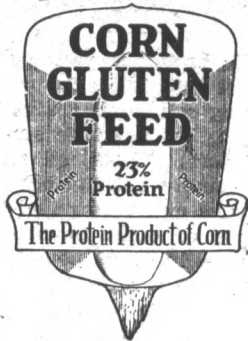
On October 15 these cows will be sold at auction for their owners. You should go to this sale. You can buy one or more of them for what you wish to pay. All have big Cow Testing Association records. All are tuberculin tested. All are in perfect health. Some are fresh and others are with calf by pure bred sires.

If you are in the dairying business, or expect to be, you should attend this show and learn how these cows were bred and fed. Even if you do not buy one or more, the experience will be worth many times the cost of your trip.

This exhibit is both a valuable lesson to the dairy industry and a magnificent tribute to Corn Gluten Feed as the most economical protein feed for the dairy cow.

If you are unable to go to this big show, please mail the coupon and you will receive a complete story of this exhibit, including the records of all these cows and how they were fed.

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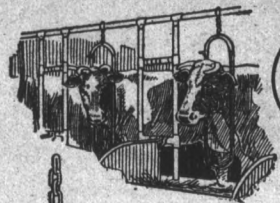
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a pure-bred Holstein Bull, Charlevoix Ormsby Boy No. 300989, born Sept. 10, 1921. Is a grandson of Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes, sired by Sir Pieterje Ormsby Mercedes, 40th senior herd sire at Loeb Farms; he is a full brother to Queen Plebe Ormsby Mercedes who has two records, over 1100 lbs. of butter in 1 yr., and 3 seven-day records of 30, 34 and 35 lbs. His dam is Kolva Alexander Korndyke, a granddaughter of Pontiac Korndyke, with 859 lbs. of butter and nearly 20,000 lbs. of milk in 1 yr.; her dam is a half-sister to the dam of Kolva Alexander Korndyke, the wonderful cow developed at Loeb Farms. This bull is very gentle, as he has always been tied on a chain in the yard, and handled every day. Price \$150.

CARLYLE J. KECK, R. 1, St. Johns, Mich



How We Started in Sheep

Grandfather Took a Hand

OUR start with sheep was in a very small way. Grandfather, who lived a few miles from our place, had always been a great sheep man. He loved sheep and wanted everybody else to love them. It was his custom to give every boy born into the family of any of his children, a ewe lamb as soon as he was old enough to take care of it.

Our oldest boy reached the time of life when Grandfather thought he ought to have a lamb. So one day when we were visiting Grandfather he had us go down to the pasture, and gave the little man the privilege of picking out what he thought was the nicest lamb of the flock. Like the little gentleman he was, the lad told Grandpa, "I would rather you would pick out the lamb, Grandpa." That pleased Grandpa, and he looked the lambs over very carefully and finally caught one that was a beauty. We put it into the back end of the wagon and drove home. A small beginning, wasn't it?

With father's help our boy cared for the lamb all winter, feeding it and getting well acquainted with it. When the first little lamb came it surely was a great day for the boy. He could not run fast enough from the barn to the house to announce the arrival of the lambkin. "Nan's found a lamb down at the barn under the manger," he shouted. (Under the manger was the place where he supposed the lambs and calves came from).

That little lamb was the boy's, too, and all that descended from it. When one was sold, he had the money, and opened a bank account of his own. It was decided that it would be a fair arrangement if the wool was father's, to pay for the hay and grain fed. We got one or two other sheep to run with the lamb, and so gradually we worked into a larger flock.

In one respect, we tried to get a little the start of Grandfather. He never had really understood the worth of pure-bred stock. Not so much stress was laid upon that part of any kind of stock business in those days as there is now. He was always careful to have his sheep well graded up, picking out the best lambs to save for his own flock, but he never had a pure-bred ram in his flock.

Our little farmer and I made up our minds that we would quietly venture into better stock. So, saying nothing to Grandfather about it, lest he should think we were a bit extravagant, we drove away across the country to the farm of a man who always had the best sheep of any man in that part of the state. They were Shropshires, and fine to look at. We picked out what seemed to us to be as good a ram as there was in the flock, paid the price and took it home. One good thing about making such ventures is, that we are apt to give the pure-breds a little better chance than we would grades. But we did not neglect the grades. In fact, we tried our best to make them better. Little by little we also got some pure-bred ewe lambs. Every step up added to the love we all had for sheep.

We did get bit one time. I have often wondered why it was so easy to "pull the wool" over our eyes. That is just what happened, a man pulled the wool of a sheep he wanted to sell, over our eyes, and we bought a ewe that had the hairiest wool of any sheep I ever saw. The sheep was wilder than a deer, too. No fence could hold her. She did not have time to bear but one lamb on our farm, for

we got rid of her as soon as we could. The lamb was a chip off the old block, as wild as the mother, and we sold that, too, for five dollars. The nice bright five-dollar gold piece looked better to the boy than the wild, harum-scarum lamb.

But building up a flock of sheep is lots of fun, and there is some money in it, too.—E. Vincent.

LET THE HOGS REDUCE LABOR COSTS.

