

MICHIGAN FARMER

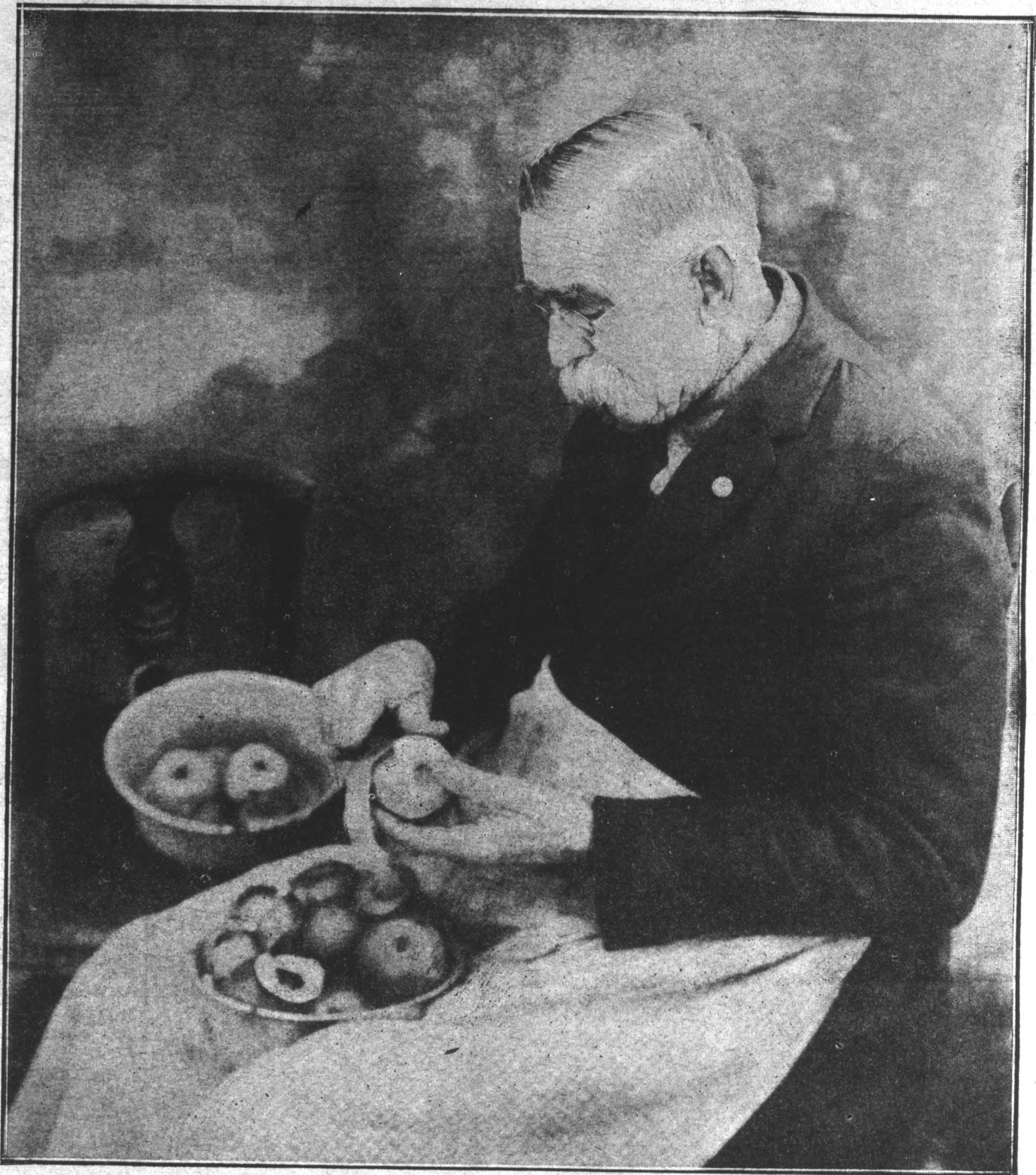
AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

JOURNAL.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

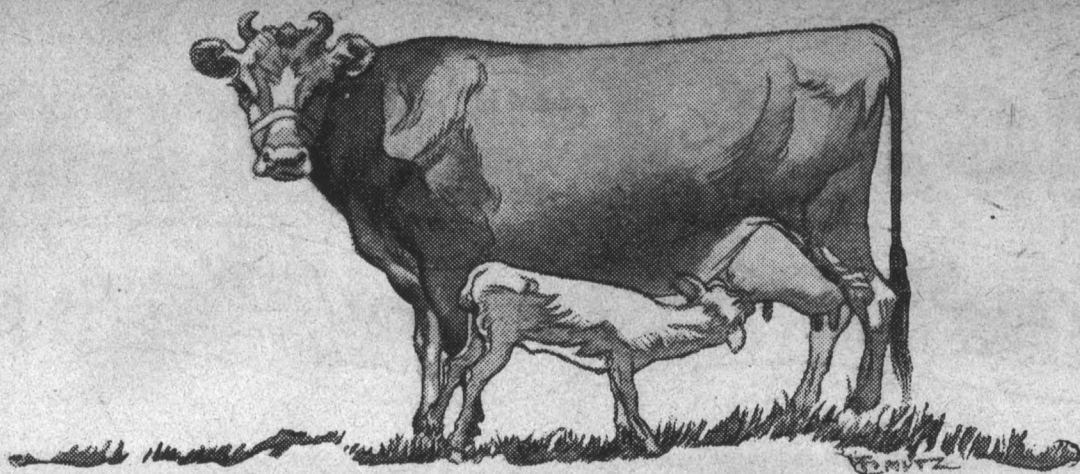
VOL. CLXV. No. 16
Whole Number 4684

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1925

ONE YEAR \$1.00
FIVE YEARS \$3.00



"Just Helpin' the Missus a Bit"



You pick cattle by sight and touch but sight or touch won't do at all in buying oil!

YOU know good cattle by *sight*. You *feel* them to find how they are set up. But the low lubricating value of poor oil is not disclosed even under the sharpest lens of a microscope. The "feel" of oil, good or bad, gives no idea of its ability to protect your automobile, truck, or tractor from too rapid depreciation and unnecessary repair expense.

By "looks" and by "feel," not even a chemist can tell the differences between oils. But your motor can. It knows instantly whether it is getting "scrub" or "pedigreed lubrication." Your motor knows whether the thin coat of protection is being properly distributed over moving parts and "standing-up" under the heat or service, or whether a "knock" will soon disclose carbon, a worn bearing, a damaged piston, or some other mechanical trouble.

For a time you may see no visible evidence of what is taking place inside, but with poor-quality or wrong-body oil in the crank case, you are certain eventually to discover a "boarder" in your garage.

Keep the "boarder" out of your garage by making sure to get your oil from a reliable source.

How to lubricate your motor at lowest cost

Don't accept the miscellaneous oils that are offered from door to door, sometimes apparently a few cents less but coming from goodness knows where.

Near your home you will find a responsible Mobiloil dealer who does business year after year at the same place and with the same people. He gives advisory service in lubrication. On his walls he has the Gargoyle Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations, which specifies the tested oils for every make and model of motor.

In offering Mobiloil and the Chart service, this dealer is offering you the product of a company which has specialized in lubrication for over 59 years, and whose Board of Engineers is the world's recognized authority on scientific lubrication.

Tractor lubrication

The correct engine Lubrication for the Fordson Tractor is Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter. The correct oil for all other tractors is specified in our Chart. Ask for it at your dealer's.



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

Let this sign help you
keep the "boarder" out
of your garage.

MAKE THIS CHART YOUR GUIDE

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

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

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

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

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Auburn 6-63, 8-63	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod's.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Autocar	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Case	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chalmers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chandler	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet FB & T	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (other mod's.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chrysler	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cleveland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cunningham	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Davis	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Dorris 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dort	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Durant 4	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dusenber	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Elcar 4	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 6	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Essex	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Federal Knight	B	Arc	B	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" K-2	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod's.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Flint	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Four Wheel Drive	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
G. M. C.	B	A	B	A	B	A	B	A
Garford (1 1/2-1 3/4)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod's.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gardner	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Graham Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Gray	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Haynes 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hudson Super Six	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jordan 6	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" 8	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Kissel 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lexington Concord	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (other mod's.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Locomobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Com'l)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Nash	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (Com'l Quad.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod's.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile 4	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige (Cont. Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (Com'l)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod's.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Peerless 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Republic (3/4 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (1 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (1 1/2-19W20W)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod's.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Rickenbacker 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Stearns Knight	BB	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Studebaker	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Velie (Cont. Eng.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (Hercules Eng.) (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod's.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Westcott D-48	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
" (other mod's.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
White 15 & 20	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (other mod's.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wills St. Claire	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
" 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc

TRACTORS

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

Recommendations for Stock Engines when used in passenger cars only, shown separately for convenience

Continental (Models A-24, W-5, S-4, & 12-20)	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" (other mod's.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Lycoming (C series & Mod. 28)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod's.)	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL

For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C" "CC" or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY

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 SIXTEEN

Experts Suggest Beaver-Farming

Surveys Show Michigan to be Peculiarly Suited to the Production of Beaver

By L. A. Chase

THAT beaver-farming has great possibilities on the cut-over lands of northern Michigan is the opinion of Dr. E. W. Nelson, director of the United States Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture, who was in Marquette recently as the guest of Mr. George Shiras. Dr. Nelson was en route to the upper Mississippi valley, where congress has made provision for a great game and fish sanctuary on the bottom lands of that river.

Beaver-farming has already been tried out in Pennsylvania and some other eastern states; and Mr. Vernon Bailey, of the United States Biological Survey, has for two years past been investigating conditions in the Upper Peninsula and the northern section of the Lower Peninsula to ascertain the possibilities of the industry here. Mr. Bailey was in Marquette with Dr. Nelson and both men spoke very hopefully of the results already attained in northern Michigan. Two beaver farms have already been established in the northern portion of the Southern Peninsula and the results so far are good, these men report.

The conditions in Michigan which make beaver-farming profitable are an abundance of inland lakes, streams and bayous—the ideal haunts for the beaver—and quantities of aspen and poplar on the cut-over lands, ideal food for these animals. Thus lands that are not good for anything else are just suited for the beaver.

But there is another important factor in the case, according to Mr. Bailey, who has an established reputation

as a beaver expert. This is the superiority of Lake Superior country beavers over all others. Their fur is particularly prized for its color and richness. Northern Michigan beavers are wanted especially for breeding purposes. There is a good market for these beaver, which will bring \$100 for a good breeding animal. Beavers produce four young to the litter, so their rate of increase is rapid. They can be raised in captivity and disposed of legally, provided a permit is obtained from the state department of conser-

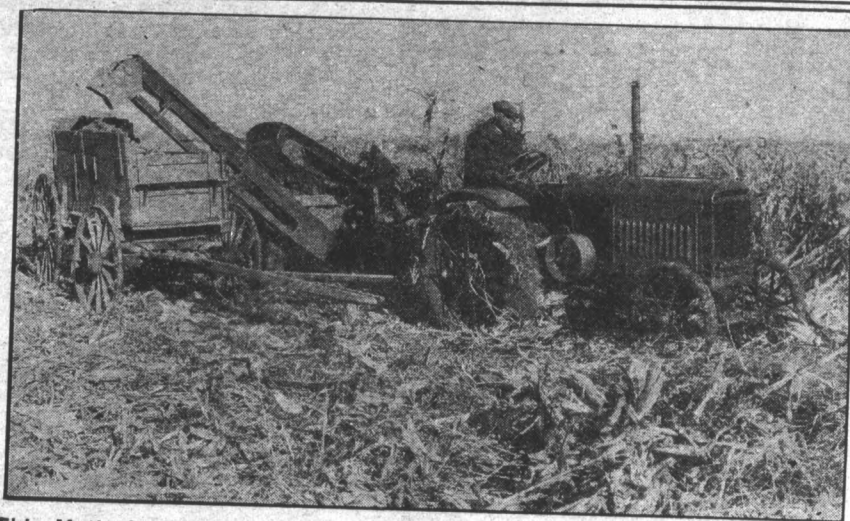
vation, which is also reported to be interested in this new project. They are easily captured in a special cage-trap which Mr. Bailey has devised, and they are easily handled and fed. Where the local supply of aspen and poplar becomes exhausted, these trees can be cut artificially and hauled to the pens where the beaver are kept. They have no objection to being fed in this manner. Recently, at the Huron Mountain Club west of Marquette, beaver which were committing depredations on the shade trees about the

club house, were drawn away and satisfied by trees artificially supplied them and are now recognized as desirable neighbors.

It is probably little realized by lower state residents how frequently beaver can be encountered in this region. They were recently found operating ten miles or so out of Marquette. It is well known that fox farming has progressed remarkably well in Michigan. Why not also take up beaver farming?

In addressing the Marquette Rotary Club, September 21, Dr. Nelson pointed out that our game resources were too little appreciated as a matter of dollars and cents. He told how the United States Biological Survey had a good market for its elk and Buffalo from the government herds, and how a very large elk farm had recently been stocked with government elk and established on Cape Cod, Massachusetts. There is a good market for elk meat, he said. The value of wild game as food and for fur runs into the millions annually.

The United States Department of Agriculture has published bulletins on various kinds of game-farming. Thus Mr. Vernon Bailey has a bulletin on beaver farming, and there is another on muskrat farming. No doubt here is a chance for a few enterprising farmers to start something worth while, if they go at it right. With a good market for beaver skins and for the beavers themselves, why not? It is one of the ways of solving the problem of our twelve million acres of waste lands in Michigan.



This Method of Harvesting Corn Reduces the Labor to a Minimum, But With the Advent of the European Corn Borer, it Likely Will Become Necessary to Forego the Economic Advantages of the Corn Picker. Time Will Tell.

Takes Position on Cooperation

The Michigan State College Adopts a Policy as to Cooperative Activities

By J. T. Horner

THERE has been, during the past decade, a great development of cooperation among farmers. It has become firmly established as a method of assisting in the transactions of the business of agriculture. Presidents, cabinet officials, governors and other public men urge united action among farmers as one of the ways in which they can best deal with their business problems.

During the past summer there was held, in cooperation with the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, the first session of the American Institute of Cooperation. At these sessions, managers, directors, employes, and members of cooperative organizations and college and governmental workers were in attendance. A general discussion of the principles, fundamentals, and practical workings of cooperatives were explained and discussed. It was quite generally agreed that there was no one right way to cooperate; but that there was merit in various different forms of organization and methods of operation. There seemed to be a feeling that cooperation had passed through the experimental period and that it was forging ahead to real accomplishments.

Cooperation, by itself, is not going to solve all of the ills of agriculture.

It is not going to enable farmers to fix prices nor set aside the fundamental laws of business. When used as an aid in bringing about better business methods and as a means of educating farmers, it will be a real benefit, not only to agriculture, but to the country at large. Recently, this type of business organization has been used to make some of the operations of agricultural production and marketing more efficient. The main cooperative efforts of the present time are for the purpose of increasing efficiency, getting the product to the market in the cheapest manner, and of increasing the money return to farmers.

If united action of farmers to bring about better conditions is to accomplish its aim, there will of necessity be emphasis placed upon efficiency in production as well as marketing. These phases of agriculture are so closely connected that it is impossible to deal with one without considering the other. This efficiency, alone, is not going to bring prosperity to agriculture. However, cooperation is affording a means to educate farmers about their marketing problems in particular. Whether this form of organ-

ization brings all the good results expected of it, is not all important; but, rather, whether it accomplishes some good.

Organization in agriculture is for purposes aside from business transactions. It tends to develop a class consciousness or group solidarity which provides an effective means to deal with business, educational, social, and religious problems. The ability to work as organized groups must be developed. It is not native. The business organization having a definiteness of purpose, readily grasped by everyone and being of every-day interest, is a valuable means of training farmers in group action. So, the cooperative business associations are the ones which must be developed first and form the foundation upon which later ones can be built.

Cooperation is the working together to accomplish a common end. Its main types are:

I. Consumers: In this field consumers act together in supplying their need for supplies to satisfy their every-day requirements. The cooperative grocery is of this type. Its main purpose is to save for the members the

profits which go to the private dealer. Consumer cooperation has not developed to any great extent in the United States.

II. Producers: This type of cooperation is the working together in the production of goods. It might be divided into industrial and agricultural.

In the United States agricultural cooperation has developed along three main lines.

1. In production.
2. In buying supplies needed in production.
3. In selling or marketing.

Examples of these are: (1) In production, the threshing rings and sires, cow testing and crop improvement associations and credit and insurance associations. (2) In buying, the cooperative association which supplies the farmer with feed, fertilizer, baskets and packing materials, spray materials, machinery, and other things needed in production. (3) In marketing, the elevator live stock, cotton, tobacco, and many other exchanges which take the product of the individual farmers and sell it.

Farmers have been working diligently at this job of getting cooperative enterprises established. They have been new in this field and, as a general rule, have been successful. (Continued on page 365).

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1925

The Lawrence Publishing Co.

 Editors and Proprietors
 1632 Lafayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan
 Telephone Randolph 1530

 NEW YORK OFFICE, 120 W. 42nd St.
 CHICAGO OFFICE 608 So. Dearborn St.
 CLEVELAND OFFICE 1011-1013 Oregon Ave., N. E.
 PHILADELPHIA OFFICE 261-263 South Third St.

 ARTHUR CAPPER President
 MARCO MORROW Vice-President
 PAUL LAWRENCE Vice-President
 F. H. NANCE Secretary

 I. R. WATERBURY Associate Editors
 BURT WERMUTH
 FRANK A. WILKEN
 ILLA A. LEONARD

 Dr. C. H. Lerrigo Advisory Staff
 John R. Rood
 Dr. Samuel Burrows
 Frank A. Meckel
 Gilbert Gusler

I. R. WATERBURY Business Manager

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

 One Year, 52 issues \$1.00
 Three Years, 156 issues \$3.00
 Five Years, 260 issues \$5.00
 All Sent Postpaid.
 Canadian subscription 50c a year extra for postage.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

55 cents per line agate type measurement, or \$7.70 per inch (14 agate lines per inch) per insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.05 each insertion. No objectionable advertisements inserted at any time. Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at Detroit, Michigan. Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

VOLUME CLXV

NUMBER SIXTEEN

DETROIT, OCTOBER 17, 1925

CURRENT COMMENT

Putting it Over the Weather

THERE is in the minds of most farmers a sort of subconsciousness that he must submit at all times to the dictates of that autocrat, the weatherman. Whatever he orders in the way of weather seems to go with the majority of us without question. Yet, in a sense, the good farmer is no such vassal to that despot.

The farmer can, to a considerable degree, insure himself against weather extremes. Fields fed with legumes, manures and fertilizers will produce crops that can withstand a little dry weather or too much rain, better than crops can on soils lacking in plant food and cultural conditions. Lime and phosphates diminish the unfavorable effects of an open winter upon the land, according to an Ohio experiment station authority, and, by increasing the amount of a fertilizer heavy in nitrogen, one can help the fall grains to gain a degree of growth that will reduce to a minimum the possibility of winter-killing.

A consistent, liberal fertility program is a method whereby the farmer can protect himself against a considerable portion of the crop damage resulting from bad weather. So long as it is not in the hands of the farmer to order the sort of weather that would best suit his purpose, it is policy for him to provide conditions that will minimize damage should weather extremes come.

Some Corn Improvements

LATELY there has come to our notice, one thing which is of especial interest to the farmer. In Illinois, there is a man by the name of J. E. Crowder, known as the Illinois Burbank. He has done quite a little with sunflowers, but now is working on corn. He figures that the husk and cob are non-essential to this great American grain. They are not only non-essential in these efficient times, but they cause a lot of work which could be eliminated, if huskless and cobless corn could be grown. Furthermore, he calculates that it takes a large amount of plant material from the soil to produce the useless husk and cob. Thus the soil could be saved considerable work by their elimination.

Mr. Crowder's experiments, thus far,

lead him to believe that within ten years he can evolve a good producing corn which will be produced on the tassel instead of on the cob. Such an accomplishment truly will be a worthy one, even though it will do away with the old husking bees. These bees are apparently done away with already, as the red ear is not necessary nowadays to get that much-sought kiss.

But we would like to suggest that, while Mr. Crowder is working on corn, he develop a borerless variety. That, in the coming years, will be a greater need than the elimination of the husk and the cob. The borers are on their way and are raising hob beyond the realization of most of us. And when it gets down into Illinois, and the real corn belt, it will raise havoc untold. It will, without doubt, change the agriculture of this region, if it is not stopped.

Inasmuch as Mr. Crowder is working on a bugless potato, it would seem very logical that he give his attention to borerless corn. We know quite a few Michigan farmers who immediately would be interested in it. But, regardless of whether Mr. Crowder will work on this or not, we want to urge every Michigan farmer to take this borer seriously and to fight him with might and main on the kind of corn they are growing now.

The Small Town

THE other day, we went to a small town which nestles close to the outskirts of Detroit. It is that type of small town which was going to be put out of business with the increasing use of the interurban, the growing popularity of the auto, the growing activities of the mail-order business, and the advent of prohibition. The auto and interurban were going to make it easy for folks to do their shopping in the big city;

MICHIGAN FOLKS TO SEE CORN BORER WORK.

AS noted elsewhere in this issue, a party of Michigan farmers, county agents, and others concerned in the damage being done by the European corn borer will meet at the Michigan Farmer offices, 1632 Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan, at 9:30 o'clock, Thursday, October 22, and proceed from there to the infested fields in western Ontario. The trip will require but one day from Detroit, the party returning early in the evening. All persons driving automobiles should be certain to bring with them their "Certificate of Registration."

the mail-order business was expected to take all the trade the city stores didn't take, and, without a saloon, the town would have no attractions at all.

All these things have come; but, contrary to the prognosticators, the small town is still on the map. As ever, it is a thriving place, along whose streets homes nestle with a peaceful and contented attractiveness. It has no manufacturing enterprises, but its "down town" is doing a good business.

We happened in on the owner of the general store in this particular town. He spoke of the changing neighborhood. He no longer knew a great portion of the people who traded at his store. Extra clerks were needed to wait on the trade; and other stores were having the same experience, he said.

Mr. General Store Manager remarked, "There's Jim Smith. He said that when prohibition went into effect he'd have to discharge his one barber because there wouldn't be any business. Now he's keeping three men busy besides himself."

"Then there's John Messer. He uses four clerks in his butcher shop on Saturday nights, and it keeps them all a humping to wait on the trade."

"The auto has really brought business to the town, instead of taking it away. People from all over come to trade here."

This is just an average Michigan town. What the general store manager said would undoubtedly apply to most other towns. People are tired of jostling each other in the crowded avenues of trade, so they enjoy cranking up the old bus, taking a little ride, and doing their shopping where it is pleasant and economical.

Life's Greatest Tragedy

THE other day on a crowded street car, we overheard a scholarly looking gentleman, of perhaps forty years, ask a motherly, sweet-faced woman, with whom he was conversing, "What, in your experience, is the tragedy of life—age, poverty, or pain?"

We were deeply interested, but the lady's reply set us to thinking. "To me, it is neither of those. It is man's failure to his friends and those who trust him. To think—"

Here the car came to a sudden stop at our corner and we heard no more. Walking on down the street, we pondered the truth of those words.

Happiness has evolved from age, poverty and pain in many instances. The old man just ready to cross the Great Divide is happy in the accomplishment of a life well lived. Poverty, developing from sacrifice to a masterly cause, might bring greater happiness than abundant wealth in many a case. As for pain or bodily injury, when endured to save others from suffering or in relieving the suffering, it brings an immeasurable amount of satisfaction and happiness.

It is quite manifest how happiness might come from all three of these seeming tragedies, but rare is the case when happiness comes from the failure of man to his friends.

Years of happy association, trust, work and play together are swallowed up by five minutes of bitterness or traitorism to a friend.

To many of us it is a struggle between twenty years and five minutes—five minutes of bitterness over against twenty years of happiness. Ought we not to give more thought to the years of happiness, rather than follow the impulse of the moment?

Getting Our Vitamins

BACK in the old days, we "just ate." Then, later, we were eating proteins, carbohydrates, etc.; but now we are getting

careful about our vitamins. Really, as one thinks about it, when we really get to know of what our food consists, we will come to the realization that we have been consuming many wholesome things we were not aware of.

But, at the present writing, vitamins have the stage. Whenever anything worth while becomes popular, it is commercialized. So with vitamins. Various drug preparations are now on the market which claim to have all the essentials of these helpful vitamins to give you all the attributes that come with lasting youth.

This has become so prevalent that the United States Department of Agriculture has issued a circular urging one to get his vitamins from his food—not from drugs.

Foods contain all the essentials for the growth and well-being of our bodies. The trouble lies not in the foods themselves, but in our selection and preparation of them.

The farmer is in a happy situation with reference to this matter. He has food at first hand. He has it fresh and wholesome. He can diversify his diet with little expense. But so often the diet is restricted and the resulting deficiency is sought to be corrected by

the use of some commercial cure-all. Milk, butter, (not oleo), fruits and vegetables, whole-grain breads and cereals have, when used in the proper way, all the requirements to maintain the body in good health.

So, if you are not in as good health as should be expected, take the advice of the department of agriculture and look to find health on your own farm, rather than in some bottle to be shaken before taken.

DISTRICT POTATO SHOWS.

NO institution helps more in the establishment of ideals than does a well-conducted show. This can be said with special emphasis of our potato shows.

The new plan of the present year, to have three district shows, makes possible the extension of this influence to growers throughout the important potato producing districts of the state. These shows will be held in succeeding weeks as follows: Greenville, October 28-30; Gaylord, November 3-5; Mayville, November 10-12. Every spud grower who feels the need of growing better potatoes should plan to attend one of these shows.

Wave Lengths

YOU folkses don't know I'm a sport. I'm a regular one, 'cause I've been takin' in the world serious base ball games and the foot ball games, with all their rahs rahs, and everything. Sofie is even gotta wait supper sometimes fer me, 'cause a game ain't finished.

There's nothin' like havin' 'things convenient. If I want a football game, I just turn out o' them dingefobles and I get it. You see, I got a wire runnin' from the windmill ta the house, and so any time I wanta game or any-



thin' like that, I just get the wave length and the game comes runnin' into the house on that wire.

This broadcastin' is great stuff, ain't it? It shows the air is got a lot more in it than we think. That's just the way with lots o' other common things about us. They's got lots o' good in 'em, but we don't know it and don't know how ta get 'em out, even if we did know it.

And it is just the same with folkses. Each one o' us is a broadcastin' station. And each is got a lotta good in him, as well as what you call static. But sometimes we don't know what good is in each other, 'cause we ain't on the same wave length. So, lots o' times when we think we're tuned in and just gettin' static, we think that's all there is.

Now, radios is great instruments. They kin tune in on any wave length there is, pretty near. But we folkses ain't very effichunt that way. We operate on our own wave length all the time and expect everybody else ta tune in. Now, maybe if we try, one what's on a low wave length kin understand a fellow on a high one, if both try ta tune in on a medium wave. And that's awful hard ta do, 'cause we gotta alter our habits some, and habits is hard ta alter. But it's worth tryin'. But if it can't work, and you get nothin' but static, you might just as well shut off, 'cause static don't do nobody no good.

There's some times when me and Sofie ain't on the same wave length, and there is static in the air. She says, I ain't tuned in on work at all. I don't like static and it's awful hard fer me ta get on that work wave length she talks about, so I just shut off and read the paper. Even then she tries ta get me, but can't. It kinda puts her in the air when I ain't on the air when she is.

HY SYCKLE.

The Prince of Wales Ranch

In the Foothills of the Canadian Rockies the Prince Raises Good Stock

By Frank A. Wilken

THERE is probably no man in the world so popular as the Prince of Wales, the young fellow who probably will have his father's job at kinging in England some day. The prince is spending much of his time going around, getting acquainted, and his democratic ways are the cause of his popularity.

He has a ranch in Canada about seventy miles southwest of Calgary, a thriving, modern city of over 63,000 people. The ranch nestles in the foothills of the Rockies and is quite a dis-

in western Canada to get more room for some of the fine line of stock he is raising on the other side of the big waters.

The Canadian ranch of the prince is right next to the famous Bar U Ranch, consisting of some hundred thousand acres, probably the largest in the world. The latter has been famous for its stock, which has taken many prizes at the International at

a business basis. During the past year it paid profits at the rate of one dollar per day. New buildings and equipment have to be paid out of the receipts of the ranch. Therefore, improvements were being made slowly and on the basis of economy.

At present there are one hundred crease, as the prince purpose ETAOI pure-bred and one hundred grade Shorthorns on the place. They also have about two hundred fancy Shropshire sheep, and sixty fine horses, mostly pure-bred Percheron and Clydesdale.

Mr. Carlyle said that, upon one of his early visits to the ranch, the prince asked how the children in the range sections got to school. He was informed that horseback was the usual means of convenience. He asked what kind of horses were used. He was told that most any kind of a horse, usually the worst on the ranch. Therefore, he introduced the Dartmouth pony from England. He now has quite a few of this sturdy type, which is acclimating very well; and it is his hope that soon other ranchers will try to raise them. The writer can attest to the fact that the children use horses. Those who could just toddle, seemed accustomed to handling horses. The disadvantage of the pony, it seems, would be that a half dozen children could not ride it at once, as they do the horses.

One of the prince's reasons for buy-

sell under any condition, but he did loan it for a little while. "Will Somers," a stallion of great renown, especially in Great Britain, can also be found in the prince's barns at the ranch.

The ride of seventy miles from Calgary to the prince's ranch is very interesting. On the right, one looks out upon the prairie country, as flat as a table and without trees, but with wheat fields galore. To the left, are the foothills, which is the range country, and in the distance, the mountains. Thus one gets at one view three general types of country—the broad board of the Dominion, the rolling meat producing section, and the scenic but still practical mountains. The mountains are practical because they are the source of many valuable minerals and a never failing supply of water, the birth-place of many valuable rivers.

Several men testified as to the democratic spirit of the prince. Mr. Carlyle said that the prince, upon arrival one fall, slung off his coat, sat down in the old-fashioned rocker by the fire-side and said, "This is better than home." Mr. Carlyle told us that he agreed with the prince, for he had found the prince's bedroom in Windsor Castle very large, but utmostly severe in its plainness. Monks and others have nothing on the prince in sleeping in Puritanical plainness.

Most of the Canadian Pacific Railroad hotels have suites of rooms set aside for the prince and other royal



The House and the Sheep on the E. P. Ranch.

tance from "nowhere." It is an unpretentious place of a little over 4,300 acres, with modest buildings and not even good scenery, except the mountains in the distance. About 125 acres are under cultivation; the rest are left for grazing purposes. The amount of land under cultivation will not increase, as the prime purpose of the ranch is for grazing.

The house is of the bungalow type, very modest in design. The interior is also very plain and the furniture is common and of the old-fashioned kind. It has several fireplaces for warmth and coziness, and the Prince's own bedroom is about on a par with those in many an American farm home.

The barns are also plain, being made mostly of logs fashioned from trees on the place. The stalls are common, and even plainer than is found in many barns through this country.

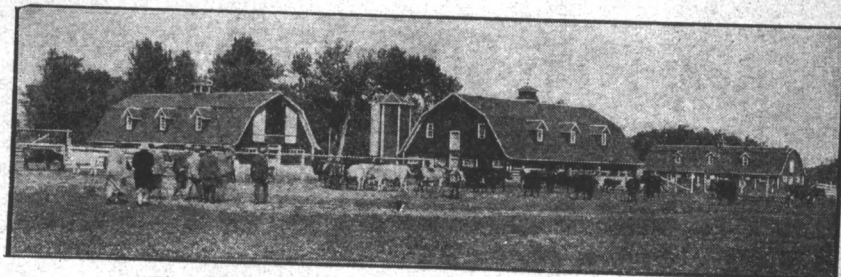
One wonders why a prince should want a place like this. One reason is that the prince occasionally likes to act like common folks, and another is that he is quite a business man and farmer. He has several farms in the British Islands and bought this one

Chicago. Mr. George Lane, its owner, is well-known to stock men in this country. The slump in agriculture, combined with Mr. Lane's ill-health, has put this ranch in a bad way. Relatives haven't the interest which Mr. Lane had, and consequently the stock has deteriorated some.

