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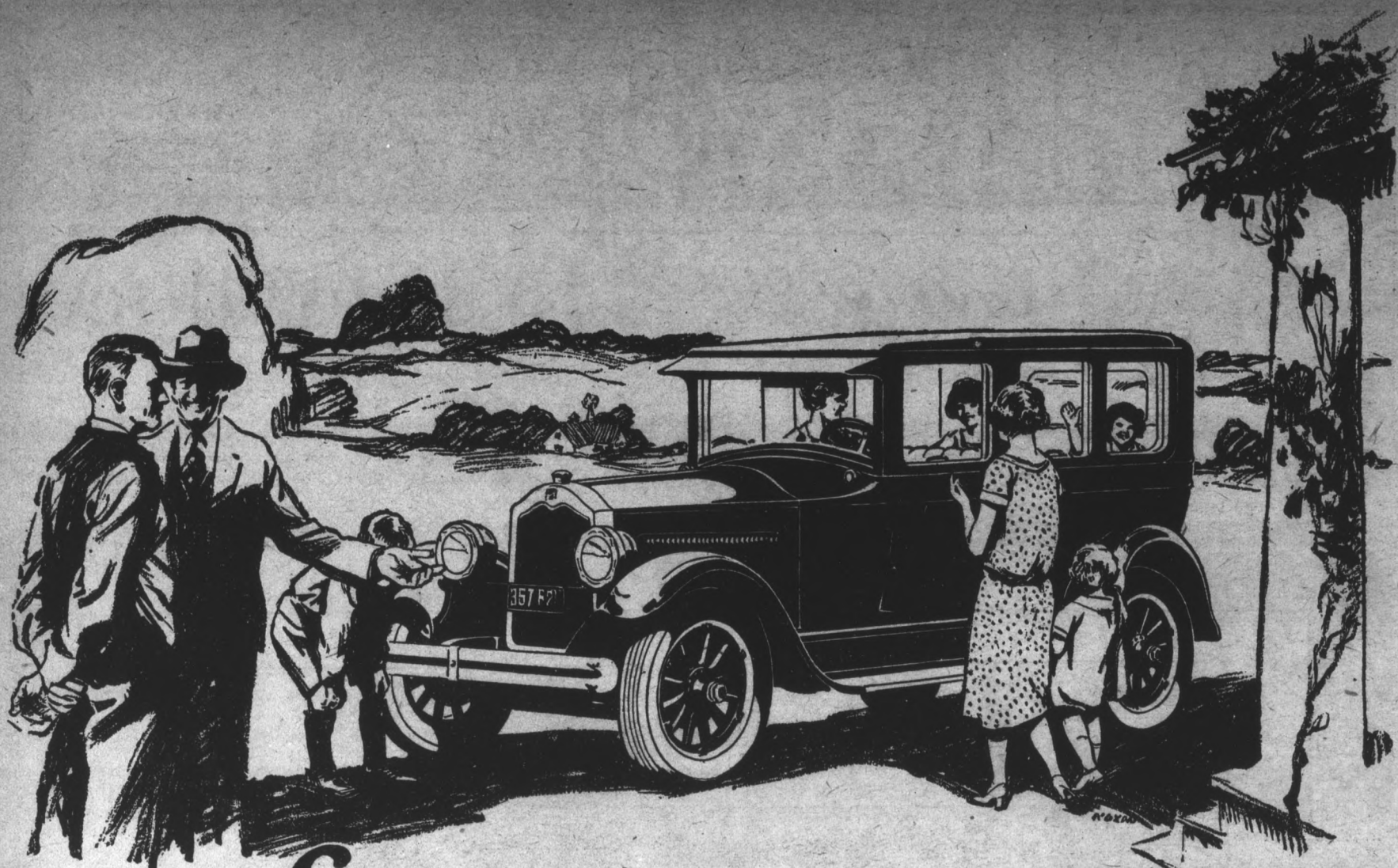
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VOLUME CLXV

# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL  
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A Practical Journal for the Rural Family

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY  
RELIABILITY  
SERVICE

NUMBER SEVENTEEN

## Moving Forward In Dairydom

*Michigan Cow Owners are Making Consistent Progress in the Improvement of Herds and in Methods of Feeding*

THE final test of a cow is the quantity and quality of milk she is able to put in the pail. It is fine to know what her ancestors have done, but her performance can be known only by testing. It is the scales and the Babcock tester that tell the commercial value of a cow.

Cow testing associations simplify and make effective the use of the scales and the fat test in selecting and feeding dairy herds. The first association of this kind in America was born in Michigan many years ago. This state now ranks second in the number of these organizations.

Farmers in this state have become familiar with the activities of cow testers as they go about from farm to farm to perform their several duties. We are not always aware, however, of the influence these men are having in the improvement of our dairy herds, and also in effecting changes in farming methods. A little summary will aid us in a better appreciation of what these quiet workers are doing for a better agriculture.

Recently a survey of fifty Michigan cow testing associations was completed by the association cow testers. Out of 12,761 cows under test in the fifty associations surveyed, 4,025, or 31.5 per cent, were pure-bred, and 8,736, or 69.5 per cent, were grade dairy cows. A comparison with a similar survey made in 1923 on sixty-two associations showed that 29.9 per cent of Michigan cow testing association cows were pure-bred. Evidently pure-bred cows are on the increase in Michigan cow testing herds.

Very few cow testing association members are using other than pure-bred sires. Ninety-two and one-half

per cent of the 1,232 members reported in the above survey use only pure-bred sires. Eight hundred and thirty-two members, or 67.5 per cent, of 1,232 cow testing association members, each own a pure-bred sire. There are 464, or 55.7 per cent, pure-bred Holstein; 191, or 22.9 per cent, pure-bred Guernsey; 131, or 15.7 per cent pure-bred Jersey; thirty pure-bred Shorthorns; nine pure-bred Brown Swiss, and seven pure-bred Ayrshire sires in the total of 832 sires owned by the cow testing association members.

One hundred and eight, or thirteen per cent, of the 832 pure-bred sires are

owned cooperatively as bull association sires. This point would indicate that many cow testing association members are keeping the pure-bred sire for a long time, and that they realize the great value of proving a bull by getting records on his daughters.

Michigan dairymen are keen for alfalfa hay. The acreage of alfalfa increased from 8,174 acres in 1924, to 10,524 acres in 1925, on the 1,232 farms reported owning 12,761 cows. This means .82 acres of alfalfa for each dairy cow in cow testing association work reported in fifty associations. This acreage is an increase of 12.8 per

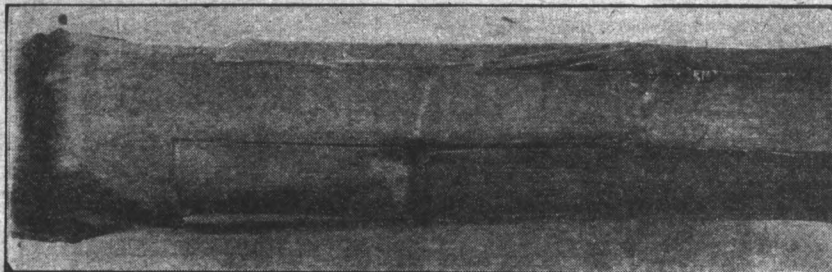
cent alfalfa seeding on the farms of cow testing association members in one year.

Seven of the members reported had alfalfa seedings previous to 1910; 263 farmers had alfalfa seedings before 1920, and 554 have seeded alfalfa since 1920. L. C. Gardner, of Stockbridge, member of the Livingston No. 2 Cow Testing Association, and D. J. Miller & Sons, of Eaton Rapids, member of the Eaton-South Cow Testing Association, are the alfalfa growers of longest standing. Gardner started with two acres in 1892 and has twelve acres of alfalfa today, while Miller made his first seeding in 1895. He has thirty-nine acres of alfalfa at present. Both breed pure-bred Holstein cattle.

Sweet clover also received much attention by Michigan dairymen during 1924 and 1925. The acreage of sweet clover increased from 1,519 acres in 1924, to 3,459 acres in 1925, or 22.7 per cent in one year with Michigan cow testing association members. These figures are based on the reports of fifty cow testing associations, totaling 1,232 members.

Cow testing association members are also making use of soy beans. They have 520 acres seeded to this good legume crop.

Dairymen all over Michigan are firm believers in using silage for succulence. One thousand two hundred and sixty-two silos are owned and used by the 1,232 dairy farmers represented in this census. Drinking cups are installed on many cow testing association members' farms—but not on all dairy farms. Out of 1,232 farms reported, only 321 have barns equipped with drinking cups. Radio sets are owned on 217 farms out of 1,232 reported.



Above is a Stalk of Corn with Two Innocent Looking European Corn Borer Holes in Sight. Below is the Inside of the Same Stalk Showing no Less than Seven Active Borers Feeding Upon the Pith.



## The Turkey Market Outlook

*Some Facts and Opinions About this Precarious Market*

By Gilbert Gusler

THE turkey industry is on the decline. Popularity of other kinds of table poultry, and the many difficulties in raising young poults, have influenced producers to reduce their turkey flocks. Furthermore, the demand for turkeys, as compared with other poultry, is very limited. Tradition has established the turkey as a holiday fowl and there is a really heavy demand for it from the public only three times a year, at Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's. In 1890, the turkey population was estimated at 11,000,000 head. By 1920, it had been reduced to 3,600,000 head, and is still close to that figure.

There is little official information as to the size, condition and probable market value of this year's turkey crop. To try to ascertain the extent of the supply in advance of the shipping season is never better than a poor guess. It is generally agreed, however, that there are not as many turkeys on farms this year as last, and that they are maturing later than usual. A crop at least twenty per cent smaller than a year ago is estimated.

Early reports from Oklahoma indicate that, in spite of a very hot summer, that state will market fully as many turkeys this year as last. There is no indication, however, of any such over-production as was a feature two years ago, when fine fat birds went begging.

Texas, which usually markets about seventy-five per cent of the turkeys for the Thanksgiving trade, has one of the lightest crops in years. The shortage under last year ranges from fifteen to twenty-five per cent in northern Texas, to forty per cent in the southwestern section. The tendency toward lower prices in the past five years has discouraged many producers in that state from raising turkeys. The rapid development of cotton growing in western Texas also has reduced the attention given the turkey crop. This year the spring hatch was considerably below that of the last two years, and heavy losses were sustained during the hot dry summer.

Poultry authorities in North Dakota estimate the turkey crop in that state at twenty to twenty-five per cent short of the 1924 crop. Turkeys are fairly well developed and, with favorable weather, some of the earlier hatch will be ready for the Thanksgiving market. The bulk of the crop, however, will be in better condition for the later holidays.

A loss of thirty per cent under a year ago probably covers the casualties in the Utah turkey crop. Montana has ten to fifteen per cent fewer turkeys than the 1924 crop, and the turkeys are maturing slowly. Kentucky reports a lighter crop than a year ago, with comparatively few likely to be in condition for the Thanksgiving trade.