FARMERS who hogged off a portion of their corn crop and husked the remainder on the stalk, made more money on corn in the past five years than those who cut, shocked, and husked it all, according to the experiences on Ohio farms where records were kept.

The figures for this survey were recorded by the farmers themselves, and F. L. Morison, of Ohio State University, who compiled the figures, says that by proper planning these men who let the hogs do part of the work, greatly reduced labor costs.

"Based on the figures secured in Greene county from 1920 to 1925," writes Mr. Morison, "a farmer who has forty acres of corn will spend 143 days of man labor in raising and harvesting his corn crop if he cuts, shocks and husks it. If five acres are 'hogged off' the forty-acre corn crop will take 131 days of man labor. Hogging off not only saves labor in harvesting the corn, but also saves time in caring for the hogs.

"If this farmer with forty acres of corn hogs off thirty acres and husks the remainder off the stalk, it will require only seventy-eight days of man labor to raise and harvest his corn crop, or sixty-five days less than if he were to cut, shock and husk it all. At the high wages paid for this extra harvesting labor, the saving in man labor would amount to more than twice the value of the stover left standing in the field."

FINDS BARLEY A GOOD HOG FEED.

GROUND barley is perhaps one of the best substitutes for corn to be found among our small grains for fattening hogs. We use it to stretch our supply of corn. When fed alone, results are usually not the best. After the corn runs out, barley and tankage at the rate of eight pounds of the tankage to a hundred pounds of the mixture makes a good feed for pigs weighing less than a hundred pounds. For pigs over this weight, the amount of the tankage is gradually cut to four pounds per hundredweight of feed for pigs weighing two hundred pounds. We have also found that soaking barley took the place of grinding. The growing pigs also respond when fed barley that has been cooked.—R. Stanwine.

Lambs do well when turned loose in the corn field. They pick up much that would otherwise be wasted.

Some extension specialists are of the opinion that live stock men would save money by laying in their supply of commercial feeds at this time.

Corn put through the silo saves the entire plant for the live stock. It further helps by toning up the appetite and, through this improved appetite, the animals make better use of all other feeds, to the financial advantage of the owner.

CUT FEED COSTS DO 2 JOBS IN 1

Husk Corn Cheaper

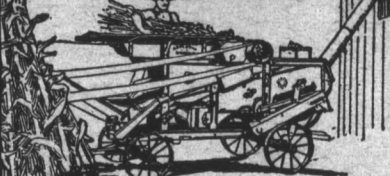
Stover (37 % of total corn crop value) left in field wastes money. Cut or shredded by an Appleton Husker and Shredder it nearly doubles the feed and fertilizer value of crop. This extra value cuts the cost of your feed while your corn is husked and elevated into your bin or wagons. It is the modern, efficient, profitable way of handling the stover. If you and your neighbors raise thirty acres of corn an Appleton will increase your profits.

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His Sire: Sire Clothilde Concordia 113343, An Ona-Homestead bred bull from a 1944-lb. daughter of an 1100-lb. cow. He has 4 daughters above 900 lbs. butter in a year.

His Dam: Pontiac Muri 465992. At 3 years 2 months: Butter, 7 days, 21.24; Milk, 522.3; Butter, 1 yr., 818.18; Milk, 20,819.2. At 6 years 7 months: Butter, 7 days, 28.55; milk, 466.2.

Write for pedigree and price.



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

LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

HEREFORDS--For Sale

Repeater 173rd, a son of old Repeater, and from a Bright Stanway cow. Allen Bros. paid \$3,200 for this bull. Have too many of his heifers to keep him longer. Will price him very low. Will also sell three young cows in calf to him. LOUIS G. HALL, R. No. 2, Paw Paw, Mich.

Brennan, Fitzgerald & Sinks Jersey Farm Farmington, Mich.

Offer for sale or Lease, Bull Rulers Diplomat No. 234233, born Feb. 15, 1924. Won 4th prize at Mich. State Fair, 1924, 16 in class. Dam, Rulers Golden No. 290968, Reg. of Merit Record on twice a day milking, 10,209 lbs. of milk; 565.61 lbs. fat, average, % fat, 5.54. Sire, Lady Togas Raleigh No. 190912, a son of Fountaines Raleigh No. 105374.

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.

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

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

Good Registered Jersey cows, due to freshen in October, also registered bull, 10 months old. Fred Schnoor, R. No. 4, Paw Paw, 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.

Shorthorn Sale Monday, October 26th, 1925. For catalog, write H. B. PETERS & SON, Elio, Mich.

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



FALL plowing—harrowing—planting still to be done. Guard your horses against strained, swollen tendons or lameness of any kind. Apply Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Known for 41 years as the quick, reliable remedy for the many ailments of horses' legs and hoofs. Apply it yourself. Directions with every bottle. Won't scar or discolor hair. Don't be without it another day. \$2.00 at druggists, or direct upon receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

GOMBAULT'S
Caustic
BALSAM

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.

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. Boars ready for fall service.
RUSH BROS., Romeo, Mich.

REGISTERED O. I. C. GILTS ready for breeding for fall arrow. 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.

Chester White Spring Boars by the Grand Champion Boars of Gratiot, Isabella and West Michigan State Fairs. Will ship C. O. D. and record in purchaser's name. JOHN C. WILK, St. Louis, 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.