The prince undoubtedly bought his ranch at Mr. Lane's suggestion or through his advice. At least, he now has for farm manager, the former manager of Mr. Lane's ranch, Professor W. L. Carlyle.

Professor Carlyle is a man of wide experience in live stock work. He was born in Ontario and had his agricultural education in the Ontario Agricultural college. He taught at the University of Minnesota, was professor of animal husbandry at Wisconsin, dean of agriculture in Colorado, Idaho, and Oklahoma, and also had special work with the United States Department of Agriculture in animal husbandry lines. And now, besides managing the E. P. Ranch, as the prince's ranch is called, he also runs the ranch belonging to Lord Minto.

Professor Carlyle told us visitors that the E. P. Ranch was entirely on



The Prince's Barns and Some of His Shorthorns.

ing this ranch was to encourage the raising of better live stock in the range country. For this purpose he has imported some of the finest stock in England. His Shorthorn herd is headed by King of the Fairies, one of the best bulls of England, which belongs to King George, the prince's father. The prince wanted to buy this bull from "dad," but "dad" would not

parties. These suites present a rather formal magnificence which must make the homeiness of the house on the ranch a welcome change to the prince.

Dan Riley, president of the Western Stock Raisers' Association, told us at Calgary of his meeting with the prince. He was granted permission to meet him at the ranch, so he went. (Continued on page 381).

The State's Largest Bee Keeper

Mr. Running is Making Money From Honey

By Joe Dermody

THE largest producer of honey in the state has just gathered and begun the shipment of seventy tons of this important food product. The producer is David Running, of Fillion, Huron county. Thirty million laborers toil for Running from spring until the middle of August, and the remainder of the year, or as long as they survive, live on sugar and organize the village of workers which the following year will produce a new crop of honey for Mr. Running.

Running has 415 swarms of bees at Fillion, and 200 more at Owendale. This year he got from the 415 swarms at Fillion as much honey as he usually gets from 500 swarms. Scientific care and culture are the reasons ascribed by Mr. Running for the increased production.

He started in the bee business twenty-five years ago. At the time he bought a few colonies of bees and cared for them in connection with other agricultural work. Gradually he increased the number of colonies until

they took his entire time. Now he does nothing but raise bees and produce honey. In the winter he goes to

Alabama, where he also conducts bee culture.

One colony of bees on his Fillion



This Group Indicates the Progressive Type of Young Men Who Attend the Short Course at M. S. C.

farm this year produced 525 pounds of honey. Some of the beehives are seven feet in height. The combs of honey, at harvest time, are taken to an extracting room where the caps are removed by a steam-heated knife. An electric machine removed the liquid by centrifugal force. The honey is then pumped into two-ton storage tanks. Six men are busy on the bee farm during the summer months.

Worker bees in Mr. Running's colonies live from four to six weeks when they are laboring, and from four to six months when they are loafing. His queen bees live from two years to five years, according to the work done. During the winter months the bees are fed on sugar.

Running produces honey with virtually no waste. The liquid goes into air-tight containers and is sold. The caps which are removed when the extracting process starts, are made into beeswax, and the honey which clings to the caps is utilized for auto radiators to prevent freezing.

Plan to Fight Corn Borer

Conference at Windsor Reviews Situation and Selects Committee to Formulate Program of Action

FOLLOWING the tour of the areas in Ontario, Michigan and Ohio infested with the corn borer, delegates from a dozen states, the Province of Ontario, and the United States and Dominion Departments of Agriculture, met at the Prince Edward Hotel, Windsor, in conference to consider plans for the future control of the European corn borer. Over a hundred persons listened to a review of the investigational work being done, and the control measures adopted, and also took steps to provide for more effective work in the future.

Officials responsible for scouting work in the different infested areas reported their findings. There are large districts in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and Michigan in which the borers have been found. As to Michigan, in 1921 fourteen townships were known to be infested; the next year five more were added to the list; in 1923 four more came under the quarantine laws; last year, ninety-nine were added, and up till the first of August, seventy-five more were found to be infested; making, in all, 197 townships under the ban in this state alone.

In all districts, the spread has been so large and certain as to bring depression to corn growers everywhere throughout the country. This was true in spite of a season not especially adapted to the rapid multiplication of the insect. It is predicted by entomologists that a favorable season will carry the pest over large areas of corn-growing territory.

Regulatory Work Effective.

National and state officials have two duties: Sending out scouts in the border territory to locate newly infested townships, and posting officials on roads leading out of infested districts to prevent carrying corn with borers to new areas. While the insect naturally spreads by the moths flying to uninfested territory and depositing eggs, the rate of spread can easily be speeded up by automobilists carrying corn containing larvae hundreds of miles and there starting isolated breeding areas. To prevent this as far as possible, quarantines were established by the federal government in cooperation with the state departments of agriculture. Last year, over two and a half million cars were stopped and from them, 171,000 ears of corn, containing 2,000 corn borer larvae, were taken. In doing this, there has been some friction; but usually the difficulties have been ironed out satisfactorily. The steamship companies, operating on the lakes have faithfully burned all refuse from the dining departments of the boats. Railroad officials have also cooperated to the fullest in the proper disposal of garbage from their dining cars.

From the conference it was evident that the burden of the control measures must fall upon the farmers themselves. It is not improbable that, to keep the pest within reasonable control, drastic changes in farm management may be necessary. For instance, in Ontario, where the corn is cut and put into the silo or fed out and the refuse reasonably well disposed of, the increase in the number of borers was far less than where the corn was hogged down. It seems certain that a general policy of cleaning the premises each fall of all vegetative growth in which borers may winter, will ultimately become the regular program of farmers where this pest reigns.

Whether such control work will be voluntary or compulsory, remains to be seen. Massachusetts has a law compelling farmers to fall-plow their corn ground. This law, according to reports given at the conference, is

effective. Ohio's spring clean-up measure appears to be giving favorable results. The aptness with which farmers learn the things to do, and the general spirit with which they go about the matter, will, to a large degree, decide the course necessary to pursue.

The contention was made by Pennsylvania and New York delegates that the clean-up work was the community's job. The fact that this work is of more consequence to the other fellow than to the owner of the farm already infested, seems to confirm this position. If this position is taken, then some method of financing the clean-up is necessary.

There are certain definite things with respect to this pest for the farmer to do.

1. He should cut his corn stubble as short as possible, to leave the fewest number of larvae in the field.

2. The corn should be put into the silo where the action of the juices destroys the pest; or, it should be fed

out and, in the spring, all the corn-stalk butts and cobs should be piled and burned. Shredding the fodder and the careful working of the refuse into the manure pile, also destroys a high per cent of the larvae.

3. Late fall plowing of the corn field is effective in disturbing the life cycle of the insect. This measure has been proven effective in several districts, as reported at this conference.

4. Where the ground is not plowed, the breaking down of the stubble by dragging a log or steel rail over them when they are frozen and, if possible, the collecting and burning of the stubs furnish further means of control.

5. Planting corn that matures in a short period of time at the latest possible date reduces the percentage of borers.

Farmers living in infested areas ought voluntarily to practice these measures religiously. The infested areas of Michigan are all of the counties of Monroe, Wayne, Oakland, Ma-

comb, St. Clair, Sanilac, Lapeer, practically all of Huron and Tuscola, the townships of Groveland in Genesee, the townships of Cohoctan, Deerfield and Oceola in Livingston, the three eastern tiers of townships in both Washtenaw and Lenawee, including also the townships of Medina and Seneca in Lenawee, and the township of Napoleon in Jackson.

Before adjourning, the conference provided for a standing committee, consisting of Dean Curtis, of Iowa, as chairman; Dean Coffee, of Minnesota; Dean Call, of Kansas; Dean Mumford, of Illinois, and Dr. Woodbury, of Washington. This committee is empowered to formulate a general program of action against the corn borer, looking toward the coordination of investigational and regulatory work, and informing the public. The chairman was given power to add to this committee such other persons as it may seem wise to include from time to time.

News of the Week

The steamer "Maud," which was used by Captain Roald Amundsen on the expedition in which he discovered the south pole, has been seized by Armour & Company for a debt of \$5,000 for provisions on a Polar expedition.

In the recent primary election in Detroit, the five candidates for councilmen supported by the Klan were among the seven getting the most votes.

Commander Donald B. McMillan, who has just returned from his Arctic expedition, says that plane flights to the pole are impractical, and that the dog is still king in the Arctic, as far as transportation is concerned.

The National Restaurant Association, which convened at Detroit, had for its chief discussion, the use of science in preparing food. Its maxim is, "Make good food better."

Christy Mathewson, famous in national base ball circles as a pitcher, recently died at his New York home. Ford builds and sells his first airplane, which is an all-metal ship equipped to carry four passengers and some freight. It was delivered to the John Wanamaker Company, in New York.

The Zeppelin Company, a recent New York corporation, with a capital stock of two million dollars, was organized for building dirigible air craft. It is related to the famous Zeppelin Company in Germany.

The dean of the women of Northwestern University, says, "Beauty is nothing to be proud of. Brains are what we are interested in. It is not modest to be beautiful."

The house of bishops, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, upheld their verdict of guilty in the charge of heresy against Bishop W. M. Brown, because of his radical religious views.

The reorganized federal prohibition forces will employ the services of 2,500 agents. Each divisional director will have full power in his territory, but with direct responsibility to Secretary of the Treasury Mellon for effective enforcement of the law.

Dr. Frederick Eigenberger, who runs a rattlesnake farm in Sheboygan, Wisconsin, has the O. K. of the State Conservation Commission, although his neighbors deem his enterprise dangerous to themselves.

Special squads of mounted police have been ordered on duty in Moscow, Russia, to keep disorders to a minimum, as a result of the lifting of the ban on vodka, Russia's alcoholic drink.

All Austria will celebrate, on October 25, the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Johan Strauss, known throughout the world as the "waltz king."

The Japanese government has turned its high-powered radio system over to private interests.

An English seaplane, which was entered in the airship races at Baltimore, has attained the record speed of 226.75 miles per hour.

The decree obliging bakers in France to use rye flour in wheat bread, because of the wheat shortage, has been annulled by President Doumergue.

Michigan Mobilizes

Will Inspect Borer-Infested Fields in Ontario. Meet at Michigan Farmer Offices Next Thursday Morning

THE corn crop of America is threatened by the European corn borer, with tremendous loss. This danger is not remote, but in parts of southern Ontario large fields, over an extensive area, are in many cases entirely ruined by the borer.

Professor R. H. Pettit states that in Monroe county, Michigan, a few fields show as high as twenty-five per cent infestation and the counties bordering on the lake in the southeast are all in the infested area. The borer is now found as far west as Livingston and Shiawassee counties in Michigan.

It is advancing without pause, almost according to the prophecies of leading entomologists, leaving destruction in its wake, where well established. The Ontario farmers are many of them giving up corn because of the borer damage. No measures of eradication, or very satisfactory measures of control, have been devised.

Corn is Michigan's leading crop, and the leading crop of America, and of the world, from a standpoint of value. Any great lessening in production of corn means a tremendous economic readjustment of American agriculture. It is almost a certainty that the corn borer will, in a very few years, bring about a complete change in our methods of handling corn and with the grave possibility of the curtailment of corn as a leading crop in many sections.

The corn borer situation is, therefore, a matter of tremendous importance. In view of the speed of its penetration, Dean Shaw and Director Baldwin have concluded that it is advisable to request all county agents in Michigan corn-growing counties to travel over and see the damage done on the ground, bringing as many farmers as they can in their cars and inviting all that are interested.

The damage done by this creature and the nature of its attack, can only be understood by seeing it in the field. A number of Michigan corn men who have attended a recent field meeting in Ontario are convinced that it is of the utmost importance that Michigan be ready in state. Twenty-five persons have been invited to constitute a committee to be known as the Michigan Corn Borer Committee. The duty of this committee will be to aid the government and state corn growers in

general, in doing everything possible to stop this pest.

The first meeting of this committee is in the devastated fields of Ontario, Thursday, October 22. The committee and the Michigan corn growers, and others interested, will meet at the Michigan Farmer offices, 1632 Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan, on Thursday morning, October 22, and leave at 9:30 for the trip through Kent and Essex counties, Ontario, visiting damaged fields near Tillsonbury, Chatham, and other points, and the corn borer experiment station at Chatham.

—J. F. Cox, Prof. Farm Crops, M. S. C.

The Corn Borer Committee.

The following have been invited to constitute the committee mentioned above:

Dean R. S. Shaw, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.
J. F. Cox, Professor Farm Crops, Michigan State College.

Director R. J. Baldwin, Extension Division, Michigan State College.
Bert Wermuth, Editor Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

Milton Grinnell, Editor Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.
Howard Rather, Secretary, Michigan Crop Imp. Ass'n, East Lansing, Mich.
H. H. Halladay, Secretary, State Board of Agriculture, Michigan State College.

Prof. O. E. Reed, Dairy Dept., Michigan State College.

N. P. Hull, President Michigan Dairy-men's League, Lansing, Michigan.

L. W. Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture, Lansing, Michigan.

Paul Smith, Grand Ledge, Michigan, corn grower.

Carfield Farley, President Michigan Crop Improved Ass'n, Albion, Mich.

Prof. R. H. Pettit, Entomologist, Michigan State College.

L. R. Taft, State Inspector of Orchards, Lansing, Michigan.

W. P. Hartman, cr. W. R. Roach & Co., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Professor George Starr, Horticulture Dept., Michigan State College.

Paul Clement, Britton, Michigan, seed corn grower.

Prof. George Brown, Animal Husbandry Dept., Michigan State College.

Ralph Arbogast, Union City, Michigan, corn grower.

M. L. Noon, President, Michigan Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan.

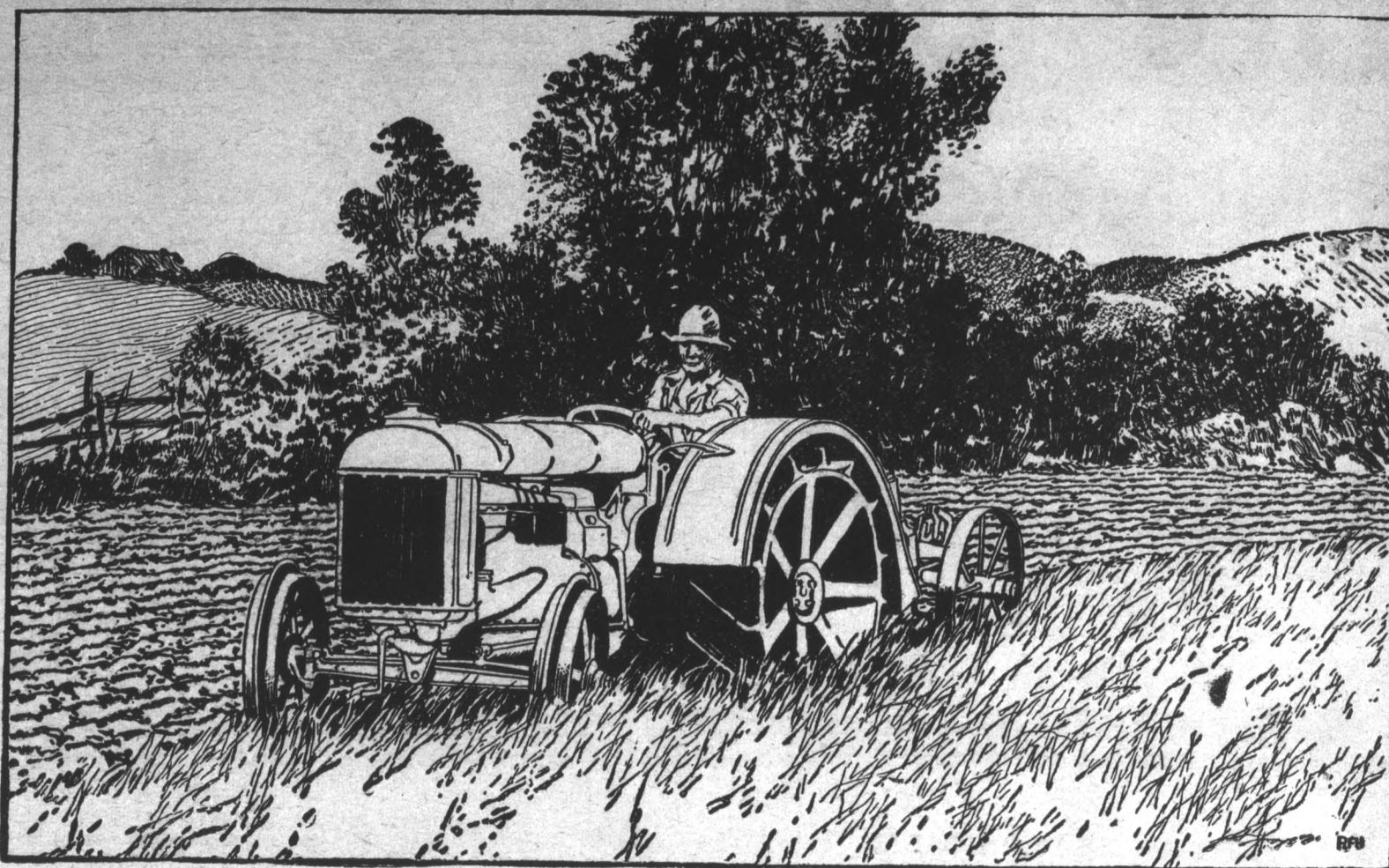
C. L. Brody, Lansing, Michigan, Farm Bureau, Lansing, Michigan.

A. C. Carton, Department of Agriculture, Lansing, Michigan.

W. H. Horton, Michigan Elevator Association, Lansing, Michigan.

J. R. Duncan, Farm Crops Dept., Michigan State College.

D. A. Parks, cr. S. M. Isbell Co., Jackson, Michigan.



Every Farmer Needs a Fordson

*There Is Work for
the Fordson Every
Month in the Year*

Plowing
Discing
Listing
Drilling
Seeding
Cultivating
Hauling
Land Clearing
Harvesting
Threshing
Mowing
Hay Baling
Corn Cutting
Corn Shelling
Corn Shredding
Feed Grinding
Wood Sawing
Potato Digging
Manure Spreading
Cotton Ginning
Road Work

and many other belt and
draw bar operations.

Make the Lean Months Pay a Profit

Get your Fordson this Fall and join the ranks of the business farmer who has found, by experience, that the Fordson tractor is a paying proposition the year around.

Over 500,000 Fordsons in service have demonstrated their ability to handle heavy farm jobs such as ditching, breaking new land, Fall plowing, baling hay, feed grinding, corn shelling, corn shredding, silo filling, hauling grain, sawing wood, well drilling or any other task that calls for economical and reliable power.

Any Authorized Ford Dealer can advise you regarding finance plans, enabling you to pay for your Fordson over a period of two years if necessary.

Ford Motor Company
Detroit, Michigan

\$495

F. O. B. Detroit
Fenders and Pulley Extra

Fordson

Firestone

FULL-SIZE GUM-DIPPED BALLOONS

Lower Your Motoring Costs This Winter...

These big tires yield rather than fight the opposing frozen ruts. Their extra traction on muddy, slippery roads gives a sense of security and satisfaction—their added protection to the car is an important item of economy.

Gum-Dipping, the Firestone *extra* process, adds extra strength and endurance to the thin walls, an assurance of *extra* tire mileage with low cost per mile.

Avail yourself of the greater safety, comfort and economy of Gum-Dipped Balloons this winter by seeing nearest Firestone dealer today—while tire prices are still low.

MOST MILES PER DOLLAR



AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER *Firestone*

Advertising that Pays

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Ad. to sell your surplus poultry, or to get that extra help.

They bring results with little cost, see rates on page 385 of this issue.

The Michigan Farmer
Detroit, Michigan

NOT A KICK IN A MILLION FEET
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

MULE-HIDE
"NOT A KICK IN A MILLION FEET"
ROOFING AND SHINGLES
Reg. U. S. Pat. Office

WARNING!
Accept no Substitutes! —none genuine without this Trade Mark on each package

Just Naturally Wear Longer
Superior toughness and strength assures longer wear—therefore—lowest in final cost.
Sold Only by Authorized Dealers

The Lehon Company, Mfrs., Chicago, Ill.

Wet Weather Togs
FISH BRAND SLICKERS
EVERYBODY'S WEARING 'EM
from Snappy Varsitys to the old Reliable Reflex Slickers
TOWER'S FISH BRAND
"The Rainy Day Pal"
A. J. TOWER CO. BOSTON

Be Warm and Comfortable on the Coldest Days, Wear

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Brown's Beach Jacket
The Old Reliable Working Garment

Made of strong knit cloth with knit-in warm, wool fleece lining. Will not rip, ravel or tear, wears like iron, and can be washed without losing shape or warmth. Three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

Ask your dealer for it.

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

BLIND PIG.

A party in our neighborhood has a distillery and makes whiskey, a neighborhood nuisance. To whom shall I write to get rid of it?—G. T.

Complaint might be made to the prosecuting attorney, or to the United States District Attorney.

TO GET PAYMENT ON NOTE.

I hold \$800 worth of notes against a man who is farming and has more than enough personal property to pay his notes. They own the farm together on a joint contract. He claims the personal property belongs to her, which includes, seven cows, three horses, ten hogs, and farm machinery. Is there any way I can collect on the personal property for the notes?—O. S.

The procedure is to sue and recover judgment on the notes, take out execution and levy on anything that is certainly his, and sell it; have the execution returned unsatisfied as to the balance; then take out execution and levy upon all property possibly liable to payment, and file combined bill in aid of execution and in behalf of creditors.—Rood.

BLACK TEETH.

What is the cause or causes of black teeth in pigs, and what should be done to prevent it?—B. B.

Pigs are born with sharp little tusks which are either black, or soon become black. They are shed eventually like any other animal's baby teeth. The only harm they do is to scratch the faces of their litter mates in fighting for the best place to nurse, or sometimes make the teats of the mother sore. Little trouble is experienced except in the case of large litters when, for a few days while they are finding their proper places at the udder, there is stiff competition. In this case it is good practice to break them off with a small pair of nippers.

The theory that black teeth cause pigs to do poorly is not well founded, and is based upon superstition rather than common sense. The teeth are but a natural part of the pig; but if he is not doing well, the shedding of them will no doubt be delayed. Black teeth should, therefore, be considered the effect of unthriftiness rather than the cause.—Pope.

WITNESSES FOR CITIZENSHIP.

I came to this country in 1920, for two years lived in Detroit, and the last three in Midland. I want to go after final papers now, (took first papers in July, 1920). What shall I do about witnesses? Do I have to have two witnesses from each of the two places of my residence, or would just sworn affidavits from two witnesses in Detroit do?—J. P.

The witnesses have to attend at the hearing at which the candidate is examined for admission to citizenship so that they can be cross-examined.—Rood.

PROBATE THE WILL.

Does a will dealing only with personal property have to be probated?—J. W. K.

No will of real or personal property can be introduced in evidence, or used in proof of title until it has been admitted to probate.

PIGS' DEPRAVED APPETITE.

My two-months-old pigs eat a great deal of chicken manure. They seem to like it, being crazy after it. What is the cause of this, and will it hurt the pigs in any way?—J. K.

It is not uncommon for pigs to eat chicken manure. It does not hurt them. The fact that they crave it, however, would indicate a lack of some necessary element in their ration.

Chicken manure is rich in nitrogen, the element composing, in large part, the protein of food, which is responsible for growth in the animal. A depraved appetite is often the result of an unthrifty condition. Feed a variety of foods, including leguminous roughage, keep the ration well balanced, and see that it does not lack the necessary mineral elements. Exercise is conducive to health, and the pigs should have opportunity to secure it under comfortable conditions.—Pope.

CHESS FOR FEED.

I have a lot of wheat screenings from the elevator that are about two-thirds chess and one-third, more or less, of shrunken wheat, such as the elevator screens out. I would like to know if it would be all right to have this ground to mix with other ground feed for milch cows or hogs, or is there no feeding value in the chess? Would it be apt to cause digestive troubles because of so much of it being chess? I can feed it to chickens and they will leave the chess, but have more than my flock of hens require.—H. W. B.

There are no feeding tables giving the food analysis of chess. But it is safe to say that it has a fair feeding value. Many times it has been fed with satisfactory results. It is best to grind it and mix it with other grain. Chickens are shy about eating any new grain. If you bring your chicks up on wheat, and then suddenly change to corn, they will at first refuse to eat the corn, but in a short time they learn to eat the corn readily.

This ground chess and wheat screenings will be heavy feed, and care must be taken not to feed too much of it. Pound for pound, it will take the place of most other grains.

PAYMENT OF TAXES.

Please tell me who should pay taxes on a farm sold in August, new owner to take possession on November 1.—L. W.

In the absence of agreement concerning the taxes the seller is not liable for same unless within the limits of an incorporated city.—Rood.

MILK TEST VARIES.

We are selling milk to a factory on a butter-fat test, and our test will vary sometimes as much as three points in two weeks. We mix the warm and cold milk together and we wondered if it would cause the test to drop or test lower by this mixing, and how much? This milk is from the same cows, and they are practically fed the same all the time. Has a variation in a butter-fat test of milk from this cause ever been tried out?—H. W. B.

Milk tests are continually varying. The cow does not give the same quality of milk every milking, but the average is practically the same. As soon as milk is drawn from the cow, the butter-fat begins to separate and come to the top because it is lighter than the milk. Most variations in testing come from the fact that it is very difficult to get samples of milk that are exactly alike. The majority of errors in testing milk, and which cause dissatisfaction, are because it is extremely difficult to get a correct sample. When your milk stands over night, much of the cream has risen to the top, and it is next to impossible to get it reincorporated with the milk as it was before. Two samples taken from this milk will differ. That may be the reason why your tests vary three points. Many times tests vary more than three points.

Cooperation between federal and state governments has brought about much valuable highway research, saving many millions of dollars in more durable road construction.



Putting the poultry house in order for the winter months is a duty not to be delayed. Freedom from draughts, plenty of fresh air, sunshine, and dry scratching floors are items to be kept constantly in mind while doing this job.

ENGLISH FARMERS PREVENT RUST.

It is difficult to find black stem rust in England, but this was not always so. More than 200 years ago English farmers complained that black rust ruined grain crops growing near barberry bushes, so they showed their good sense by destroying the bushes. They stopped the rust by killing the bushes on which it got its start in the spring. So thoroughly did the English farmers exterminate the destructive barberry that one can drive for miles through the country districts without finding a single bush.

One English botanist told an American investigator that he could drive from London to Cambridge, a distance of about fifty miles, without being able to find a single bush. There are many hawthorn hedges, but the barberry hedges are almost a thing of the past; and so is black stem rust. English plant pathologists are convinced that the eradication of the barberry has solved the black stem rust problem in England.

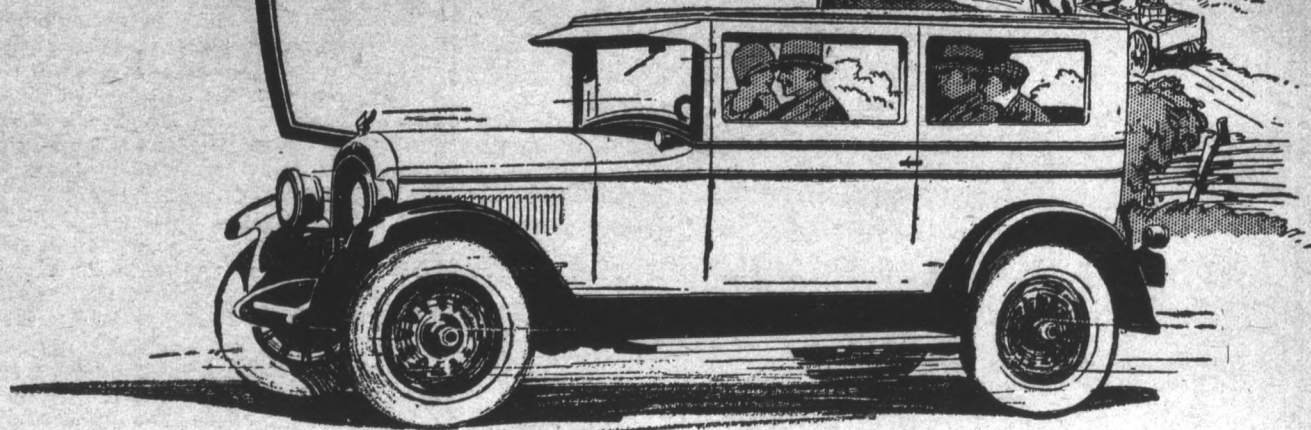
In Wales the situation is quite different. The farmers in that country have not yet destroyed their barberry bushes. W. H. Broadbent, of the Ministry of Agriculture, investigated the situation in three counties in 1920. In one of them he found barberries on sixty farms out of the 100 which he visited. In another county he found bushes on thirty farms out of the forty which he visited. In the third county, in which a systematic search was not made, he found barberry bushes in fourteen parishes. In this county he found one hedge 100 yards long and another about thirty yards long. Furthermore, in these three counties he found seventy-four outbreaks of rust, and in every case barberry bushes were near the fields.

A representative of the United States Department of Agriculture traveled many miles in various parts of England and found no trace of black stem rust, except near three barberry bushes which were located by an eminent English scientist. In Scotland the only stem rust which could be found was near some barberry bushes in a hawthorn hedge. Near the bushes the rust was abundant; elsewhere there was none. British agriculturists state that black rust is practically unknown in England and Scotland, except near barberry bushes.

In the grain growing districts of Wales the responsibility of the barberry bushes for rust outbreaks is absolutely clear. The farmers are beginning to realize this, and they no doubt will stop the rust by killing the bushes, as the English have already done.

It is a high tribute to the good sense of the English farmers that they eradicated the barberry, even without the aid of the law. They were among the first to realize the destructive effect of this worse than worthless bush. They preferred to destroy barberries rather than to permit the barberries to destroy their grain, and they have their reward. They no longer fear the dreaded black stem rust. They have prevented it by digging their barberry bushes. Other countries of Europe have had equally good results.

The Favored
Four—Already
Chosen by Tens
of Thousands!



Bearing the same standards of surpassing value which characterize its companion car, the famous Chrysler Six; built by the same skilled Chrysler craftsmanship and of the same high quality of alloy steels; of the same distinctive beauty of color and line—little wonder that the new Chrysler Four is sweeping the country.

Literally sweeping the country, for Chrysler production has been forced by public demand to the great total of more than 800 cars per day.

Tens of thousands of new owners have chosen the Chrysler Four in the three months

since its announcement in comparison with both fours and sixes of equal or greater price.

So velvety smooth is its power flow even at the lower speeds, so lightning-like its effortless acceleration, so free from resonance and any sense of vibration, that the Chrysler Four is acclaimed as the ultimate development of the four-cylinder principle.

We are eager to have you test the Chrysler Four in your own way, at your earliest opportunity. It will not take you long to learn the reason for such universal favor.

CHRYSLER FOUR—Touring Car, \$895; Club Coupe, \$995; Coach, \$1045; Sedan, \$1095. Hydraulic four-wheel brakes at slight extra cost.

CHRYSLER SIX—Phaeton, \$1395; Coach, \$1445; Roadster, \$1625; Sedan, \$1695; Royal Coupe, \$1795; Brougham, \$1865; Imperial, \$1995; Crown-Imperial, \$2095.

All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax.

Bodies by Fisher on all Chrysler enclosed models. All models equipped with full balloon tires.