The probable price at which producers will market their turkeys this Thanksgiving is wholly a matter of conjecture at this time. The condition of the crop, and the number ready for

market depends on the weather during the next six weeks. Turkeys do not begin to fill out before cold weather, and if the fall is late, few southern turkeys will be in good market condition by Thanksgiving.

Last year, opening prices prior to Thanksgiving ranged from fifteen to eighteen cents a pound for live turkeys in Texas, up to twenty-three to twenty-eight cents in the northwest. The season had been late, and few turkeys were large and fancy. But, prices declined sharply from the opening. Prices for Christmas turkeys started out at the same level as a month previous, but the market advanced up to the holiday so that returns to the producer averaged higher than at Thanksgiving.

It is probable that prices this year will at least equal the 1924 levels. It is evident that producers are anxious to sell, and all turkeys that are in any shape will probably be sold for the early holiday. In northern Texas, where rains have been so scanty, tur-

(Continued on page 394).



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## CURRENT COMMENT

## The Bean Market

ELSEWHERE in this issue is published a letter from a bean buyer who holds that the present range of bean prices are more than a dollar too low. In talking with another bean buyer over the phone, this opinion was corroborated.

It is persistently rumored that several bean jobbers sold short on beans when it seemed apparent that Michigan was to have a record crop. But since, wet weather has done much damage to beans, as reports from every producing section of the state indicate.

Naturally, when men sell short on the crop, they want to buy supplies for filling their contracts at the lowest possible price. In other words, they do all they can to bear the market.

It is burden enough for the bean growers to stand the damage occasioned by the recent rains, without suffering from the misjudgment and the opposition of men who are speculating on the crop.

## Some Good Advice

WE found some good advice in an unexpected place. A recent issue of a financial journal contained the question of a farmer who, with two sisters, was making a fairly good living from their dairy farm. The farm was being improved and conveniences were being added to the home. But, he was getting tired of the farm and its work, and asked if it would be advisable for him to leave the farm and go to the city, "where there is more opportunity and more to see."

The financial editor, who is right in the vortex of city life's greatest activities, answers the farmer as follows:

"From the statement of your present condition, I think you would make a mistake to give up the dairy farm and come to the city. There are, of course, opportunities to be taken advantage of, both in the city and in the country; but, if you are making a fair living and adding to your farm investment, I certainly would not recommend that you go to the city and become another one of the thousands of city clerks. It seems to me that opportunity is just begging you to grasp it more and more. The prosperity of

our whole country lies largely in the farms. If you have not already done so, it would pay you well to make an intensive study of scientific dairy farming. Go into this subject thoroughly and consider well a carefully worked out plan for the manufacture and sale of dairy products. There is a tremendous demand for these products, and they bring high prices. You have a chance here that many men would be delighted to have, and you have gone too far to give up just for the whim of becoming a resident of the city. There is every reason to believe that, with hard work and close study, you can become a powerful factor in your own community, rather than becoming a little minnow in a pond where there are thousands of others."

It is our thought that we should use care in respect to changing our occupations. In doing so we likely would have similar experiences to those of Sir Launfal, who, going afar to seek the Holy Grail, found it where he started his quest. The best opportunities often lie at our very feet.

## Parcel Post in Danger

THE recently advanced rates for parcel post is causing much complaint among farmers. It has increased the costs in many instances to where it seems more than the traffic can bear. These advances have actually resulted in a lowering of the government income from the parcel post business. As a consequence, the farmers and other users are being deprived of a service and the government is losing a much needed revenue.

Here is an illustration of how parcel

## SENATOR CAPPER TO SPEAK IN MICHIGAN.

ARRANGEMENTS are completed for a speaking trip through Michigan by Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas. Among a dozen or more organizations to whom he is scheduled to speak is the West Michigan Potato Association. Senator Capper will address the potato growers at a banquet on Thursday evening, October 29, at Greenville, on the occasion of the first district potato show to be held there October 29-31.

post shipments have decreased under these new rates: According to reports from the city post office department, there arrived in New York City during August of 1924, four thousand five hundred cases of eggs by parcel post. This year, for the same month, the shipments were but three thousand seven hundred cases. In July of 1924, the total was four thousand eight hundred cases, as compared with three thousand eight hundred cases for the corresponding month of the present year. A similar reduction in shipments by parcel post holds true in other cities.

Now come the railroads asking for more money for carrying this parcel post matter. It is little wonder, therefore, that some users of the system are becoming suspicious lest the service, as an efficient means of transporting goods from one point to another, may be destroyed. In all probability, the friends of parcel post transportation will be obliged to fight for it during the coming session of congress.

## Farm Optimism Increasing

WE have recently come across a bit of optimistic news, so are going to bring it to light. We do this, for the reason that pessimistic thought with reference to farming seems to have predominated. So, whenever we can put a ray of sunshine through the over-

hanging gray clouds, we want to do it.

An agricultural economist of national repute finds that the movement of rural people to the city is slackening perceptibly. Figures show that fully two million people left the farm for the city in 1922, while in 1924 only one-third that number were swallowed by the maelstrom of the city.

These figures indicate that the outlook on the farm is improving, otherwise the people would be going to the city in increasing numbers. Further figures substantiate this indication.

As compared with pre-war prices, the farmer got in 1922 only twenty-eight per cent more for his crops, while he had to pay forty-nine per cent more for what he bought. In 1924 he received forty-five per cent more for his crops, and paid fifty-one per cent more for what he bought. So, apparently the margin between buying and selling is gradually decreasing. Without doubt the margin, this year, is very small, and in the case of some crops the advantage is in favor of the farmer.

From every standpoint things continue to look good for better times in agriculture, all students of economics agree. This thought is also beginning to prevail among farmers. Have you discarded your old-fashioned pessimism for the latest in optimism?

## Bringing the World to Town

THE world is being brought to the small town and laid on every doorstep by the movies. All the happenings of the world, the tragedy of the Shenandoah, the inauguration of the presidents, the coronation of kings, the tribal dances of the South Seas, the chief sport events, the latest fashion hints, all are possible to the man and woman of the small town for whom travel is an improbable dream.

There is in every human being, a desire to go and see—a form of wanderlust which makes us want to seek the hidden places of the earth and to watch other men live in other climes. To the majority of us this is impossible. We lack the funds, we are infirm, aging, the bearers of responsibilities that may not be shifted to other shoulders, and we are forced to forego the pleasures we would have.

But we can send the motion picture camera in our stead, and bring back all the glamour and romance of actual life and beauty in other places. We can now be present at every important event in the world, we can see places where no white man, before the intrepid cameraman, had trod, and we can wander as we will, skipping from tropical jungles to frozen spaces with the rapidity with which Aladdin might compass the same journey.

All this is possible in practically every community and can be enjoyed by all who see, for a few cents each night.

## Extending Extension Work

ON another page of this issue, there appears a short account of the wide-awake interest that the women of Van Buren county are taking in the fall program of our home economics extension department. To the patrons of our district and county fairs, it was evident that many other counties of this state have taken a keen interest in this same work and have accomplished much that is worth while.

This popularity of home extension work is another big argument that it is what farm women want, and what is proving of practical value to them.

In the counties where extension work has been promoted, it has helped in a dollars and cents way. Through it the women better understand how to plan adequate meals for their families; how to choose, make, and care for their clothing; how to can a sufficient variety of winter food; how to

raise poultry profitably; how to arrange the interior of their homes for efficiency, comfort and attractiveness. The extension courses have achieved all these things that the rural women may have more time for companionship with her family, for developing sympathy and understanding that will bind her children closer to her and to the home.

We place upon the rural mother a great responsibility. A recent survey in one of our eastern cities showed that eighty-five per cent of the business and professional men were country boys. If this is proportionately true throughout this great country of ours, who needs running water and a heating plant more than does the rural mother?

As the home extension work is being promoted in the several counties of this state, making the business of rural housekeeping more efficient, more comfortable and more attractive, its influence will be manifest, not only within the community where the extension project is planned, but also in every phase of life in our great metropolitan areas.

## Brickbats and Bouquets

MAYBE you folks noticed I started to conduct a department in this paper. It was called like the name above.

Maybe I ain't a good conductor, but anyhow, I got some results. I got some brickbats, and as a result maybe I'll be ready for some bouquets in a little while. But, I guess I'm what the doctor calls convalescin', now, instead of conductorin', and if I don't get one o' them relapses, maybe I'll recover. But, in case o' accidunt, you'll get word where ta send the bouquets.

You know, brickbats is O. K. They don't flatter a fellow any, but sometimes they flatten him. They're inclined to give you a kind of a knock, but, seein' as every knock is a boost, it's O. K., not K. O., or knockout, as the professhunal punchers usually say.

Brickbats ain't nothin' soft; they're what you call real substantial, solid sort o' affairs. Flowers is beautiful ta look at and ta smell, but the trouble is, folkses always wait ta put bouquets on your chest after you ain't abul ta smell 'em anymore.

I like flowers, 'cause they're nice. Like womin' and nice scenery, they have beauty and are inspirin'. While flowers is of the nice things o' life, I ain't so fond o' bouquets. Bouquets is flowers outa place. They are just ta look nice fer somebody's pleasure, while flowers, where they grow, is very useful. They are nice, and made attractive so, what the perfessor calls, the species, kin be perpetuated. And speakin' about perpetuatn', there's lots o' pettin' what turns into perpetuatn'.

But, speakin' about brickbats and bouquets again. They're what we get in life. They're like clouds and sunshine, and we gotta take them as they come, just like good sports. I figure we shouldn't feel hurt if we get brickbats once in a while, and bouquets shouldn't make us feel all puffed up. But we should just keep on tryin' ta do our best, regardless o' whether we get brickbats or bouquets fer doin' it. We should just keep on and we'll sure get the bouquets in the end. Funerals keeps them florist fellows busy.

Anyhow, this brickbats and bouquets department is goin' ta continue, but maybe it'll change conductors. So just continue ta send your brickbats and bouquets by parcul post as before.

HY SYCKLE.

We should use an economic spirit-level and set about the inequalities in costs between producer and consumer. —W. M. Jardine.





# Giving Aid to Cooperation

*Some Things Our State College Could Do to Further the Cause of Mutual Effort*

By J. T. Horner

**S**TEPS should be taken to assist farmers in becoming true cooperators. It is not sufficient to limit instruction in this field of endeavor to the class room. Through the extension division of our colleges and the agricultural press, the possibilities, limitations, and purposes of cooperation can be taken to farmers.

Some people have little hope in educating the farmer to be a cooperator. Surely this cannot be done as rapidly as we might desire. On the other hand, we need only to look back over the history of the past fifteen years to note that real progress has been made. It is also worthy of notice that, during this period, cooperative leaders have not been a unit in respect to the problem at hand. Conflicting theories have confused farmers; yet, in spite of this, the advance toward the development of a sound body of cooperative principles has been gratifying.