B.T.P.C. Boar and Sow pigs. Sows with pigs also. Winners at Detroit and Ann Arbor. Also Shropshire ewes and lambs. GEORGE NEEDHAM, Saline, Mich.

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

Hampshires for Sale nice spring and fall Boars. Choice bred gilts, 12th year.
JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

SHEEP

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, Wakarusa, Ohio.

Breeding Ewes for Sale Good large Delaines & Shropshires. V. B. FURNESS, Nashville, Mich.

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

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

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

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.

Additional Stock Ads on Page 321

PREVENTING WINTER AILMENTS OF SHEEP.

SHEEP are subject to a number of ailments, such as colds, catarrh and indigestion that, while not considered dangerous, impairs the health of the flock. Prevention is advised, particularly with ailments attacking sheep during the winter when confined to limited quarters, and are dry-fed.

My experience has been that sheep do much better and keep in healthier condition when allowed to remain in the open air as much as possible, and protected from storms by well ventilated sheds. I have made the mistake, like many other flock owners, during the winter, of confining my flock too closely during stormy and severe weather, only to discover in a few days that I had done my sheep more injury than good.

Sheep are abundantly protected by nature against severe cold, and too close housing is very likely to cause a great many members of the flock to take cold. Here, proper management will help one out. Hardy sheep, in good flesh condition, possess wonderful disease-resisting power and, if properly protected against storms and housed in well ventilated stables, need not become victims to attack.

Sheep during the winter months should be kept in good flesh, well nourished, and caused to take plenty of outdoor exercise. Confinement makes them sluggish, impairs the digestive and circulatory systems, and reduces physical vitality. Well nourished and properly housed sheep seldom become diseased.—Leo C. Reynolds.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. S. BURROWS.

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

Wart.—I have a two-year-old heifer that has seed wart on shoulder, also a smaller wart on teat. G. R. B., Bedford, Mich.—Apply boric acid to the wound twice daily.

Worm Fits.—Our two-year-old collie dog has had two sick spells, but after an attack he seems all right. He falls down, is unable to stand, his hind legs stiffen, and he froths at the mouth. J. R. H., Sparta, Mich.—Give him one ounce of castor oil, then give him one grain of santonin, also half grain of calomel twice a week for a week or two.

Bunch in Udder.—Have a cow that is troubled with bunch in one quarter of udder; this hard bunch has lately affected milk yield from this quarter. How shall I treat this case? F. E. S., Fountain, Mich.—Apply one part red iodide of mercury and ten parts lard to bunch every day or two, until it blisters, then discontinue its use for a few days. If she has not been tuberculin tested within the past six months, have it done.

Garget.—Nearly all of our cows have been troubled with garget. Have used commercial remedies; also home remedies, but none of them seem to have recovered. Is their milk fit to use? A. J. K., Burr Oak, Mich.—Their milk is unfit for use, and doubtless they have infectious mammitis, which, when chronic, is usually incurable. You might have the cows tuberculin tested. If you keep them they will prove unprofitable to you. Dry and fatten them for beef is perhaps your best way out of this trouble.

Fits.—Our dog has been having fits, caused, perhaps, from injury. He was hit by car, also kicked by a horse several times. Our veterinary has looked at him and he says it is caused by the nerves in the back pressing together, but he could offer no remedy. I might say that these fits come more frequently of late. E. W. H., Ionia, Mich.—If his ailment is the result of injury he will not recover; however, fits are frequently caused from worms, and if so, fast him for fifteen hours, then give him equal parts of fluid extract of spigelia and senna. The dose is fifteen drops or more, the drops depending upon the weight of the dog. You should treat him daily for three days, then discontinue treatment for three or four weeks.



Fence NOW

Use Red Tops and Save Money

IN the days of the wood post, fence building and repair had to be crowded into the busy spring season. That was about the only time you could dig a post hole.

The Red Top Steel Drive Post has revolutionized that custom. You can now build and repair your fences in the fall when you have more time for the job. Red Tops are so easily driven even in hard, dry soil that one man can drive 200 or more in a day with the One Man Driver.

You will save money, too, by fencing this fall. Prices on Red Tops are at a record low level. Fence prices also are low.

Red Tops for Temporary Fences

The rapidly growing custom of hogging down crops has created a big demand for Red Tops in erecting temporary fences. Red Tops are so easy to drive and attach wire to; and can be taken up and reinstalled when new areas are to be fenced off.

Go to your local Red Top dealer now while prices are so low. Compare the Red Top point for point with any and all other brands. You'll see at once why there are more Red Tops in fence lines than any other make of steel post. You'll feel that you've made a wise choice when you buy Red Tops. You know they'll stand up and that they're extra good value for the money. If you've never used them your neighbor has. He can tell you about their lasting qualities and strength. Another good thing to remember, the dealer who handles the Red Top is pretty sure to handle the best makes in other lines. See your Red Top dealer now. You can save money by fencing this fall.