There are Chrysler dealers and superior Chrysler service everywhere. All dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time-payments. Ask about Chrysler's attractive plan.

All Chrysler models are protected against theft by the Fedco patented car numbering system, exclusive with Chrysler, which cannot be counterfeited and cannot be altered or removed without conclusive evidence of tampering.

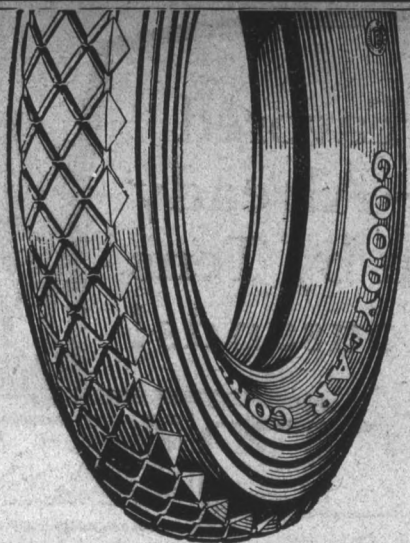
CHRYSLER SALES CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICH.
CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONTARIO

CHRYSLER FOUR

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.



TERRIBLE roads? Makes no difference if you drive the new Goodyear HEAVY DUTY Cord Tire. It's built to defy hard usage. A heavier, thicker, tougher tire. The powerful body made with SUPERTWIST. The tread a thick, deep-cut, full All-Weather. Even the sturdy sidewalls reinforced against rut-wear. How about you? Can you use its extra spunk and toughness? It means money and time saved if you can!

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
Copyright 1925, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.
Good tires deserve good tubes—Goodyear Tubes

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer Writing To Advertisers

Tell
Your Neighbors
of the Things
You Have to Sell
Through
The
Michigan Farmer

ONE-MAN STUMP PULLER
LaPlant-Chaste
PULLS STUMPS AND TREES.
One man handles it. Single, double and triple power. Shipped on 30 days free trial. Guaranteed for three years. Get catalogue and low prices, also special agency offer.
LaPlant-Chaste Mfg. Co.
850 1st Ave., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

KITSELMAN FENCE
GET IT FROM THE FACTORY DIRECT
'Saved \$22.50 on 150 rods,' says W. J. Heft, Wyandotte, Mich. You, too, can save by buying direct at Lowest Factory Prices. WE PAY THE FREIGHT. Write today for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Gates, Steel Posts and Barbed Wire.
KITSELMAN BROS., Dept. 278 MUNCIE, IND.

New Cut Prices FREE
BARGAIN BOOK
Write for my new cut price catalog before you buy Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barbed Wire, Paints or Roofing. SAVE A LOT OF MONEY. My Factory-To-Farm Freight Paid Plan saves you fully 1-3. Send for catalog today and see for yourself the money you can save.
THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 2801, Cleveland, Ohio

SQUARE DEAL FENCE
Galvanized
Rust Cannot Start
so long as wire is protected with zinc
You wouldn't apply only one thin coat of paint to your buildings—you know from experience that it requires at least two coats to give you protection against early decay. That same thing holds true in protecting fence wire. A zinc coating applied by the ordinary galvanizing method cannot retard rust anywhere near as long as fence wire protected by the patented Keystone "Galvannealed" process. The new RED STRAND fence lasts many years longer because we apply much more zinc to the wire than the ordinary galvanizing method. In addition to the extra heavy zinc protection, we use copper in our steel, which in itself means many years of extra service, even after the zinc protection is gone.
Galvannealed Square Deal Fence
Let us tell you all about this longer lasting fence. You'll want to read about the "Official Proof of Tests," conducted by Nationally recognized experts. Then, too, our new Red Strand Catalog is worth reading. It tells all about the new patented process, copper-bearing steel and important construction points. These two together with Ropp's Calculator, which answers 75,000 farm questions, will be sent free to landowners.
Write for them—NOW!
Keystone Steel & Wire Co.
4959 Industrial St., Peoria, Illinois

Cultivation and Fruitfulness

An Experience With One Orchard

THE relation of orchard cultivation to fruitfulness is an interesting as well as practical subject, and now is a very proper time to consider it.

Men who grow orchards usually carry on considerable general farming in connection with orcharding. Some of these make the orchards the first consideration when it comes to cultivating, and others give their trees second attention, putting in their spring crops, the oats, corn, potatoes, and other things; and after these are out of the way, they give the orchards whatever work they think is required. Generally the ground is plowed, the last of May or some time early in June.

Renting Changes Methods.

The first class usually begin with a disk harrow as soon as the ground is in condition to work in the spring, or not much later, and repeat the harrowing as frequently as necessary.

Now, this line of thought is suggested by the behavior of a certain orchard, covering a period of several years under these two methods of handling. It chances to be a pear orchard, but that is perhaps immaterial. Any other kind of trees would have probably acted the same under the same treatment.

For a good many years this orchard has been cultivated under the first method. The ground was disked early and as often as needed. But in 1922 it was rented and has been since until this season, and has been managed the other way. The ground has been plowed late in the spring and sometimes harrowed afterwards and sometimes the furrows left as turned, the plowing being all the cultivation given during the season. For quite a long time, under the first way of handling, the annual crop was from 500 to 1,500 bushels. Since the change in the manner of cultivating, the yearly yield has been from 200 down to less than seventy-five bushels.

Cuts Feeding Rootlets.

One naturally wonders what should make such a difference in the fruiting in this orchard. The seasons have not been particularly unfavorable, it has been well sprayed and the fruit has been of good quality. It never has been heavily pruned, and, since being rented, next to no pruning has been done. Occasionally a cover crop was put in before, but more often the weeds came up, and, since renting, weeds have increased year by year and have made a fairly good covering. There has been some psylla, but this pest has been in the orchard for years. The trees simply have not blossomed; and why?

The main difference in the management of this orchard has been in the manner of cultivating, and this is probably what has made the difference in blossoming. It is the habit of trees, as soon as growth starts in the spring, to throw out a system of fine feeding rootlets and these very soon form a fine network, completely filling the surface wherever plant food can be found. By the first of June, when vigorous growth is taking place, this system of feeding rootlets is well established. If anyone has seen nursery trees that have started to grow before planting out, he may have noticed that with the opening of the buds the small white rootlets have grown out an inch or more in a surprisingly short time; or how the disk will turn up a network of these roots in soft ground where it cuts deeper in later cultivations.

Cultivation Sends Roots Down.

Where cultivation is begun early before growth has started, these new feeding roots do not enter the loose earth that is stirred up; and if later workings do not go much deeper than the first, the feeding system of the

trees is not disturbed. But if cultivation is delayed until this network of roots has completely filled the surface, as it does by the first of June, and then the ground is plowed quite deeply, a considerable portion of the feeding system is cut away and the ability of the tree to gather nourishment is correspondingly reduced.

It is evident that to thus deprive the trees of so much of their feeding roots at the time when they are making their most vigorous growth must be a severe shock which takes a considerable time to recover from. Soon after this in mid-summer, the trees form the blossom buds for the next season's crop, and it is probable that the trees do not come back sufficiently to form these buds, and consequently the blossoming the following spring is light and the crop short the next season. This would seem to offer an explanation of the failure of this orchard to set blossoms and produce a crop of fruit.

Disking vs. Plowing.

Some men imagine that it is necessary to plow their orchards, that disking is not thorough enough, or deep enough, or something. Of course, if the ground is too grassy, or if it is bare and becomes too dry and hard to harrow, as is too often the case by the first of June, then plowing is necessary if the ground is worked at all. But which would injure trees more—to cut away the feeding roots by plowing or to let the ground go without cultivating—is something of a question. Possibly shallow plowing might be of some good, but there is no question about early cultivating being decidedly better. And less time would be required to go over the ground two or three times with the disk than once with the plow. If a crop of weeds or some cover crop that dies in the fall is on the ground, the disk will chop this up and work it into the soil very effectively, and considerable grass can also be worked down if taken early while the ground is moist and soft.

Is Fall Plowing Better?

But if there is a sod heavy enough to need plowing, it is wise to consider now if it would not be better to plow the ground this fall than to leave it until spring when other work may be pressing and the plowing delayed until the trees may be seriously injured by such working. Some might fear winter injury from such treatment, but there is doubtless small danger from this. Many orchards go through the winters repeatedly with the ground around the trees bare, and such ground will freeze deeper than freshly turned sod.

FRUIT GROWERS SHOULD ADVERTISE.

LET us work out some plan whereby we can let the world know that in Michigan the folks that provide the absolute necessities of life are proud of the product that nature has produced for them. Let them know that we hold their very existence in our power; let them know that if they eat more fruits and vegetables, they will be healthy, happy, and wise.—Prof. V. R. Gardner.

FRUIT EATING CAMPAIGN.

AN "eat more fruit" campaign is being carried on in Great Britain, according to Edwin Smith, department of agriculture specialist in foreign marketing, who suggests that it should have the enthusiastic support of American fruit growers. Industrial conditions in England and Scotland are unfavorable to large consumption, with 1,250,000 unemployed. However, such a campaign should increase consumption despite conditions.

TAKES POSITION ON COOPERATION.

(Continued from page 357).
eral rule, inexperienced in business. In their desire to develop organization rapidly and their feeling of inability to cope with the problem alone, they have sought some agency to assist them. They naturally turned to their agricultural colleges and governmental departments. Since everyone was pioneering in this field, very little information was available and few knew the best procedure to follow. The call made upon the public agencies was met as occasion required or expediency demanded.

Public agencies had no fundamental policies about cooperation. There was in many quarters a distrust of the possibilities or the advisability of this type of agricultural organization. No definite stand was taken one way or the other. The functions of the college or other public agency in this field were not known. A definite policy was not adopted.

To overcome this defect in the state of Michigan, a meeting of agricultural leaders was called last spring and a statement of policy submitted and adopted. This policy, which had the approval of the State Board of Agriculture and representatives of the cooperative exchanges, is as follows:

A Statement of Policy Toward Agricultural Cooperation.

The Michigan State College believes that it should tell the farmers and public of the state what opinions it holds toward agricultural cooperation, what attitude it proposes to take toward farmers' organizations, and what activities it intends to exercise in this field.

We believe that cooperation in agriculture should be encouraged and that there are certain advantages which come from it.

These advantages are:

1. It awakens farmers to the necessity of understanding marketing problems as an essential step toward their improvement.
2. It gives farmers information about market processes and enables them to keep in touch with market conditions so that production may be more nearly kept in harmony with the market demand.
3. It aids in the dissemination of crop and market news, in the establishment of grades, and in better packing and handling practices which have resulted in benefits to the consumer as well as to the farmer.
4. It gives the farmer a knowledge of the conditions of supply and demand, and therefore places him more nearly on a parity with those who are buying his product.
5. It gives the farmer a greater bargaining power in the market.
6. It permits the farmer to perform marketing services for himself in instances where privately owned agencies are not doing this adequately.
7. It gives the farmer a marketing agency which holds his interests paramount.
8. It permits the farmer to get the benefits of wholesale buying.
9. It aids in bringing about cheaper and better production.
10. It offers the most helpful approach to the problem of reducing marketing costs.

We hold the following opinions about agriculture and marketing:

1. That everything possible should be done to make rural life more wholesome, increase the standard of living in the country, eliminate as many of the business risks of agriculture as possible, increase the return to farmers for the use of their capital and for their labor, keep at a minimum the cost of taking produce to the consumer, and hold an energetic, industrious and moral citizenship in the country.
2. That sound cooperation in agriculture is beneficial and should be encouraged wherever the conditions of citizenship and business make it possible for it to succeed.
3. That in those communities where the training or temper of the people is averse to cooperative action, there should be education to overcome these defects.
4. That the marketing agencies operating under our present commercial and industrial system are essential and are performing a valuable service.
5. That it is possible through scientific research and action, to develop

(Continued on page 367).



In the days before radio, one or two town meetings supplied the matter for a month of talk round the stove in the general store.

Listening in on the campaign

Today, the most distant farmer listens in on the making of history. The farmer's vote—and his wife's—based on up-to-the-minute contact with the world and its doings, count heavily today in determining local and national issues. Every farm home can hear the candidates plead for election, get both sides of every issue, know where each man stands on every subject—just by tuning in—on a Radiola.

Radiola Super-Heterodyne

The most famous of Radiolas can now be used with a new Radiotron—a power tube that means greater volume on this dry battery operated set than storage battery sets give. It means even finer tone than ever. It means that you can tune in, listen to the music soft or loud and have it always clear, true and sweet. The "Super-Het" is the Radiola known for big performance without antenna or connections of any kind. Price, without Radiotrons or loudspeaker. . . . \$116

Chosen by Victor and Brunswick

TWO great manufacturers—working independently and competitively—set out to find the radio receiver worthy to be combined with phonographs that have a world-wide fame to uphold.

They had every known kind and variety of radio set to choose from. They had every facility for research, test and exhaustive study. And they had a firm determination to combine with the Brunswick phonograph and the Victrola only that radio set which proved to be the leader today, and which carried full promise of holding that leadership through the years of tomorrow.

Both chose the Radiola.

Radio Corporation of America
Chicago New York San Francisco

Radiola

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. AN RCA PRODUCT

Own A Happy Home in ORANGE COUNTY

Possess a profitable grove or farm in this "County Bountiful." Hills and 1500 lakes. Delightful year-round climate. Rare investment opportunities. For FREE booklet write: Orange County Chamber of Commerce, 54 State Bank Bldg., Orlando, Florida.

Now, Only \$39

Let Me Send You the Greatest LOG SAW Offer

Put the OTTAWA Working For You

—I ever made. One man saws 15 cords a day—easy. Falls trees, saws limbs. Make big money. Use 4 H.P. Engine for other work. Saw faster than 10 men. Shipped from Factory or nearest of 10 Branch Houses. Cash—Easy Terms. Write for 30-Day Trial Offer and big FREE book.

OTTAWA MANUFACTURING COMPANY
1501 W. Wood Street, Ottawa, Kan.
Room 1501-W Mason Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Brings Any Size

\$3 down

American SEPARATOR

New, Low, Easy-Pay-Plan. Full year to pay.

30 Days Trial! Unmatched for skimming, easy turning and cleaning. On our money-back offer.

Write for free catalog and low prices. Many shipping points insure prompt delivery.

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.
Box 24A Bainbridge, N. Y.

PAN-A-CE-A

helps your moulters moult

Moulting saps a hen's vitality

JUST remember that forcing out the old quills and growing a new plumage of a thousand feathers is a serious business.

It requires just so much feed, so much grain converted into nutrition to do that job.

Now, the more you can get your flock to eat and assimilate each day, the quicker your hens will get back to laying.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a keeps your moulters from getting into that run-down, unhungry stage.

It contains tonics that tone up the appetite—tonics that promote digestion.

It contains Iron—so essential to a moulting hen—Iron that keeps the paleness away.

Pan-a-ce-a your hens. See them begin to eat. See the old feathers let loose—see the new plumage come.

Costs Little to Use Pan-a-ce-a

The price of just one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen will eat in six months.

There's a right-size package for every flock.

100 hens the 12-lb. pkg.

60 hens the 5-lb. pkg.

200 hens the 25-lb. pail

500 hens the 100-lb. drum

For 25 hens there is a smaller package

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

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

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice



POULTRY

POULTRY DEMONSTRATION FARMS.

THE object of the poultry demonstration farms is to have a few places in each county throughout the state work with the Poultry Department of the Michigan State College, keeping records of production and feed costs from which the department may be able to get a line on production costs. Each demonstrator agrees to keep these records and furnish the figures to the department, who, in return, will tabulate them and furnish them to the people who have entered; also inspects their flocks twice a year and gives advice on care and management, feeds and feeding, etc.

On the 135 demonstration work farms which furnished figures last year, it was shown that on an average, they made a net profit per bird, over feed costs, of \$2.59. This was done mostly under ordinary farm conditions.

As in everything else, it becomes absolutely necessary to get a line on production costs before much can be done towards successful production. The manufacturer must know his unit cost of production, so must the banker, the barber, and the transportation man. The various phases of agriculture are not exempt from this rule, and without proper records as to cost, the producer is merely guessing.

For obvious reasons, but a few demonstrations of this kind can be carried on in each county, which, when spread all over the state, make an amount of record-keeping and tabulating that taxes the resources of the poultry department of the college.

STOCK FEATHER SLOWLY.

OCCASIONALLY certain birds will develop plumage very slowly. They should be marked and not used as breeding stock after their plumage has developed, when they can be confused with birds that have feathered earlier. I have frequently noted this trouble with some very narrow-barred Barred Plymouth Rocks. Some of the cockerels which developed very slowly seemed to have the finest of lacy barring after feathers were fully grown.

Such birds are apt to be very slow in maturing. The birds that develop an abundance of plumage early in life seem easier to raise. The cockerels develop rapidly and the pullets lay at an early age. I think the lack of plumage may be due to deficient vitality, combined with breeding from certain birds which have been slow in feather development. In addition, the bird that is nearly naked becomes badly sunburned. I think the burning of the skin may have an additional influence in retarding feather development on birds which are already deficient in plumage.

If such culls are killed while young, it will pay best, as they are seldom profitable. Some will develop good bodies for fryers, but it does not pay to keep them beyond that age. Slow feathering chicks need brooder heat longer than rapidly feathering chicks. They suffer and become stunted because of the chilling during spring winds and rains. Fortunately, a great deal can be done to eliminate this trouble if you cull out all the slow feathering birds as soon as they are located.—K.

POULTRY TROUBLES.

We have about forty old hens and 100 young ones. The flock looks healthy and lays good, but once in a while one acts as if it couldn't breathe through its nose, opens its mouth when it breathes, and in about a week it dies. Someone told us to give it

coal oil, about a quarter teaspoonful, but it didn't help. I gave the last one three drops of turpentine but it died. The disease started early in the spring when the hens were setting; one died on the nest. I have sprayed the coop several times. We are feeding hens wheat and oats. They have free range. Would also like to ask about our geese. We have the Embden, two geese and a gander. At first they laid double-yolked eggs, five or six. About half of the rest hatched and when the goslings were three or four weeks old, they got weak, walked on leg joints instead of feet, and finally died. We have only one left out of fifteen or twenty goslings.—W. C. G.

The birds that breathe hard may have bronchitis, caused by roosting in a draught, breathing dust or some foreign material lodged in the throat. The deaths may have been caused by congestion of the lungs which has developed into pneumonia. Try about five drops of turpentine in a tablespoonful of castor oil for the bronchitis. Isolate the bird in a dry, well-ventilated place, free from draughts. Many such cases are prevented by teaching the young stock to roost early so they will not overcrowd at night and become overheated. Then they go out on the cool ground in the morning and easily catch cold. Treatment for pneumonia in fowls is seldom successful.

The loss of the goslings may be due to a weakness in the breeding stock. If breeding geese are overfat, the eggs do not hatch well. Try cutting down the corn in their ration this winter, and use more ground oats. A mash of equal parts by weight, of bran, ground oats and corn meal is good for geese. Possibly the goslings lacked sufficient range. A grassy range where they can obtain plenty of exercise helps to reduce leg weakness and other losses among goslings. The trouble may be caused by worms. Try using one-fourth pound of epsom salts, one-fourth pound sulphur, and two ounces of powdered copperas in twenty-five pounds of mash to destroy the parasites.

PULLET WITH LIVER TROUBLE.

We have just lost one of our young pullets and we find that her liver is all mushy and in pieces. We have another one sick. Can you tell us what this disease is called, and if there is any cure for it?—Mrs. H. H. T.

The pullet may have been overfat and had fatty degeneration of the liver. In such cases the normal cells of the liver become replaced with fatty cells, and the liver becomes soft and easily breaks up. This trouble cannot be treated successfully after it occurs, but can usually be prevented by providing the birds with exercise and green feed. Occasionally a bird might show a tendency to liver trouble and accumulation of fat, even though the remainder of the flock are in the best of condition.

BUMBLE FOOT.

My very best layers have hard bunches in middle of foot, about the size of a kernel of corn. Some have them on one side of foot. Please give me a cure or treatment.—M. Y.

The birds may have "bumble foot," which is an abscess of the foot caused by jumping from high perches to hard ground, or infection from pricks and cuts from thorns or other mechanical injuries.

Make a wide incision to remove the cheesy pus. Then wash the wound with iodine, and bandage. Keep the bird isolated on clean straw litter until healing results. If the lumps are small and seem due to a thickening of the callous on the foot, and the birds are not lame from that condition, nothing need be done.

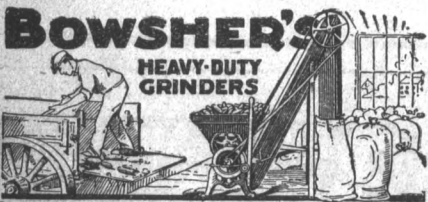
Can You Sell?

We have an attractive proposition. For information address

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

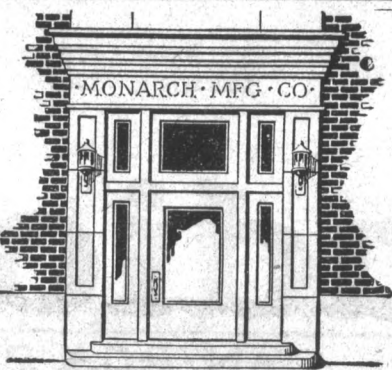


Thousands of White Leghorn pullets, hens and cockerels at low prices. Shipped C.O.D. and guaranteed. Order spring chicks now. Egg bred 25 years. Winners everywhere. Write for special sale bulletin and free catalog. Geo. B. Ferris, 634 Shirley, Grand Rapids, Mich.



BOWSHER'S
HEAVY-DUTY GRINDERS
FOREMOST AMONG BETTER GRINDERS
Crush and grind all the grains that grow; fine for hogs or coarser for cattle feeding. Corn in husk, Head Kafirs, and all small grains.
Strength, Durability and Service radiate from every line of these Masterful Grinders. Simple, yet effective in adjustment. Last a lifetime.
LIGHT RUNNING — LONG LIFE — EXTRA CAPACITY
CONE-SHAPED BURRS
10 sizes—2 to 25 H. P. or more. Also Sweep Mills.
It pays well to investigate. Catalog FREE.
The D. N. P. Bowsher Co., South Bend, Ind.

SPOHN'S
DISTEMPER
COMPOUND
Keep your horses working with "SPOHN'S." Standard remedy for 32 years for Distemper, Strangles, Influenza, Coughs and Colds. Give to sick and those exposed. Give "SPOHN'S" for Dog Distemper. Sold by your druggist. If not, order from us. Small bottle 60 cents, large \$1.20. Write for free booklet on diseases. SPOHN MEDICAL CO. Dept. 5 GOSHEN, IND.



The House behind the goods

Our 35 years of improvement and perfection of oil and grease have made **MonaMotor** the pass word of proper lubrication. Say **MonaMotor**. Every quart of **MonaMotor** Oil, each can of **MonaMotor** Grease is backed unconditionally by **Monarch Manufacturing Co.** Council Bluffs, Iowa Toledo, Ohio

MonaMotor
Oils & Greases

MUST BE GOOD OR QUIT.

THE Chicago Board of Trade must reform its methods or quit business as a contract market, according to Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, who has given his approval to changes in rules which are designed to curb market manipulations. The secretary holds that the wild fluctuations in the quotations of May wheat were due to such manipulation, and he is insistent that the board take immediate steps to prevent a recurrence of such a condition. Failure to act will mean the beginning of a move on the part of the secretary looking toward abolition of the board.

INTEREST RATES REDUCED.

THE Farm Loan Board has authorized a reduction in the rate of interest for the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, from five and one-half to five per cent. The St. Paul bank serves the states of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota. The fact that the bank is in condition to grant this reduced rate of interest to its members, is regarded by the Farm Loan Board as indicative of the efficient management of the bank, as well as the improved condition of agriculture in the states mentioned. It is understood that the Farm Loan Board is considering a similar reduction in interest rate in other Federal Land Bank districts.

UNITED STATES STILL LEADS.

CONTRARY to prevailing opinion, Canada is still far behind the United States as an exporter of grain. During the time from July 1, 1925, to September 26, 1925, according to Department of Commerce figures, the United States exported 57,866,000 bushels of grain, compared with 62,225,000 bushels during the same period last year. The amount of grain shipped out of Canada during the same period of 1925 was 22,244,000 bushels, and 21,347,000 bushels in 1924.

The total value of the exports of feedstuffs from the United States for the eight months to September 1, 1925, was \$21,381,000, a gain of \$8,594,000 over the same period of 1924.

TAKES POSITION ON COOPERATION.

(Continued from page 365).

a stronger and more efficient system of handling agricultural products.

6. That more can be accomplished by evolutionary than revolutionary methods in market improvement, and that improvement will come only after thorough scientific research.

7. That there should be closer cooperation between the agricultural and the industrial, commercial, and financial interests of the state.

8. That farmers should turn their attention to cooperation in production and buying supplies as well as in marketing.

9. That in adopting a program for agricultural business improvement the interests of consumers as well as those of farmers should be considered.

10. That the success of cooperation is dependent upon the action of farmers themselves. It is essential that the farmer feels that the organization was formed by him and not for him.

11. That farmers should be permitted to direct their organizations without any governmental, institutional, or legislative interference.

We believe that in relation to agricultural organization, a state college has the following distinct functions:

1. To do scientific research to discover the truth about market conditions and the fundamental economic principles underlying marketing.

2. To teach students within the classroom the economics of agriculture and marketing.

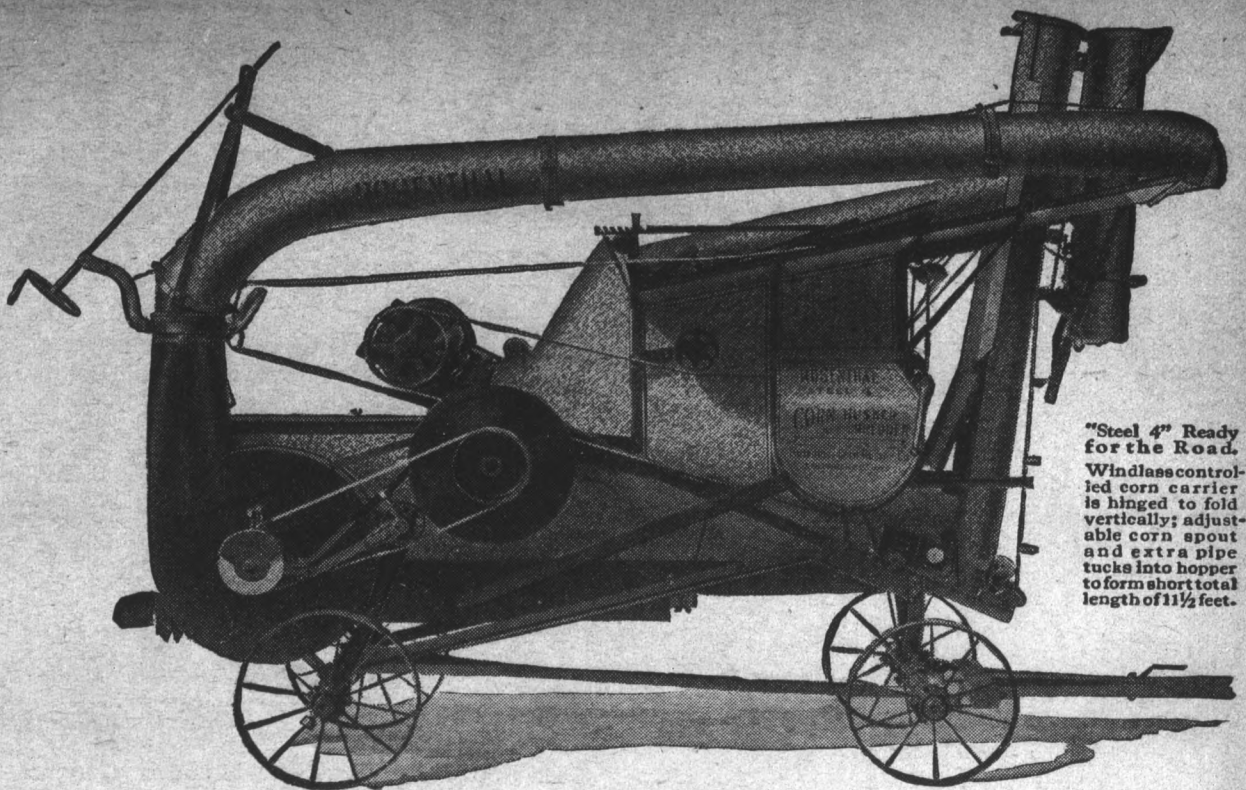
3. To carry the information obtained through research to the people of the state through the extension division.

4. To make surveys upon request to determine the underlying economic and social conditions of communities for the guidance of farmers desiring to organize cooperatively.

5. To advise with farmers about cooperative and other business matters.

6. To give farmers assistance on technical problems of business and organization.

It is hoped that such a statement of policy will make very clear just what steps the college proposes to take in the furtherance of organization among farmers, to the end that such action the state and make this great industry will materially assist in improving the economic welfare of the farmers of the state and make this great industry better serve the public interest.



"Steel 4" Ready for the Road. Windlass-controlled corn carrier is hinged to fold vertically; adjustable corn spout and extra pipe tucks into hopper to form short total length of 11½ feet.

Announcing our "Steel 4" Husker and Shredder — the greatest Rosenthal ever built

AGAIN ROSENTHAL builds a better corn husker and shredder by bringing the advantages of all-steel construction to a machine ideally suited to the most popular sized tractors. When yet a young man on his father's farm near Reedsburg, Wisconsin, August Rosenthal invented the first successful husker in 1889. The 35 years since have been filled with improvements, but none exceed this latest achievement of this pioneer company — the "Steel 4". With it you get 30% more work out of the same power. You cover more jobs and make more money in the same length of time. It is everything we say — the best Rosenthal ever built! Never before has such service and long life been built into a corn husker — and that's some statement in the face of what records our other models have made.



No more tiresome, time-taking husking by hand. No more reshocking and double handling of bundles. No more standing corn that loses, according to authorities, 25% of its food value Capacity, 500 to 700 bushels a day with the Steel 4.



Just think of handling a whole bundle of corn—elevating ears to the wagon and putting the fodder in the mow—as quickly as a single ear can be husked by hand. Clean husking with stalks wet, dry or frozen.



Unusually quiet running secured through use of a solid housing in which steel transmission gears run in constant bath of grease. Other important gears also shut in from dust and dirt and run in gear grease. All boxes and bearings can be oiled from outside while running.

This original Rosenthal invention, used in our earliest machines, makes one roller do the work of two. Upper ends of rollers are for snapping purposes; lower for husking. Each is fitted with two interchangeable steel channels and two flat bars which can be renewed at the slightest sign of wear.

A Fordson or any other tractor of equal power will handle the "Steel 4" as fast as bundles can be fed into it, so light does it run. Total weight is only 3225 pounds—an easy haul for a team or the tractor furnishing the power.

The operator always faces the front of the machine and merely cuts the bands and gives the bundle a start downward. Gravity does the rest. Easy on the operator—and safe! As one user states, "You can't get hurt with it unless you politely crawl into it."



Make Money Doing Custom Work — Many pay for their machines the first year and do their own shredding in spare time. Five sizes, 6 to 20 horse power. Write for our new catalogs telling how others have made a wonderful success of husking.

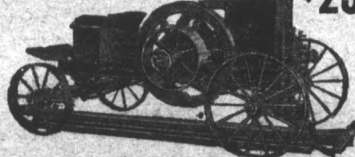
Useful souvenir FREE! State H. P. of your engine.

ROSENTHAL CORN HUSKER CO., Box 2, Milwaukee, Wis.
Inventors of the Corn Husker. Established 1889

ROSENTHAL

CORN HUSKERS and SHREDDERS

12 H. P. \$250



BATES & EDMONDS MOTOR CO.