## Why So Many Theories?

Cooperative theories have been spread abroad. Many have proven sound, while others have been mere fantasies. All the unsound theory has not come from college men. In the field of social and economic theory, we do not have adequate means of measuring efficacy. Any theory is equal in standing with others until it is proven unsound. This being the case, everyone feels free to advance a theory, whether he knows anything of our economic structure or not. And it is characteristic that we defend our theories, once expounded, not because they are reasonable, but because they are ours. We defend our ideas in the same characteristic manner that we defend anything which is ours—our country, our children, our horses, our farms, our state, our political party—all, in our estimation, are a little better than others. So with our ideas, whether they are the result of much study and careful research, or the

children of muddled thought or hallucinations. While the college should not think for the farmer, it should direct his thought into the right channels so he will be defending sound, rather than fallacious, theories.

It is necessary for someone to take the initiative in getting farmers organized for cooperative action. However, in too many instances farmers have been led to believe that there was nothing to this business of marketing, since the existing market agencies were reputed to be performing no essential service, and, therefore, the real problem of successful cooperation was that of organization. The college can render effective service to the cooperative movement if it teaches that cooperation is a business, and that work does not begin until after organization. The cooperative cannot bring benefits to agriculture if it is not used, no

more than purchased fertilizer left in the farm shed will increase the yield of the year's harvest. Farmers are merely ready to do work after organization provides the machine. Also, this cooperative machine is one which must be by, of, and for the farmer; and success does not depend entirely upon the size of the manager's salary, or the form of organization, but upon how wisely farmers make use of their association.

Another misconception, which it is the duty of the college to eradicate, is that cooperation is going to cure all the ills of agriculture. It will bring benefits, but it will never bring prosperity to the farm where good productive practice, economy, and frugality are strangers. Cooperation is not for the purpose of making it possible for anyone to enter the business of farming and make a profit regardless of

the methods followed. If this were the purpose it should be condemned.

This great movement is struggling away in its advance against many unsound theories. The college should impress upon farmers and leaders that because a principle applies in the case of one commodity, or a certain community is no prima facie evidence that it will do the same in respect to all commodities and every community. The motor boat has an engine and will successfully carry one across a river. However, one would meet with disastrous results if he assumed an automobile would do the same thing because it also had an engine.

To give an illustration within the market field, it should not be assumed that, because extra heavy receipts of perishables and live stock depress the prices, the same price reactions would result under similar conditions in the grain or cotton markets. No statistical studies have yet been made to prove these assumptions. While they may be correct, without some proof they are mere theory. The fact that these theories emanate from practical minds does not make them any the less theoretical.

A great service can be rendered if the concept is generally accepted that cooperation in agriculture means something more than cooperative marketing. The potato specialist who organizes crop improvement associations and teaches good productive practices to groups of farmers, is not unessential to the economic welfare of the country. The cooperative program is not going to meet the needs of the farmer unless it becomes broader than a marketing program.

Success in cooperative endeavor is often jeopardized because farmers do not understand their relationship to the undertaking. Too often they think of it only from the standpoint of benefit.

(Continued on page 394).



This is Mr. Lincoln, of Montcalm County, a Regular Potato Grower, as May be Seen From the Type of Potatoes About Him. He is Also Boosting Hard for the Potato Show to be Held at Greenville, October 29-31.

## Gauging Size of Our Cash Crops

*Official Estimates of Potatoes, Beans, Sugar Beets and Apples*

**F**OR the benefit of those who are now wondering whether it will be best to sell at this time or to hold till a later date, we are giving the estimates of those cash crops of importance to Michigan farmers, as published by Verne E. Church, U. S. Agricultural Statistician, and L. W. Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture.

### The Potato Output is Short.

The short potato crop estimated in previous months was substantiated by the October 1 report of the Michigan Cooperative Crop Reporting Service. The October estimate was slightly less than the September forecast, but remained at 344,000,000 bushels in round numbers, 111,000,000 bushels less than last year, and around 40,000,000 bushels under the estimated consumption at normal prices.

The Michigan estimate is 26,384,000 bushels, slightly less than the September figure, and 11,000,000 bushels less than produced in 1924. Yields vary greatly, owing to an uneven distribution of moisture during the growing period. Northern counties were very dry during August, which affected the growth very materially and reduced the yield. The quality is generally good in all sections.

New York's crop declined to the extent of about 3,000,000 bushels during September, and the Minnesota crop showed a slight reduction. There was a little improvement in Pennsylvania, Maine, Colorado and Idaho.

The situation from the grower's standpoint, is the most optimistic it has been in several years. Good prices prevailed at the opening of the marketing season and, if the crop is not rushed onto the market too rapidly, prospects are favorable for a continuation of satisfactory returns.

### Bean Crop is Large But Damaged.

The bean crop of the United States showed a slight increase in the October 1 estimate over the previous month's report, the total being 17,754,000 bushels against a crop of 13,327,000 bushels in 1924. The Michigan crop is estimated at twelve bushels per acre, or a total of 7,356,000 bushels against 5,848,000 last year. Frequent rains during September and the early part of October have greatly delayed harvesting and threshing, and caused extensive damage to the beans in many sections, especially on heavy soils. An inquiry relative to the pick indicates that it will be 8.5 per cent, although so little threshing and marketing had been done up to the first of the month that accurate figures were impossible. The percentages of varieties grown in the state this year are as follows: Small whites, 82; large whites, 4; light red kidneys, 5; dark red kidneys, 7; soys, 1; and other varieties, 1 per cent.

While the total crop of the country is considerably above the average, due to the excessively large acreage planted last spring, the damage to the crop

will slow up the movement through the elevators and reduce the volume of merchantable stock considerably, which will do much to stabilize and maintain fair price conditions.

### Apple Crop, While Small, is of Good Quality.

The commercial apple crop of the United States is slightly under the five-year average, being placed at 30,134,000 barrels, a slight decrease from the outlook one month ago, and about 1,500,000 barrels more than last year's. The agricultural crop of the country is 15,000,000 barrels less than last year, but the quality this year is much better, which explains the larger commercial production.

The Michigan crop of 1,864,000 barrels places the state in third rank, Washington being first with 8,160,000 and New York second with 4,975,000 barrels. An inquiry concerning the portion of the state's crop; that is, of winter, fall and summer varieties, resulted in finding that fifty-four per cent is made up of winter fruit, twenty-six per cent of fall, and twenty per cent of summer, or a crop of 1,007,000 barrels of winter fruit, 485,000 barrels of fall, and 373,000 barrels of summer varieties.

The yield is heaviest in the northern counties of the state and gradually decreases southward, there having been more or less damage from freezing in the southern districts during the spring. The fruit is unusually free

from scab injury, and the size and color are generally good. With only an average crop throughout the country, the situation is favorable for fairly good prices for the winter crop.

### Good Stands of Beets Are Reported.

Michigan ranks second among the producing states in the prospective production of sugar beets this year, the outlook being for a crop of 986,000 tons. The acreage is considerably less than that of last year, but weather conditions have been unusually favorable during the latter part of the season and the beets have made rapid growth and are attaining good size. Dry weather early in the summer caused some poor and ragged stands, but those fields were seeded to other crops, so that the remaining beet fields have good stands and the outlook is for an excellent yield.

The total crop of the United States, as estimated on October 1, is 6,549,000 tons. Colorado, the leading state, has a prospective crop of 1,326,000 tons, and Utah, the third in production, 925,000 tons. The condition is best in Utah, being 113 per cent, and lowest in California where it is fifty-three per cent. The Michigan condition is ninety per cent, and for the country as a whole, 82.6 per cent.

Michigan contracts provide a guaranteed price of \$7.00 per ton this year, with a bonus based upon the wholesale price of sugar, which, in view of the good yield in prospect, should insure a satisfactory return to growers.



## Legislation and Tariff

Viewed From Two Angles

SENATOR CUMMINS, of Iowa, is the latest convert to the McNary-Haugen foreign export corporation scheme. He tells President Coolidge that farmers of the central west are demanding legislation to protect them from falling prices, fixed by foreign markets. He declares that an agricultural tariff will not solve the problem, but legislation should be framed so as to give the American farmer opportunity to sell his surplus products abroad without loss. While the exact provisions of the proposed legislation remains to be worked out, it should adopt several provisions of the McNary-Haugen bill.

In proof that the farmer does get tariff protection, under present agricultural tariffs, and that only a small part of the farmers could possibly be helped by the McNary-Haugen plan, a Washington economist points out that of forty-seven leading products of the American farms, all but seven are sold almost entirely in the American markets.

In answer to the charge that the farmers have to pay higher prices for manufactured goods because of the tariff, this economist says that the tariff has not increased the price level of domestic manufactured goods, high wages being the responsible factor. His proof of this statement is the fact that prices of commodities having no tariff protection at all have advanced equally with those having tariff protection. The tariff, if high enough to be protective, does help the farmer.

### HAVE STRONG ORGANIZATION.

THE Minnesota wool growers are well organized. Their cooperative wool pooling association expects to handle 600,000 pounds of wool next year, according to reports to the department of agriculture. Sales made up to September 1 will net the members from forty-two to forty-three cents for bright medium wool. Advances to members are on the basis of seventy per cent of actual value of the wool. All warehouses are bonded and all wool is fully insured.

### PROVIDE SEED POTATO STOCK.

REGISTERED seed potatoes are now being provided for our seed potato growers. They shall consist of those lots of regularly inspected seed conforming to the certification requirements of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association that are considered by the seed potato inspection committee of the Michigan State College to be most suitable for foundation seed stock for certified seed potato growers. The basis of the selection of registered seed potatoes shall be made up on the following points:

1. Freedom from disease.
2. Uniformity and vigor of plant growth.
3. Yield and quality of crop.
4. Known history of seed, and at least two years' satisfactory results with seed in Michigan State College official seed tests.
5. Seed grown, harvested, stored and marketed under conditions that meet the approval of the seed potato inspection committee of the Michigan State College.

### ADDITIONAL PRIZES FOR GAYLORD SHOW.

THROUGH the courtesy and generosity of The Bloom Company, commission merchants in Detroit, the children in northern Michigan will again have an opportunity to compete in an essay contest for \$40 in cash prizes in connection with the Top o' Michigan Potato Show at Gaylord, on Nov. 4-6. Fifteen dollars in cash will be paid to the boy or girl, regularly enrolled in any public school below

the ninth grade, who submits the best essay on the subject, "How I Would Grow and Market 'Quality' Potatoes." Five prizes in all will be offered. The rules of this contest will be the same as last year, and are being sent out to the teachers. Each school teacher will eliminate down to the best two essays and send these to the school commissioner, who will select the best three and send them to the secretary of the Potato Show. He will appoint a committee to select the five winners. These winners must be present on Friday at the Potato Show to win the prizes. They will be the guests of honor at a noon banquet to be given by the Potato Show Association.

This same company is also offering \$10 in cash for the best slogan applying to northern Michigan's extra fancy brand of potatoes.—King.

## News of the Week

The Fifth Avenue, New York, mansion of the late Senator William A. Clark, which is considered the most costly and elaborate mansion in New York, has been offered at two million dollars without takers, although it cost seven million to build.