RED TOP STEEL POST COMPANY

38-L South Dearborn Street, Chicago

Red Top
GUARANTEED
Steel Fence Posts

HOLSTEIN DISPERSAL SALE

At Alfadale Farm, October 8, 1925

59 Head of Registered Holsteins to be Sold Without Reserve

Herd under Federal and State supervision. Have been tested regularly for 19 years and only one reactor found. In this herd we have 3 cows with A. R. O. records of over 30 lbs. of butter in 7 days. 2 of those with 30-day records of 124 and 125 lbs. of butter, and over 2,500 lbs. milk. Most all of the cows in milk with good A. R. O. records. Herd bull is 35-lb. son out of the cow, Florence Veeman Pontiac, who sold in last June sale for \$1,200, and her dam, a 1,000-lb. cow, sold in private sale for \$1,500. We have 11 daughters of 30-lb. cows, 22 daughters out of a 32½-lb. bull, and all of the cows and heifers of breeding age are in calf to above 35-lb. bull. This is an exceptional good herd without any culls whatever. Cattle well grown, nicely marked, and exceptionally well bred. This is an absolute dispersal, as Mr. Orsewaarde has decided to quit farming, and everything is to be sold without any reserve, on Oct. 8, 1925, at the Alfadale Farm, located 7 miles east of Grand Rapids, or 1 mile west of Ada, on M-16. Credit will be given for one year on good approved bankable notes, with interest at 7%, 2% discount for cash. For catalogue, write J. C. Ruth, Sales Manager, Grand Rapids, Mich.

MARTIN ORSEWAARDE, Owner

A. W. HILSEY, Auctioneer

TWELFTH ANNUAL SALE

Howell Sales Company of Livingston County

75 REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE 75

Howell, Michigan

Friday, October 23, '25 at 10:30 O'clock A. M.

3 young bulls from high record dams, one with a large yearly record. 72 females, all of breeding age, except two, and all of good ages, only eleven are over 5 yrs. old and only one over 7 yrs. old.

3 daughters of 25-lb. cows, two daughters of 24-lb. 4-yr.-old cows, others from record cows.

55 that are either fresh or will freshen soon after the sale.

The best lot of individuals we have ever offered.

Whole County on the Accredited T. B. List.

For Catalogs, address GUY WAKEFIELD, Fowlerville, Mich.

SHORTHORN SALE

25 Head Good, High Class Registered Cows, Heifers & Bulls Including a few cows of the dual purpose or milking strain.

This sale will be held under the auspices of the Southern Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association

All stock is sold on consignment from members of this Association and is of quality which commands attention

Hillsdale, Mich. Fair Grounds, at 1 P. M.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1925

For particulars and catalogue, write W. C. Osius, Secy., Hillsdale, Mich.

ANDY ADAMS, Sale Manager



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, September 29.
Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.58; No. 2 red \$1.57; No. 2 white \$1.58; No. 2 mixed \$1.57.

Chicago.—Sept. at \$1.37½@1.37¾; December \$1.38½@1.39; May \$1.47½@2.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.57½@1.58½.

Corn

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 87c; No. 3 yellow 86c.

Chicago.—Sept. 82¼c; December at 79¾@79¾c; May 84¼@84¾c.

Old Oats

Detroit.—No. 2 white 49c; No. 3 46c.

New Oats

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

Chicago.—Sept. 36¾c; December at 40c; May 44¼@44¾c.

Rye

Detroit.—No. 2, 86c.

Chicago.—Sept. 76¾c; December at 80¾c; May 86¾c.

Toledo.—85c.

Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.40@4.45.

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

New York.—Choice pea \$5.25@5.60; red kidneys \$11@11.50.

Barley

Malting 77c; feeding 72c.

Seeds

Detroit.—October red clover \$16.50; timothy \$3.80; December alsike \$14.25.

Buckwheat

Detroit.—\$1.95@2.

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 \$32@33; standard middlings \$35; fine middlings at \$39; cracked corn \$40.50; coarse cornmeal \$38.50; chop \$34 per ton in carlots.

Small Fruit—Prices at Chicago.
Plums.—Michigan, 16-qt. \$1.25@1.35.
Pears.—Michigan Bartlett, per bu. \$2.25@2.50; bushels, Michigan Seckels, fancy \$1.75@2.

Peaches.—Bushels at \$2@2.50.
Grapes.—Michigan, 5-lb. baskets at 36@42c.

WHEAT

Wheat prices finally broke out of the lower side of the narrow groove in which they had held for nearly four weeks. As usual in such cases, a severe smash followed. Shifts in the speculative tides and currents, evidence of larger world supplies than anticipated, and increasing pressure from Canadian wheat in the face of indifferent foreign demand, brought on the decline. It will probably extend further before reaching firm footing again. Importing countries have been absorbing only about 10,000,000 bushels a week during the last two months, showing to what extent they have been able to rely on supplies of their native wheats. Broomhall forecasts that import requirements for the crop year will average 11.5 million bushels per week. With Canada able to furnish such a large quantity, it is obvious that the moderate clearances from the United States, Russia, the Balkans and southern hemisphere countries will put importers in a relatively easy position up to the time the new Argentine and Australian crops begin to come in.