"BULL DOG"

ENGINES AT BARGAIN PRICES

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

HILL DIESEL ENGINE CO.,
Successors
Lansing, Michigan.

A Michigan Farmer Liner Gets Results. Try One.

LEARN AUCTIONEERING

at World's original and greatest school. Successful auctioneers make big money. Write today for free catalog and important information. Jones Nat'l. School of Auctioneering, Carey M. Jones, Pres., 28 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

EMPIRE WAGONS STEEL WHEELS

Low steel wheels (plain or grooved wide tires) make loading and hauling easier. Steel wheels to fit any axle; carry any load. Make any wagon good as new. Reduced prices Catalog Free. Empire Wagon Co., Box 389 Quincy, Ill.

Why Not PUT THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER

ALBION

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. Covers by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your chore hour 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.

FADA Radio



It's not just *what*—
but *how* you get it!

WHAT'S the use of listening in on market reports if it seems as though the loudspeaker had a mouthful of mush? Why waste time on a concert that sounds like a hailstorm on a tin roof?

Get perfect clarity, ample volume and certain ability to tune in and out with equal ease. Use FADA RADIO.

"The FADA RADIO—Standard of Reception"—is the criterion of practically all radio results.

Tell your dealer you want to hear it.

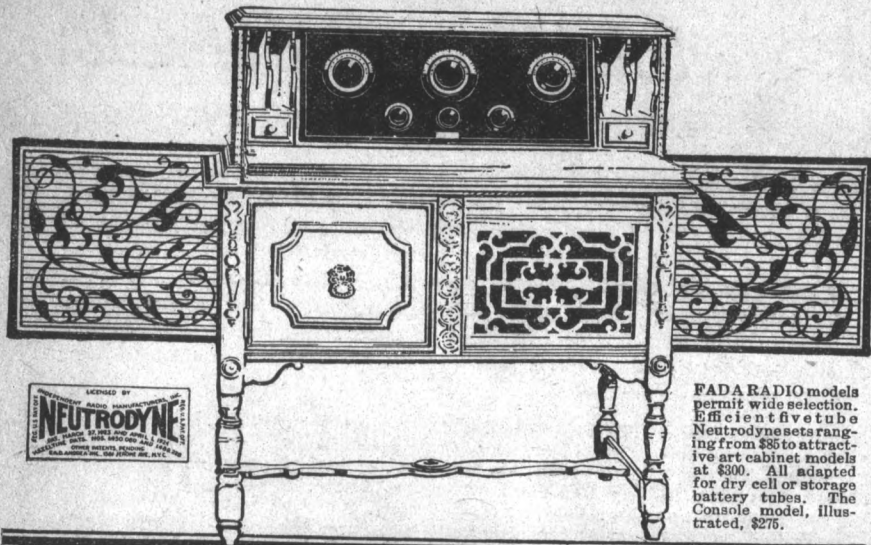
Most FADA RADIO dealers will be glad to arrange convenient terms of payment. Send for the booklet R, "FADA RADIO—The Standard of Reception".

F. A. D. ANDREA, INC.

CHICAGO NEW YORK SAN FRANCISCO

Fada Radio, Ltd.—Toronto Fada Radio, Ltd.—London

Manufacturers of TUNED RADIO FREQUENCY receivers using the highly efficient NEUTRODYNE principle



FADA RADIO models permit wide selection. Efficient five tube Neutrodyne sets ranging from \$85 to attractive art cabinet models at \$300. All adapted for dry cell or storage battery tubes. The Console model, illustrated, \$275.

Mention Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

The Watch Dog Over Crops and Stock

The dependable service of Anthony Fence and Banner Steel Posts is like a constant watch dog over crops and stock. A good fence is an investment insurance—protects property as well as making it easier to manage crops and stock in a business-like way.

When you buy Anthony Fence your purchase is backed by this

GUARANTEE

Our dealer will hand you with every purchase of 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.

Use Anthony Fence with Banner Steel Posts.

Easy to drive—no holes to dig. They root themselves firmly into the ground with the large Banner slit-wing anchor plate. Railroad rail design—the strongest known form of construction. Continuous notches close together make it easy to attach line wires. Ask your dealer.

Zinc Insulated

Anthony Fence and Banner Posts

R.R. RAIL DESIGN STEEL

American Steel & Wire Company
Chicago New York Boston Birmingham Dallas Denver Salt Lake City

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

THE BIGGEST JOB OF LIFE.

EFFIE was a girl in our office, very efficient, always making herself acquainted with new work. As changes occurred Effie went from one place to another and always made good, because she was prepared. Finally she left us with a happy smile on her face and a gold band on her finger, for a job with which we had nothing to compete. In less than a year I heard Effie had a baby. And here comes the point of my story; the efficient Effie was absolutely unprepared for this newest and most important job of all. She was scared pallid with the responsibility and didn't know a thing to do.

There are few more pathetic objects in life than young folks who have suddenly ceased from being boy and girl to become father and mother. They don't know what to do. How should they? Our systems of education have no course of study for such responsibilities. A little bit about physiology, a trifle about hygiene, and if the girl is lucky enough to go to college she may be one of the favored few to sit under the few women in Michigan colleges who teach something about motherhood. But public schools teach nothing, not even the high schools. Where

is a girl to get this needed training?

Teach it in the home! That is the mandate. But who will teach it in the home? The mothers and grandmothers whose ideas have been painfully acquired from a mass of misinformation and superstition? Very well. They have discarded the worst of the stuff and have clung to the best, we will suppose. But that would not be considered very sane instruction in any other important subject. And how about the girls whose mothers and grandmothers have no gift for teaching, and having suffered many things themselves have reached the conclusion that their girls must do likewise. And the young fathers: who instructs them?

I'm not solving this problem; merely presenting it for you to think about. With our present social ideas I see reasons why the public schools can only give the first steps; our high schools might go further; our colleges might well teach all they know. The churches and Christian associations could profitably instruct young men and young women in preparation for their responsibilities. Meantime we will answer such puzzling questions about parenthood as you present by letter, and tell you of some books that you may buy.

NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

THE COYOTES MUST GO.

A CONSERVATION department conservation officer in Keweenaw has destroyed thirteen coyotes in Keweenaw county, this summer. Coyotes are reported by sportsmen to be more numerous than deer in that county. There is a good deal of timber land—second-growth and otherwise—in Keweenaw county, where the abandoned mining locations of a half century ago or more are well brushed over, and this affords fine game cover. It is recognized, if partridge and other small game are to have a chance in this district, that the coyotes must go.

MR. MYERS' HERD LEADS.

THE August report on cow testing associations in the peninsula for the month of August, emanating from the office of Mr. J. G. Wells, Jr., Michigan State College Dairy Specialist at Marquette, shows that the grade Guernsey herd of Ulric Mayer, of Chippewa county, led the associations of the peninsula. The figures are: 1,147 pounds of milk and 42.5 pounds of butter-fat per cow for the month. Twelve reports of cow testers afforded the data for the report.

OUTSIDE BUYERS AFTER CLOVERLAND CATTLE.

A SALE of pure-bred cattle took place at Manistique, October 1. The sale was held in the cattle barn of the fair grounds. Mr. E. G. Amos, assistant state leader of county agents, assisted with descriptions of the animals offered for sale. The stock went off well at moderate prices, it is reported. A large number of outside buyers, it is stated, were present.

CLOVERLAND CLUBS CAPTURE LAURELS.

THE Upper Peninsula club members took three first places at the Michigan State Fair. Hazel Casemore, of Manistique, was selected as the healthiest girl in Michigan. She will have a free trip to the International Live Stock Show at Chicago, representing Michigan in the national health contest. The Gogebic county calf demonstration team took first in the dairy demonstration contest. Leonard Hill and John Kangas composed this team. Menominee county's clothing demonstration team took first place. Julia Kainko and Frances Zienka composed this team. The Upper

Peninsula was represented at the State Fair by sixty-four club members and eighteen club leaders.

LEONARD HILL GOES TO BIG DAIRY SHOW.

LEONARD HILL, of Gogebic county, was one of the two boys who placed first at the Michigan State Fair at Detroit in calf club work. He will thus get a free trip to the National Dairy Show at Indianapolis. Leonard started in club work, he says, in 1922 when he was twelve years of age. His club career from that time on is a steady progress, with numerous firsts to his credit at county fairs, farmers' round-ups at Chatham, etc. He has given scientific attention to his calves and the results speak for themselves.

PLANS FOR DUNBAR SCHOOL.

THE Michigan State College is planning what use shall be made of the Dunbar school property in Chippewa county, recently acquired by the college. The location will be in charge of Mr. G. W. Putnam, superintendent of the Upper Peninsula Experiment Station of the college at Chatham, Alger county. Mr. Putnam states that there are 400 acres of timber and 125 acres of cleared land on the property. The meadow, which has been seeded, will be maintained as hay land. Forty acres will be planted to the crops usual in the region. These include wheat, oats, barley and peas. Irish Cobbler, Green Mountain and Russet Rural potatoes will have space on the farm. There will be demonstration plots for flax and flax and oats combinations. There will be demonstration plot of Plymouth Rock poultry. A forestry nursery of white pine and hemlock is being established by a member of the forestry staff of the college.

PROBABLY LAST SHIPMENT OF PYROTOL.

GOGEBIC county farmers, late in September, received a carload of 25,000 pounds of pyrotol. This was wanted for stump-blasting mostly. It is presumed to be the last such shipment that will be available. There are 273 sticks to each 100 pounds. The cost was \$8.75 per hundred pounds f. o. b. farms. The farmers wanted this explosive mostly to add to clearing already made on their farms.



MICHIGAN HERDS IN 300-POUND HERDS.

MICHIGAN dairy herds have made a remarkable showing in herds averaging 300 pounds of butter-fat production. Michigan has 813 dairy herds whose average butter-fat production is over 300 pounds of butter-fat in one year whose owners are enrolled for the 300-pound butter-fat honor roll in the National Dairy Exposition. The 813 herds represent eighty-six Michigan Cow Testing Associations which have finished a year's work between July 1, 1924, to June 30, 1925. Only one other state, Wisconsin, has a larger number of 300-pound herds, namely 934. Wisconsin has more than 160 Cow Testing Associations, while Michigan has 106 of these associations in operation. The percentage of herds making above 300 pounds of butter-fat production is greater in Michigan than in Wisconsin. Other states which are listed on the honor roll of the National Dairy Exposition are Minnesota, 387; Pennsylvania, 259; Iowa, 173; Ohio, 150; Indiana, 145; Illinois, 115, and several other states with less than 100 herds each.

THE DAIRYMAN HAS REGULAR HABITS.

IN the first place, the man who keeps cows should have regular habits, for the same reason that men in other lines, who succeed best, have them. It is the best way to work. You can do more, and do it in a better way, than where each day's efforts must be separately planned; at least, so we find it in the management of our herd.

Then, too, we know from experience with cows that they respond to regular care. Cows are creatures of habit. When you do new things about them, or do old things at a different time or in some new way, the cows know it and become more or less uneasy. The least worrying is certain to interfere with the milk flow. No other line of live stock, unless it be the trotting or running horses, have so highly organized nervous systems as have dairy cows. If you intend getting the maximum of results, you must create an atmosphere of quiet and peace about the cows. This means dollars to the dairyman. He cannot afford to let some ignorant neighbor tell him that it is all "bosh."

Changes, naturally, must be made. From season to season, shifts are necessary in the management of the herd. However, these can be brought about without disturbance. We make them gradually. "A little at a time," is our motto in going from dry feed to pasture, or vice versa. If we have occasion to rearrange the animals in the stalls, or do any other thing out of the ordinary, then we take special precaution to go about these duties as well as the regular ones, with more than the usual amount of care. The scales and the test tube show that it pays.—D. Smith & Son.

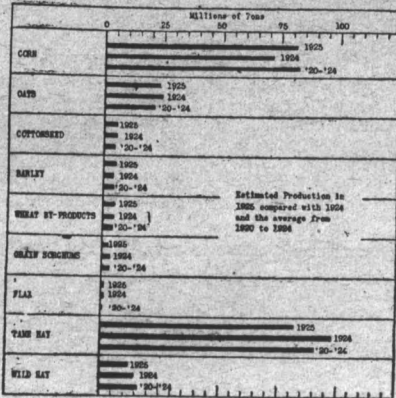
SIZING UP THE FEED SITUATION.

OUR national feed bunks contain about sixteen per cent more grain and other concentrates to last through the coming twelve months than they held a year ago. The combined tame and wild hay supply is about sixteen per cent less than it was last year. Pastures and ranges are short, so that it will be necessary in most sections to begin feeding harvested crops earlier than in the fall of 1924.

There are fewer animals to be fed than last year. A reduction of nine per cent in the number of hogs, of five per cent in cattle other than milk cows, and small reductions in work

stock are more than enough to offset increases in milk cows and sheep. Good prices for finished live stock, and for live stock products, on the other hand, will have the effect of stimulating liberal feeding.

It is out of the question to appraise the relative importance of these ele-



Relative Quantities of Different Feeds.

ments in the feed situation—except in a very general way. Ordinarily, of the harvested feed crops, the grains and concentrates are twice as important as the hay crop. This means that the increase of sixteen per cent in con-

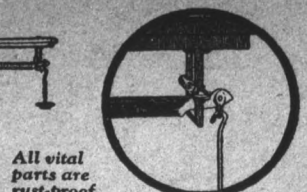
(Continued on page 380).



Easy-reading Poise casts no shadow



1000 lbs. capacity f. o. b. factory \$18.90



All vital parts are rust-proof

Arrow-tip Beam won't bend

\$16¹⁵

500 lbs. capacity f. o. b. factory

Know the sources of profits

You can't expect to greatly increase farm profits until you know the profit—or loss—of every farming activity. And your greatest tool in checking up on each phase of farming is a Fairbanks Scale.

Certain rations give best results; a scale determines what mixtures are best. There is a correct way to proportion fertilizers to crops; the Fairbanks brings it to light. Every sale—every purchase—should be checked on a Fairbanks.

Good scales are now within the reach of all. Volume production has made it possible to build a 500-pound Fairbanks Portable Scale that can be sold for only \$16.15 f. o. b. factory. Yet it is of the finest quality obtainable.

Other models include wagon scales and auto truck scales of corresponding high quality and moderate price. Mail the coupon below for the interesting booklet, "Weighing for Profit." If your dealer can't supply you, ask for information on the type of scale in which you are interested.

FAIRBANKS SCALES

Preferred the World Over

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Inc.
900 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago

"Z" Engines, Home Water Plants, Home Light and Power Plants, Feed Grinders, Windmills, Washing Machines

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Inc., Dept. 2027
900 South Wabash Ave., Chicago
Please send me your booklet, "Weighing for Profit." Also full information about Fairbanks Scales for

Name.....
Address..... R. F. D.....
City..... State.....



Stop!

That Back-Breaking Drudgery

S-M-A-S-H the old manure wheel-barrow you're using to smithereens—you'll be money ahead and lots of it. It's costing you hours of wasted time—hours of back-breaking work—driving your boys and hired help off the farm. It's a "Silent" thief and trouble maker. The sooner you get rid of it and put in a JAMESWAY

"BIG BOY" Litter Carrier

the better everybody and everything will be. Your barns will be kept cleaner, sweeter. You can dump the manure right onto the spreader with but one handling—SAVE dollars worth of liquid manure—get manure onto your soil when it is most valuable—SAVE a lot of hard work. A "BIG BOY" will pay for itself in a few months in the SAVING of time alone. Read these letters:

"I wish to state that the carrier outfit has been and is the most satisfactory piece of equipment I ever bought. It was evidently built to last two or three generations."

J. G. BUSTON, Tazewell, Va.

"I wish to say that the 'BIG BOY' which I installed two years ago is giving me perfect satisfaction and I could not get along without it now. It would be terrible to go back to the wheel-barrow."

ARTHUR M. HAIG, Alpena, Mich.

Thus you can see you are losing money and time by not putting in modern equipment.

Let us show you how JAMESWAY "Direct From Factory" prices will enable you to equip your barn with real labor, time and money saving conveniences at very low cost. Just write for our

New Jamesway Book—FREE

and see for yourself how you are paying for JAMESWAY Equipment over and over and still not getting it. Mail coupon NOW to office nearest you.

James Manufacturing Company

Elmira, N. Y. Ft. Atkinson, Wis. Minneapolis, Minn.



BIG BOY

Do it Easier-Quicker

Jamesway



JAMES MANUFACTURING CO., Dept. B-14
Send me your Free Book on Barn Equipment.

I havecows. I am interested in.....

Name.....

P. O.....

State..... St. No. or R. F. D.....

From Mast to Mast

By Edwin Balmer

Author of "Keeban," "The Breath of Scandal," "Resurrection Rock," etc.

It had been cold, even for December, on Superior. At eleven o'clock in the morning, when Captain Clem Milter noticed the thermometer, the mercury was away down below zero, with a good gale blowing. Snow was in the wind; but there was nothing to bother sight or start the steam whistle. Captain Milter stood on the bridge of the "Blaine," one of the big ore-carriers of the Red Arrow Line, and gazed out at the "Howell," her sister ship, which was steaming steadily on about two miles ahead and as much more to the north.

"What's that?" he shouted to Tinsman, the second mate, whose words, as he climbed up to the bridge beside his skipper, had been whipped by the gale.

"Keeler's getting a call from Marquette, sir! They think the 'Grand Marais' is in trouble off Keweenaw!" Keeler was the radio man on the "Blaine." "Not sure, though, sir. Here's the message!"

Signals from steamer in extreme distress registered this station (it read). Incomplete or badly interfered with. This station immediately answered, but continued to receive only weak and interrupted signals, accompanied repeated calls distress. A private station Keweenaw claims definitely made out name "Marais" and information "helpless off Copper." Message picked up, however, by amateur installation copper miner's son, and may not be reliable. If reliable may refer Copper Falls, Keweenaw. Amateur also made reply and received repeated distress signals, after which all signals ceased.

Package freighter "Grand Marais," master Henry Stanton, Boynton and Downey, mates, nineteen crew, left this port yesterday 4:00 p. m. for Duluth; met heavy ice but got through; passed Granite Island light 8:30 p. m. Vessel making distress signal may be "Grand Marais" helpless somewhere off Keweenaw. Tugs attempting to leave this port are meeting very heavy ice. All vessels passing Keweenaw warned watch for signals or boats or wreckage "Grand Marais."

Milter turned his head. "Tell 'em we expect to reach position they've reported 'bout three o'clock," he called. "Tell 'em we'll make sure nobody's there before we go on."

Tinsman nodded and climbed down. The old captain turned once more to the north, his keen blue eyes sweeping the shortening horizon. The snow was about to set in! Beneath him the vessel was pitching and rolling in the ever-rising wind. The "Grand Marais" helpless off Keweenaw in that wind and sea! Twenty-two men aboard her! He knew none of them except Stanton and Boynton by name, but he knew the ship—an old, high-decked steamer, white-painted and mostly wood, with old machinery, undoubtedly; just the sort of hooker to snap her shaft or burst a main feed pipe in a blow; and then, God help her, with that ugly, rocky coast of Keweenaw down wind and her high, wooden sides catching the gale.

The day was the fourth of December, at the very end of the season of possible navigation on Superior. Officially, the ports of Marquette, Ashland, L'Anse, and Passage Island already were closed, and, in physical fact, locked and sealed with ice. Duluth, far to the west, and protected by the west gales from the onslaught of flocks, might remain "open"—that meant passable—for a week yet, but the Soo in the east, toward which the "Blaine" was headed, was fast freezing. The Soo, of course, is the gate of the Great Lakes. When it closes, Superior is shut. So each of the dozen ships still left on the lake was racing to reach the Soo and get through before the freeze-up.

"Ice; drift ice ahead, sir!" came back the hail from the lookout in the bow.

Milter saw it at almost the same

moment—more of that floc which he had sighted before the snow had shut out everything. No danger to the "Blaine" from that in deep water; so he held his helm where it was. While the ice, tossed back from the "Blaine's" sides, rode on the waves and drummed upon the long, resounding sides of his ship, Milter repeated to himself "after which all signals ceased." The requiem of how many ships and how many good men!

Perhaps, though, the "Grand Marais" was helpless and unable even to send radio signals, but still floated; in that event—and it was the only one which offered Milter hope of arriving in time to be of any use—the "Grand

North! God knows, the "Grand Marais" could not be there!

Clement Milter realized this, and himself did differently from Fosdick without contempt or feeling himself superior. Fosdick was a good navigator and, by all the records of the Red Arrow ledgers, a far better man than Clem Milter.

Though a dozen boards of trade from Duluth to Buffalo had voted Milter thanks and praise for his seamanship and courage in saving life on the lakes; though his testimonial gold watches—which his wife wound every morning for him—ticked in the drawer in his Charlevoix cottage like timepieces in a pawnbroker's window, yet

NATURE'S LESSON

By Peter W. Pitcher

The pink apple blossom is just out of reach,
Though you stand on the tips of your toes—
A lesson has Nature she wishes to teach,
You will learn it before Autumn goes.

Strive not for the blossom, nor weep at defeat,
But patiently wait for awhile,
All things come in time, and the moments are fleet,
Soon frowns will give place to a smile.

The blossoms will die, but the good fruit will grow,
It will ripen in sun and in rain;
The weight of the apple will bend the bough low—
And the waiting will be to your gain.

Seek not the bright buds that will fade in a day,
But await the sweet fruit God will send—
The buds may be high, and be out of your way,
While the boughs at the harvest will bend.

Marais" must be being blown upon the rocks of Keweenaw.

"Fosdick's been warned, too, of course," Milter shouted to Tinsman when the second mate returned. "Fosdick was captain of the 'Howell,' the sister ship, now lost from sight in the snow."

Abaft the bridge, the "Blaine's" steam whistle burst the three short blasts of a steamer under way through snow; and back on the wind from the northeast came the sound of the "Howell's" steam whistle.

Until two o'clock nothing more was to be heard, and nothing at all was to be seen; the radio bore no more signals having to do with the "Grand Marais" or efforts for its relief except that, about half past one, Marquette wirelessed that the tugs, which had been trying to leave the harbor, had given it up.

At two o'clock—in accordance with the agreement by which Captains Milter and Fosdick were to inform each other of any change of course or speed—Fosdick wirelessed to the "Blaine": "I am making fourteen knots; bearing now east-north-east."

This meant that after more than a hundred miles of safe going, there was creeping in on them from the south the ugly, barbed point of Keweenaw, all mountain, mine, rock, and deadly shoal. Here, if a skipper is weak, or not sure of himself, he longs to edge off and off. Of course it is, in such weather, the safe and sensible thing to do; that was what Fosdick was doing. "East-northeast." He had pointed north of his previous course.

the stern, unemotional balance sheets of the Red Arrow Line proved that he was by far the most extravagant of its skippers, and the "Blaine" the most unreliable ship of the line. Reliable, with Clem Milter aboard? The Lord knew that when any craft called for help anywhere from Granite Point to Pancake Shoals, Clem Milter was never going to keep in mind a little matter like an appointment for four thousand tons of iron in Chicago.

Consequently, in the seasons of high costs and hard money, he could no longer be forgiven. That incident with the "Nerenden" finally had exhausted patience with him. There the "Nerenden" had been, hard and fast aground on Gull Island, with her crew in no real danger; but Milter had gone in to try to help them. He had accomplished nothing. The "Nerenden" broke in two and her crew got away in their own boats. So Milter scraped his bottom for nothing, and brought his ship, almost in a sinking state, into Duluth, where it required twenty days in dock for repairs at appalling figures. Now the "Blaine" was out, with Milter on the bridge; but no one knew better than he that in all human probability it was his last run. For the sake of his long service with the line, the directors were letting him finish the season before they would "retire" him—with a testimonial dinner perhaps. Young Heron, his mate, would be on the bridge next April.

Milter, while holding his own course, to keep his ship close to the Keweenaw rocks, wondered only whether he was actually becoming too old and

emotional; he wondered if going in, at risk of his own ship, to help another was becoming a curse to him. But he held his course close and each minute closer to the shoals of Keweenaw.

At three o'clock he reached the position off the point on the cape known as Copper Falls. That is, by dead reckoning he was there. He could not see the shore, for the snow was scudding thick, as at noon; the wind was straight down from the north and blowing a blizzard. The thermometer had dropped to five below zero; and the "Blaine," as she rolled, was heavier bow and stern by mounting tons of ice. Fosdick at the same time had reached the probable position of the "Grand Marais," he reported by wireless to Marquette. He reported to Milter that he had slowed to seven knots and was circling to left in his search for the ship.

For three hours without encountering each other—without the steam whistle of one being heard by the other—the two vessels searched for the "Grand Marais," for boats or wreckage, and found nothing.

At six o'clock the storm was still blowing; the gale, if anything, was increasing; and the thermometer showed ten below. Night had come then, of course—the blackest of black nights penciled with white where the snow scurried in front of the searchlight, but elsewhere blind-black and thick. The "Howell" for some time had been talking with Marquette; of course Keeler on the "Blaine" picked up both sides of the exchange. Fosdick inquired whether Marquette had any original information—except the broken messages said to have been received by the boy who made the first report—that the ship in trouble was the "Grand Marais" off Copper Falls. No, Marquette admitted. Then Fosdick wanted to know whether there was any reliable evidence that any ship was in trouble off Keweenaw.

"No," Marquette admitted again. The "Grand Marais" had left Marquette last night, and since eight-thirty had not been heard from; but, except for the patched-up "strays" which the boy had relayed, there was no proof that the original distress signals, recorded at Marquette were made by her or any vessel off Keweenaw or elsewhere in Superior. At about that time, a ship on Lake Michigan, the "Elenwood," had been making distress signals. It was possible that these were the strays picked up by Marquette.

Ten minutes later, the "Howell" wirelessed, therefore:

Have searched supposed position of ship possibly "Grand Marais" for three hours, hearing no signals and finding no evidence of wreck.

At that time, accordingly, the "Howell" abandoned the search, and proceeded on her course for the Soo. Heron, who had gone off duty above when Tinsman began his watch, in person brought the information to Milter, who had been continuously on the bridge since two o'clock.

The spurt of warmth and strength which sustained Milter when first he received the news of men in danger calling to him, had exhausted itself long ago; he was nerveless and weak now, and very cold. Even the hot black coffee brought him in a bottle, and of which he drank a quart, had ceased to stimulate him—but he would not go in. He wanted to be out where he could hear for himself whether on the wind there came the echo of shots or screams of men in open boats, and to see, as the searchlight shifted here and there, whether it lighted anything which might be wreckage.

Young Heron, who had been below long enough to get warm, came up beside him. "The 'Howell's' going on, sir!" he yelled at Milter. "Fosdick's just heard from Marquette that probably the 'Grand Marais' wasn't in trouble at all. They think now it was signals from the 'Elenwood' over on Michigan."

Frank R. Leet

Activities of Al Acres—"And That Settles it, Paw Acres!"



"How's that?" Milt called back, and made Heron tell him in detail. "So you see, sir," Heron finished, speaking the word of address to his skipper but just as though to a child—or a very old man. "There's no use looking for the 'Grand Marais' here. Fosdick's gone on; the Soo's still open. We ought to go on now, sir!"

Milt felt himself giving in; how easy and agreeable to go on! All you'd have to do was to set your course north a bit to clear, without danger, those Keweenaw rocks you'd been hugging for three hours; and stop listening and straining your eyes and worrying; you'd go below and get warm and strong again. Go on! Take your ship through the Soo, as Fosdick was taking his, and to Chicago, as your directors paid you to do.

"The 'Howell's' gone on, sir," young Heron's voice shouted again, in his impatience with a stubborn old man. "We're going on now?"

Clem Milt shook his head. "We've been standing out too far all the time," he said. "Of course, we couldn't find 'em. They're blown aground!"

And he descended now to his pilot house to be within grip of his wheel, as he bore his ship about and swung closer to that lee shore of rock and shoal, which he could not see.

In that position, the lead could help him hardly at all, as everyone knows who has any familiarity with soundings in Superior; for, off Keweenaw, the water runs deep—eighty fathoms—and ninety almost to the shore; then, from five hundred feet below you, the rocks rise and, if you're on them, that's all. Hearing could not help him that night, for every shore signal was down wind; the sound of the surf was down wind; and sight was almost a useless sense that night. As Milt piloted his ship, he reckoned subconsciously how far he steamed in this direction, subtracted from it the drift of the gale, allowed for the swing of the waves, and this told him where he was. Thus, for three hours more, he guided the "Blaine," with four thousand tons of ore in her hold, up the hidden coast of Keweenaw, turned and came back.

By nine o'clock, the young men—Heron and Tinsman—were certain he was crazy, and talked about taking the ship from him.

They did not guess it, but at times they might have taken it almost without a struggle; for the old man felt himself spent at last, and beaten. He was encountering ice almost ceaselessly now, and more and heavier ice heaped up before the "Blaine's" bows all the time and the night was bitter cold. At nine o'clock, thinking of Fosdick, he realized that the "Howell" by that hour had turned Manitou Island and was out in open water again on the free, southeast reach for the Soo; by morning Fosdick would be in the bay and moving in his turn to the locks. Fosdick—Milt reckoned—would get his ship through to Chicago. But Clem Milt knew that now he would never get the "Blaine" out of Superior; these last three hours of night and cold had determined that. He realized that by his own choice, and his own will, he had finally condemned himself with the Red Arrow line.

His wife, he thought, would understand him, and for what he tried to do, love him as much, though he had ruined himself by it; but the boys—he thought—would only be sorry for him when they heard. They would say they were proud; but Clem suspected that they might feel contemptuous of him for getting so little out of his long, hard life. Neither of them would have anything to do with the water. Walt was in the real estate business in Detroit, and Clem owned a garage in Chicago; they were on their way to becoming rich; they would not be left at the end of their lives with nothing but a drawerful of watches to wind, and a cottage window to sit in and see the ships go by.

At nine o'clock, the men of the "Grand Marais"—those who survived—had about given up hope of rescue. Of the twenty-two who had left Marquette, seven remained—five clinging to the foremast, two in the aftermast. Of the missing, six had been lost in the smash of the yawl when they attempted to get away from the sinking "Grand Marais"; the rest probably were swept off as the water came over. None of the seven survivors knew. Of the five on the foremast, no one knew, even, how many had reached the spars of the aftermast; of the two aft, neither knew more than that some men were on the foremast.

Among the five, an oiler named Eldridge had a pocket flashlight, which he burned now and then. But communication between the masts was impossible; for the vessel had sunk in about thirty feet of water, with only her masts above the waves. Her master and second mate were among the missing, so First Mate Boynton, a man about thirty years old, assumed what command there was. This consisted

(Continued on page 375).

UNITED STATES TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES



Buy Mileage with your Balloon Comfort

THE more reasons a man has for using care in selecting his tires, the more certain he is of seeing the greater value of U. S. Royal Balloons.

In these tires, he actually gets what he has been led to believe all balloon tires possess—the ideal comfort of true low air pressure.

And in U. S. Royal Balloons he also gets long mileage with the comfort. No cause for fear of early or uneven tread wear when run at low pressure.

It is one of the outstanding superiorities of these tires that they can be operated at genuine

cushioning pressures with perfect safety to the tires.

They have the flat "Low-Pressure Tread" which gives far greater area of road contact than a round tread. Every tread block does its share of the work. Wear is slow and even.

The continuous flexing, characteristic of balloon tires, is adequately met by their Latex-treated Web Cord construction. It combines maximum strength and maximum flexibility.

Enjoy perfect comfort over all roads and insure a new economy in tires with U. S. Royal Balloons.

United States Rubber Company

For Ford Owners

There is a U. S. Tire to meet every need.