The Boston post office has turned its main building, as well as its eighty-three branches, into miniature fortresses as protection during the crime wave which prevails in that city.

The D. T. & L. Ford's railroad, set a precedent by bringing action, in Ohio, for \$403 against W. C. Johnston, on the grounds that his milk truck overturned a locomotive.

A magistrate in Windsor, Canada, recently decided that every dog is entitled to one bite before he is considered vicious. This decision was made in a case where a man was charged with owning a vicious dog, the dog having bitten a woman.

The Philippine Senate passed a bill which would abolish imprisonment for debt.

A seat on the New York Stock Exchange sold for the record price of \$125,000.

White bob-haired wigs will be the prevailing style among the society ladies of Berlin, Germany, the coming winter.

John W. Weeks formally resigned as secretary of war, and acting secretary of war, Dwight F. Davis, was made secretary to succeed him.

In the Pulitzer air races, at Mitchell Field, the record speed was 248.99 miles per hour, which is a new world's record for a "closed" course.

Edwin L. Garvin, a federal judge for the eastern district of New York, resigned because the salary was too low for him to properly provide for his family and educate his children.

Senator Samuel M. Ralston, of Indiana, died at the age of sixty-seven. He was the democratic leader in the U. S. Senate.

Pittsburgh won the seventh game of the world series, thus becoming the world's champion in base ball. They won the series after Washington had a three-game lead on them.

Eight radio messages were sent simultaneously, and all received at one time by one set. This is the accomplishment of John Hayes Hammond, Jr., the well-known inventor.

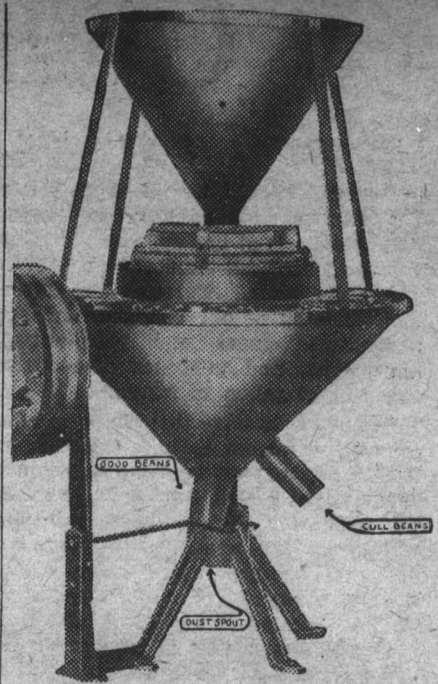
King George, of England, has let it be known that he reads a chapter of the Bible every day of his life.

Women are gaining rights in Turkey, and now have reserved seats in trolley cars, and may sit side-by-side with men.

The furthest north radio station is at Akavic, at the mouth of the McKenzie River, in Canada. It is 1,300 miles north of Edmonton, and 125 miles beyond the Arctic circle.

Congo, the only female gorilla in captivity, arrived at New York recently from central Africa, with her captor, Benjamin Burbridge, of Florida.

Charles A. Ames, the air mail pilot, who disappeared several weeks ago, was found on Nittany Mountain in Pennsylvania. He was found dead in his plane, which had crashed into the mountain during a fog.



## The Judson

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Built to meet the requirements of the U. S. Agr. Dept.'s investigation for complete bean growers' machine.

Reduces 10- to 40-lb. pickers to a Standard Grade. For detailed information on how to realize the most from your damaged beans, write Exclusive Distributors:

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## NEW INVENTION SAVES MILLIONS

### A Lamp that Burns 94% Air.

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.

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Keystone Steel & Wire Co.  
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## SEVENTY-ONE YEARS YOUNG.

**A**NOTHER example of undaunted, vigorous old age is George Hyde, of Eaton county. Over three score years and ten, and still with coal black hair and a straight, lithe, wiry figure, he rises at 5:00 a. m., and very often earlier, goes into the field after breakfast, and puts in ten hours per diem, if necessary.

The ten-year-old sorrel mares weigh a little over 1,100 pounds each, are half sisters, and have never been separated. They have the best of care, and shine with the sun on their silky coats, no matter what tasks they perform, and always walk right along, as blooded horses should, having to be held back rather than urged ahead. Hyde and his team have drilled in seven acres of oat ground between seven and 11:30 a. m. The tougher the job, the harder they dig in, and get by with it. In that respect, they



One Would Not Suspect He Had Passed His Allotted Years.

are a good match for their owner! Fine roadsters also. A man cannot keep pace with their quick walking gait. One day last winter, the three of them went five miles to a wood lot, and came home about noon with the wagon rack piled high with all kinds of wood, from poles to light logs.

Mr. Hyde has formerly been a sufferer from asthma, and also afflicted with a rupture from having been run over by a wagon load of potatoes, which all goes to prove that determination and industrious habits can overcome many drawbacks, old age included. Through improper management, partly by others, he lost a good property that he had worked and earned; but he is now ready to tackle another opportunity. It seems obvious that he will win out with it, still proving that the theory of "mind over matter" can be worked out practically if properly applied.

The marker shown in the picture is an invention of his own. On the under side of a two-inch plank, eight feet long, are fastened three curved iron markers, made from a spring-tooth drag. A rimless buggy wheel, cut down, is attached to an eight-foot pole to make a straight line for the next round. Old buggy irons, also cut down, at the ends of the plank support the pole, which is held at the center of the plank by means of an iron bolt, run through a small ring secured to the plank. Four feet from the iron bolt on the pole are iron loops, (could be stout wire), one on each side to slip over the buggy irons steadying the track of the wheel marker. By this contrivance the wheel can run from either end of the machine. Held together by firm bolts, it is a very light, solid tool. By removing the tongue the use of one horse can be substituted for two. A seat could be added if necessary. Of course, the wheel marker has to be changed at the end of each round to be on the outside of the work.—C. H.

Grandpa Cooley says he remembers when they picked up the 'phone book and located the names of four people in the county who might some day own a private horseless carriage. He didn't think anybody else would buy them, as they didn't look practical.—Sunshine Hollow.

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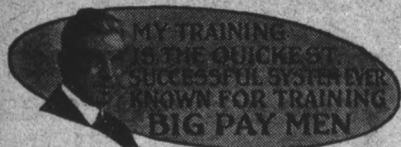


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Write me today—the Auto, Tractor and Electrical Business is booming—18 million cars—one million tractors. I get calls every day from Garages, Battery Stations, Auto Repair Shops and other successful concerns for McSweeney men. McSweeney men are shop-trained—that's why they are in demand, why they get BIG pay quickly—they are at home in the biggest shops. They know the auto, tractor and electrical business better than the old man knows the way home.

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My free training book pictures several departments in my big shops—the greatest training shops in the world. It shows you how you'll learn the greatest business on earth in 8 weeks. Tells how others are succeeding—tells you a lot about autos and tractors that every man should know. Write for it and my remarkable special tuition offer now—before it expires.

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**New Wonder Material**  
makes hens lay all winter. Make scratch shed quickly and cheaply. Give poultry soft sunlight full of Ultra-Violet rays that glass stops. Gather eggs all winter. Also use for enclosing screened porches thru winter, storm doors, windows, hotbeds, cold-frames, greenhouses, etc., at 1/2 former cost. FLEX-O-GLASS has a special cloth base coated with a newly discovered preparation. Lets healthful Ultra-Violet rays thru. Is absolutely waterproof, airtight, unbreakable, transparent. Cut with shears and tack on.

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### LIABILITY IN AUTO ACCIDENTS.

If a person was injured by an automobile driven by another than the owner, which person should the injured man collect damages from—the owner of the automobile or the person who was driving it?—W. P. R.

The person driving the car is liable for his own negligence. The liability of the owner of the car is purely statutory. Compiled Laws 1915, Section 4835, provides that the owner of a motor vehicle shall be liable for any injury occasioned by the negligent operation of such motor vehicle whether such negligence consists of the violation of the statutes of this state, or failure to observe ordinary care in such operation.—Rood.

### TRAPPING ON OWN PLACE.

I am a boy twelve years of age. Would you please tell me if there is a law preventing me from trapping on our own place.—C. M.

The game does not belong to the persons onto whose land it strays, and is protected by the game laws against acts of the owner of the land, as much as against other persons.—Rood.

### DIGGING OUT SKUNKS.

Is it unlawful to dig out a skunk on another man's farm if one has the man's permission?—Subscriber.

Session Laws 1921 No 111, forbids digging out skunks and other fur-bearing animals.—Rood.

### THE INSPECTION LAW.

Is it true that, because of some new inspection law, it is not permissible to buy berry bushes or small fruit plants and plant them without government inspection; that is, get them from a neighbor and not a nursery? Is it unlawful to hunt mullets at night without a torch and spear, on one's own farm?—D. E. C.

The statute of Public Acts 1921 No. 241, requiring plants and shrubs offered for sale to be first inspected, contains an exception in favor of fruit-growers selling to their neighbors excess plants of their own growing.

The taking of game fish is governed

by the game laws, though taken on the land of the fisherman.—Rood.

### FALL PLOWING.

I would like some information about fall plowing. Does it injure the soil, and does the soil lose more fertility by evaporation when fall-plowed than it does by cropping?—A. E. P.

Fall plowing in no way causes a loss of fertility unless we have an open winter and heavy rains, so that the soil will wash readily. No fertility is ever lost by evaporation. Nothing but moisture goes; the solids are all left behind. In many instances, fall plowing is a benefit to the soil. Especially is this true in heavy clay or muck soil. The exposure to the elements in the winter, the action of the frost, pulverizes the clay and puts it in very much better mechanical condition. There is some danger in losing a portion of the soil by washing when it is fall plowed. If the land is left in sod, heavy rains do not wash away the soil, but when plowed, erosion may occur. However, in our climate it is rare that we have such open winter conditions that the frost is all out of the ground.

Usually, farmers in Michigan like to do all the fall plowing they can, because it lessens labor in the spring. Our springs are short at the best, and where all the land is to be plowed in the spring, very often we cannot succeed in getting all crops in on time. Fall plowing helps out very much in this respect.

### GIVING AID TO COOPERATION.

(Continued from page 391).  
effits. Education in this field should make the member understand that co-operation brings not only benefits, but obligations as well, and that, in the long run, benefits are usually in proportion to the manner in which the obligations are met. And closely allied with this point is this other—that a present price advantage is not the essential thing, but that a permanent and stable market which will always

bring all the product is worth, is far more important. Also, that cooperation usually brings benefits which cannot be measured in dollars and cents. I do not refer here to community development, general broadening of the farmer's viewpoint, and the changes in attitude toward the agricultural problem; but, to actual increased money income which results from better productive and marketing practices, a knowledge of market demands, a greater power in bargaining, and more efficient methods in handling the whole business of the farm. These benefits do come, and the increased money return cannot be measured, because there is no way to show the effects of each factor on price.

If cooperation is worth while, it deserves to be supported wholeheartedly. Weaknesses in organization or system should be gradually eliminated. The farmer should understand the possibilities, limitations and purposes of cooperation. He should know about the fundamentals of economics as they affect his business, and he should look more toward permanent improvement of the economic and social conditions of the rural community, rather than for the immediate gain.