RYE

Demand for rye has been extremely slow. Exports are negligible, primary receipts are still heavy, and the visible supply is gradually piling up. Rye is virtually selling on a feed grain basis, as it is as cheap as corn.

CORN

More of the aftermath of an unsuccessful effort to "bull" corn was seen during the past week when speculative liquidation carried prices down to new lows for the season. The cash situation was rather strong as primary receipts were quite small, and stocks at terminals were sharply reduced. The decline probably does not have much farther to go, as old corn is only a few cents higher than quotations for new crop delivery, and the market is

down to the level that prevailed before the start of the advance caused by the small 1924 crop. There are fewer hogs to consume corn than at that time, however.

OATS

The weakness in other grains pulled oats prices into slightly lower ground, but this grain has shown remarkable stability. Primary receipts have fallen off sharply, domestic demand is fairly broad, and exports are averaging over a million bushels a week. The visible supply accumulation is probably about at its peak.

SEEDS

Production of red clover seed is believed to be larger than last year's crop, which was one of the smallest on record. Harvesting is earlier than a year ago. With hot, dry weather, a large percentage of the heads failed to form seed. Furthermore, new seeding was injured which will cause more seed to be held by growers for use next spring. Prices to growers for red clover seed early in September were the highest since 1920, averaging \$22.35 per 100 pounds on September 8, 1925, compared with \$17.65 last year. Last year prices advanced materially during September, averaging \$21.25 per 100 lbs. on October 1.

FEEDS

The feed market is dull under quiet trade. Production is in excess of demand, but there is little pressure to sell. With the season of heavy demand ahead, dealers are not in a hurry to sell at present prices.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Fresh eggs added two cents a dozen to their price last week. Receipts are lighter and country collections are reported to be shrinking more rapidly. Quality is poor, on the whole, with only a small proportion of the receipts grading as first-class. The storage egg supply is clouding the market horizon at present. In spite of the large holdings, withdrawals from the four markets since September 1 have been thirty per cent less than in the same period a year ago, increasing the surplus over last year. Efforts are being made on the trade to push the sale of these eggs by keeping prices low.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 37@37½c; dirties at 22@27c; checks 22@25½c; fresh firsts 37@38½c; ordinary firsts 28@32c. Live poultry, hens 25c; springers 23½c; roosters 15c; ducks 21c; geese 15c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 33@40c; storage 31@34c. Live poultry, heavy springers 28c; light do. 22c; heavy hens 28c; light hens 15@16c; roosters 15@16c; geese 16@18c; ducks 22c; turkeys 25c.

HAY

Scanty offerings of hay have pushed the market higher in the past week. Top grades continue in best demand, but the short supply of these has aided the sale of ordinary hay. No. 1 grades of both timothy and prairie hay are averaging \$1@1.50 higher than last year. Alfalfa prices are sharing in the general advance in hay markets, but are still lower than a year ago.

BUTTER

Favorable influences dominate the butter market, and prices are very firm, with little prospect of weakness. Receipts are declining rapidly, with supplies at the four markets last week fully ten per cent less than in the same week last year. Offerings of fancy butter are particularly scanty, which is increasing the demand for storage stock. Withdrawals from the four markets since September 1 have exceeded 2,500,000 pounds, compared with only a nominal decrease last year. Consumption apparently has not been affected by the higher prices, and with the advent of cooler weather should continue at the present rate.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 50c; New York 50½c. No. 1 creamery in tubs sells in Detroit for 44@47c per pound.

BEANS

Bean prices have been slightly easier in the last few days, with C. H. P. whites quoted at \$4.70 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Michigan, for prompt shipment. First half October shipment quotations are around \$4.65. Demand is slow and below normal for this time of the year, as buyers are looking for still cheaper beans, but the indications are that good buying would come in at around \$4.50. If rainy weather sets in again, it would have a highly stimulating effect, as much damage has already been done. The yield of good beans will fall a good deal short of the amount indicated from the size of the crop. Consumption will probably be rather large if prices remain near the present level.

POTATOES

With the season of heavy supplies at hand, the potato market is very ir-

regular. Prices usually follow a declining tendency until the heavy shipping season is past its height and will probably drift lower until early November, when the trend is normally upward again. Middle western markets were weak recently, although the wholesale prices are still above a year ago. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, were quoted at \$1.90@2.10 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

WOOL

A fairly confident tone is apparent in the wool trade, based on strength shown at sales in foreign markets, satisfactory volume of orders for goods, and limited stocks in this country. Prices have changed but little in the past week and advances may be small, or absent for a while, since Australia is beginning to offer new clip wools for sale and aims to dispose of one million bales before Christmas. Mills are buying conservatively, but are more willing than heretofore to bid up slightly for wools that meet their requirements.