U. S. Royal Balloons

29x4.40 straight side

U. S. Royal Balloon-Type

31x4.40 clincher and straight side

U. S. Royal Cords

30 x 3 1/2 regular and extra-size clincher, 30x3 1/2 and 31x4 straight side

U. S. Royal Extra Heavy Cords

30x3 1/2 clincher for commercial and extra heavy service

USCO Cords

30x3 and 30x3 1/2 clincher, 30x3 1/2 and 31x4 straight side

USCO Fabrics

30x3, 30x3 1/2 and 31x4 clincher



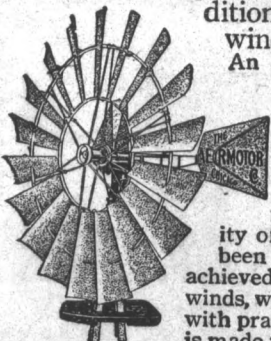
U. S. Royal True Low Pressure Balloons

Built of Latex-treated Web Cord

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

Time Tested Windmill

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor has behind it a record of 10 years of successful operation. In all climates and under the severest conditions it has proven itself to be a real self-oiling windmill and a most reliable pumping machine.



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.

AERMOTOR CO.

Chicago
Kansas City

Dallas
Minneapolis

Des Moines
Oakland

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

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

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

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



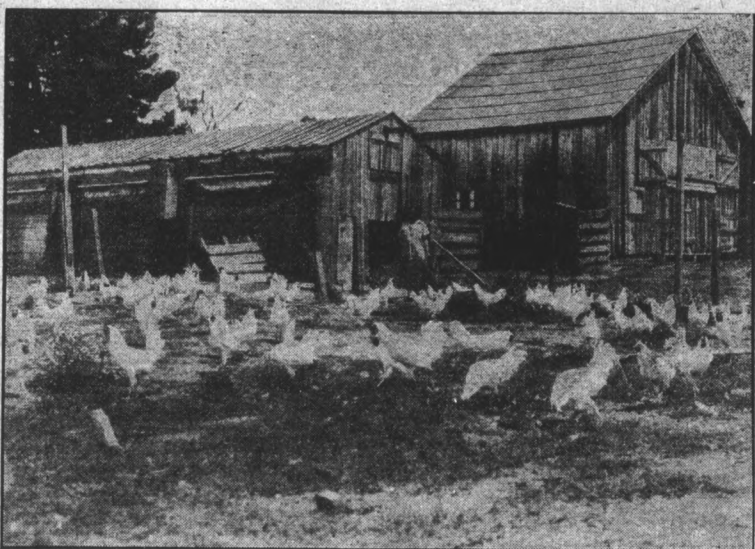
President Coolidge has asked Bert M. Haney, member of the U. S. Shipping Board, to resign.



New York radicals gathered in Union Square to manifest their hearty disapproval of Secretary Kellogg's action in barring Saklatvala, the British labor Member of Parliament.



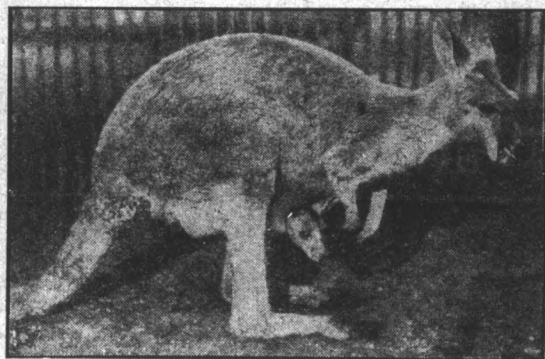
King George of England wore kilts at the inspection of the Gordon Highlanders.



Mrs. Frances S. Stewart, with her brood of world champion chickens. Mrs. Stewart is an experimenter in progeny work at the University of California.



This group of European artists will represent Europe in the Jury of Award for the Carnegie International Exhibit, in which practically every nation of the world is taking part.



Young Master Kangaroo peeks forth from his pendant perambulator to study the weather at the Philadelphia Zoo.



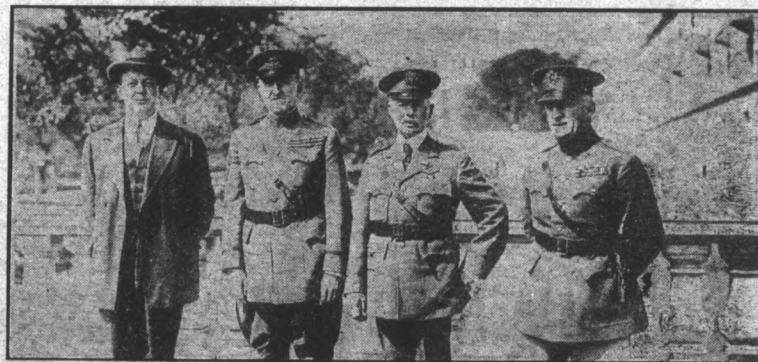
Babe Ruth has joined the New York Police Reserves to promote athletics.



Gertrude Ederle, who was unsuccessful in swimming the English Channel, has been trying out this bubble boat.



This is the way the crew of the giant navy aeroplane, P.N.-9 No. 1, which was lost in the Pacific in an attempted non-stop flight to Hawaii, looked the morning following their rescue.



Four important witnesses in aviation controversy were: Left to right: Dwight Davis, Acting Secretary of War; Major Generals, John Hines and Mason Patrick; Brigadier General Hugh Drumm.

Love---Life's Greatest Force

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE commonest things are the hardest to write about. If you had the above caption before you, what would you write about? It would, of course, be easy to be sentimental and from that to get to being slushy. But that is not Christian love. Love is a force which is more than sentiment. It travels all the way, in heat and cold and desperate weariness. So that line of thought would not go far. Or, you might take the cynical view and declare that there is no such thing in this hard, matter-of-fact world as love. But in your heart of hearts you know that is not true. Love does exist—love of mother for child, of child for parent, of a man for some great principle, of patriot for his country, of pious souls for God.



It is there, this principle is, and no getting away from it. If one holds there is no love in the world, he had better go off by himself and live in a hermit's hut, where his scorching cynicism will not depress other people.

The central truths in First Corinthians are, Love and the Resurrection. Chapters thirteen and fifteen are read more than any others, I suspect. And to think that these were written to a city noted for its immorality, its fast and loose living! It shows what lofty ideals were set before people by the loving expectation of the early apostles.

Suppose we re-write part of this immortal chapter on love, so as to bring it onto our plane of living. Thus: A gentleman suffereth long, and is kind. A gentleman envieth not; a gentleman vaunteth not himself, is not puffed up, doth not behave himself unseemly, seeketh not his own, is not provoked, thinketh no evil.

TAKE it another way: A lady suffereth long, and is kind; a lady envieth not, vaunteth not herself, is not puffed up, doth not behave herself unseemly. Supply Christian here, and see how it fills the situation. A Christian is not puffed up, doth not behave himself unseemly, seeketh not his own, is not provoked, thinketh no evil; rejoiceth not in unrighteousness, but rejoiceth in the truth; heareth all things, believeth all things, hopeth all things, endureth all things.

Observe that Paul does not begin his chapter, "If you speak with the tongues of men and of angels, but have no love, you are become as sounding brass, or a clanging cymbal," as if he were scolding his correspondents. But he says, "If I speak with the tongues of men and angels, but have not love, I am become sounding brass or a clanging cymbal." His perennial courtesy shows how he had himself learned the lesson of love. More than this, his whole life shows it. And that is the essence of love. Our very life and bearing are what tell the story. Some people talk about love in a way that almost makes one hate it.

Henry Drummond, famous author of "Natural Laws in the Spiritual World," in his equally well-known address, "The Greatest Thing in the World," sums up this chapter in this original and satisfying way:

The spectrum of love has nine ingredients:

Patience—"Love suffereth long."
Kindness—"And is kind."
Generosity—"Love envieth not."
Humility—"Love vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up."
Courtesy—"Doth not behave itself unseemly."
Unselfishness—"Seeketh not her own."

Good temper—"Is not easily provoked."

Guilelessness—"Thinketh no evil."
Sincerity—"Rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoiceth in the truth."

LET us watch this thing we call love at work. It is easier to describe it at work than to describe the thing itself. Only Paul can do the latter. Read First Corinthians Thirteen every day, if you would have a perfect description of love. But here is an instance or two. You will be able to supply others yourself.

Lady Antoinette Von Hoeffern was an Austrian of noble family. In 1837 she came over to the United States to work with her brother, a Roman Catholic missionary to the Indians, in Michigan. Her first stop of any length was at Little Traverse, now the town of Harbor Springs. Later she went to Mackinac. In these places she gave away money in the form of provisions to the Indians, and started schools for them. She instructed the children, visited the sick, and scattered good cheer and help wherever she could.

She gave away a good deal of the wealth which her husband had left her. Going to Superior, she found herself in an epidemic of small-pox. Forgetful of self, she worked night and day among the Indians, and contracted a disease which was within a year the cause of her death. At last, compelled to leave for want of health and strength, she returned to Austria where she collected money for the Indian missions in Michigan and Wisconsin.

ANOTHER instance, altogether different. Prince Peter Kropotkin was a Russian, who worked for justice among his fellow subjects and was imprisoned for it. After long imprisonment in the grim fortress of Peter and Paul, he escaped to England. He was a scientist of international reputation. Probably he was too revolutionary for most of us, but had we been reared in the atmosphere of oppression, intrigue, and tyranny which were his portion, we would have looked upon the world in a like manner. Of him it was said, "Seldom has there been a life so nobly conceived and lived. He was an exile from the world of religion, as from the country he loved, but in exile he displayed in a glorified way some of the dearest things Jesus taught. 'We know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren.'"

Love looks forward. It does not grieve over the past. It is up with the day, and thanks God that there is another day to live, work and play. Christ had more reason for discouragement than any man who ever lived. Yet at the end He said, "I have overcome the world." And in the closing scenes of his earthly life, as the shadow of Calvary was already across his path, he performed a menial service for his companions, to teach them the undying character of love. Said John of this, "Having loved his own that were in the world, He loved them unto the end." That is the characteristic of love. It does not burn awhile and flicker out. It endures to the end.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 18.

SUBJECT:—Paul writes to the Corinthians. I Cor. 13.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Now abideth faith, hope, love, these three; and the greatest of these is love. I Cor. 13:13.

Peter Olney can always think up good suggestions for making other folks rich. Mrs. Olney allows that running other folks' business is the great American spirit and has more devotees than base ball.—Sunshine Hollow.

It is not a "Hot Shot" unless it is an Eveready Columbia

EVEREADY COLUMBIA Dry Batteries

—they last longer



Eveready Columbia Hot Shot Batteries contain 4.5 or 6 cells in a neat, water-proof steel case. It is not a 'Hot Shot' unless it is an Eveready Columbia.

1½ volts
Fahnestock spring clip binding posts on the Eveready Columbia Ignitor at no extra cost to you.

Popular uses include—

gas engine
ignition
telephone and telegraph
doorbells
buzzers
motor boat
ignition
heat regulators
tractor ignition
starting Fords
ringing burglar
alarms
protecting bank vaults
electric clocks
calling Pullman
porters
firing blasts
lighting tents and outbuildings
running toys
radio "A"

WHEN you ask for a "Hot Shot" Dry Battery it will pay you to make sure you get one. Any group of dry cells connected in a package is not a Hot Shot. "Hot Shot" is a trade-marked name and means only Eveready Columbia. Hot Shots come in three sizes, containing 4, 5 or 6 cells, giving 6, 7½ or 9 volts in a neat, durable, water-proof, steel case with convenient carrying handle. Every one is labeled "Eveready Columbia Hot Shot." Experienced battery men prefer these batteries because of their superior service—they last longer. It will pay every dry battery user who needs 6, 7½ or 9 volts to ask for "Hot Shots" and to make sure of getting them. There is an Eveready Columbia dealer nearby.

Manufactured and guaranteed by
NATIONAL CARBON COMPANY, INC.
New York San Francisco
Canadian National Carbon Co., Limited, Toronto, Ontario

Send For This Big Free Book

This beautifully illustrated and instructive 32-page book is a text-book that you cannot afford to be without. It pictures and describes your orchard troubles and tells how to control them. It contains a complete spray program, simple and easy to follow—the same program that we follow successfully in our orchard of over 30,000 peach and apple trees. This expensive book is free to any tree owner as long as the supply lasts.

B. G. Pratt Company, Dept. 13, 50 Church St., New York



SCALECIDE

THE COMPLETE DORMANT SPRAY

Clean up your land
cheaper, easier and better
with

DU PONT

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., Inc.

Makers of Explosives since 1802

McCormick Bldg.
Chicago, Ill.

Hartley Bldg.
Duluth, Minn.

Write for free copy of "Farmers' Handbook of Explosives."

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

The Assumed Name

Or, is the Family Pulling Apart

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have not written to you in a long time, but it will not be long before I will be a "has been." On this account I would like to give some advice to the other boys and girls of the Circle.

I don't know whether anybody has noticed it, but more than half of the letters and articles that have been published on the Merry Circle pages are signed with such names as "A Reader," names of flowers, and the like. What you, or the others think about this, I can't tell, but there is one thing I liked about the Circle which is being drowned out.

It has been like a family to me, you the parent, and the boys and girls as the children.

When you read these letters, however, it seems either the members do not believe what they have written and do not want us to know who wrote it, or else they are doing it for a joke.

Most of these enthusiastic ideas as to what they wish to be are too wonderful to be jokes, and I would like to know who wrote them. Before a year has gone by, everyone will be writing under assumed names.

No one should be ashamed to tell what is in his mind, especially to us, who are of a kin, because we all belong to the Circle.

Maybe, Uncle Frank, you will think this is a foolish letter and the other members will laugh, if this misses the waste basket, but I wish some other member would write and give their sentiments on this matter. I wish we could become a closer family than ever, instead of getting farther apart.

It would really be nice to hear from past members, as to contests we could have and questions the members could discuss.—One of the family, Geneva Kohlenberger, M. C., 309 Sheridan Avenue, Big Rapids, Mich.

I agree with Geneva in that it seems to me that this assumed names matter

has been going a bit far. And I believe, as she does, that it is disrupting the family feeling we like to have in our Circle.

There are some, though, who would not express their most serious thoughts except under a nom-de-plume. They are a little bashful and may think that, despite their faith in their own thoughts, others may think them foolish. Some of the most serious minded and most able people have such a modesty. I am sure that some of the beautiful "burning ambitions" we have used would never have been expressed except under assumed names. Often



Anna Carlson Says That Both Are Pets.

those who start with assumed names gain courage later, and begin to use their own names. We certainly do not want to put up a barrier to the bashful ones.

So, it is really hard to draw the line. I am going to make this ruling, however; that everybody put their name and address on each letter, even though they use a nom-de-plume. Hereafter W. B. will get all letters without such name and address.

Often I would like to write to those who have sent in good letters, and I can't do it when they use nothing but false names. Besides, I would rather address a letter "Dear Mary" or "Dear John," than "Dear Sweetheart," "Dear Flapper," "Dear Bobbie" (to a girl), or "Dear Black Knight," etc. I might get into complications if I used some of those terms.

I wish, however, that all would use their own names because, as Geneva says, it helps the family feeling which we want to keep strong in our Circle.

Well, girls, I guess we are winning this argument. The boys are finding out we are telling the truth, but they won't admit it. So they won't write anything. They don't know how women work; do they, girls? And they know this, too: "A man works from sun to sun, but a woman's work is never done."

As I close, I don't wish the "chattering monkeys" good luck. We'll get it anyway; won't we girls?—More truthfully, Helen Piper, R. 1, Spruce, Mich.

I guess yours are among the many unsent letters that have never been printed, and there are many letters in the mind that have never been put on paper. Herbert and George will undoubtedly be glad to hear from you.

Dear Uncle Frank:

We are sending twenty-five cents for the children's radio at the Sanatorium. We have been wanting to earn some money for the M. C. Fund.

One day my brother, Linwood, and I were going after the cows. Our dog, Charlie, ran ahead, and we found that he had caught a woodchuck. The money we are now sending is from the woodchuck scalp.

We live near the Sanatorium, and we can see it from our house.—Ola and Linwood Webb, R. No. 8, Howell, Michigan.

Thanks for your radio money. It is doubly welcome because you have earned it. Thank the dog for catching that woodchuck.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I'll bet you think I am a good one for not writing sooner, after you sent me that prize dictionary. I think you are the "good one," though, for giving me a prize after my dreadful description of you. I know you don't look like that, because I saw your picture in the Michigan Farmer two or three years ago, and there was nothing funny about you at all.

I partly agree with Herbert Estes, but, of course, being a girl, I can't agree with him wholly after what he said about the girls.

Herbert, I am going to tell you something. You should be more careful about what you say about girls, because you may find out some day that they are quite as good as the boys. You may say what you please about the boys, though, if you like. I will let them defend themselves.

I will change the subject now. As others have told about their burning ambition, I will tell mine also. My ambition is to pay income tax, but, of course, I have ambitions that will lead to that event.

I will close, thanking you for the dictionary, Uncle Frank.—From your niece, Lucinda Wingate.

I am sorry that you think there is nothing funny about me at all. You have an unusual ambition. Most folks try to get out of paying income taxes. It would be interesting to learn how you are going to become able to pay an income tax.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I suppose you think I ought to keep quiet for a change, but honestly I can't. And if you think I write a lot you should hear me talk once, and you would rejoice to think that about 110 miles are between us, for "I chatter, chatter as I go."

I don't hate boys, though—not by a long shot. In fact, I have seen one or two boys that I consider nicer than any girls I know. Some girls are two-faced—a quality which is not very often found in boys. It seems that boys, as a rule, regard a promise as more important than girls do. I know several girls who think nothing at all of breaking a promise. On the whole, boys and girls are all pretty good, and none of us is better than the rest. I presume some of the M. C. girls would jump at me if they could read the first part of this paragraph.

Have you ever been in or around Bay City? It's a very nice country around here. Lots of bathing, rowing, sailing, fishing, skating in winter, and all sorts of other sports. We also have some pretty scenery in these parts. Big boats anchored here most of the time, usually remaining for a few days, and we almost always have seamen

wandering around town. We have wonderful bathing beaches and many cottages on the shores of Saginaw Bay, just a few miles out of town. Campers come from all over to the State Park. Then, in winter, we have skating on the Saginaw river, which flows through the city. The city keeps a large area of ice cleared and lighted for skaters on the river, and also on some ponds in our parks.

It would please me more than I can say to see this printed, but I know it's no use to try any of that please-print-this-letter stuff. But you don't mind my rambling on like this, do you? If you do you might tell me so and I'll very obligingly quit writing.

You will, no doubt, wonder what made me write this letter. It was that fine letter, written by a girl in southern Florida, describing her country. I think I should like to correspond with that girl. I have never seen a letter from Bay City, nor one describing the surrounding country. Don't think I have told you all there is to tell, for I could write pages and pages more. Many people think that there is nothing to do in Bay City, but if someone were staying with me for about two weeks (that would give us time to hit the high spots), I think I could guarantee them a good time, if they were good sports.

Yours for a bigger and better Merry Circle, "Sweetheart."

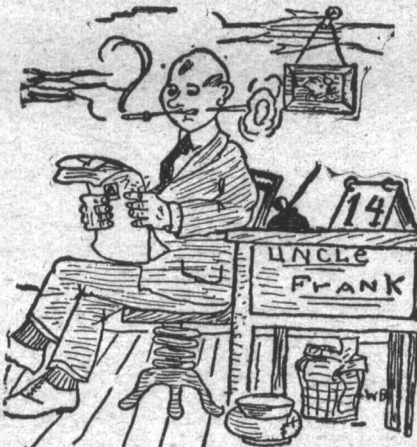
I like your ramblings, Sweetheart, even if I can't use them all. But, next time you'll have to disclose your identity, or otherwise you won't get into print. Yes, I guess boys and girls average up pretty well.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I would like to put George Nichols right in regard to a few things in which he is mistaken.

In the first place, George, my name is Lura and not Laura. I never used any powder or perfume in my life, and don't know how to dance. When I need exercise I play base ball or football with my brother, who plays on the local high school team. I harrow, bake bread, or do almost any other kind of outdoor or indoor farm work, when necessary; and my "city swimming pool" is Lake Huron; you won't find a better one anywhere.

I went to a small country school until I was eleven years old, and have been going to a small high school since. I spend all of my spare time



Here is Another You-know-who Picture by John Rytie.

talking about the "common-sense sex," so you can see I have a lot of it.

You and Herbert have a peculiar disease which is called the "superiority complex." You imagine you know all about everything, especially girls. You, like most boys, don't seem to realize how necessary girls really are. You seem to think that they don't do anything, just because they don't make a big noise about it. However, you may learn.

You are certainly wonderful as a character-reader, George. I really think you deserve a prize for it—a booby prize.

Well, I guess I've said enough.—Lura H. Lincoln, Harbor Beach, Mich.

Some come-back, I believe. I see you really admit that you have a lot of common sense. Perhaps some of the male sex would say that girls are a necessary nuisance. I believe with you, that George needs a prize.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

Please have another correspondence scramble soon. I have made thirteen friends already, so you see I enjoy them.

Say, may I contradict whoever said boys weren't supposed to be as good letter writers as girls? I have one M. C. "corrie" who is a boy and he writes just as nice, and sometimes nicer, letters than my other twelve girl correspondents, and he is my thirteenth one, too, by the way. Come on, H. W. Prove that boys can write letters, once! Wake the rest of the M. C. boys up! Don't think I'm a boy because I'm saying that boys can write as nice letters as girls, for I'm not; but I do hate to see boys taking the excuse that they aren't letter writers, or rather, aren't supposed to be, because ink might stain their fingers.—"Lilacs."

We'll have scrambles every little while. You apparently have a nice lot of "corries." Isn't it nice to write and receive letters? Some boys can write good letters. And I know, because I was a boy myself. Please give your right name next time.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have been a silent reader for some time, and have been going to write but have been busy, but could not help taking time to write in regard to the silly girl who signed herself the "Dear Flapper." Who said the boys think more of a girl if she is a sport. I

don't believe it. They do for a while, but then it all wears off and they make fun of her, and find some sensible girl. I think that any girl who will smoke must be out of her head, and I agree with Uncle Frank's answer to "Flapper's" letter in the September 26 issue.

This is my first attempt to write to you, so will make it short. I hope to see this in print and that the dear "Flapper" reads it for her benefit.—Just a Farm Girl.

The assumed name, "Just a Farm Girl," sounds more sensible than "Flapper," doesn't it? Life's experiences seem to indicate that Flappers often flop, while Farm Girls stay. However, Flappers occasionally turn out to be the finest kind of women.

Dear Uncle Frank:

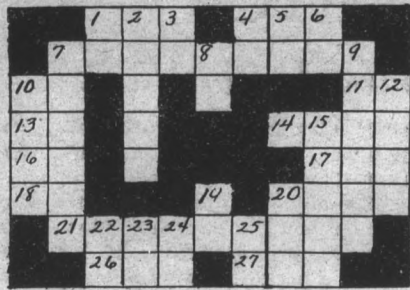
I wrote you a few letters some time ago, and every week when the Michigan Farmer came, I looked at the Boys' and Girls page first, (of course), and was so disappointed that there wasn't a letter of mine in it. But, I come to find out, I never posted any of my letters, and worse yet, I never even put one of them in an envelope.

Now, George Nichols, I believe you are every bit as bad as Herbert Estes, but, after all, you both are just boys, and I guess they're all alike—all except my brothers. They're not so "worse."

ANOTHER CROSS-WORD PUZZLE.

Directions.—The numbered squares are starting points for words extending horizontally, vertically or both ways. One letter should be allowed for each square. Words end at first black square or at border of puzzle.

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



Name

Address

The usual ten prizes will be given, the first two being pencil boxes; the next three, dictionaries, and the next five, handy pocket-knives. This contest closes October 23. Please send your filled-in puzzle papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

Horizontal.

1. Part of a hog.
4. Intention.
7. Taunting.
10. Is.
11. A preposition.
13. A note in the singing scale.
14. A walking support.
16. Morning.
17. A girl's name.
18. Point of compass (abbr.).
20. Scent.
21. Printed matter (conveying news).
26. A color.
27. A personal pronoun.

Vertical.

1. An exclamation.
2. To debate.
3. A railroad (abbr.).
4. Like.
5. A pronoun.
6. A note in the diatonic scale.
7. Sailors.
8. An article.
9. Frankness.
10. The broken coat of the seed of grain.
12. To pull apart.
15. One who helps.
19. Aloft.
20. Open (poetic).
22. A suffix forming nouns.
23. Ourselves.
24. A state (abbr.).
25. The exclamation of an M. C. who has won a prize.

MISSING WORD SOLUTION.

FOLLOWING are the five sentences, complete, which were given in the contest two weeks ago, with several words missing in them. The numbers of the pages, on which these sentences were found are also given:

1. Change of copy or cancellations must reach us twelve days before publication—318-38.
2. Think of the work on 18,000,000 cars—312-22.
3. How to raise silver black foxes" gives complete information, written by experts—314-24.
4. For better flavor in all foods, for butter-making, for canning, for protection against spoilage in curing meats, use Diamond Crystal Salt—5-295.
5. Fewer and fewer farms are left for drudgery to call his home—13-303.

THE MISSING WORD WINNERS.

OUR missing word contest proved quite popular. At least, many took part in it and got about everything right. Perhaps because it was easy was the reason that it proved popular. To determine the winner, we drew from the pile of correct papers the lucky ten. Those whose names were attached to these papers are given below, as well as prizes they won:

Pencil Boxes.

Mildred Williams, Ceresco, Mich.
Irma Steuber, Saginaw, Mich., E. S.

Dictionaries.

Fannie DeGood, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Bertha Luecht, St. Johns, Mich.
Osmond Beckwith, Ovid, Mich.

Knives.

Ella Rennhack, Baroda, Mich.

Frances Snowden, LeRoy, Mich.
Althea Ragens, Ludington, Mich.
Walter Stanis, Grand Junction, Mich.
Mabel Addis, East Jordan, Mich.

FROM MAST TO MAST.

(Continued from page 371).

chiefly in attempts to keep up the courage of the men, and in taking away the flashlight from Eldridge so he would not burn it out when nobody was about to see.

Boynton knew the lakes well, and guessed pretty closely the "Grand Marais" position. He knew that tonight there was no possible help from the shore; for it is a lonely, ugly stretch in there, with nothing but copper mines up in the hills. No one could possibly see them from the hills; and if someone guessed they were there, nobody could come out in small boats through the ice-filled water.

The sole hope was from the lake; and every man could remember, without need of Boynton's reminding, that after the "Grand Marais" had become helpless, unable even to blow, they had heard the blasts of a steam whistle, which they distinguished as coming from a vessel which seemed to be searching for them. Shots had been fired on the "Grand Marais," in response; rockets sent up and tar barrels burned; the "Grand Marais," overwhelmed by water, with her fire-hold flooded, had gone down with an oil barrel burning on her forward deck. But no one had seen it for the blinding snow; so, about five o'clock it had seemed that the steamer which had been blowing had gone on; but at seven o'clock, more than an hour after the "Grand Marais" struck the reef, everyone on the foremast had clearly heard the regular, strong blasts of a steam whistle; every man on both masts had yelled himself to exhaustion screaming in the wind to make the vessel hear, and Boynton burned Eldridge's battery continuously, waving the light above his head as long as the whistle could be heard. But it had gone.

Now they were covered with ice, all of them; some—the weakest and most despairing—froze to the mast and could not move. But Boynton kept his arms free and kept Eldridge and Svenson, who were next him, somewhat free; for it was not in Boynton to give up. Yet it seemed of no possible use. For almost three hours—Boynton had a watch which he could see when he flashed Eldridge's light—no one saw or heard anything. Then two of them heard, at the same time, a steam whistle, closer than ever before.

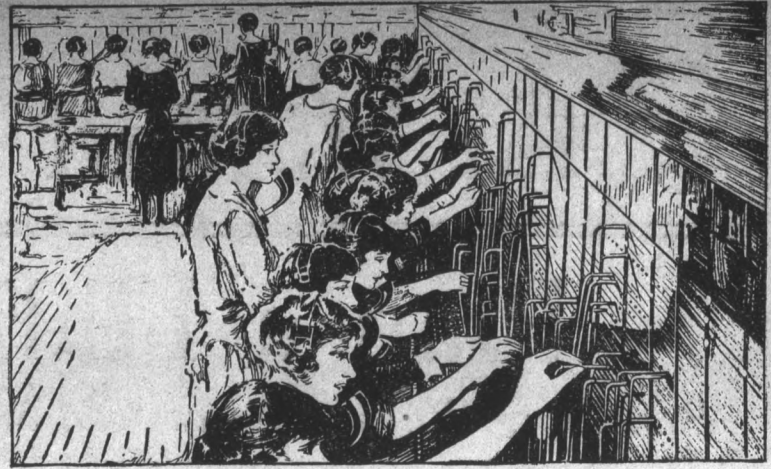
That brought some of the blood back to Boynton's freezing limbs; he called out to the men, who had sunk into a stupor, that the ship had come back for them. He yelled and got them to yell cries, which were hardly whispers now. No one could hear them; no one could see Eldridge's dim little light, he knew. Yet the ship came closer; her master, whoever he might be, was bringing her along almost on the shoals, swinging her searchlight before her. Oh, pull, pull the light this way! It seemed to Boynton, with his numb hands outstretched, he must reach that beam and drag it to him. How close it came, sweeping through the snow, and yet missed them. They screamed; but the light did not halt or waver; it swept on, then God sent it back. It caught them; the green glare was in their faces and they saw one another; saw the mast, the ice which covered them. They saw, and they were seen! Now the light was gone to the aftermast; it gleamed on the water between them where the hull ought to be. Loud, clear, and again and again the steam whistle of the vessel blew, telling them that they were seen. Then they saw that the steamer was an ore carrier, deep laden.

Clem Milter, on his ice-crusted bridge, stared down the beam of his searchlight, trying to see whether some of the figures moved. The masts were a quarter of a mile from the "Blaine;" for the snow had thinned again with the coming of the night cold and one could see with the searchlight for several hundred yards. Milter could see that the masts themselves were shaking from the impact of the water; he could see shadows cast by the searchlight, shifting; but he could not be confident that what he saw was any man moving. Seven men seemed to be there.

"Seven!" said Heron to Milter.
"Seven!" counted Tinsman. "Five on one mast; two on the other."

He looked at the lake, at the masts, and back to Milter; it was plain to him, as it was to Heron and everyone else on the "Blaine" that, if those on the masts lived, there was only one possible way to save them: The "Blaine" must go in beside those spars in that ice-filled gale-swept sea. Too frightful a risk for anyone to take un-

(Continued on page 381).



Service cannot stop

The telephone, like the human heart, must repair itself while it works. The telephone system never rests, yet the ramifications of its wires, the reach of its cables and the terminals on its switchboards must ever increase. Like an airplane that has started on a journey across the sea, the telephone must repair and extend itself while work is going on.

To cut communication for a single moment would interrupt the endless stream of calls and jeopardize the well-being and safety of the community. The doctor or police must be called. Fire may break out. Numberless important business and social arrangements must be made.

Even when a new exchange is built and put into use, service is not interrupted. Conversations started through the old are cut over and finished through the new, the talkers unconscious that growth has taken place while the service continues.

Since 1880 the Bell System has grown from 31 thousand to 16 million stations, while talking was going on. In the last five years, additions costing a billion dollars have been made to the system, without interrupting the service.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES

BELL SYSTEM

One Policy, One System, Universal Service

SILK HOSIERY

To introduce we are offering for a few days 3 pairs first quality silk hose for \$2.00. These come in Black, Beige, Grey, Brown and Peach. This hose cannot be duplicated under \$1.50 per pair. Please state size and color. Enclose money order.

TOMPKINS SILK HOSIERY CO.
Box 53 Linwood Station, Detroit, Mich.