Farming the farm to get all out of it possible each year without a thought of maintaining fertility for the future, has destroyed the agriculture of many a region. I trust that in the attempt to increase the farmer's income, we do not make the mistake of similarly "farming" the market by having only in our minds the thought of extracting the last pound of flesh today. As we are building up a permanent fertility in our fields for the benefit of future generations, so we must, if we fulfill our obligations to the cause of national security, so build that a stable and permanent market results.

### TURKEY MARKET OUTLOOK.

(Continued from page 389).  
key growers are already begging produce dealers to buy their young turkeys because of the shortage of feed to carry them over until the usual marketing season. The grass is dried up, insects are scarce, and the cost of grain is considered too high to feed for an uncertain market. The appearance of hundreds of half-grown turkeys on the Texas markets at the present time does not speak well for a large supply later on.

During the past twelve years, farm prices for turkeys in December have averaged higher than in November. The birds usually are in better condition by that time, and will grade higher. Thanksgiving comes so early in the season that there are always plenty of low grade turkeys available, which often sell at a large discount under best grades. It is said that frequently as many as a third of a shipment will run No. 2's at Thanksgiving time, while a month later it is seldom that they run over ten per cent.

Growers are urged to keep back all immature, unfinished turkeys until Christmas or New Year's and allow them to put on more flesh, instead of rushing them to market next month. Holding turkeys for an extra month's feeding and conditioning will allow growers to market No. 1 birds of greater weight instead of thin No. 2's. The extra returns ought to more than offset the additional feed costs.

Stocks of frozen turkeys in storage are somewhat larger than last year. A good month remains before new crop turkeys will be in heavy supply, however; and demand from hotels and restaurants could make a big dent in stocks during that period. Most of the remaining stock consists of hen turkeys, which are meeting with a slow demand in spite of reduced prices. Only forty per cent of the turkeys put into storage last fall were young toms. They have all been sold at profit, but the stocks of hen turkeys still to be marketed represent a substantial loss.

## Distant Pastures Always Look Greener







### OUTCAST COW PROVES PROFIT PRODUCER.

THE Branch County Cow Testing Association has completed a second year's work. Kitchen, the tester, reports the following herds with an average production of better than 300 pounds of butter-fat: O. W. Butcher, W. B. Potter & Son, Earle Sprout, E. L. Stauder, Emil Anderson, E. M. Zeffluff & Son, Fred Ransom, Edgar Wilson, E. E. Withington, Herman Cox.

Earle Sprout paid \$31.50 for a rather shaggy looking three-year-old Jersey at an auction sale. This cow had lacked feed and care, but Mr. Sprout set about giving her good attention. It took several months of good feeding and care to bring her back to good condition. At the end of the Cow Testing Association year, this Jersey had averaged one pound of fat a day for the entire year. This cow returned \$98.93 above feed cost, or better than \$3.00 for every \$1.00 expended in her purchase price. This cow paid for the testing fees for the entire year, and left a tidy sum on the credit side. Good feeding and care for the cows in the dairy herd makes profitable dairying.

The high cow in the under-three-years-of-age class, a grade Jersey owned by Mr. O. W. Butcher, is also third high cow in the association. This two-year-old produced 481.36 pounds of butter-fat. Emil Anderson had the high three-year-old and high four-year-old, both pure-bred Jerseys, producing 353.91 pounds of butter-fat and 399.10 pounds of butter-fat respectively. The high mature cow, owned by E. L. Stauder, also led the association in butter-fat production. This grade Holstein produced 496.10 pounds of butter-fat for the year.

### STARTS ITS FOURTH YEAR WITH-OUT CHANGE.

FEW Michigan testing associations have experienced the situation wherein the original twenty-eight members, that started testing work three years ago, continue in the testing work for the fourth year with the same tester on the job. This is the situa-

tion found in the Eaton-South Association, Hans Kardel, tester. The excellent work accomplished in this association by the members and by the tester, can be set up as an example for many other associations.

Good pure-bred bulls pay the best interest to the dairyman. Inferior bulls, on the other hand, do a vast amount of damage in a dairy herd. Kardel reports that one herd in 1923 to 1924, with twelve cows, averaged 8,438 pounds of milk and 271.7 pounds of butter-fat; in 1924-1925, the average of fourteen cows was 6,600 pounds of milk and 218.4 pounds of butter-fat. The owner of the herd disposed of a few of the older cows and replaced them with six two-year-olds, thinking that they would do better than their dams. This proved to be a serious mistake, as the cow testing association records show that the herd dropped very much in both milk and butter-fat production. It is essential that one select a herd sire carefully. Look not only at the sire and dam of the herd sire, but find out about the ancestry for three or four generations back.

Owners of herds which averaged above 300 pounds of butter-fat production in the Eaton-South Cow Testing Association, are as follows: L. C. Hunt, C. E. Burke, E. P. Reynolds, H. E. Gruesbeck, D. E. Marietta, L. A. Parr & Sons, L. P. Smith, G. E. Scott, T. T. Williams, and Leslie Brothers.

Mr. C. E. Burke had the high cow in both the under-three-years-of-age and the under-four-years-of-age classes. Both of these cows were pure-bred Holsteins producing 469.3 pounds of butter-fat and 528.8 pounds of butter-fat respectively. D. E. Marietta had the high four-year-old, a pure-bred Holstein producing 429.4 pounds of butter-fat. A grade Shorthorn, owned by L. C. Hunt, led the mature cow class, and was also high cow in the association. This cow produced 602.4 pounds of butter-fat for the year.

Progress began at the moment when two men discovered that by working together they could accomplish that which was impossible for either of them to do alone and single handed. —W. M. Jardine.

## Dairy Honor Roll

Leading Cows in Different Age Classes for August as Determined by Michigan's Cow Testers

### Ten High Cows, Under Three Years.

Association and Owner.	Breed.	Date Fresh.	Milk.	Test.	Fat.
Presque Isle, Calcite Farms (xx)	PB H	6-7-25	2006	3.3	66.19
Sanilac No. 1, Leo Foley (f)	PB H	7-25-25	1369	4.8	65.72
Kent-West, Martin Reister	PB H	7-25-25	1390	4.5	62.55
Barrien-Cass, D. L. Fisher & Son	PB H	7-25-25	1860	3.3	61.38
Genesee No. 3, B. Smith (xx)	PB H	7-1-25	1928	3.1	59.77
Marquette, Jay B. Duetsch (xx)	PB G	0-0-00	905	5.5	58.84
Washtenaw-Chelsea, R. P. Ullman (x)	PB H	7-2-25	1798	3.34	58.26
Lapeer, D. C. Pierson	PB H	5-1-25	995	3.6	55.73
Ionla-Belding, Michigan Reformatory (xx)	PB H	7-31-25	1461	3.9	55.52
St. Joseph, Fred Schrader	PB H	5-2-25	1522	3.5	54.27

### Ten High Cows, Under Four Years.

Association and Owner.	Breed.	Date Fresh.	Milk.	Test.	Fat.
Allegan-West, Russell Valteau (x)	PB J	4-25-25	1345	5.1	72.63
Lapeer, Michigan Home (x)	PB H	7-10-25	2161	3.2	69.15
Sanilac No. 2, Harry Sparling	PB H	0-00-00	1540	4.2	64.72
Dickinson, Erick Johnson	Gr H	3-24-25	1243	5.1	63.39
Allegan-West, Scholten & Boeve (x)	PB H	8-4-25	1507	4.2	63.29
Lapeer, Wm. Rossman	PB H	8-12-25	1786	3.5	62.51
Washtenaw-Ann Arbor, R. J. Bird & Son	PB H	4-13-25	1810	3.4	61.54
Kent-Grand Rapids, Dan Buth	Gr H	7-31-25	1404	4.3	60.37
Barrien-Cass, Arthur Stover	Gr H	2-2-25	1473	4.0	58.92
Genesee No. 3, W. T. Hill	PB H	0-00-00	1700	3.3	58.11

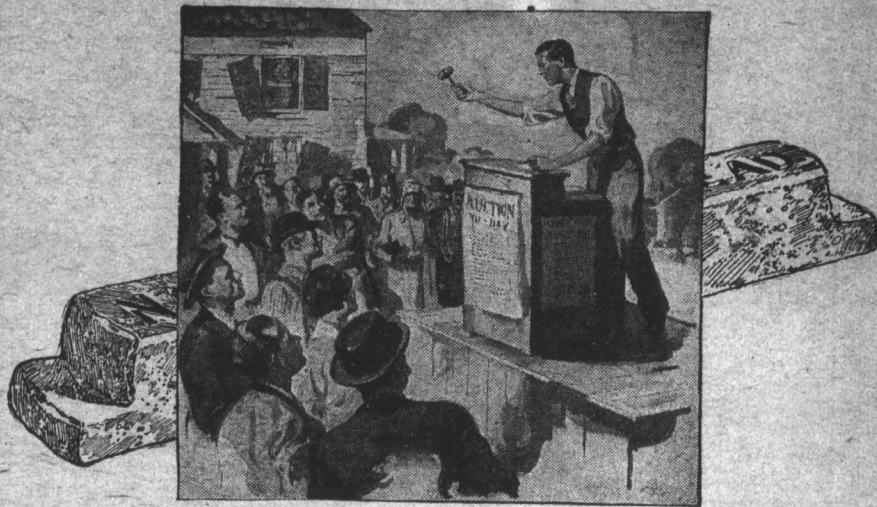
### Ten High Cows, Under Five Years.

Association and Owner.	Breed.	Date Fresh.	Milk.	Test.	Fat.
Kent-North, Frank Jewell	PB H	7-16-25	1597	4.6	73.44
Lapeer, A. Reek (x)	PB H	7-9-25	1925	3.8	73.15
Hillsdale, J. L. Beal	PB J	5-15-25	1163	5.1	70.94
Kalamazoo No. 1, Kalamazoo State Hospital (x)	Gr H	7-5-25	2046	3.4	69.56
Montcalm, Town Brothers	PB H	7-11-25	1776	3.8	67.50
Allegan-East, David Anderson	PB J	6-9-25	1132	5.6	63.39
Gratiot, Glen Boyd	PB H	8-2-25	2089	3.0	62.68
St. Clair No. 2, Charles Greenberg	Gr H	0-00-00	1606	3.9	62.03
Kalamazoo No. 1, Kalamazoo State Hospital (x)	Gr H	8-4-25	1736	3.5	60.76
Sanilac No. 2, Glen Clarkson	Gr H	0-00-00	964	6.3	60.73

### Ten High Cows, Over Five Years.

Association and Owner.	Breed.	Date Fresh.	Milk.	Test.	Fat.
Jackson-Rives, W. S. Wood & Sons (x R)	Gr SH	6-29-25	1899	5.36	96.00
Presque Isle, Calcite Farms (xx)	PB H	3-26-25	2204	4.2	92.57
Jackson-Rives, W. D. Wood & Sons (x)	Gr SH	7-2-25	1857	4.7	87.28
Presque Isle, Calcite Farms (xx)	PB H	6-4-25	2272	3.8	80.34
Ionla-Lake Odessa, E. F. Carter (x R)	PB H	7-20-25	1972	4.27	84.20
Macomb No. 2, Wm. Manuka (x)	PB H	5-20-25	2399	3.34	80.14
Ionla-Belding, Michigan Reformatory (xx)	PB H	5-11-25	2189	3.6	78.80
Kalamazoo No. 1, Mrs. E. B. Travis (R)	Gr J	3-26-25	1748	4.45	77.71
Washtenaw-Chelsea, Jacob Bauer	Gr H	8-10-25	1848	4.2	77.62
Macomb No. 2, Arthur Plagmans	PB H	7-17-25	2077	3.7	76.86

One (x) indicates a three-time milker; two (xx) indicates a four-time milker; one (R) indicates a re-test has been run; one (f) indicates 28 days; one (z) indicates 27 days.