GRAND RAPIDS

A higher undertone was evident in juice grapes on the Grand Rapids markets early this week. Cool nights have stimulated buying. Potatoes were slightly easier. Grapes, table stocks \$3@3.50 per dozen 2-qt. baskets; juice \$2@3 bu; peaches, best Elbertas, Banners and Gold Drops \$3@3.50 bu; other varieties \$2.50@2.75; pears, Clairgeaux, Anjous \$1.50 bu; Sheldons and Seckels \$1.25; apples, Wealthys, 50@85c bu; McIntosh \$1@1.25 bu; Tolman Sweets \$1 bu; Kings 75c bu; other varieties 50@65c bu; potatoes 85c@1 bu; onions \$1@1.10 bu; cabbage, turnips, cauliflower \$1 dozen; beets 50c bu; head lettuce 50@70c box; celery 15@45c dozen; peppers 50c@1 bu; cantaloupes \$1@1.75 bu; tomatoes 50c@1 bu; wheat \$1.42 bu; rye 75c bu; beans \$4.10 per cwt; eggs 35@37c; butter-fat 50c lb; hens 15@24c; chickens 18@25c; pork 17c.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Markets were well supplied and the trading was fairly active. Apples were a little more in demand, with well-colored Wealthys and Wolf Rivers moving the best. Good cantaloupes were ready sellers. Cooler weather reduced the demand for watermelons. A fair number of grapes were offered, but the demand for them was limited at the prices asked. Crabapples were fair sellers. Wax, green beans and good cauliflower were in ready demand. Pickling onions, small cucumbers, beets, carrots, celery and other bunched stuff were fair sellers, while cabbage, lettuce and other green stuff was taken slowly. Poultry was taken readily by the retail trade.

Apples \$1@2.25 bu; crabapples \$2@2.50 bu; elderberries \$2.50 bu; grapes \$2.50@3.75 bu; cantaloupes at \$1.50@2.50 bu; watermelons at \$1@1.25 bu; pears \$1@3.50 bu; peaches \$2@3.50 bu; beets 75@90c bu; wax and green beans \$2.50@3.25 bu; carrots \$1@1.25 a bu; cabbage 60@75c bu; lima beans 40@50c qt; cucumbers, slicers 65@75c a bu; gherkins \$3@6 bu; leaf lettuce 50@60c bu; green onions 50@60c dozen bunches; pickling onions \$4@5.50 bu; potatoes, No. 1, \$1@1.25 a bu; radishes 50@75c dozen bunches; turnips 50@60c dozen bunches; tomatoes red 90c@1 bu; local celery 30@60c dozen; sweet corn 15@20c a dozen; strawberries 30@35c qt; eggs, retail 50@65c; hens, retail 32@35c; colored springers, retail at 32@38c; leghorn springers, retail 26@30c; ducks, retail 30@35c; dressed poultry, hens 35@38c; springers 40@42c; broilers 48c; roasters 38c; live squabs \$1.25 pair.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.

Oct. 8.—George Barnes and J. I. Van Keuren, Howell, Mich.

Oct. 8.—Alfadale Farm, Martin Orsewaarde, John C. Buth, Sales Manager, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Oct. 23.—Howell Sales Co., of Livingston county, Guy Wakefield, Fowlerville, Mich.

Shorthorns.

Oct. 6.—Southern Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., W. C. Osilus, Sec'y, Hillsdale, Mich.

Oct. 15.—T. E. Lamoreaux, Hadley, Mich.

Oct. 26.—H. B. Petus & Son, Elsie, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, September 29.

CHICAGO

Hogs

Receipts 21,000. Moderately active; mostly 10@15c lower than Monday; bulk of good 140-225-lb. weight \$13.30@13.60; top \$13.70; bulk better 240-325-lb. butchers \$12.90@13.15; packing sows \$11.50@12; strong weight killing pigs \$13@13.40.

Cattle

Receipts 3,200. Market slow; generally steady trade on most killing kinds; well-fed steers strong; strictly choice kind are higher; best matured steers \$12.50; few loads at \$15@15.50; bulk at \$9.50@12; about 25 per cent western grass steers; latter steady at \$7.50@9.50; heifers \$6@7.50; vealers steady at \$12@13.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 17,000. Market, fat lambs and cull natives strong to 25c higher; breeding lambs and sheep are steady; early bulk good fat native lambs \$15@15.25; around 800 head of good range lambs at \$15.56; several double-decks of feeding lambs \$15.25@15.50; fat native ewes \$7@7.50; range breeding ewes \$9.

DETROIT

Cattle

Receipts 222. Market steady.
Good to choice yearlings
dry-fed 10.50@11.25
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.50@10.50
Handyweight butchers 7.50@8.75
Mixed steers and heifers 6.50@7.25
Handy light butchers 5.50@6.50
Light butchers 4.25@5.00
Best cows 5.25@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@6.25
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 389. Market steady.
Best \$15.50@16.00
Others 4.00@15.00

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 976. Market steady.
Best \$15.75@16.00
Fair lambs 13.00@14.50
Fair and good sheep 6.50@7.50
Culls and common 2.00@4.00
Light and common 8.50@11.25
Heavy sheep 4.50@5.00
Buck lambs 10.00@15.00

Hogs

Receipts 970. Market 10@15c lower.
Roughs 11.00
Heavies 12.75@13.25
Mixed and yorkers 14.00
Pigs 13.75
Stags 8.50
Light lights 13.75

BUFFALO

Hogs

Receipts 7,790. Hogs closing steady; heavy \$13.75@14.10; medium \$14.20@14.30; other grades \$14.30@14.35; top \$14.40; packing sows and roughs at \$11.75@12.