TRAPS GIVEN

and the HIGHEST
PRICES for Your

FURS

If you are actually a trapper, it pays to deal with the House of Silberman. You not only get best grading and highest prices, but your traps this season needn't cost you a cent. The best standard makes of traps free. Act while this unusual offer still holds good. Thousands of satisfied shippers! Hundreds of testimonials like these in our files:

"Received check on traps. Must have two or three dozen more this fall. Get the most for my furs when I ship to you. Will ship a lot more this fall."—NOA MARSH, Sheridan, Mich.

"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."—E. FRICKE, State Center, Iowa.

Send today for facts regarding this offer of free traps; also free supply list and market forecast, that keep you posted on right prices. If you want more money for your furs, write

S. SILBERMAN
AND SONS
241 Silberman Bldg., Chicago

Advertising That Pays

SELL your poultry, baby chicks, hatching eggs and real estate through a Michigan Farmer classified advertisement.

Michigan Farmer, Detroit

MENTION The Michigan Farmer when writing to advertisers.

Pay With Names

Don't Send
Money



SEND us the names of five or more of your friends who trap and ship furs and we will mail you a large tube of Shurlure, postage paid. This wonderful bait never fails to bring the animals to your trap. Don't send any money. We would rather have names of actual shippers.

We are one of the oldest and largest houses in our line. Our business was started 61 years ago. For a generation the "House of Friend" has been known throughout the trade for fair dealing. Ship your furs to us. We pay highest market prices. No commission charge—no delays of any kind. Send us five or more names of fur trappers and shippers for a tube of Shurlure and always ship your furs to Friend and get the most money for them.

FRIEND HIDE & FUR COMPANY
DEPT. 48
ST. LOUIS



Woman's Interests



Plan a Hallowe'en Frolic

Pumpkins, Witches, Black Cats and Rosy Apples Make Spooky Decorations

WHEN the frost is on the pumpkin and the fodder's in the shock," this time of year made memorial by the Hoosier poet, our mind turns instinctively to plans for a Hallowe'en frolic.

Whether it is a club or community party of just a group of young folks, the keynote of the frolic should be the Jack-o'-Lantern. Decorate the invitations with an old witch seated on a Jack-o'-Lantern, and when the guests arrive at your home, greet them with this emblem at the door.

Several Jack-o'-Lanterns bobbing about the lawn should be the only light to lead them through a dark hall into a dimly-lighted room, where the host and hostess, dressed in black cloaks and holding Jack-o'-Lanterns above their heads, greet their guests.

The rooms may be draped with pumpkin-colored cheesecloth, and decorated with pumpkin receptacles, filled with golden rod, asters, and ferns. Also have shocks of corn in the corners of the rooms with pumpkins heaped around the base.

The games may all be simple but nevertheless cause much amusement. Have a "Pumpkin Plentiful" presided

which should be dipped in soot. A weight should be attached to the end that holds the sponge so that it will balance with the apple. The guests try to take a bite out of the apple without getting any soot on their faces. Those successful will be married before another Hallowe'en, but those that have soot on them are doomed to go single another Hallowe'en at least.

Arrange for an apple-gathering contest, which resembles a potato race. Twelve apples should be arranged in two rows, at regular distances from each other and the company divided into two sides. One person at a time from each side, armed with a table-spoon, should try to pick up his apples in his spoon, carry each as spooned to the basket at the head of the row and return for another. The side which scores the most winners is presented with a basket of fine apples, which are passed around and eaten. Other refreshment consist of baked apples with whipped cream, apple jelly tarts, fresh made doughnuts, chicken and nut sandwiches, and little fancy Hallowe'en cakes.

Just ordinary dishes with a few trimmings seem to belong particularly to Hallowe'en. For instance, any ordinary cake, after being iced in white, may be decorated with black cats in the following manner: Cut silhouettes of the cats out of black paper, paste them onto paraffin paper, trim off the paraffin edges, then press into the icing while it is still soft, until you have a row all around the side of the cake. The top of the cake may be decorated with a larger cat. These cats may be readily removed when you are ready to eat the cake.

Fortune cakes may be made by following any good sponge cake recipe,

baking them in gem pans. Before baking, insert a new penny, a ring, a thimble, a candy heart, and such articles, first wrapping them in paraffin paper to keep them from coming into contact with the cake. Ice and mark features on the top with melted chocolate. Eyes, nose and mouth, cut out of gold and colored paper, may be pasted on the sides of apples and oranges. Those cut from black paper, when pasted on the sides of oranges, will give a novel effect. The popping of corn is a popular pastime at Hallowe'en frolics and the popping can be enjoyed by all.



lowe'en frolics and the popping can be enjoyed by all.

WOMEN TO MEET AT COLLEGE.

THE Home Economics Department of the Michigan State College is planning a state-wide rally day for the local leaders and others who are interested in home economics extension project work, for Friday, October 30, and are making every effort to make this one of the greatest gatherings of women ever held at the college.

While the details of the program are not as yet worked out, the general plan is to visit the departments of the college in the morning and to meet at the Union Building at 12:30, where arrangements have been made to eat dinner on the second floor. The charge for the dinner will not exceed seventy-five cents per plate. After the dinner there will be a plan consisting of short

talks from Dr. Butterfield, Dean Krueger, Dean Shaw, and by representatives from the federal office.

The object is to provide the rural women with a broader view of the organization of extension work and obtain a better knowledge of their own state college. A fine opportunity will be afforded for women to inspect the magnificent Home Economics Building, of which the state may well feel proud.

BETTER HEALTH FOR THE KID-DIES.

I BELIEVE quality and carefulness in wrapping has most to do with the school lunch. Poor bread and poor butter would spoil the best lunch, and I think I am safe in adding, vice-versa.

Really, I think the cold breakfasts and suppers are hurting the children much more than cold dinners. Too many are allowed to eat a large meal from the cupboard as soon as they get home from school, and do not want their warm supper. Let's have quality first.—Mrs. L. L. H.

STRETCHING THE DOLLAR.

I HAVE just been making clothes for the children out of old shirts that are past mending but have good bottoms. The woolen ones were made into the Gertrude skirts for the small child. The handy housewife can crochet in shell stitch around neck and arms, while the bottom can have a narrow hem or a crocheting around the bottom. The tops of sleeves will do to piece the top to make them long enough.

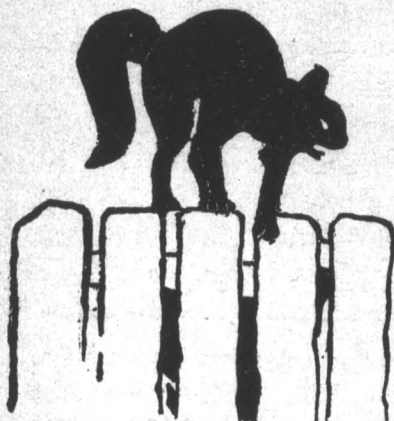
The cotton shirts can be made into bloomers for the little ones, with rubber in the tops and bottoms, while the lighter colored shirts can be cut into aprons for the small child, and some Mother Goose picture can be worked on the front. This will make a very pretty apron.—Mrs. E. R.

PREPARING BED AND PLANTING BULBS.

HARDY bulbs have the strength for their first blooming season in the bulb to a large extent and yet a good soil will increase the size of bloom and is quite important in making good bulbs for the future blooming. The soil should be sandy, and if I have heavy soil I try to get some sand, or coal ashes will serve if the cinders are sifted out. I want a mellow soil, for that is best; and for fertilizer I use bone meal, as bulbs will not stand any manure touching them, even if rotted. If you wish to use manure it can be mixed into the soil at the bottom of the bed if covered with a couple of inches of mellow soil under the bulbs. Plant all bulbs with four times their diameter of firm soil over them. Some use sand about each bulb, but this will not be necessary unless the soil contains some manure.—A. H.

Nothing makes a woman madder when she's sick in bed, than to hear her husband telling folks over the telephone that she's just fine.

The best way to make money is by helping others to make money.



over by "Old Lady Bountiful" into which the guests are asked to reach their hands and grasp their fortune. This large pumpkin shell should be filled with small articles, which are supposed to suggest the future to those that draw them, or fortunes on cards.

Another pumpkin is presided over by "Peter Piper," but instead of keeping only one wife in a pumpkin shell, he keeps a number which he very willingly shares with the guests. These prove to be ginger bread and doughnut dolls which soon disappear with cider ladled out of a huge pumpkin shell. Simple Simon later ushers in the pie man with an individual pumpkin pie for each guest.

Each guest is then given a pumpkin and a sharp knife and allowed about fifteen minutes in which to make a Jack-o'-Lantern. These are fitted up with lighted candles and carried in the march around the house.

If pumpkins are not available, the house should be decorated with ruddy apples, and greenery in a most effective manner and the forms of entertainment have to do with apples, altogether as well as the refreshments.

All the old-fashioned apple games may be indulged in, and a few new ones also. One old Scottish test will cause much merriment. Suspend, by a string from the ceiling, a crosspiece of wood, on one end, place an apple, on the other end fasten a sponge,

Other People's Children

IN bringing up her family, every mother has to deal with this problem of other people's children. Our own girls and boys are amenable to the rules of our making, and their actions, perhaps, are in a measure predictable. But those other children who come to our house after school and on Saturdays, going from room to room with inquisitive eyes, using strange slang and suggesting wild unaccustomed games, appear to have been trained by an entirely different discipline or revel in being outside the bounds of direct discipline.

It is when children start to school and begin picking up a wider acquaintance that this problem of other people's children puzzles one most. To solve this problem in a tactful, good-natured way requires ingenuity.

One mother, facing this all-important problem, solved it this way. She knew that every child enjoyed traveling and she approached these visiting children through this medium. By means of a story, she explained to them that when grown-ups travel in a foreign country they come under the jurisdiction of that country. This story led them to imagine that when they were in a friend's home they were really traveling abroad, and, like grown-ups, were supposed to behave as the children of that home or country, as she called it, did.

With the help of her children this mother made a list of rules which were printed and placed on the kitchen wall. Rules were added to this as they were suggested by the children or their playmates, and they were perfectly clear. This clever method of teaching children how to behave when away from home, convinced this mother that children are always more manageable when they know what they can and cannot do.

Another young mother of my acquaintance had three little girls all under eight years of age. During the summer, two other little girls of seven and nine years came to visit them for two weeks. This busy mother organized her five little girls into shifts to help her in doing her work. While two dusted and put the living room in order, the other three did the dishes, one washing, one wiping, and one putting them in the cupboard. On many different tasks, the little girls worked in shifts and to them it was more fun than any game they had ever played. The mother found her work made lighter and time to enjoy the delightful companionship of her little girls and their guests.

"An Apple a Day--"

THE apple contest brought in scores of recipes telling how to serve apples to avoid monotony. I want to thank each one of you for your splendid response. If your recipes are not among the prize winners, you may see one or more of them printed later.—M. C.

Baked Honey Apples.

Pare, core, and halve six medium-sized apples, and place in a baking dish. Mix together one tablespoon flour, one-fourth cup water, half cup honey. Pour this mixture over the apples, dot with butter, sprinkle with cinnamon, and bake until done. Sprinkle with chopped nut meats when serving.

Apple Dressing for Roast.

Soak three cups of bread crumbs in one cup of warm milk. Add a pinch of salt, two tablespoons of butter, one beaten egg, and a large chopped apple. Form into a ball and bake with pork roast.

Apple Salad.

To one cup of chopped apples, add half cup of diced celery. Add one-fourth cup of soaked seedless raisins, and mix with mayonnaise dressing and sprinkle with chopped nuts.—Mrs. E. L. W.

Apple Relish.

To six pounds of quartered apples, add six pounds of sugar, two pounds of raisins, and two oranges. Put the fruit through the chopper, using the finest knife. Add the sugar, one pint

Apple Snow.

Pare, slice, and stew one apple with as little water as possible. Mash, and when cooked, gradually add the apple sauce to a beaten egg white, together with two tablespoons of sugar.—Mrs. A. J. R.

Baked Apples.

Wash and core six apples and place in a baking dish. Fill the centers with raisins and one level tablespoon of sugar to each apple. Pour a cup of water around the apples and bake in a hot oven.

Butterscotch Apples.

5 apples 2-3 cup brown sugar 1/2 cup water 1/2 cup milk 1/2 lb. cornstarch 1-8 lb. salt 1 lb. butter 1/2 tsp. vanilla

Pare, core, and quarter the apples. Into a saucepan put the sugar and water, and heat. When the syrup boils, add the apples and cook gently until they are tender. Carefully remove apples from the syrup and place in individual dishes for serving. Mix the milk and cornstarch and cook until the boiling point. Then add syrup in which the apples were cooked. Boil for a few minutes and add salt, butter and vanilla. Pour this sauce over the apples and serve either hot or cold.

Apple Tapioca.

6 apples 1/2 cup tapioca 1/2 tsp. salt 1/2 cup sugar

Cook the tapioca until transparent. Wash, core, and pare the apples. Place in a buttered baking dish and fill the cavities with sugar. Pour the tapioca over them and bake for thirty minutes, until the apples are soft. Serve with sugar and cream or lemon sauce.—Miss A. T.

How I Make Pin Money

IN these days when there are so many demands on the family purse, many housewives have found it a distinct advantage to work out means of making a little pin money for themselves. It might be that you are so situated that your plan works better in the summer time, or perhaps you have worked out a plan for making your pin money during the long winter evenings. Whenever it is, or whatever it is, write us a letter telling all about it and to what advantage you have used your pin money.

For the five best letters, we will give handy rubber kitchen aprons. Address your letters, before October 23, to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

of vinegar, one teaspoon of cinnamon, half teaspoon of cloves. Cook slowly until thick, and seal while hot.

Bacon with Apple Rings.

For breakfast, slice cored apples in rings about one-half inch thick, and fry after the bacon. Serve these rings on the platter, surrounding the bacon.

Apple Salad.

Carefully remove the core from the stem end of medium-sized apples. With a spoon, scoop out the apple sufficient to make a good-sized cavity. Fill with a mixture of equal parts celery, apples, and diced marshmallows, moistened with mayonnaise.—Mrs. E. G. W.

Baked Apple Dumplings.

Pare and core apples, roll out pie crust that is not over rich, cut in large squares, place an apple on each piece of dough, squeeze edges together, and bake in dripping pan. Serve hot with hard sauce made by cooking one cup of sugar, half cup butter, one teaspoon vanilla, two teaspoons milk for three minutes.

Apple Custard.

Cook pared apples in sugar syrup (use whole apples). Place in a pudding dish and cover with the following sauce, made by heating one quart milk, two tablespoons flour, two beaten egg yolks, two tablespoons of sugar. When this sauce is cooked, add the beaten whites and pour over the apples. Bake in hot water.

FITTER FAMILIES WINNERS TO BE ANNOUNCED.

THE winners in the four classes of the Fitter Families Contest conducted at the Michigan State Fair will be announced at a meeting in the auditorium of the Cass Technical High School, Detroit, October 22, at 8:15 o'clock. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend this meeting.

The principal speaker will be Dr. Albert E. Wigam, and he will speak on, "Heredity and Human Progress." Dr. Wigam is the author of "Fruit of the Family Tree," and, a noted lecturer on eugenics.

At this meeting, a silver medal will be awarded to each member of the winning families. The head of each family will receive a silver and bronze loving cup.

Household Service

ABOUT THE WONDERBERRY.

MRS. E. H. asks for a recipe to use the Wonderberry, or garden Huckleberry. I will send mine.

To one gallon of berries, add two lemons, one cup strong vinegar, three pounds white sugar. Cook to a thick syrup. Be sure the vinegar is good.

To make a pie from the fresh berries, use two tablespoons of strong vinegar or lemon juice.—Mrs. I. L.

To Mrs. E. H.: I use Wonderberries for pie. Fill pie crust with Wonderberries. Mix one cup of sugar with two tablespoons of flour and put on berries, cover with crust, and bake till done. They are also good for sauce.—Mrs. A. G. L.

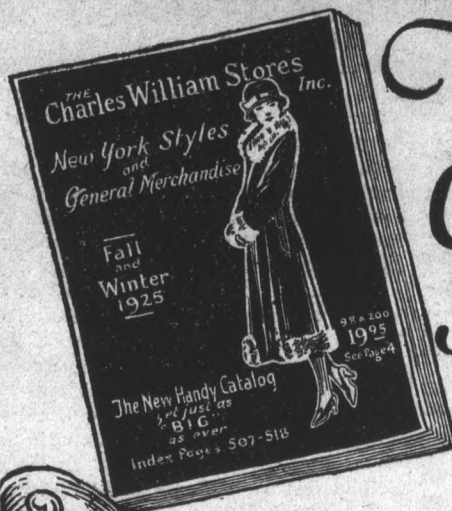
HOW I DRY PUMPKIN.

IN the fall, after the flies are gone, I pare pumpkins, cut in small squares one-third inch thick, string on heavy cord, stretch across the kitchen above the stove, and let hang till dry.

To use, soak over night in cold water, adding a little baking soda. In the morning, drain, add fresh water, and cook till done. Mash, and use like other pumpkin for pie.—Mrs. A. J.

The Charles William Stores Inc.

New York City



This Catalog Saves You Money!

Many of our orders are shipped the same day we receive them
- 8 HOUR SERVICE

Practically all of them on the following day—
24 HOUR SERVICE

SAVE money on your Fall purchases. Get our Catalog now. Go through it carefully, compare our prices with others. The big saving in money—the dependability of our merchandise—the quickness of our service, are the things our customers everywhere are commenting upon. Every day we receive scores of letters telling us just these things.

You probably have this catalog, turn to it now. If you haven't a copy write for it today—it is free. Go through it page by page and when you have jotted down the things you need, send us the order.

You will be astonished at the big saving you have made, how quickly your order arrives, and the high quality of the merchandise. This is the experience of thousands of our customers. Get your catalog and try it to-day.

Easy—
Profitable—Quick
to buy by mail

Use the catalog for outer and inner clothing for all the family—Dry Goods—Rugs—Jewelry—Furniture—Auto Supplies—Sporting Goods—Radio Supplies—Paints—Hardware—Stoves—Furnaces—Farming Tools—in fact, for everything you need for yourself, your family, your workshop or your farm.

Send for this
FREE book
today!

THE
CHARLES WILLIAM
STORES, Inc.

618 Stores Building, New York City

Please send me FREE a copy of your new catalog for Fall and Winter.

Name.....

Address.....

Town and State.....

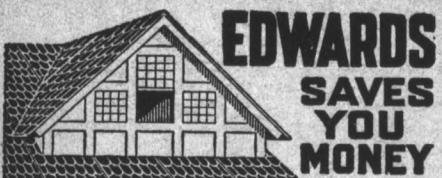
It's easy to shop by
Mail and save
Money.

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices



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. Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington Vt.



EDWARDS SAVES YOU MONEY

ON METAL ROOFS

We own our own sheet mills, roll our own sheets, make them into high grade Reo Metal Shingles, Siding, Ceilings, and Roofings of type and style for every kind of building. Also Ready-Made Garages and Farm Buildings. We control every operation from the raw material to the finished roof, and we sell direct from our factories to the user. Not a dollar to divide with anybody but the customer! You get better values for less money.

OUTLAST THREE ORDINARY ROOFS
Edwards Metal Roofs are weather-proof, lightning-proof and fire-proof. Thousands of home owners take advantage of our offer every year. Ten thousand farmer friends are our best advertisement.

FREE SAMPLES & Roofing Book
Write today! Get our low prices and free samples. Save money, get better quality. Ask for Roofing Book No. 167 or for Garage Book.
THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.
1017-1067 Butler St.
Cincinnati, Ohio

FREE This Wonderful Home Furnishings Book
Big Money-Saving Catalog
showing high-grade line of Home Furnishings, large assortments, sizes and latest designs to select from of Living Room, Dining Room, Bedroom, Library and Kitchen Furniture; Gas, Coal and Oil Ranges, Heaters, Electric Sweepers and Washing Machines; Electric and Footpower Sewing Machines and many other articles for the home at bargain prices. Shipped direct to you from the manufacturer, saving you One-Third to One-Half. Isn't this worth investigating?

Write Today for this big book explaining our Thirty Days Free Trial of our Home Furnishings in your own home no matter where you live. Show your friends. Satisfaction Guaranteed. If not satisfied send it back at our expense.

Save 1/3 to 1/2
Page 20 **Blackburn & Company** Indianapolis

COAL

\$2.75 PER TON
at the mines. West Virginia lump. Hand picked and shaker screened. Best quality guaranteed. Farmer agents wanted to solicit orders from their neighbors. Write us for delivered price and sample by return mail.
THEO. BURT & SONS, MELROSE, OHIO.

5¢ RUB-NO-MORE 5¢

For milk bottles, Cans and dairy urns, Use Rub-No-More, It routs the germs.

WASHING POWDER 5¢

FREE! NEW MONEY SAVING BOOK

RANGES Buy direct from factory! Save 1/4 to 1/2 on your stove, range or furnace. Take advantage of the biggest SALE in our 25 years. Kalamazoo quality is the highest; prices are at bedrock. This is the year to buy. Send for our big, new catalog—it's full of new ideas, new features, new models. 200 bargains in heating stoves, gas ranges, combination ranges, both pipe and pipeless, and household goods. Cash or easy payments. 30 days' trial. Money-back guarantee. 24-hour shipment. 660,000 pleased customers.

FURNACES **\$59.95**
Up
Write today for your FREE Book Now Ready
KALAMAZOO STOVE CO.
121 Rochester Ave.
Kalamazoo, Mich.

"A Kalamazoo Direct to You"

Making Yourself Acquainted

A NEW family moved into our neighborhood and the nearest neighbor went to call with his wife and children a little tardily because of illness in the family. They were met rather coldly and when things warmed up a bit the strangers said that they had been practically alone since they had arrived and were desperately homesick and lonely. In fact, they were contemplating going back to the old community though they owned that the present location was far superior to the old one from financial, school and other standpoints.

"Friends, I think you're going at the matter backwards," said the neighbor. "My wife and I have only been here three years but we know hundreds of folks and have plenty of visitors."

Of course, with one voice the newcomers wanted to know how it was done, and the young man explained, helped out by his wife and children.

"We started into church services the first Sunday," he said, "and found people friendly and sociable. Then the next week there was a school entertainment at the district school and we went to that though we hardly knew a soul, and really hadn't been asked. We hunted up a doctor, a bank, a grocery, the minister, and some stores almost before we had the furniture in the house. Then we gave our address at the post office and telegraph office to keep in touch with the old neighborhood, subscribed to the local paper and introduced ourselves to such neighbors as we came in contact with on the road and elsewhere."

That was a new idea to the others.

They had held back waiting to be coaxed to church, invited to public meetings, hunted up by the letter carrier and the telegraph office in case of emergency and had generally kept in the background during the three months in the community. Now they saw that it had been unprofitable business and they had a new outlook on life. Then, they discovered that there had been a good deal of illness in the vicinity and the able bodied men and women had been overworked at home.

So if you move to a new community and wish to stand well with the inhabitants it is up to you to make yourselves acquainted. A bank account and acquaintance with a banker will help, attendance at church will make you familiar with the better class of citizens, a receptive mind toward little social affairs of a public nature which need not an invitation will show that you will meet folks half way.

All these and many other little things that put the new family forward, are well worth considering. Farmers and their wives are busy people and while they are always ready to meet new people half way, they simply can not take time to "run after" offish newcomers who pout because they feel themselves neglected. The old saying: "Providence helps those who help themselves," will apply in this case as in many others, and the new family interested enough in its own affairs and well being to make a good effort to get acquainted will be more likely to be happy and content than if they sit back and criticize their neighbors for being unsocial.—H. Richmond.



Doings in Woodland

[At the End of the Road]

BRUIN hunted everywhere but he could not find the key that the Little Old Man of the Woods had given him. He had tied it on a stout string around his neck, but somehow or other he had lost it.

It was three weary Woodland Wanderers who sat down on the big rock right at the door of Happy Land, and they were sad Wanderers, too. Brownie cried and Rolly Rabbit cried, and even Bruin shed one big tear.

"What will we do now?" asked Rolly Rabbit between sobs.

"We'll just have to find the key," answered Bruin, or go back home to



"What Will we do Now?" Asked Rolly.

Woodland. Not one of the three wanted to go back to Woodland, for they wanted to be safe from all the things that threatened their life back there. So Bruin started down the path with a very long face, looking very much like the Man in the Moon when a big black cloud gets in his way. Rolly Rabbit and Brownie trotted along behind.

When they reached the cross-roads where they had met Mrs. Kangaroo, they sat down to rest.

A Merry Little West Wind blew past them.

"Merry Little West Wind, can you tell us where our lost key is?" asked Rolly Rabbit.

But the Merry Little West Wind only said, "Wooo-ooo-o! Wooo-ooo-o!" and went on her way.

So the three Woodland Wanderers went on their way, too, still in search of the lost key.

After a time, they came to the wall of rock across their path. Here was where it had been so difficult to squeeze Bruin through the crevice.

"Perhaps the key is in there," said Rolly. "I'll hop in and see, 'cause we might not be so successful in getting Bruin through this time."

In a wink, he was back with the key, and how happy they all were! In crowding through the narrow crevice, the string around Bruin's neck had broken and Rolly Rabbit found the key right where it had fallen.

Then three happy Woodland Wanderers hurried back to the big door. With the key, Bruin turned the lock once to the right and once to the left; it clicked, and the big door swung open.

At last they were in Happy Land. Here no hunter could find them with his bang-bang gun, naughty boys could not set ugly traps to catch them, and they would never again hear the frightening bow wow of the hunter's dog.

To Readers:—This is the last instalment of the Doings in Woodland stories for our young readers. We are wondering if you have found this department interesting and would like another series of similar stories during the winter months, or have you other suggestions?

If the children in your home circle have enjoyed these stories, or if you have any criticisms of them, write a card and let us know. Address your letters to Little Folks' Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

Michigan Farmer Patterns

Frocks for the Younger Generation

No. 5204—Boys' Overcoat. Cut in six sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A ten-year size requires two yards of 54-inch material. Price 13c.



No. 5245—Child's Rompers. Cut in four sizes, 6 months, 1, 2 and 3 years. A one-year size requires 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch material with 1/4 yard of contrasting for collar, sleeve facings and belt. Price 13c.

No. 5258—Juniors' and Misses' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 2 1/4 yards of 54-inch material with 1/4 yard of contrasting 40 or 54 inches wide. The width of the dress at lower edge is 1 1/4 yards. Price 13c.



No. 5263—Ladies' Morning Dress. Cut in six sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. The width at the foot is 1 1/4 yards. Price 13c.

No. 5247—Child's Dress. Cut in four sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. A six-year size requires 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch material. Price 13c.



No. 5242—Child's Coat and Cap. Cut in four sizes, 6 months, 1, 2 and 4 years. A four-year size requires 1 1/4 yards of 54-inch material for the coat and 1/4 yard for the cap. Price 13c.

No. 5114—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires two yards of 36-inch material for the dress, and 1 1/4 yards for the gümpe. Price 13c.



No. 5249—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size, as shown in the large view, will require two yards of 40-inch figured material and 1/4 yard of plain. If made with short sleeves and of one material 2 1/4 yards of 40-inch material will be required. 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.

Selecting Show Potatoes

By H. C. Moore

THE value of potato shows in teaching better cultural and market methods cannot be over-estimated. During the past few years, a marked improvement has been noted in the general market quality of the potatoes grown by those men who exhibit at the various state shows.

During this fall and winter, four big potato shows will be staged in Michigan. They are the Western Michigan Potato Show, Greenville, October 29-30-31; the Top o' Michigan Potato Show, Gaylord, November 4-5-6; the Thumb of Michigan Potato Show, Mayville, November 11-12-13; and the Michigan State Potato Show, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan, during Farmers' Week. Selection of exhibits for these shows should be made now, and it is believed that the suggestions here given will be timely.

The time to select potatoes for exhibits is at digging time. Do the work on a clear, cool day, when the soil is comparatively dry. Show potatoes should not be harvested before they are well matured. Immature potatoes are easily skinned and bruised and become dark colored.

Dig the potatoes by hand, taking care not to bruise or break the skin. Save two or three times as many potatoes as will actually be required for the exhibit. The potatoes should be

true to type, smooth, bright in color, and should average seven to nine ounces each for early varieties, such as Early Ohio and Irish Cobblers, or eight to ten ounces for late varieties, such as Russet Rural, White Rural and Green Mountains. Be sure that the potatoes selected are free from scab, black scurf, wireworm injury and other blemishes. Remember that uniformity in size, shape and color are very important.

After the potatoes are selected, leave them exposed to the air for a few hours until they are dry. Then brush them lightly with a soft bristled brush, taking care not to injure the skin. Wrap each potato in paper and store them in a cool, dark, frost-proof cellar that is well ventilated.

Make the final selection a day or so before sending them to the show. A set of postal scales will prove valuable in selecting for uniform weight. Brush each lot with a soft brush and rub lightly with a flannel cloth. Watch closely for mechanical injuries or blemishes.

When the final selection is made, wrap each potato in paper and pack them tightly in a stout wooden box that is lined with several thicknesses of newspaper. If the potatoes are not packed tightly, they will be badly bruised while in transit to the show.

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

OUR NEW NEIGHBORS.

DURING the last fiscal year, 294,314 immigrants came into the United States, and 92,728 aliens left the country for their former homes. The immigration law is working well along the lines intended by its friends. In fact, it is working better than was expected, so far as the reduction of immigration from southern Europe. Only 6,303 Italians were admitted as immigrants, while 27,151 returned to Italy. A total of 6,574 aliens returned to Greece, while but 826 immigrants came from that country. From Portugal came 617 immigrants, while 6,574 aliens returned to that country.

Canadians to the number of 100,895 emigrated to this country, and 32,964 Mexicans came in. Germany furnished 46,068, Great Britain 28,000, the Irish Free State 25,440, Sweden 8,375, and Norway 6,975 immigrants. These immigrants included 13,875 farmers and 16,022 farm laborers.

ANNOUNCE MARKETING CONFERENCE.

THE fourth annual conference of the National Council of Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Associations will be held in Washington, January 12-15. Secretary Walton Petest says that the legislative program of cooperative associations, with a million members, and doing a billion dollars annual business, will be formulated at this meeting.

Reports to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, from the western corn belt states, indicates a growing sentiment in favor of commodity marketing organization.

FRUIT CROPS SHORT.

THE foreign apple crops are poor, while the outlook for American apples has improved since the August report was issued, according to the department of agriculture. The commercial apple crop of the United States amounts to 30,394,000 barrels, compared with 29,230,000 barrels, as reported in August.

In Canada, the other big apple exporting country, the September estimate of the commercial crop amounts to only 2,643,869 barrels, compared with 2,749,544 barrels last year.

In England, which is the most important importer of American and Canadian apples, conditions are not good, the crop being far below the average. Apple crops in central Europe range from failure to seventy-five per cent of a normal yield.

Department of agriculture specialists say the poor pear crop in Europe makes the dearth of apples more keenly felt than would have been the case otherwise. Under these conditions the

outlook for a large demand in Europe for American apples is exceptionally good.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Oscoda Co., October 5.—Oats yielded about forty bushels per acre. The corn crop is good, and potatoes an average crop. Recent rains helped fall grains and pasture. About the usual acreage was sown. Cloverseed is yielding well, but the acreage was small; the hay crop was very short. Cattle mostly sold at 4@6c; lambs bring 11@12c; butter-fat, 47c; eggs, 35c.—J. B.

Ottawa Co., October 5.—Wheat on sand yielded better than on clay. Oats went about eighty per cent of the normal yield. Early potatoes turned out well, and are selling from 90c@1.10 per bushel. Wheat, \$1.35; rye, 75c; oats, 40c; corn, \$1.15. Hay was a very light crop, and is selling from \$18@20 per ton. Apples are bringing from 75c@1.50 per bushel, according to the quality. Late potatoes are not dug, but indications are for a short crop.