## "What do you bid?"

Every paint-starved farm brings a low price

YOU know the scene. A farm mortgage foreclosed—a forced sale—the auctioneer—serious bidders—a few curious idlers. What will the farm bring?

Not a great deal. Look at the house—unpainted, shabby, weatherbeaten, and dilapidated. All the buildings are in the same condition—paint-starved.

Perhaps you feel sorry for the owner. But it is his fault that he did not give his buildings adequate protection with lead paint. Now it is too late.

You will find bankers everywhere who say that well painted farm buildings are worth much more than poorly painted buildings; that paint adds \$5,000,000,000 to the total value of American farms; that bankers make loans much more willingly to the farmer whose property is thoroughly covered with paint.

Paint with white-lead to increase the clean, prosperous appearance of your farm buildings and the permanent value of your entire farm. Paint your farmhouse, inside and out. Paint your barn. Paint your outbuildings. Paint your farm implements—and save them all from the ceaseless crumbling, rotting, rusting that goes on wherever surfaces of wood and steel are left unpainted. Paint now and keep on painting to save the surface—then you will save all, even long after your children's children have become fathers and mothers.

### Why farmers prefer Dutch Boy

Paint your outdoor surfaces with Dutch Boy white-lead and you give them the protection of pure white-lead. Dutch Boy white-lead mixed with pure linseed oil makes a paint that master painters and

thousands of home owners always specify and use to save the surface. Such a paint is impervious to moisture, sticks tight to the surface, does not crack or scale. It gives a smooth, even film that spreads far.

To interior walls, ceilings and woodwork, Dutch Boy white-lead mixed with Dutch Boy flattening oil gives both protective and beautiful finishes. Such finishes are economical because they last long and can be washed again and again with soap and water without destroying their original beauty.

For all metal surfaces use Dutch Boy red-lead. This is pure red-lead and has been the standard for guarding iron and steel against weather attacks.

### Free paint booklet

If you would like to know more about paint, how to apply it, how to mix it for different finishes, how to use it on wood, masonry or metal, write for our "Handy Book on Painting." It is free on request.

In addition to white-lead and red-lead, National Lead Company makes lead products of every type and description. If you desire specific information regarding any lead product, such as solder, lead pipe, plumber's materials, or have any special paint problem, write to our nearest branch.



### NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

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



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In a Warm  
"Peninsular!"



No. 51

Active men for 50 years have been wearing Peninsular cold weather garments—sheep-lined coats, leather and corduroy coats, flannel work shirts—all carrying the Peninsular trade mark, all guaranteed to give satisfaction. The Peninsular No. 51 illustrated is sheep-lined to the edge; 4 pockets, full-cut, belted, made by skilled workmen. A big warm coat for farmers, roadmen, engineers, and every red-blooded out-of-doors workman. The wool keeps in your body-warmth; the leather pelt keeps out the chill, bitter winds of winter.

### Peninsular Leather Coats

There is a lifetime of winter comfort and good looks in Peninsular leather coats. Made of heavy, pliable, full-grained leather, they just don't wear out. Peninsular goods are to be had at most good dealers. If your dealer hasn't them, mail the coupon and we will see that you are supplied.

Peninsular goods are to be had at most good dealers. If your dealer hasn't them, mail the coupon and we will see that you are supplied.

## Peninsular Sheep-Lined Coats

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Every garment bearing this trade-mark is absolutely guaranteed to give satisfaction, or money back. See guarantee-tag opposite.



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My dealer does not carry Peninsular line. Please send full information.

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This blue tag on every Peninsular garment bears these words: "If this garment does not give satisfaction, return to us along with ticket showing date of purchase and satisfactory adjustment will be made."



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The Litter Supreme



## ORCHARD and GARDEN

### The Apple-Maggot

Often Confused With Codling-Moth  
By Prof. R. H. Pettit

**D**URING the latter half of the summer, many samples of apples have been sent in affected by the apple maggot, and an examination of orchards in some parts of the state has revealed the presence of positively the most serious infestation of apple-maggot that it has ever been my lot to observe. How widespread this infestation is, I have not as yet had opportunity to find out; but it seems likely that in many orchards of the state one will find the maggot to be present in abnormal numbers.

The object of this article is to explain the difference between the work of apple-maggot and that of codling-moth, so that the grower may not ascribe injury to the apples to the wrong insect and lose faith in his spraying operations conducted against the codling-moth. The apple-maggot is not adequately controlled by the same sprays which are used for the codling-moth. In other words, the codling-moth spray will not more than partially control apple-maggot.

#### Maggot Tunnels Through.

The apple-maggot, sometimes known as the railroad-worm, tunnels indiscriminately through the center of the fruit, often, however, centering its attack around the core rather than in the core itself. The difference between the work of the two insects can, however, be determined with ease at this season of the year. If the apple is cut open and the grub examined, one can easily distinguish between the larvae of the codling-moth and that of the maggot, the maggot being about one-fourth-inch long, footless, and white in color; while the larvae of the codling-moth is about three-fourths-inch long, pink in color, and provided with six legs and a distinct head. The codling-moth, on leaving the apple, spins a little cocoon in which it passes the winter. The apple-maggot immediately disappears in the ground and remains underground, with no cocoon, until late June or early July of the following year.

#### Spraying Helps.

The control of the apple-maggot is best brought about by spraying and by the destruction of the apples immediately after they fall to the ground, the maggots never leaving the apples until after they have fallen. The immediate destruction of these apples, either by feeding to farm animals or by burying, will, of course, aid very materially in the control of the pest. If the apples are to be fed to live stock, the feeding should be done on a tight board floor or on a cement platform in order that the larvae may not have access to the soil, and thus escape destruction. The pasturing of hogs in the orchard will in some cases take care of the situation, if there are sufficient hogs to devour all of the apples as soon as they fall.

#### Early Spraying Beneficial.

The other method employed is by means of a spray put on when the flies first appear, and before they lay their eggs. These sprays are intended to destroy the adult flies themselves during the period between emergence from their underground cells and the time of egg-laying. The spray commonly used is put on lightly and consists of arsenate of lead, used at the rate of one and one-fourth pounds of dry powdered arsenate of lead to fifty gallons of water, with the addition of one-half to one gallon of molasses to each fifty gallons of water. This is

intended to attract the flies, who sip it up before they commence to lay eggs. It is applied the first week in July and often repeated once, or even twice, at intervals of ten days or two weeks.

It is hoped that growers who find wormy apples now, or at picking time, will make sure to determine which insect is making the trouble, since it is very easy to confuse the work of the apple maggot with that of the codling-moth, and it is important to determine just which one is present in order to plan the spray program for next year.

#### MAKE HOT-BED DO DOUBLE DUTY.

**A** FARM without a garden and hot-bed is like a family without a mother, and really, the hot-bed is the mother of the garden. It germinates the seeds of tender plants and protects them in their early and delicate stages of growth. But after the hot-bed has functioned in this way, what more can be done with it? We answered this question in a partial way some years ago, by cleaning it out, ready for spring use, and then dumping into it such roots and vegetables as were wanted for mid-winter or spring use, covering them up with straw or leaves to keep out frost.

This fall, however, we hit upon a better way of doing much the same thing and making the contents much more accessible. By nailing strips on opposite sides of the frame, about ten inches below the top, we laid a movable floor of boards, which was then covered with sawdust about four inches deep, except for a place in the center about fifteen inches wide. This latter is fitted with a board, or door, that can readily be removed and, when in place, and the weather has become cold, will be covered with straw or other easily removable mulch. In place of the sash, boards and battens are placed on top loosely, and the contents of the hot-bed, which had previously been removed, is banked around the frame. Down below this false floor, with its sawdust covering, is a moist, frost-proof cellar about two feet deep, in which can be stored crates of potatoes and apples, roots of all kinds and, if it be taken up with ample roots, a good supply of delicious celery for the family table, without reference to Kalamazoo or California. —A. M. Brown.

#### VEGETABLE IMPORTS INCREASE.

**A** MUCH larger volume of vegetables in the natural state is shipped into the United States than is shipped out. In the first six months of 1925, according to figures given out by the foodstuffs division of the department of commerce, the imports of vegetables were valued at \$10,430,125, and the exports at \$5,274,294, compared with a value of 7,218,980 for imports, and \$5,899,372 for exports during a like period of 1924.

Beans, tomatoes and onions are the most important of the imported vegetables. Imports of beans in the first six months of 1925 amounted to 845,484 bushels, which was 286,404 bushels more than imports in the corresponding period of 1924.

Cuba purchases more than seventy-five per cent of the beans exported from the United States, while the other West Indies and the Central American countries take almost all the rest of the exports.



# Radio Prize Letters

*Why Michigan Farmers Like Radio*

## Radio is a Tonic

### First Prize

**R**ADIOING is a favorite pastime in our home—morning, noon and night. Yes! We listen in on daylight programs as often as on those during the evening. Quite shamelessly, too, I might add that the wee small hours have seen white-clad figures twirling the numbered dials in the dim light.

Radio is a great tonic! You can tune in and get a good laugh. You can also hear famous singers, bands, and great orators. Base ball and football fans simply can't be without radio sets. A large number of stations are giving this service regularly. In fact, anyone has a free ticket to all the big league games, entertainments, speeches, lectures and plays, and can enjoy it all without long expensive trips, and without spending any time in getting ready to go somewhere.

"Going to church" hundreds of miles away is surely a life-saver to those of us who are crippled, or who live far from a church, especially when the roads are blocked with snow so badly that even flivvers cease their hurried trips to and fro.

My radio is home-made, a result of my handiwork. (No one who has seen it can tell it from a factory-assembled set).

My mother has not walked since I can remember, (I am twenty). She has chronic rheumatism in its worst form. You can see how much she enjoys the sermons, the entertainments, and all the rest.

My set uses three tubes and employs one stage of tuned radio frequency and amplification, regenerative detector, one stage of reflexed audio frequency amplification, and one stage of straight audio frequency amplification. Loud speaker operation has been successful during the summer. This

set brings in stations up to five hundred miles on the loud speaker, using two of the tubes. Using three tubes, we get greater distance, and can hear Texas stations as loud as Detroit stations.