Cattle

Receipts 160. Market steady.
Sheep and Lambs.
Receipts 600. Best lambs \$16.25; few at \$16.35; ewes \$6@8.
Calves.
Receipts 200. Top \$16.50.

TRIMMED AND BURNING.

(Continued from page 317).

winked at me when they said it. That's where Slayter and the judge got their starts. And then, asides that—"

It was a long story, and in it were charges of almost everything from mayhem to manslaughter, and most of those charges were beautifully well based. The reformers had all the missing links in the chain of evidence they had been for so long trying to forge around the chiefs of the Cantrell county ring.

Garland unlocked the manacles, Bill Young slipped from the red mule's back. John Millard led the animal out and away.

Shortly afterward Nebo Slayter and Judge Dandridge walked up to Dale Garland in the jail's corridor. Their faces betrayed keen anxiety in spite of them.

"I understand," began Slayter, "that you've got Bill Young in here. The judge and I wish to see him."

Garland led them back to Bill Young's cell. Young sat slumped on a narrow bed on the farther side. Garland unlocked the door, and the visitors walked in; Garland closed the door behind them and turned the key.

"Much obliged to you, certainly," he said with a triumphant smile. "You see, I was goin' to arrest you two. Now don't begin jawin', you highway robbers, or I'll put you on bread and water in solitary."

Slayter and Dandridge stared at each other in white-faced chagrin. Young Bill Young laughed a wicked laugh that was not wholly without mirth.

Garland went to his office, and the phone rang as he entered. With one hand Deputy Fraser took it up, and with the other he pointed to a new revolver lying on the desk before him.

"You didn't even take your gun with you, Dale," he said. He put the receiver to his ear and bawled a lusty "Hel-lo!"

"I forgot it!" confessed Garland. Fraser passed him the instrument with a twinkle in his eye; he took it and heard the voice of Alice.

"The sheriff's office? Has Dale got back yet? Are you going to send out to find him? Do you think anything has happened to him?"

The sheriff of Cantrell county chuckled a chuckle that came perilously near ending in a choke.

"Little old side-kicker," he asked softly, "does it matter?"

There followed a moment when neither of them said anything. Over the wire he could hear her breathing. Then, in tones that were very low and very calm:

"More than anything else in the world."

THE END.

Jackson Co., Sept. 26.—The average yield of wheat is 20 bushels; oats 25 bushels. Looks good for potatoes. Beans two-thirds spoiled; larger acreage of wheat than usual; about the same of rye; pastures the best in years. Wheat \$1.50@1.60; oats 50c; rye 90c; potatoes \$1; butter-fat 51c; eggs 35c. A splendid corn crop. Silos all being filled with good corn, which insures a lot of milk and good steers. Some alfalfa lost, but on the whole it is a very good crop.—F. C.

No Money Down

ONE MAN STUMP PULLER!

Shipped to you without deposit. See it first—then pay in easy payments. Works twice as fast and easy. Priced lower than ever before.

ONE MAN PULLS BIG STUMPS ALONE!

Pull big, green or tap-rooted stumps. Gives you strength of 992 men. No help or horses—operated by one man. Make idle land grow big, profitable crops this year. Send for folder showing new model, low 4-8 off sale price and financing terms. **NO MONEY DOWN.**

FREE: New land clearing book—full of pictures, facts and figures on land clearing. Only 1000 are left—**WRITE.**

A. J. KIRSTIN CO. 301 Lud St. Escanaba, Mich.

Eggs, Etc.—Small consignments from producers in your territory bring 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.

SHEEP

40 head registered yearling Shropshire ewes, a few yearlings 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.

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CLEANS MILK BOTTLES

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.

Rams For Sale Cotswolds, Lincolns, Tunis Karakules and Oxford. All recorded. Papers with each. **L. R. Kunej,** Adrian, Mich.

FOR SALE Registered Cotswolds, entire flock, eleven ewes, one yearling ram, five ram lambs, five ewe lambs. **H. T. WELCH,** R. No. 7, Ionia, 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.

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. 13 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.....	\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....	\$2.08
11.....	.88	2.64	27.....	2.16
12.....	.96	2.88	28.....	2.24
13.....	1.04	3.12	29.....	2.32
14.....	1.12	3.36	30.....	2.40
15.....	1.20	3.60	31.....	2.48
16.....	1.28	3.84	32.....	2.56
17.....	1.36	4.08	33.....	2.64
18.....	1.44	4.32	34.....	2.72
19.....	1.52	4.56	35.....	2.80
20.....	1.60	4.80	36.....	2.88
21.....	1.68	5.04	37.....	2.96
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	3.04
23.....	1.84	5.52	39.....	3.12
24.....	1.92	5.76	40.....	3.20
25.....	2.00	6.00	41.....	3.28

REAL ESTATE

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

A-1 POULTRY & GENERAL FARM—75 Acres, 700 Poultry, Cattle, Horse, incubators, brooder stoves, gas engine, cider press, implements included; good neighbors, advantages and markets; 35 acres machine-worked loamy fields, brook-watered wire-fenced pasture, valuable woodland, fruit; berries, nuts; good 9-room house, delightful shade, pleasant outlook, good 40-ft. barn, 7 poultry houses, etc. Owner's other business forces low price \$3,000, part cash. Details pg. 112 illus. 196 pg. Catalog farm bargains throughout 24 states. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 205-BC, Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

STATE RD. FARM, 100 Acres and 19 Cattle, Tractor, Crops, 27 acres corn, also hay, oats, etc., pr. horses, poultry, tractor & farm machinery almost new; splendid section of So. Mich.; mile town, 100 acres crop land, river & brook-watered pasture, woven-wire fences, woodland, orchard; house has large room, good water supply, barn, granary, poultry house. Farms adjoining valued \$100 acre. Great buy at \$7,500 for all, part cash. **E. L. Lyons,** Arcade Block, Charlotte, Mich.