Ingham Co., October 5.—Our wheat yielded twenty-two bushels per acre; oats around thirty bushels; beans, twenty bushels, and hay about one-half ton per acre. Probably sixty per cent of the bean crop suffered from the recent rains. Very few have yet been threshed. Pasture is extra good for this season of the year. A large acreage of wheat was sown and the crop is looking good. Less than the average acreage of rye went in.—A. C.

Kalkaska Co., October 5.—Rye averaged twelve bushels per acre and is selling at 80c; oats averaged thirty bushels and brings 45c; the potato crop is light, and dealers are paying 80c. Corn is ripening up well. Cucumbers were good and we received \$3.50 per cwt. Alfalfa hay is bringing \$18 per ton. Apples were a good crop, and of good quality. Cabbage also did well. Very little fall seeding has been done. Hogs are bringing \$16, dressed; beef, \$8, dressed.—C. W.

Kent Co., October 4.—Our wheat yielded from fifteen to twenty-five bushels; barley, fifteen to thirty bushels; oats, twenty to fifty bushels. About a normal acreage of wheat was sown, and no rye to speak of. Pastures are very good. Wheat is being freely marketed at \$1.50. Apples are a fair crop.—C. B.

Barry Co., October 1.—Farmers are planting about the usual acreage of wheat, but very little rye. Rain has delayed seeding. Corn is a mammoth crop. Farmers are busy harvesting it and filling their silos. Potatoes are a good crop, owing to the rains. Pickles have been a fair crop this year. Pastures are fine. Apples are abundant in this section, but very little help to care for them.—J. E.

Protected Purchasing

THE primary mission of a farm paper is to help its readers to prosper and to live in comfort and happiness.

A staff of trained experts, competent to advise you in matters relating to the growing of your crops, raising your live stock and dairying, is maintained by each member of the Standard Farm Paper Unit. They cannot assure you of abundant harvests but through their knowledge of local conditions and constant contacts with national trends they can give timely and helpful suggestions that often add materially to your income.

The problems of marketing are dealt with by specialists in that line and every new idea advanced is carefully analyzed and reported in the papers. All of this has to do with your *income*. The members of the Standard Farm Paper Unit also have taken steps to safeguard your *expenditures*.

Guaranteed Advertising

YOU naturally turn to your favorite farm papers for buying suggestions just as you do for farming suggestions.

The members of the Standard Farm Paper Unit consider it their duty to you to see that their advertising columns as well as their editorial columns are reliable.

Constant vigilance keeps fraudulent or misleading advertising out of the papers. The publishers guarantee that advertisers will live up to their claims.

The policy of protecting 2,000,000 farm families in their purchasing is but another reason for the confidence placed in the papers comprising the Unit.

Knowing this policy, which has been vigorously enforced for years, legitimate advertisers do not hesitate to place their sales messages in the Unit. They know that they need not fear unfair competition and that Unit readers will respond with the confidence that a sound editorial policy has created.

MICHIGAN FARMER

MEMBER OF THE

STANDARD FARM PAPER UNIT

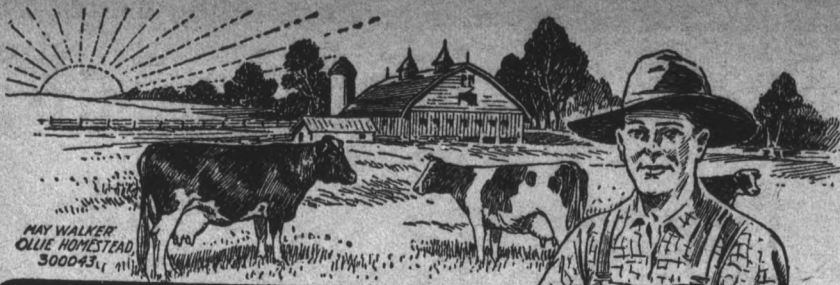
The Members of the Standard Farm Paper Unit Are:

American Agriculturist
Breeder's Gazette
The Farmer
Hoard's Dairyman
Kansas Farmer and
Mail and Breeze
Michigan Farmer
Missouri Ruralist

Nebraska Farmer
Ohio Farmer
Pacific Rural Press
Pennsylvania Farmer
Prairie Farmer
Progressive Farmer
Wallaces' Farmer
Wisconsin Agriculturist



A NATIONAL MEDIUM WITH LOCAL PRESTIGE



The Pail Tells

The real test of any feed is the milk pail. It shows how much milk your cows are making from the feed they consume.

Thousands of dairymen who feed Corn Gluten Feed to their cows year after year know that they are getting more milk per hundred pounds of feed than they ever did from any other ration with Corn Gluten Feed left out.

The wonderful Holstein cow above shown is an example of what is being done by good breeding and right feeding. This cow is "May Walker Ollie Homestead, 300043," owned by the Minnesota Holstein Company, Austin, Minnesota.

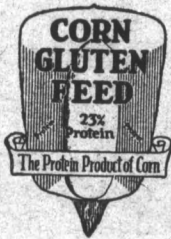
She is the champion butter cow of the United States. Her record is 31,610.6 pounds milk and 1,523.23 pounds butter in one year. Her owners have fed her Corn Gluten Feed for years, because it is a protein feed which is pure, safe and digestible.

You have read about the great herd of 100 grade cows selected from 200 high-producing herds in 11 States and exhibited at Indianapolis, October 10-17. Every one of these cows made her record on rations containing Corn Gluten Feed. You will hear more about them.

Now is the time for you to get your cows on a Corn Gluten Feed ration for high production during the winter months. Write to us and we will give you several good rations which you can mix yourself.

If you prefer to feed any one of the high-grade commercial mixed feeds, be sure to buy the product of a manufacturer who uses Corn Gluten Feed as an ingredient.

Associated Corn Products Mfrs.
Feed Research Dept.
Hugh G. Van Pelt, Director
208 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



No. 15

SIZING UP THE FEED SITUATION.

(Continued from page 369).

centrates this year more than offsets the loss of sixteen per cent in hay.

The effect of short pastures on consumption of grain and hay cannot be put into exact terms. Careful calculations show that our live stock population, considered as a whole, depends upon pasture for a little less than fifty per cent of its sustenance and upon harvested crops for a little over fifty per cent. If pastures and ranges should furnish ten to twenty per cent less feed than usual, or if one month should be cut off from the normal pasture season and added to the time when dry lot or indoor feeding is necessary, a great additional strain would be thrown on the feed supply.

The change in crop yields, compared with last year, has not affected all sections alike. The entire south is short of both grain and hay this year. Most of the corn belt as far west as the Missouri River has a scanty hay crop, but good yields of corn and oats. The western and northwestern fringe of the belt had its corn crop prospects revised sharply downward as a result of late summer drouth. New England and the middle Atlantic states have good feed crops. Broadly speaking, the same is true of the mountain and Pacific Coast states.

Local conditions of this kind have much to do with local feed prices. This is particularly true of hay. The high cost of sending to distant markets from sections which have a surplus leaves but little for the grower. These costs are included in the central market price, and buyers in sections where there is a deficit must pay this price as well as the high cost of shipping in.

Altogether, the conditions point unmistakably toward higher prices for hay in the leading markets than in the past twelve months. With about the same degree of certainty, they suggest lower prices for leading feed grains.

BREED THE BROOD MARES FOR PROFITABLE FARMING.

MECHANICAL horsepower has decreased, considerably, the production of horses. This decrease is just now beginning to be felt by the activities that must depend upon the horse for transportation. The United States Department of Agriculture have gathered statistics from all over the country and all of these point to a marked decrease that will eventually bring about an acute shortage within the next five years. Mares bred this year will produce colts ready for the market about the time the shortage is at its lowest, with the result that good prices will be paid.

According to the figures released by the United States Department of Agriculture, the decrease in work horses and mules is going on at an alarming rate. The animals that are now supplying the demand are around seven years of age.

It does not cost much to raise a good colt. The work lost by not being able to use the mare is small as compared with the price that will be paid for a good colt. By beginning now

one will be prepared when the price is at its highest peak. There will always be a demand for good horses.

By breeding the mare to the best draft stallion in the community, one will further enhance his chances for success. The fee may be a little higher, but it will pay in the long run. Remember that the law of heredity is: "Like begets like."—H. Holt.

BUILDS HERD FROM ONE CALF.

THAT a young man with patience and perseverance need not buy an entire dairy herd in order to get into the pure-bred cattle business, is the lesson derived from the story of Ferdinand Pansie.

Not quite seven years ago, when Ferd was in high school, his vocational agricultural director, T. G. Brown, encouraged him to start a Smith-Hughes project—building up a herd of pure-bred Guernseys from one heifer calf.

He bought a two-months-old calf, Miss Hank's Liberty Belle, on December, 1, 1918, for \$150, and the following year, won forty-eight dollars in premiums at fairs. Ferd was subjected to the disappointment of having her first calf—a heifer—die at birth, but he kept right on working with her. When she was four years old, he started keeping records of her production, and in ten months she produced 9,162 pounds of milk containing 423 pounds of butter-fat, at a net profit of \$148.33.

Ferd now has three daughters of old Liberty Belle, two granddaughters, has sold a granddaughter and a son, and has three more calves coming before the middle of October, and still owns the original heifer. He sold the bull for \$70 to a neighbor who never owned a pure-bred bull. All of this is quite an influence for one heifer calf to exert before she is seven years old. "Ferd and his herd" will be seen at the National Dairy Exposition, where they will be exhibited by The American Guernsey Cattle Club.

GETTING RID OF TUBERCULOUS COWS.

MICHIGAN is getting rid of her tuberculous cows. At the close of the fiscal year on June 30, the state had nine counties in the modified accredited area list, and twenty more in which the work of eradication was in progress. Twenty-five other counties were waiting for the work to start. Thus fifty-four of the eighty-four counties of the state have made progress in this work.

A new two-year period started with July 1. During the present fiscal year, it is hoped by those having the work in charge that the majority of the twenty counties, in which work is progressing, will have gained admission to the modified accredited list. Plans further provide that during the next fiscal year those counties now waiting for the test will largely have begun the work. The proposition is largely a matter of funds, a total of \$250,000 having been made available by the state for this most important work.



The Finals—the Community is Interested—There Will Be Talk Throughout the Winter of the "Ringers" Put Over in this Game.

Mention the Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

When Grandfather Fed the Stock—

They grazed and grew on succulent mineral rich summer pastures and wintered through as best they could on dry forage and icicles. This system made grandfather prosperous because land sold for a song, labor was cheap and he had no overhead.

Today forced production, rapid growth and healthy animals are necessary to make expenses and a return on a big investment. Heavy feeding on mineral-poor concentrates has overbalanced natural growth and production of fifty years ago, and animals break down, fail to breed and succumb to disease unless all of the raw materials for intense production are supplied.

Minerals furnish the skeleton and muscle building materials. They supply the alkalies so necessary for health and reproduction. Murphy's Mineral Feeds furnish these materials in a palatable digestible form, and maintain modern livestock on a profitable basis.

Buy the Best

Don't just ask for minerals! You can't get benefits from just ground stones. Demand a DIGESTIBLE mineral feed, one without waste. Murphy's Mineral Feed is the most economical, gives the best results because no other feed can compare with it in digestibility or careful balance.

Valuable Book Free

Write for this splendid new book "The Truth About Mineral Feeding." It will be sent to you free of charge and is chock full of the latest and best information on maintaining the health and production of your livestock. Send your name today, together with the number of livestock you own.

Murphy Products Company
815 Dodge Street • Burlington, Wis.

MURPHY'S MINERALS

Get This Free Book Today



CLOVERLAND LEADERS.

THE high producing cow in the testing associations of Cloverland for August, was a grade Holstein from John Laird's herd in Ontonagon county, with 1,137 pounds of milk and 64.8 pounds of fat. The high four-year-old was from Gogebic county, a pure-bred Holstein in C. E. Johnson's herd, producing 1,442 pounds of milk and 57.7 pounds of fat. Erick Johnson, in Dickinson county, owns the high three-year-old, a grade Holstein with 1,243 pounds of milk and 63.4 pounds of fat, while a pure-bred Guernsey from the Bay Cliffs herd in Marquette county, led the two-year-old class with 905 pounds of milk and 58.8 pounds of fat. The best herd was Ulric Mayer's Guernseys, which produced an average of 1,147 pounds of milk and 425 pounds of butter-fat for the month.

The high producing association was the North Delta group, where the average was 667 pounds of milk and 24.7 pounds of fat per cow. Other associations ranked as follows: Dickinson, Ontonagon, Chippewa, Gogebic, South Delta, North Menominee, Marquette, Houghton and South Menominee.

A noticeable point in the last tabulation, according to Mr. Wells, dairy specialist, is that the first four ranking associations have been operating nearly a year, while the last three started work this spring. This higher average has been brought about largely by weeding out the low producing cows, and by using improved feeding practices.

MILK PRODUCERS MEET.

A MEETING of representatives of organizations in the National Cooperative Milk Producers' Federation, will be held at the federation headquarters in Washington at an early date, to discuss the income tax in its relation to cooperative marketing associations. It is hoped that a plan will be developed whereby the matter, which is giving the cooperatives much trouble, may be satisfactorily clarified.

WHERE GUERNSEYS REIGN.

METROPOLITAN, Dickinson county, has become the Guernsey center for the county, reports County Agent Lonsdorf. Farmers go there to stock up on Guernseys, not because it has the best individual herd but because, as a community, it ranks first, says the agent. Ninety per cent of the farmers there own Guernseys, hence farmers are in a position to cooperate in improving their herds.

FROM MAST TO MAST.

(Continued from page 375).

less he was sure he was going to rescue men who still lived; too frightful a risk in any case, perhaps.

Tinsman gazed at the masts again, and suddenly jerked.

"A flash there, sir! A light! See it?" There on the mast to the left which at that instant was dark as the searchlight played on the water, a dim, yellow glow showed and vanished, and showed again.

"I see it," Milter said, and found himself strong again in his triumph and joy—and under the new challenge which was now put to him.

"They're alive there, sir," Heron said, and turned away and went down to order what must be done; for he knew that Milter was taking the "Blaine" in.

"They're alive there; yes," Milter said aloud, but to himself. "It's like the 'Kelwin'." Memories again, you see; the grip of the past on him. Well, he knew just what to do. Twenty-six years ago, when he had become master of the "Patrick Way," he had put her beside the "Kelwin," sunk like the "Grand Marais" in about five fathoms of water and with the seas going over her; and had taken off five men. Seven were here, and on two masts, not just one. The "Patrick Way" had been light in ballast that night; the "Blaine," besides being longer and bigger, was heavy with four thousand tons of ore. That was another difference, but not all disadvantage. The "Blaine," therefore, was steadier.

Thus Clem Milter half recollected, half thought out his plan as he climbed down to his pilothouse. That night, on the "Patrick Way," he had taken the wheel; and now himself he took the "Blaine's." Steady and strong—

how strong she was, how powerful and dependable her engines, even when reduced now to half speed and now to half that again. He was comparing his task of handling the "Blaine"—you see—not with his ordinary daily work, but with that night on the "Patrick Way." And how that load of ore deadened the shock of the waves and lessened the swing of the wind; it was like a platform tonight, his deck, compared with that leaping, swaying, tossing deck of the old "Patrick Way." But he was drawing more water; the "Way" wanted barely three fathoms; now he must have more than four. Ten he had; now eight; six! Five and a half! Five! Ah, six again! That's better; he must remember that. He needed near five fathoms, not the scant three which would float the "Patrick Way;" and when the waves dropped you, you needed a full fathom more to spare. He must remember he was not back on the old "Patrick Way," though here on the masts just ahead and now closer, closer, steadily closer, were men—five men tearing themselves, and helping each other pull themselves, free from those ice-covered spars, so they could drop on his deck as he offered it under them—just as they had dropped on the "Patrick Way's."

One; now two together; two more. Heron, there, caught that last man; good man, Heron—or he'd been carried away. Two more were fallen there on the fore-deck. From the other mast, of course. Out now; out, steady! Not even a touch of the hull of the "Blaine" against the hull, below the waves, of the "Grand Marais." Partly that was the angle the "Grand Marais" spars had leaned to lakeward; partly it was the steady weight of that iron ore; partly it must have been something an old man learned twenty-six years ago when he was young and master of the "Patrick Way."

"Ten fathoms, sir!" Now, fifteen; twenty; now, no bottom with a twenty-fathom line! That meant he had brought the "Blaine" in and out again, and safely in deep water once more; just as, twenty-six years ago, he'd brought off the "Patrick Way." As good a man as ever—no, after all, not quite. For twenty-six years ago, when he'd brought out the "Patrick Way," he'd stepped back from the wheel and handed it over when he was through; but tonight they had to take it from him. His head fell over, and he fainted there.

They flashed "things" about Clement Milter from mast to mast all over the lake that night; for about Superior, as nowhere else, they could appreciate what Milter had done. But in Chicago, too, in the room where the directors of the Red Arrow Line met, men also understood, though to most of them the coast of Keweenaw was only a rugged line on a chart on the wall.

It was only two days later that the directors assembled for their end of the season to hear reports on their ships for the year. All vessels were where they should be, with cargoes discharged and ready for the lay-up for the winter—all but two; the "Blaine," with her four thousand tons of iron yet in her hold, back in Duluth; and the "Howell" also with four thousand tons of ore, frozen in Whitefish Bay. For the "Howell" did not get to the Soo. That meant extra risks, extra insurance and all-around costs for the "Howell" all winter; trouble for Fosdick in that. For Milter, with his ship back in Duluth—well, that was better than having her frozen in Whitefish Bay, just from the dollars and cents of it. Even the ledgers could appreciate that. But no director talked of Milter's ledger record that day.

"He's done a big thing for all the Line," said Robert Howell, the youngest director, somewhat ashamed of the ship named after him. "And he's an old man now. I say we don't merely give him another watch and a gift of money and the regular vote of thanks. I say we let him take his ease from now on, and retire him with full pay on a pension!"

"Retire him to reward him?" snorted old Blaine, who was proud of his namesake ship and who, besides being the oldest director, was the president of the Line. "That man has a ship as long as he wants it. That's what he has from me over my name today."

THE END.

CRITICISE DEPARTMENT.

THE organized poultry dealers are making an attack upon federal inspection. The department of agriculture is charged with being too much inclined to favor cooperative marketing in its methods of inspection. It is evident, say the egg dealers, that leading members of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics are strongly in favor of cooperative marketing movements and will devote their energies to giving them what benefits are possible through inspection services that may be carried to undue extremes.

33% of this GRAIN RATION is Linseed MEAL



Mr. E. S. Chandler, breeder of heavy producing Ayrshires at Bristol, Pa., is one of thousands of successful dairymen who use a large percentage of Linseed Meal in their grain rations. He uses—

One-third Ground Corn
One-third Oats
One-third Linseed Meal

He writes us: "Regarding the value of Linseed Meal as a feed, will say we use 33% with farm grown feeds as a summer and winter feed for young stock and milking herd. Having no digestive trouble, the stock is in perfect health and producing better than on any other feed we have used."

Increased Milk Flow 15% to 25%

Mr. J. H. Berger, Manager Jersey Crest Farms, Oconto Falls, Wis., writes: For herd work and register of merit feeding, linseed meal has been most essential in helping us to balance up our rations with the home grown feed which we raise on the farm.

Approximately ten to fifteen per cent of our ration consists of Linseed Meal. I have found that in many instances Linseed Meal has increased our milk flow from 15% to 25%, especially in cases where the hay was poor.

Proven Profitable With All Farm Animals

—With Hogs

Was worth \$85 per ton when added to a corn and tankage ration for pigs—Wisconsin.

—With Sheep

Proved worth \$13 per ton more than it cost in fattening lambs—Nebraska.

—With Beef Cattle

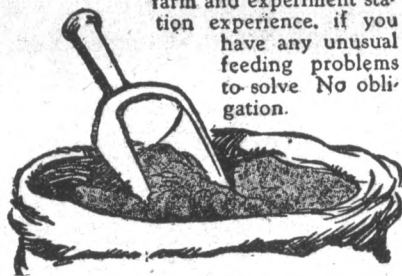
Paid \$12.79 per ton profit in fattening baby beefs—Minnesota.

—With Poultry

Widely recommended by poultrymen as an excellent feed, especially during molting period.

Balance Your Rations for Greater Profit

We can help you—easily but accurately. It has all been figured out in the two books listed in the Coupon below. These books are chock full of feeding rations which include all manner of feeds in various proportions, extensively used by farmers, breeders, feeders and experiment stations. Get these books, and in addition write to our Secretary, who has had extensive farm and experiment station experience, if you have any unusual feeding problems to solve. No obligation.



COUPON

LINSEED CRUSHERS MEAL Dept. ADVERTISING COMMITTEE D-10

ROOM 1122, UNION TRUST BUILDING, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Please send me without obligation either or both of the books I have checked with an "X" below:

- ☐ Booklet "Dollars and Cents RESULTS as told by Practical Feeders, Breeders and Dairymen."
- ☐ Booklet, "How to Make Money With Linseed Meal," by Prof. F. B. Morrison, author with W. A. Henry of the Recognized Authority on Stock Feeding—"Feeds and Feeding."

Name.....

Town.....

R. F. D.....State.....

Balance the Ration With



Costs Little, Earns Much

MEAL

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner—They cost little and bring big results. See rates on page 385.

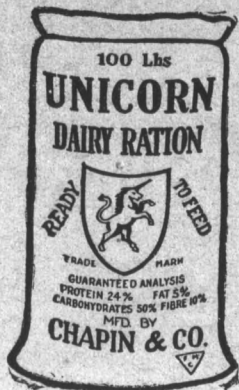
West Michigan Holstein Breeders' Consignment Sale

At the Fair Grounds in Kalamazoo Michigan on
Wednesday, October 21, 1925

Cattle of Proven Production, including a 31.20-lb. A. R. O. Cow, with 17,000 lbs. of milk in 10 months, a 28.87-lb. cow with 2,928 lbs. of milk in one month, a 26.3-lb. A. R. O. Cow, a 24.4-lb. A. R. O. Cow.
Several cows with good Cow Testing Association Records up to 600 lbs. of butter in one year, good heifers and heifer calves. There will be a 33.37-lb. seven months' old bull calf, and a 31.02-lb. Herd Bull in this Sale. Also a 23-lb. yearling bull from a dam with a good Cow Testing Association Record.
If you are looking for New Milk Cows and Springers, plan to attend this Sale.
Sale begins at 12:00, Standard Time.
If interested, write for a Sale Catalog.

W. R. Harper, Sale Manager, Middleville, Mich.

Three roads to profit —Two are too slow



Unicorn can be fed straight or mixed in any proportion from 75 Unicorn and 25 your own grain, down to 50-50 with good clover or alfalfa.

Even though 3 bags of Unicorn do the work of 4 bags of ordinary feeds, you will find that the price of Unicorn is usually no higher.

CHAPIN & COMPANY

327 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

Profit in making milk is the money you keep—after paying cost of production.

To get more profit, you can:

- (1) Breed up or buy better cows.
(Takes time and money)
- (2) Grow better hay.
(Uncertain and takes time)
- (3) Feed Unicorn.
(Gets action in a week's time)

Find out, today, what it costs you for grain to make 100 lbs. of milk.

Buy one month's supply of Unicorn—3 bags to every 4 you are now feeding.

Then figure the cost with Unicorn.

You will find that you have cut your cost of making 100 lbs. of milk anywhere from 20 to 50 cents.

Feed Unicorn—the one quick and sure road to more profit from your herd.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

HERD Must Go At Once. Having subdivided my farm, it is necessary for me to dispose of my herd of registered Ayrshires. High producers. Farmers' prices. **DOUGLAS A. FRASER**, Gregory, Mich.

FOR SALE - Reg. Guernsey Bull Calf
Sire by Lone Pine Ranger whose dam has an A. R. record of 17,644.2 lbs. Milk, 936.6 lbs. Fat. No Females for Sale. Write **J. M. Williams**, North Adams; Gilmore Brothers, Camden, Mich.

Wallinwood Guernseys

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

For Sale Reg. Guernsey Cows, Bulls and Bull Calves. A. R. Record May Rose Breeding. **JOHN EBELS**, R. 2, Holland, Mich.

Registered Guernsey cattle for sale at a price you cannot afford to pass. as I am closing out. **DR. E. A. SMITH**, Box 114, R. No. 1, Birmingham, Mich.

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

A Grandson of Traverse Colantha Walker

Well grown and a good individual, evenly marked. Born November 6, 1924, and ready for use.

His sire, Prince Echo Rauwerd, is a 34-lb. grandson of May Echo Sylvia. His first daughter to be tested made 21.01 lbs. butter and 409 lbs. milk, freshening at 30 months of age.

His dam is 21.9-lb. 2-year-old daughter of Traverse Colantha Walker who has six records averaging 35.4 lbs., and six averaging 1,012.97 lbs. for 305 days.

Send for pedigree of ear tag No. 572.



Bureau of Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

FOR SALE

a pure-bred Holstein Bull, Charlevoix Ormsby Boy No. 360989, born Sept. 10, 1921. Is a grandson of Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, sired by Sir Pietertje Ormsby Mercedes, 40th senior herd sire at Loeb Farms; he is a full brother to Queen Piebe 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 Kolvain Alexander Kordyke, a granddaughter of Pontiac Kordyke, with 869 lbs. of butter and nearly 20,000 lbs. of milk in 1 yr., her dam is a half-sister to the dam of Kolvain Marion Findorne, 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

Maplehurst HOLSTEINS We are offering for sale some high class young bulls from tested dams, and sired by a 30-lb. sire. Also a 27-lb. cow now milking. **WHITNEY BROS.**, Jondaga, Mich.

FEEDERS ATTENTION

250 Stocker and Feeder Steers, 75 Stocker Heifers. All good colors and all dehorned. Will sell for immediate or delayed shipment.

GRAY'S RANCH, Merritt, Mich.
9 Miles West of Houghton Lake on M-55

Sons of Michigan's Premier Holstein Bull For Sale

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

No. 3. A 10-months-old calf out of a 17½-lb. junior, three-year-old heifer. A straight calf with a good development. Price \$150.

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

Send for pictures and extended pedigrees. Also Shropshires and Durocs.
LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

HEREFORDS--For Sale

Repeater 173rd, a son of old Repeater, and from a Bright Stanway cow. Allen Bros. paid \$5,200 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.

PUBLIC AUCTION

October 21, 1925

30 head Scotch-topped Registered Shorthorns, 3 clean annual T. B. tests. Cows due soon, some calves by side. Headed by Fairfield Royalist II. Harry Crosby, M-10, Grand Blanc, Mich.

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

WILDWOOD FARM

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

FOR SALE

A few choice registered milking Shorthorn bull calves, all from heavy producers and sired by our undefeated Count Eickford, Michigan State Fair Grand Champion this fall. **F. W. Sullivan**, Augusta, Mich.

FOR SALE Shorthorn Bulls, two 1-year-old, one 2-year. **BARR & CURTIS**, R. No. 2, Bay City, Mich.

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



A RECORD FOR TON LITTERS.

It is a distinct honor to raise a ton litter of pigs. The person who has the type of swine, and the ability to feed sufficiently well to produce two thousand pounds of pork from a litter in six months, has reason to take some pride in his accomplishments. The neighbors can talk favorable about such a man, at least from a pork production standpoint.

But, when a person raises five such litters, he may well become chesty. That is a record not often matched. Holmes E. Peter, who has just weighed in the two litters from his two sows, belongs in this class. One of these litters weighed, at 180 days from birth, 2,577 pounds, and the other 2,413 pounds. He is not an extensive hog raiser—the two sows being all that

corn and buttermilk continuing as a part of the ration.

One factor that contributed to the thrift and growth of this litter was the protection from parasites and infection which it received while young. They were farrowed in a clean pen and moved to a clean timothy and alfalfa pasture where no hogs had been for a few years previously, and did not come in contact with any old hog lots until four or five months old. We are finding in St. Joseph county that swine sanitation pays.—**L. R. B.**

LIVE STOCK NOTES.

Prices received for calves offered for sale at the Chicago Stock Yards by members of boys' and girls' clubs of the country are making new records. On September 23 such calves brought,



Looking Over Some of the Good Ones on the Prescott Ranch in Northeastern Michigan.

farrowed on his farm last spring. But he chooses his breeders well. Both of these sows were from ton litters.

Both litters were farrowed in roomy box stalls in the barn, on account of rainy weather. When a week old, an alfalfa pasture was ready for them. Then, at seven weeks, they were given the service of a self-feeder. From the feeder they had regular rations of corn and tankage, and they otherwise received some skim-milk and a mineral mixture.

Mr. Peters believes in pushing his stock from the first. He feels that any interference with their growth costs dollars. In his own mind, he is satisfied that getting the pigs on the early fall market brings him a better price than would later marketing. It was true this year, and has been the case for the past four seasons.

on two transactions, the high price of \$17.75 per hundredweight.

Colt shows are becoming more numerous and competition more keen in the more important horse-breeding sections of the country.

One of the aids to live stock appetites is continuous supplies of salt. Salt licks or other methods of providing this mineral will invariably be found on the farms of good feeders.

In fattening sheep, they should be given all the feed they will clean up before leaving the trough. The grain troughs should be so arranged that they may be turned over for cleaning.

The 1925 International Live Stock Show dates are from November 28 to December 5. Entries in the live stock department close on November 1.

PRINCE OF WALES' RANCH.

(Continued from page 359).

There were no body guards, no sentinels at the gate. He asked several where he could find the prince. Nobody seemed to know. One suggested, however, that he might be in the barn. So, with Mr. Carlyle and a few others, Dan went to the barn. At the door, the others stood back, but motioned Dan forward. He didn't know just what he was getting into, because this meeting a prince business was something new to him. He looked around and saw two fellows working. He gave a look of inquiry to those at the door; they motioned him on. He bravely advanced, saw one fellow cleaning out a stall and another in the manure cart. Still closer, he recognized the prince in an old overall suit, with a manure fork, cleaning out the stall.

The next question that entered his mind was how should he greet this honorable person who was manipulating such a delicate instrument as a manure fork. Dan didn't really know whether he should offer his hand first, or wait for the prince to do it. But before he knew it, he and the prince

MR. O'BRIEN PRODUCES A TON LITTER.

ST. JOSEPH county's first official ton litter of pigs to be reported this year is that of William O'Brien, of Constantine. This litter of ten pigs, farrowed March 8, were 180 days old on September 4. On the latter date they were weighed by a committee composed of William Garber and Ward Hassinger and tipped the scales at 2,487 pounds, an average of 248.7 pounds each. The dam was a pure-bred Poland China and the sire a pure-bred Duroc-Jersey.

No records are kept in ton litter work as to the amounts of feed consumed. The sow, after the first twenty-four hours after farrowing, was fed kitchen slop and corn morning and night, and middlings at noon. The pigs ate with the sow until weaned at ten weeks old, after which they received a ration of pig chow, corn, middlings and buttermilk from the local creamery. Later they were fed ground oats and rye in place of the pig chow, the



WATCH your horses carefully these days. Guard them against strained tendons, stiff joints, troublesome growths. The instant an exterior ailment appears, treat it with Gombault's Caustic Balsam. Keep this wonderful remedy ready for emergencies. For 41 years it has been giving quick relief for Sprains, Spavin, Splint, Capped Hock, Curb, Fistula, Thoroughpin, Shoe Boils, Poll Evil, Wire Cuts, Muscular Inflammation.

Won't scar or discolor hair. Apply it yourself. Directions with bottle. Thousands of farmers consider Gombault's Caustic Balsam a real necessity. Don't be without it. Get at drug stores for \$2.00 or direct from us on receipt of price. The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, O.