By using a 6-V 100 ampere auto storage battery, changing as soon as the gravity drops to about 1,000, (we change with our auto battery, which is exactly the same), and by setting the generator to charge heavily, our charging is easily and cheaply taken care of. The set will operate two or three weeks on one charge when all three tubes are used, and much longer when only two are used. We run our radio a lot—every evening from two to four hours, and real often during the day.

The extremely high power used this summer helped a lot to pound through the static. With the first few cool nights in September, the long distance stations began to come in and static gradually left, until there is barely a trace of it now.

A radio in this home could not be dispensed with just for missing the fine music and entertainment, to say nothing about the Sunday services, educational programs and courses now available, and the valuable and indispensable advice on markets, crops and weather conditions.

Why, just think what our mothers would miss! All these talks on home-making and feeding the family with balanced rations, (and pretty good to the palate, too), and the recipes used by famous chefs and cooks everywhere. Yes, sir! Radio is what the world has long waited for. It keeps us boys on the farm; I guess girls, too. Even the youngsters can't miss bedtime stories and kiddies' clubs, etc. I know! I am half kid, myself.—John Roberts.

## Tunes Out Lonesomeness

### Second Prize

**L**ETTERS aren't particularly interesting unless you know who they are from, so I will tell you that this letter is written on Sunday evening, from the small farm home of a young couple.

Did you ever move from the city to the country? Do you remember the first time you were away from home for any length of time? Either of these two conditions can make you uncomfortable for a while, but combine them and you have the worst case of homesickness. The best of husbands can't be in the house all of the time. Evening, twilight, lonesome time and chore time, my mind goes back to Sunday nights at home, to church with the family in our own familiar pew. Then, by pressing a button I am there. I hear the familiar organ music, I even recognize the soprano voice in the choir. No need for the radio announcer to tell who's sermon I've heard. I've been to church on Sunday night with my home folks. I can close my eyes and see familiar faces as the organ plays while the congregation leaves.

I've enjoyed a church service broadcasted from my home town about 120 miles away, received on a one-tube radio set.

I wasn't a radio fan when my husband first suggested getting one. There were so many other places that I thought the money should go. But now I wouldn't sell it for two times the price, if we couldn't get another.

I was a little afraid that living in the country would gradually kill our interest in music, current events, and live problems of the day; that we would become stale, for the average farmer doesn't have the chance or incentive to keep as well informed as his city brother. But radio is going to help lay my fears.

Besides the things of general interest, sermons, lectures, readings, and musical programs, there are farm topics, things that all country people have to cope with, also cooking and home economics, and talks from Michigan State College and other stations.

For a small, inexpensive set, it seems to me we get quite a range of programs. We get WWJ, Detroit, very well; also KDKA, Pittsburgh. From WTAS, Elgin, Ill., we have received some very clear musical programs. The church service mentioned was received from WREO, Lansing. These stations come in clear and with enough volume to be understood with ease. We enjoy parts of all the programs we get, and all of a good many of them. With a radio you don't have to listen to a whole sermon if you don't like it, for the ministers won't even be hurt if you nod a little.

I think there is pleasure and profit in a radio, pleasure in the programs and profit from the mental stimulus you receive from an hour or so devoted to something outside your daily routine.—Dorothy Hahn.

## Do You Know--

that 8,554,352 people in the United States are receiving an average return of 5 per cent Per Annum on the money which they have invested in 11,844 Savings and Loan Associations throughout the country?

that these Associations have total Assets of \$4,765,937,197.00, (nearly five billion dollars), that they gained \$822,997,317 in Assets and 1,351,472 new members last year?

that they loaned one billion four hundred sixty million dollars in mortgages during the past year (mostly on homes)?

that these associations are doing more than any other agency in the promotion of thrift and home ownership?

Do you know that the undersigned is Detroit's oldest, largest, and best known Association, and that for 36 years it has paid all withdrawals promptly on demand without loss to any investor, and that it pays 5 per cent and 6 per cent on savings, and that your money, too, can earn this rate with

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to produce fertile, productive fields. Lime will sweeten acid soil, and release plant food. Lime makes heavy clay soil more porous and tillable. Solvay is high in carbonates, is furnace-dried and non-caustic—is the safest, cheapest and most profitable lime to use. Shipped in bulk or in 100-lb. bags.

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LOCAL  
DEALERS





WHEN the steamers come down from Hong Kong with the royal mails, they negotiate the straits and passes of the East Indian Archipelago, and go through Torres Straits to meet the train at Cape York; but the tourists and passengers on these liners give little more than passing notice to the lights and beacons that twinkle their friendly warning along the route from the entrance into the Zulu Sea to the approach to the Gulf of Papua. Yet all the way their lives depend upon these eyes of the sea and the men who keep them burning.

There are two first-class lights in the Zulu Sea, one in the Celebes, two in the Banda, and three in the Arafura, and how many of the second and third order along the royal mail route no one but an expert navigator of these dangerous waters could say.

When you come out of the Celebes and head for the Banda Sea, you enter a maze of islands, reefs, coral rocks and spits of sand that are as confusing and puzzling as a Chinaman's system of picture language; and to negotiate the innumerable passes between them you must understand your nautical arithmetic.

One of the hardest problems for the white man to solve in the Far East is to keep the lights along the coast burning in all kinds of weather. If you trust a native he is liable to go to sleep at his post and let the next steamer slip on the rocks; but white men, who are willing to spend their time on some lonely rock or island, are so scarce and hard to get that when one comes along and offers his services you get a shock.

The Gilolo Pass light is not of the first order, but it should be, and would have been before this if the great war had not impoverished the Far East, as well as the rest of the world. Mat Tawny had been keeping it for three long months, and at the beginning of the fourth he had the firm conviction that he would either go mad or abandon the light and swim out and climb aboard the next steamer that passed.

The black waters of the strait swirl and gallop along in their course, forming strange patterns on the surface that fascinate the weary watcher, and when the wind storms come out of the sea they bring with them on the tide the queer flotsam and jetsam of two hemispheres for the eddies of the swirling water to play with. Watching the black currents, with their oily swell and endless passing, day and night, night and day, with never diversion save when a steamer or oil tanker breaks in upon the picture, plays havoc with the mind of the white man, and even natives have been known to go stark, staring mad over night.

Mat Tawny had applied for the position as keeper, and got it so quickly that he was on his way to the strait before his papers were legally drawn up. Mat didn't mind this so much at the time, for he knew, and Superintendent Bardlow, of the Lighthouse Service, knew, that danger lurked along that coast, and was liable to visit the lonely watcher any night or day; but, for reasons of their own, neither spoke of it. Bardlow didn't want to scare his new recruit away, and Mat was just as anxious to keep to himself his reasons for taking such a thankless job.

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## The Gilolo Light

By George Ethlebert Walsh

erintendent Bardlow. Zulucca had a name and reputation that extended from one end of the archipelago to the other, a reputation for piracy that put a price on his head, and made him the most dreaded man of those island seas. Not all the navies of the world had been able to run him down in times of peace; and when every naval unit of any particular size had been recalled for more important work in the World War, the sly old fox of New Guinea ancestry plied his nefarious trade with diabolical cunning and cruelty.

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might have accomplished their purpose in the usual way.

"It's the Shark!" Mat exclaimed jubilantly, when he saw his own vessel tacking back and forth as if undecided whether or not to go through the Pass. "That means old Zulucca has his eye on the light. All right!"

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A favorite trick of Zulucca's was to emulate the work of the wreckers of our own North American coast in days gone by, through the simple expedient of swooping down on a lonely lighthouse, cutting the throat of the keeper and extinguishing the light, then calmly waiting until some ship ran aground on the sand spits or mud flats. After that, the carnival of blood and looting could go on unchecked.

Mat Tawny understood the practice of the old pirates, and as the Gilolo Pass Light was an important one he figured sooner or later that he would have a visit from Zulucca's tribe, when he hoped to square matters with the old renegade.

It was a chance, and Mat had taken it, but for three weary months nothing had happened. Zulucca was plying his trade, it seemed, nearly everywhere except in Mat's vicinity, and in the end Mat was growing sick of his bargain. The eternal monotony and loneliness of the place were driving him mad.

"Another month of it, and I'd dive into the black waters and end it all," he confessed to himself more than once. "I'll resign!"

It wasn't a pleasant decision. Old Zulucca had robbed him of all he possessed, and unless he could recover the Shark, his little coasting vessel, he would continue indefinitely in bankruptcy.

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Deliver this message to him and return at leisure. Quick now. Get off at once!"

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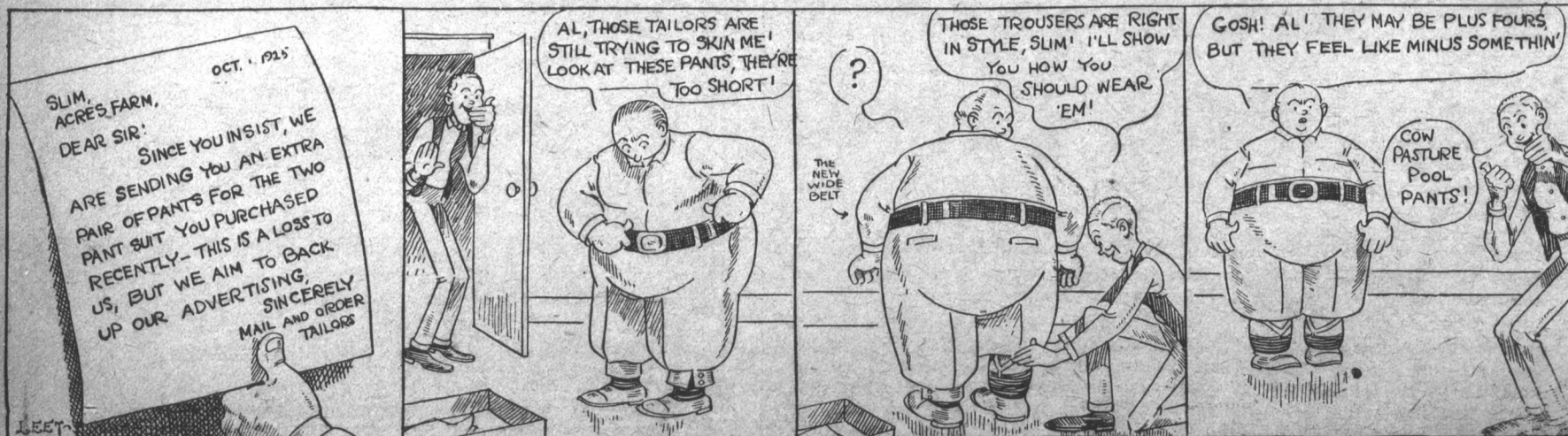
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**VALENTINE'S  
VALSPAR**  
The Varnish That Won't Turn White



WHEN the steamers come down from Hong Kong with the royal mails, they negotiate the straits and passes of the East Indian Archipelago, and go through Torres Straits to meet the train at Cape York; but the tourists and passengers on these liners give little more than passing notice to the lights and beacons that twinkle their friendly warning along the route from the entrance into the Zulu Sea to the approach to the Gulf of Papua. Yet all the way their lives depend upon these eyes of the sea and the men who keep them burning.