FARM BARGAIN—Eighty Acres, one of the most productive farms in Ingham County. Large basement barn, silo, new seven-room house and plenty of other buildings. Located near good market. Only 30 minutes drive from Capitol. East Lansing Realty Co., 127 E. Grand River Ave., East Lansing, Mich. Phone 3284.

WE HAVE FOR SALE a farm of 90 acres of extra good soil which can be bought cheap if taken at once. Also 105-acre farm for sale, with good soil and good buildings. Address Calhoun State Bank, Homer, Michigan.

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.**

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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.**

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

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OLD MONEY WANTED—Do you know that Coin Collectors pay up to \$100.00 for certain U. S. Cents? And high premiums for all rare coins? We buy all kinds. Send 4c for Large Coin Folder. May mean much profit to you. **Numismatic Co., Dept. M, Ft. Worth, Tex.**

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.**

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PET STOCK

SPECIALS—Poodle Male 1 yr. old, \$10; Airedale Bitch, \$10; Scotch Collie Dog 14 months old, \$15; Setter Bitch 4 months, \$10; White Spitz Male Pups, \$20; Females, \$15; Boston Terrier Dog, \$25; Boston Terrier Bitch, \$20; English Bull Dog, \$35; French Bull Bitch, \$30; Pekingese Bitch, \$25. Canaries, Imported Rollers, Tame Talking Panama and Mexican Double Yellowhead Parrots. Circulars. Free Dog Books, Clayton's, Sargeant's, Glover's. **Detroit Bird Store, Detroit, Mich.**

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. October prices, males, \$3.25 each; females, \$3.50 each. One dozen, \$30. 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.**

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

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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., 1360 Division St., Detroit, Mich.**

PARK'S BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rock Cockerels, from pedigree stock, \$3.00. **Clinton Farm, Fremont, Mich.**

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

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

WANTED, 500 Leghorn Pullets, five months old. **O. T. Smith, Dearborn, Mich.**

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SUPERIOR CHICKS—8c up. 13 varieties. Heavy layers. Delivery guaranteed. Postpaid. Bank references. Catalogue free. **Superior Hatchery, Box 586, Windsor, Mo.**

HELP WANTED

WANTED—by Oct. 15th, married man, by year on farm in Allegan Co. **Box No. 54, Michigan Farmer.**

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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 Janss, San Joaquin, Fresno County, Calif.**

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.**

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EASY TO SELL GROCERIES, Paints, Lubricating Oils, to consumers. Capital or experience unnecessary. 53 years in business. **Loverin & Browne, 1776 So. State, Chicago.**

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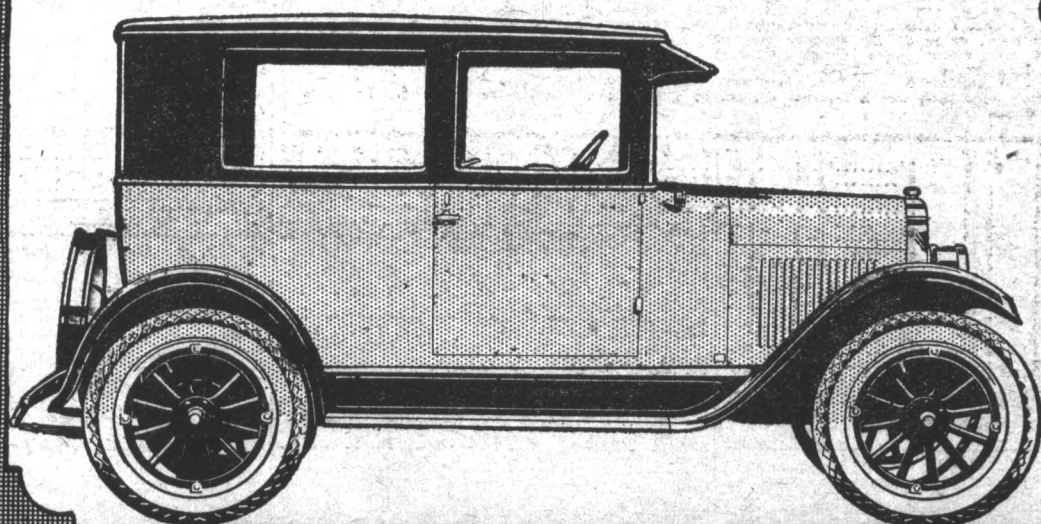
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