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO
GOMBAULT'S
Caustic
BALSAM

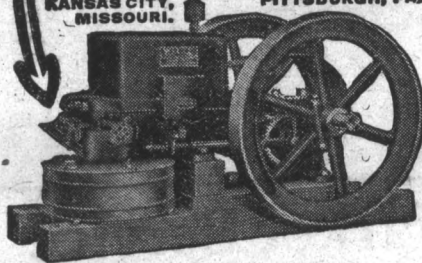
WITTE ENGINES

The ONE-PROFIT—Throttling Governor
THE STANDARD in cheap, dependable power—an all-purpose engine—yet so simple and trouble-proof a boy can operate it. Over 100,000 in use all over the world.
BURNS KEROSENE, GASOLINE, GAS-OIL, DISTILLATE or GAS.
Delivers big surplus power on any fuel—even speed on any load. Completely equipped with Wico Magneto, speed and power regulator and throttling governor.
WICO MAGNETO—This famous magneto assures **EQUIPPED** easy starting in any temperature—sure performance in rain, snow or sleet. The most perfect system of high tension ignition known.

All Sizes—2 to 25 Horsepower.
\$5 DOWN up to 10 H.P.
TERMS

FREE—Send for our latest Engine Book, or if interested, ask for our Log and Tree Saw, 3-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump Catalogs. No obligation.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
2191 Witte Bldg. 2191 Empire Building,
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI. PITTSBURGH, PA.



Swedish Formula Stops Abortion

Gives Amazing Results in Worst Cases
Now Available to U.S. Farmers



JOHN W. FROBERG

John W. Froberg, who brought to this country the formula of the famous Swedish abortion treatment, has saved many of America's finest herds through its use. The treatment has made a remarkable record in Sweden by freeing large dairy districts literally rotten with abortion. John W. Froberg is a native of Sweden and a successful dairyman; guarantees its results and says the treatment cannot harm the animal. Any farmer wanting full information about the value of this famous formula should write his American laboratory. All questions are answered free of charge. Simply address Froberg Remedy Co., 13 Lincoln St., Valparaiso, Ind.

CATTLE AUCTION

50 Head Registered Hereford

Cows with calves, bred cows and heifers; bulls and steers; unregistered and grade cows and calves; steers and heifers.

Wednesday, October 28

At 12:30 Noon Eastern Standard Time
Ward Dunstan Farm

10 Miles N. W. of Pontiac; 10 Miles West of Oxford and Orion; 5 Miles S. of Ortonville; 10 Miles S. E. of Holly; 20 Miles S. of Flint and Lapeer.

2 1/2 Miles North of
Clarkston, (Oakland County) Michigan
(up Main Street)

Try these Labor-savers and Money-makers.
EDWARD V. BAILEY WARD W. DUNSTAN
Proprietors, Clarkston, Michigan

got close enough to say "How do you do," and, due to his own confusion, he can't tell to this day whether he was first to stick out his hand, or the prince. Anyhow, Dan says that the prince is a real fellow.

It is hard to tell whether the prince bought this ranch to stimulate a land boom in the western part of Canada or not. His example has at least been effective in causing some of the red-blooded, blue-blood lords of crowded England to take land in the open spaces of Canada for ranching.

Even there, in the foothills, where the country begins to get rough, the old wild west isn't wild any more. Instead, we are going to see increasing numbers of high-class stock come from there, because these lords and dukes believe in pedigrees and blue-blood. So they don't like to have on their places an animal without a family tree, that does not compare favorably to theirs. And even those who do not have royal blood in their own veins are trying to make up the deficiency by having it in their stock.

Anyhow, they say the prince is a prince. The girls at Calgary like him. When he comes, the barber shops get busy putting the girls in good trim. They say he is a good dancer. I danced in the same room he did, and to the tunes of the same orchestra, but not at the same time. Also, the ranchers say that he can ride the wildest of the tame bronchos they have there. So everybody is satisfied.

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.

Cat Has Worms.—We have been a reader of the Michigan Farmer for about twenty years, and have generally found what we were looking for, but have failed to notice what you recommend for worms in cats. E. W. E., Dryden, Mich.—Adult cats should be starved for twenty-four hours and given a tablespoonful of castor oil. Then give fifteen or twenty drops of equal parts of fluid extract of spigelia and senna. This treatment should be repeated once a week for three weeks, if necessary.

Constipation.—Our two-year-old heifer will freshen this spring, but her bowels do not act free enough, and she strains while she passes dung. I have given her three quarts of oil. W. C. G., Vassar, Mich.—Give her one pint of Mineral oil daily. Feed more roots.

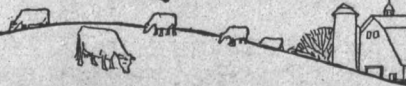
Abnormal Appetite.—I have some young cattle that do not have a very good appetite, are inclined to eat paper and wood. N. A. H., Hopkins, Mich.—Mix equal parts of baking soda, ginger, gentian, salt, wood charcoal together and give each one of the cattle a tablespoonful or two in soft feed two or three times a day.

Worms.—We have a few pigs five months old which are troubled with worms. C. W. C., Shepherd, Mich.—Mix equal parts of air-slaked lime, powdered gentian, common salt together, and place the mixture in a dry place within the reach of your pigs.

Milk Fever—Feeding Buckwheat to Cows.—How can I tell if my cow has an attack of milk fever, and how shall I treat her? I have been told that buckwheat is almost as good a cow feed as oilmeal. H. A., Arnold, Mich.—The first symptoms noticed may be the decrease in milk flow, some dullness, holding the head low, loss of appetite and disinclination to move. The cow soon falls to the ground. Don't give medicine, but promptly call your veterinarian, or be equipped to fill the udder with clean air, and keep it filled until she is able to get up and move about. Every dairyman should keep on hand a milk fever outfit. Oilmeal is a better feed for cows than buckwheat.

Pin Worms.—One of my horses is troubled with pin worms. J. K., Grand Haven, Mich.—For pin worms wash out the rectum with a gallon or two of soapsuds, then use an infusion of quassia, which is made by soaking a half-pound of quassia chips in a gallon of hot water for one hour. Treat him three times a week. Give your cow one ounce of baking soda in feed two or three times daily.

Don't Let Cows Fret Away Milk



CHANGE a cow from uncomfortable, dirty quarters to clean, sanitary quarters and she immediately responds with more milk.

This has been proved by thousands of dairymen and experiment stations. In clean, comfortable Loudon Steel Stalls and Stanchions the cow can devote to the manufacture of milk the wasted energy that would be otherwise used up in fretting and striving for physical comfort.

An increase of only a few pounds of milk a day helps many a cow over the profit line and soon pays for these comfortable and sanitary Loudon Stalls and Stanchions. You profit from this increased production for many years because Loudon Equipment is long-lived. High carbon, open-hearth steel tubing and certified malleable iron make it strongest and longest-lasting—real quality.

Cow Comfort—More Milk to Sell

The Loudon Stanchion is known as the "pasture comfort" stanchion. Its construction is such that it holds the cow securely yet allows her just enough freedom for her necessary natural movements. She can get up and lie down comfortably, without struggling, worrying, bruising her knees or jamming her shoulders.

In addition, the Loudon Stanchion is the only one that can be used successfully in the feed-saving manger curb—a feature that saves several dollars worth of feed per cow each year.

Greater production and less waste of feed mean larger profits. That is why so many thousands of practical dairymen have equipped with Loudon Steel Stalls and Stanchions. Let us send you full information about them. Write us today.

Let Us Send You This Book

And if you are going to remodel your barn or build a new one, get a copy of the Loudon Barn Plan Book. It will help you save money and get a barn that suits your needs exactly. 112 pages on methods of framing, types of roofs, concrete work, ventilation, floor plans, etc. Shows 50 up-to-date barns. Sent post-paid to farm owners and without charge. Just fill out and mail the coupon.

The Loudon Machinery Company
1904 Court St. (Est. 1867) Fairfield, Iowa
Branches: Albany, N.Y. Chicago, Ill. St. Paul, Minn.

LOUDEN
"EVERYTHING FOR THE BARN"



Louden Water Bowls increase milk flow within 24 hours. Lengthen the lactation period. Pay big profits.

Send Coupon for Quick Reply

Louden, 1904 Court St., Fairfield, Iowa
Send me postpaid and without obligation, information on

☐ Loudon Stalls and Stanchions
☐ Loudon Water Bowls
☐ Loudon Manure Carriers
☐ Loudon Barn Plan Book

Name

Town

RFD

I have cows horses

SHORTHORN SALE

45 Head Scotch Shorthorns

Including 9 young bulls; 17 choice breeding cows, some with calves at side; 19 bred and open heifers. On account of dry season, we are short of feed and we are selling cows and heifers that we would not sell at this time. The strongest lot of cattle ever offered from Fairfield Farm.

Monday, October 26, 1925

At FAIRFIELD FARMS, 3 Miles Southeast of Elsie, Mich.

For catalogs write, H. B. PETERS & SON

C. M. JONES, Chicago, Ills., Auctioneer

Swardland Holstein Farm Dispersal Sale

Wednesday, October 21, 1925

At 12:30 O'Clock

at farm, 5 miles southwest of Blissfield, Mich., consisting of 40 head, 10 fresh cows, 15 to freshen November and December, 14 granddaughters of King Ona, 4 daughters, 9 granddaughters of Ophelia Bonheur 3rd, 192414, who, as a 4-yr.-old, made 25.52 lbs. of butter; in the County Testing Association, she won first with 20.168 lbs. of milk, 740 lbs. butter in 10 months.

Yearling heifers, and a 7-mo.-old bull calf, sired by Paul Bertjusca Segis 392777, a 32-lb. son of 37-lb. bull. The sire's sire is a son of the 33-lb. cow Flint Bertjusca Pauline. This bull is to be sold. On the accredited list five years.

Hoover in Box; Lineham, Auctioneer. Write for Catalog. Geo. B. Knisel, Prop.

FOR SALE Registered Guernsey cow, 3 years old, bred to high record, first prize bull. Also heifer calf and bull calf, second prize at West Michigan Fair. M. HOMPE, R. No. 5, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The Wildwood Farm

offers Jersey bull, ready for service, for sale, out of R. of M. dams, and C. T. A. records. Typey youngsters, bred for production. Write or visit ALVIN BALDEN, Capac, 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.

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.

Sacrifice Sale of Jersey Cattle

twelve cows and thoroughbred bull, all for \$1,350. Will consider exchange for good breeding ewes. GEO. W. DANIELS, 1951 Leslie Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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

Additional Stock Ads on Page 385



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, October 13.

Wheat.
 Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.64; No. 2 red \$1.63; No. 2 white \$1.64; No. 2 mixed \$1.63.
 Chicago.—December \$1.44@1.44½; May \$1.43½.
 Toledo.—Wheat \$1.63@1.64.

Corn
 Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 87c; No. 3 yellow 86c.
 Chicago.—December at 76% @76% c; May 80% c.

Oats.
 Detroit.—No. 2 white 44½c; No. 3, 42½c.
 Chicago.—December 39% c; May at 44½ c.

Rye
 Detroit.—No. 2, 88c.
 Chicago.—December 82% c; May at 87½ c.
 Toledo.—87c.

Beans
 Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.65.
 Chicago.—Navy, fancy, \$6.50; red kidneys \$12@12.50.

Barley
 Malting 77c; feeding 72c.
Seeds
 Detroit.—October red clover at \$18; timothy \$3.75; December alsike \$15.

Buckwheat
 Detroit.—\$1.85@1.90.
Hay
 Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$23.50@24; standard \$23@23.50; No. 1 light clover mixed at \$22@23.50; No. 2 timothy \$21 @22.

No. 1 clover mixed \$20@21; No. 1 clover \$18@19; wheat and oat straw \$11.50@12; rye straw \$12.50@13.

Feeds
 Detroit.—Bran \$32; standard middlings at \$33; fine middlings at \$37; cracked corn \$38; coarse cornmeal at \$35; chop \$31 per ton in carlots.

Fruits.
 Pears.—Kieffers, Michigan \$2.75@3 bbl.; extra quality higher.
 Grapes.—Michigan, 5-lb. baskets at 41@43c; poor lots lower.
 Crabapples.—Bushels, Mich. Hyslops, choice and fancy \$2.25@3.

WHEAT

Signs of improvement in the wheat market outlook put in an appearance in the past week. These changes in the situation brought a strong rally in prices after they had dropped to a new low level for the season. Primary receipts of wheat have fallen off sharply in the last few days, especially at spring wheat markets. This has emphasized the strong premiums being paid for good milling grades and the fact that only a moderate amount of wheat of all grades has accumulated at terminals during the heavy movement. The apprehension over the Canadian movement has diminished, and confidence that the operations of the wheat pool will have a stabilizing influence in returning. The market shows many signs that new lows will not be seen for a long while.

CORN

Corn prices broke into new low ground in the last few days. Receipts were extremely light and cash demand was fair. The situation is still rather uncertain, but the chances are that

demand will be broad enough at prices close to the present level to absorb all the corn that will come forward. Indications of broad fall and winter outlets for corn are appearing. The Pacific coast is buying in Nebraska territory and there is known to be a tremendous shortage of feed in the cotton belt.

OATS

Oats prices have been firmer than corn or wheat. Primary receipts are falling off, and demand is fairly broad, although another increase in the visible supply was recorded in the last report. Fair clearances for export continue. The market shows many symptoms that prices have reached rock bottom.

SEEDS

The trend of the red clover seed market is still upward, although prices to growers are the highest since 1919. Producers are not selling freely, but with 15 per cent of the crop already sold, the movement is ahead of last year, when the harvest was late.

BUTTER

The advancing butter market was finally halted last week and prices declined more than two cents a pound. Supplies were more ample, demand showed signs of slowing down, and the bullish factors in the market were believed to be amply discounted by prevailing prices. The market is on a high level and, with the approach of cool weather, dealers fear an increased use of butter substitutes. The shifting of the trade from fresh to storage butter came earlier than usual this fall. Domestic production will probably remain stationary until frosty weather sets in, and sharply lower prices are not in sight.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 48c; New York 50½c.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Fancy grades of fresh eggs lost some of their rapid gains last week. The sharply higher prices for fresh eggs had improved the demand for storage stock, and with some increase in total supplies, fancy eggs suffered. Consumption begins to show the effects of the higher prices, although trade output should be maintained by the use of storage eggs. Some sections are already reporting increases in production from early pullets, and prevailing prices will attract the maximum number of eggs from the country.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts at 40@42½c; ordinary firsts 28@34c; miscellaneous at 39@40c; dirties 22@28c; checks 22@27c. Live poultry, hens 16 @23c; springers 21½c; roosters 16c; ducks 20@22c; geese 19c; turkeys 20c.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, October 13.

CHICAGO

Hogs
 Receipts 23,000. Market slow and weak; 10c lower than Monday's average; big packers bidding 25c lower; bulk of good 110-325-lb. weight \$11.50 @11.90; top \$11.90; bulk of packing sows \$9.65@10.

Cattle.
 Receipts 11,000. Market, good and choice fed steers scarce; strong; others and dressers steady; top feeder steers \$16; bulk offering \$9.50@12.50; most westerns early \$7.50@9 to killers; she stock active, steady; bulk weak to 5c lower; vealers 25c lower; largely \$12 down to packers; outsiders up to \$13.

Sheep and Lambs.
 Receipts 16,000. Fat lambs slow; a few early sales steady to strong; good grade \$16.50; feeding lambs demand slow market; demand is broadening; market steady to strong; early sales \$15@15.50; few good fat native ewes \$6.50@7.75; steady.

DETROIT

Cattle.
 Receipts 153. Market steady to slow.
 Good to choice yearlings
 dry-fed \$10.50@12.00
 Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.50@10.25
 Handyweight butchers ... 7.50@ 8.50
 Mixed steers and heifers 6.50@ 7.00
 Handy light butchers ... 5.25@ 7.00
 Light butchers 4.00@ 4.75
 Best cows 5.00@ 5.75
 Butcher cows 4.25@ 4.50

Common cows 2.75@ 3.50
 Canners 2.50@ 3.00
 Choice bulls, dry-fed 5.00@ 6.00
 Heavy bologna bulls 4.50@ 5.50
 Stock bulls 3.50@ 4.50
 Feeders 6.00@ 7.25
 Stockers 5.00@ 6.75
 Milkers and springers.... \$45.00@ 85.00

-Veal Calves.
 Receipts 463. Market steady.
 Best \$14.50@15.00
 Others 4.00@14.00

Sheep and Lambs.
 Receipts 3,330. Market steady.
 Best \$15.25@15.50
 Fair lambs 13.00@14.00
 Fair and good sheep 6.50@ 7.00
 Culls and common 2.00@ 4.00
 Light and common 8.50@10.50
 Buck lambs 10.00@14.50

Hogs.
 Receipts 1,823. Market very slow.
 Roughs \$ 10.00
 Mixed and yorkers 15.00
 Pigs and lights 11.75@12.00

BUFFALO

Hogs
 Receipts 7,600. Market closing slow; heavy at \$12@12.35; medium \$12.35@12.50; packing sows and roughs \$10.50.

Cattle.
 Receipts 325. Market slow.
Sheep and Lambs.
 Receipts 700. Best lambs at \$15.75; ewes \$6@8.

Calves.
 Receipts 150. Top at \$13.



MYERS

Self-Oiling Water Systems

A REGISTERED TRADE NAME

FOR homes, farms and suburban estates—for summer resorts and hotels—wherever water is required, Myers Self-Oiling Water Systems solve the problem. And they solve it with unquestioned dependability that means thorough and lasting satisfaction!

The Myers Line offers a complete choice of types and capacities. And each model has—built into it—Myers superior engineering—Myers quality materials—and Myers perfect workmanship. There are Myers Self-Oiling Water Systems for both deep and shallow wells—and for use with city current or power from your individual lighting plant, or for hand, wind or gas engine operation.

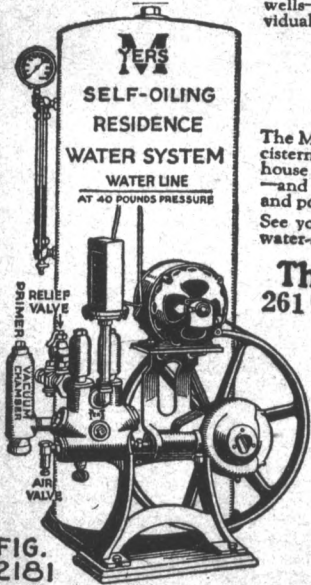


FIG. 2181



The Myers Line also includes hand and windmill, well and cistern pumps, shallow and deep well power pumps, electric house pumps, pumping jacks, hand and power spray pumps—and hay unloading tools, door hangers, gate hangers, lawn and porch swings. All are of standard Myers quality. See your dealer—or write us direct for catalog and helpful water-service suggestions.

The F.E. Myers & Bro. Co.
 261 Orange St. Ashland, Ohio

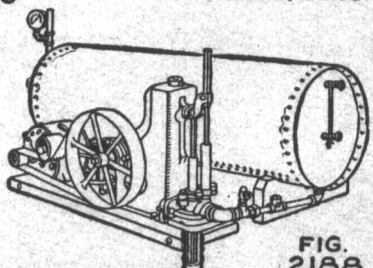


FIG. 2188

SHIP YOUR LIVE POULTRY TO

M. S. JOHNSON CO.
 COMMISSION MERCHANTS
 1483 Winder St., Detroit, Michigan

The House for Better Results. Write for Tags and Market Quotations.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Isabella Co., October 5.—Late beans are lowering the average yield to ten bushels per acre, or less. Wheat seeding is about two weeks later than usual, with a normal acreage going in. Pasture is fair, and everything is being saved that will make roughage. Hogs and cattle are scarce. A very small acreage of rye is being sown. Hay brings \$12@16; wheat, \$1.42; rye, 64c; oats, 30c; beans, \$4 per cwt.—W. F. H.

Calhoun Co., October 5.—The second growth of hay was good, but difficult to secure on account of rain. This has also hindered the seeding of wheat and rye, about ten per cent of which is yet to be sown. The usual acreage is being put in. Our corn crop is the best we have had for several years. The farmers are selling some hogs at \$12.50; lambs \$13@14.50. Very little wheat is going to market at present. Butter-fat, 47c; eggs, 38c.—M.

Hillsdale Co., October 5.—We are having an abundance of rain. Pastures are good and seeding is about over. There was difficulty in harvesting beans. The pick will be heavy. Many will be fed to the hogs. Wheat is up, but we need a frost to kill off the insects.—M. H.

Sanilac Co., October 5.—Oats turned out better than expected, ranging from forty to eighty bushels per acre. Wheat and barley are fair to good. There is a slight increase in the amount of winter wheat sown. The acreage of sugar beets and chickory is small, but the crops are good. Beans are turning out about twenty bushels per acre. The crop has been damaged some by blight and severe rains. Pasture is generally good. Hay prices are improving.—W. E. C.

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

CATTLE

Feeders For Sale 31 steers, 8 heifers, bred, 31 Durham, 8 Holstein, 800-lb. average. Price 6 and 6½ per pound. JOHN FERWERDA, McBain, Mich.

HOGS

BIG TYPE BERKSHIRES

We offer the 1st in Class Jr. Yr. Berkshire Boar at Michigan State Fair, 1925, at \$75, or 2nd in Class at \$60, just a little more than pork price. Cholera immune. They are from one of the best herds in the country. Improve your Berkshires with the right kind of a herd sire.

COREY FARMS, New Haven, Mich.

Sons of Super Colonel

out of top sow of Sheesley's sale. Sons of Colonel Designer, the world's champion junior yearling. A few choice late farrowed boars at \$30 to \$40. 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.

DUROC JERSEY BOARS for sale, nice ones, and the breeding is right. Write us for prices. NORRIS STOCK FARM, Cassovia, Mich.

FOR SALE strictly Big Type O. I. C. and Chester White Spring pigs, either sex, only have a limited number. All from PRIZE winning stock. Will ship C. O. D. Newman's Stock Farm, Mariette, Mich.

Chester Whites spring and fall boars of size and quality. Registered free. F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, Mich.

Big Type Chester White Spring Boars with size, type and show quality. Fall pigs, either sex, not related. LUCIAN HILL, Tekonsha, 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.

Poland Chinas quality spring boars priced below real worth. Pontiac Phone 7149. F. 51, Marys Eighty, Walled Lake, Mich.

B.T.P.C. for sale, spring pigs, either sex. Cholera immune. Also Brown Swiss bulls. Write or see them. A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, Mich.

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

HAMPSHIRE 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.

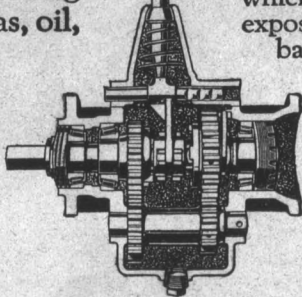
OXFORDS rams, yearlings and ram lambs. Registered. H. W. MANN, Danville, Mich.

This is It!

Equip your Ford Truck to do twice as much work at the same operating cost!

A Warford in your Ford gives you an extra truck that works for nothing—without extra gas, oil, tires or driver!

And you can buy three of these Warford equipped Ford Trucks for the price of any other make of truck that will do the same work!



The "Tee"

Warford AUXILIARY TRANSMISSION

Send this Coupon to nearest Distributor

TRANSMISSION SALES COMPANY

Stockbridge

Michigan

TRANSMISSION SALES COMPANY

236 Manchester Ave., Highland Park Detroit Mich.

Please send me full information—without obligation on my part.

Name _____

Address _____

Town _____

[] I have a Ford Truck [] I expect to have one (Please check which)

With the Warford Tee you have the ideal winter truck. The Tee gives you the truck that will go anywhere, anytime, through muddy fields, deep snow and up slippery grades. Warford will get there. With Warford you haul two loads in one trip which means half as much exposure and discomfort on bad days.

Tear out the coupon below and send it now to the distributor nearest you for complete information on the Tee. It has an amazing shift control that makes it the ideal transmission for bad weather.

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, Palma, Mich. Tel. Deckerville, 78-3.

YFARLING SHROPSHIRE RAMS LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

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

Registered Shropshire Sheep For Sale. Eight head of 2-yr.-old ewes, four head of 3-yr.-old ewes for \$275. One 3-yr.-old ram \$40, one yearling ram, \$35. C. V. Tracy, Ithaca, Mich.

Is Your Flock Worth 2c? That's all it will cost you to learn about those big, husky, woolly Shropshire rams we have. Best blood lines. F. H. KNOX & Co., Portland, Mich.

Registered Shropshire yearling rams and ram lambs, also ewes and ewe lambs. C. LEMEN & SONS, Dexter, Mich.

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

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

For Shropshire Rams and Ewes write or call on Dan Bocher, R. No. 4, Evart, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE 2 yearlings, 10 ram lambs, with size and quality. H. GERBERICH, R. No. 1, Marion, Mich.

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

For Sale Registered Hampshire Rams one 2 years old, one yearling, four spring lambs. All good stock at reasonable prices. F. W. SULLIVAN, Augusta, Mich.

Registered Hampshire Rams best of breeding, priced to sell. W. CASLER, Ovid, Mich.

RAMBOUILLET RAMS. Have a few choice large yearlings from heavy shearing ram. Priced right. Few ewes later, all registered. H. W. HART, Greenville, Mich., R. No. 2, Phone Grattan, Mich.

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

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. 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

LARGE STOCK FARM to party, with carload of sheep. Rental merely keeps up fences. Fine buildings. Rich soil. Box 213, Reese, Mich.

\$400 GET EQUIPPED FARM—and furnished home, on main road, close advantages; 10 acres dark loam tillage, ideal for poultry, spring-watered pasture, well-fenced; apples, plums, cherries, peaches, small fruits, nuts; excellent cottage house, screened porch, beautiful outlook; good barn, summer kitchen, smoke and poultry houses. Called away, all yours for \$1,350, horse, cow, poultry, hog, tools, corn, potatoes, truck, etc., thrown in. Only \$400 required. Details pg. 37 Illus. Catalog farm bargains in many states. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 205-BC, Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

SPLENDID FARM & PRIVATE LAKE—80 Acres Bumper Crop Land, besides 17 acres wooded pasture with private fishing lake; nice lot fruit, finest spring water piped to bldgs., 10-room house, stone basement, 84-ft. barn, full basement, silo, other bldgs.; near main pike, short run big city markets. Come, see the crops & you will know its great value at \$4,500, only one-third cash. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Inc., Balcony Block, Holly, Mich.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY to buy on very favorable terms, improved irrigated farms owned by American Beet Sugar Company, at Lamar, Colorado. Only ten per cent cash and balance spread over 34½ years at 5½ per cent interest. Lands very productive, averaging per acre, 3 tons alfalfa, 10 tons beets, 50 bushels barley, 77 bushels oats, and 47 bushels winter wheat. Ideal conditions, for dairying and constant markets. Beet sugar factories contract with growers for beets at good prices. Feeding live stock profitable. Fine schools and churches. Good roads and wonderful climate. For detailed information write C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 993 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

WANTED FARMS

WANTED—To hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. 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.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED SEED GRAIN, from latest improved strains of highest yielding varieties under Michigan conditions. Wolverine oats, Robust beans, A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

PET STOCK

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

COON, skunk, fox, wolf, rabbit hounds cheap. Broken dogs sent on 10 days trial. "O. C. O." Kennels, Oceone, Ill.

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

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

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

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

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

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

REG. HOUNDS, farm raised, broke dogs, puppies. E. Davison, Freesoil, Mich.

RAT TERRIERS, fox terriers, rabbit hounds. Illustrated lists 10c. Pete Slater, Pana, Illinois.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing, five lb., \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; smoking, five lb., \$1.25; ten, \$2.00. Guaranteed, pay when received, pipe free. Roy Carlton, Maxons Mills, Kentucky.

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

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; ten, \$2.00. Guaranteed, pay when received. Pipe free. Albert Ford, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking 5, \$1.25; 10, \$2.00. Guaranteed, pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Kentucky.

POULTRY

PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTES—Rose Comb Anconas, Black Jersey Giants, Cockerels for sale. Wm. Palmer, Hartford, Mich.

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

TOP PRICES PAID for live fryers or broilers weighing 1½ to 2½ lbs. Ship today. East Coast Poultry Co., 1360 Division St., Detroit, Mich.

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

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

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Practical Farmer for dairy and sheep. Married, not more than two children. State salary expected first letter. Farm modern, 10 minutes from Ann Arbor, 1 hour Detroit. Address Owner, 1427 Edison Ave., Detroit, Mich.

MAN AND WIFE, without children, for farm; man able to drive Ford truck, and wife to board 3 men. All modern. Good milker. Bazley Stock Farm, Ypsilanti, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

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.

WANTED—Experienced fertilizer salesman with following and good tonnage. Central and Western Lower Michigan. No others need apply. Box 655, Michigan Farmer.

EASY TO SELL GROCERIES. Paints, Lubricating Oils, to consumers. Capital or experience unnecessary. 23 years in business. Loverin & Brown, 1776 So. State, Chicago.



Hooker, Calif.
Mishawaka Rubber
& Woolen Mfg. Co.,
Mishawaka, Ind.

Gentlemen:

I have been buying your "Ball-Band" Mishko Sole Shoes and would like to know if you make the same line of shoes in children's sizes. We find them the longest wearing, most comfortable shoe for any price, and surely the price is more than reasonable.

I have also worn "Ball-Band" (Red Ball) Boots, and I want to say that the Mishko Shoes lead in work shoes the same as the Red Ball Boots lead among rubbers.

Very truly yours,
Albert Mohr

This "Ball-Band" Work Shoe wears like Iron

Because it has the Mishko Sole
with a full-grain leather top

Here's a shoe that will last you long after most shoes have been thrown away, and will give you foot comfort and freedom all the while.

It's comfortable and easy on the feet, with a soft, pliable leather top and a tough, flexible waterproof sole that gets its durability from good materials and honest workmanship.

The sole is a special "Ball-Band" product, more durable than sole leather, and is found only on Mishko shoes.

This is the famous Mishko Sole Shoe, a genuine "Ball-Band" product, with the Red Ball Trade Mark.

The Mishko soles soften the going of heavy treads on hard, rough ground. You can follow a plow or harrow all day and come home without blistered feet. Stones, gravel, concrete, cinders—these make little impression on Mishko soles.

A FREE BOOKLET "More Days Wear"

If the stores where you usually buy do not sell "Ball-Band" Rubber and Woolen Footwear, write us. We will send you the name of a dealer who can supply you. Our free booklet, "More Days Wear", shows many kinds of Boots, Arctics, Light Rubbers, Galoshes, Work Shoes, Sport Shoes, Wool Boots and Socks—something for every member of the family.

Good fit means good wear, good looks and foot comfort

Fit! That is a very important feature of the Mishko shoe. It is made by skilled craftsmen to conform to the shape of the human foot.

That means foot comfort all day long, no matter how uneven the ground. It means longer wear for each pair and that saves you money.

Wear Mishko Sole Shoes and you'll be impressed with how much longer they will last you and how much more comfortable they are.

There are many imitations of MISHKO, but there is only one genuine — you can always identify it by the name MISHKO on the sole, and the Red Ball on the heel.

LOOK for the
RED BALL

TRADE
MARK

For over a quarter century the sign
of quality in woolen and
rubber footwear

Over ten million people who have to be out in wet, cold weather, have found the Red Ball Trade Mark on woolen and rubber footwear absolute assurance of dry, warm, comfortable feet. You will find that same Red Ball on Mishko Shoes equally certain assurance of foot protection for everyday wear. The Mishko Shoe is a part of the well known "Ball-Band" line, which includes Boots, Arctics, Rubbers, Galoshes, Sport Shoes—everything in rubber and woolen footwear. The "Ball-Band" Short Boot is illustrated on the right—a serviceable boot for men on the farm, in the dairy, and every place where you need such protection.



"BALL-BAND"
Rubber & Woolen
FOOTWEAR

We make nothing but footwear
and we know how

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.
328 WATER STREET, MISHAWAKA, IND.

"The House That Pays
Millions for Quality"