There are two first-class lights in the Zulu Sea, one in the Celebes, two in the Banda, and three in the Arafura, and how many of the second and third order along the royal mail route no one but an expert navigator of these dangerous waters could say.

When you come out of the Celebes, and head for the Banda Sea, you enter a maze of islands, reefs, coral rocks and spits of sand that are as confusing and puzzling as a Chinaman's system of picture language; and to negotiate the innumerable passes between them you must understand your nautical arithmetic.

One of the hardest problems for the white man to solve in the Far East is to keep the lights along the coast burning in all kinds of weather. If you trust a native he is liable to go to sleep at his post and let the next steamer slip on the rocks; but white men, who are willing to spend their time on some lonely rock or island, are so scarce and hard to get that when one comes along and offers his services you get a shock.

The Gilolo Pass light is not of the first order, but it should be, and would have been before this if the great war had not impoverished the Far East, as well as the rest of the world. Mat Tawny had been keeping it for three long months, and at the beginning of the fourth he had the firm conviction that he would either go mad or abandon the light and swim out and climb aboard the next steamer that passed.

The black waters of the strait swirl and gallop along in their course, forming strange patterns on the surface that fascinate the weary watcher, and when the wind storms come out of the sea they bring with them on the tide the queer flotam and jetam of two hemispheres, for the eddies of the swirling water to play with. Watching the black currents, with their oily swell and endless passing, day and night, night and day, with never a diversion save when a steamer or oil tanker breaks in upon the picture, plays havoc with the mind of the white man, and even natives have been known to go stark, staring mad over night.

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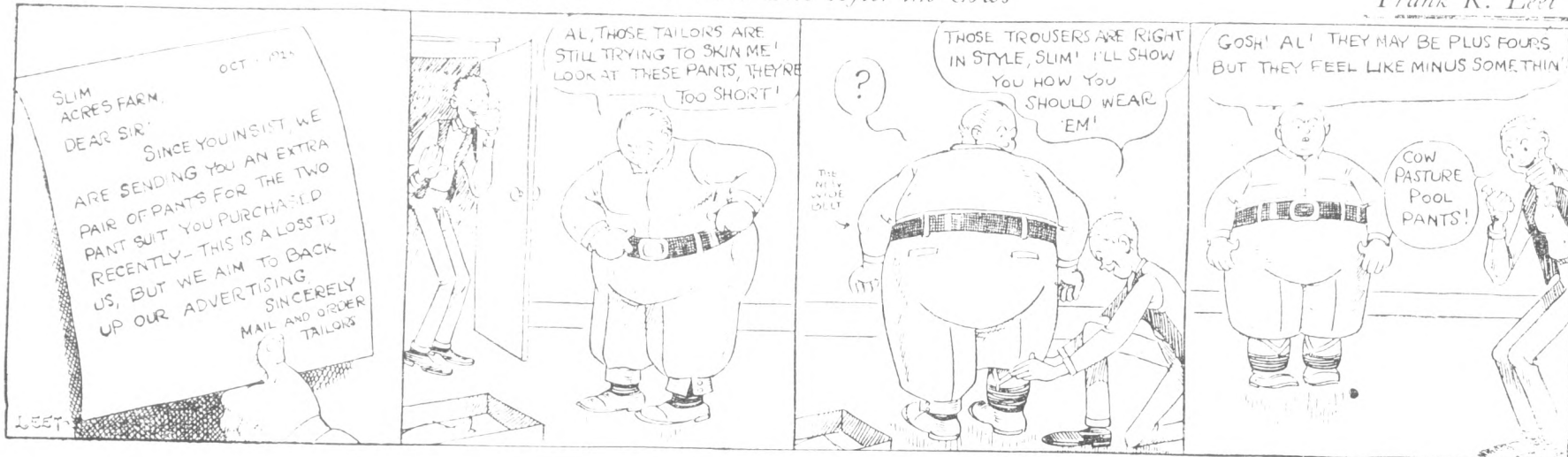
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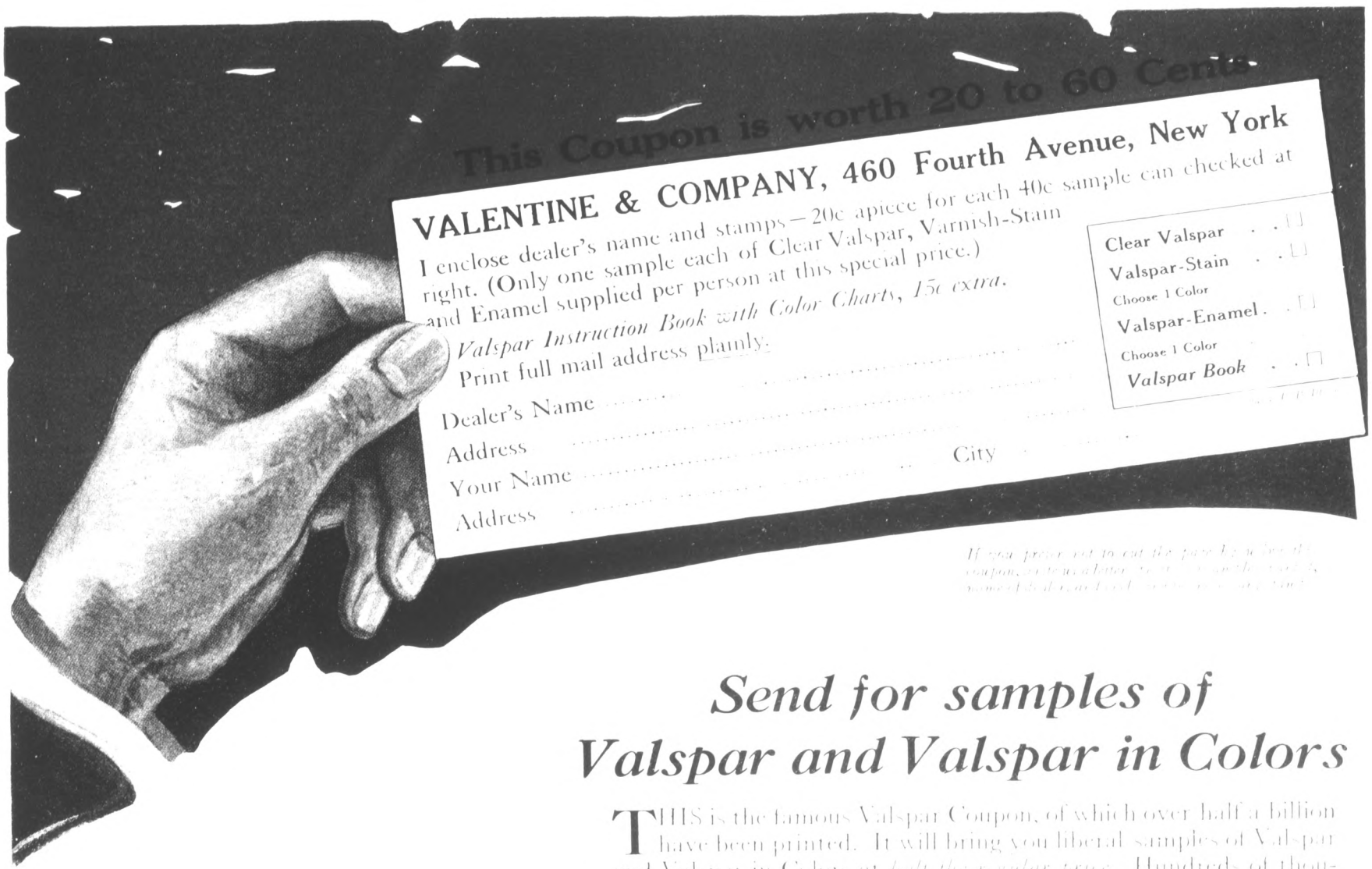
(Continued on page 193.)

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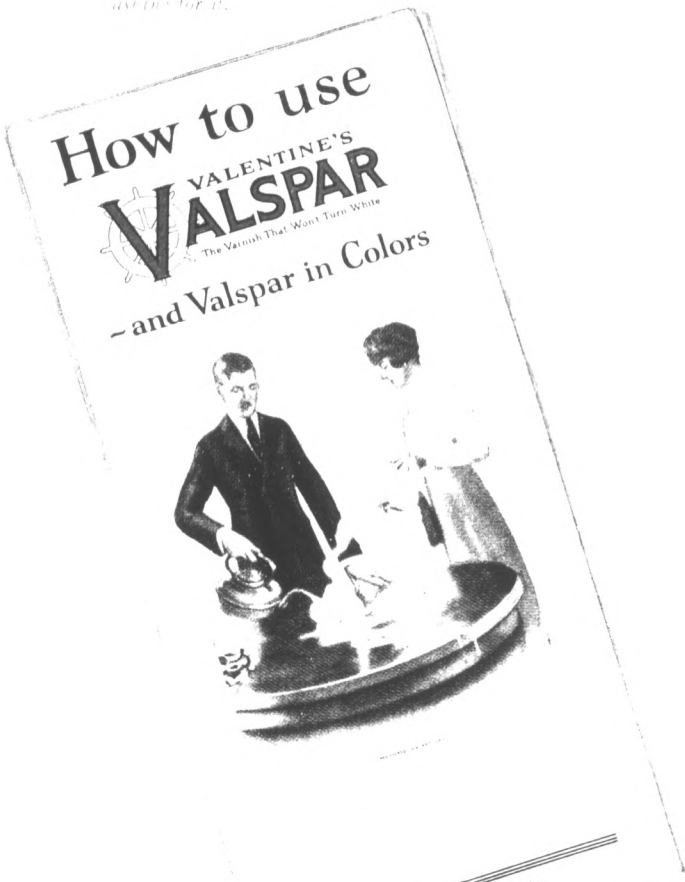
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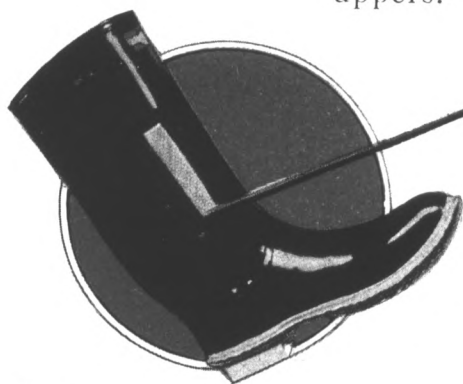
# It's a Brute for Wear!

## —this "U.S." Blue Ribbon Boot

**S**LIP on a pair—get them into action—see the stuff that's in them—and you'll understand why we say this "U. S." Blue Ribbon boot is a brute for wear!

Look at that thick, over-sized sole—made from a single piece of the toughest rubber.

*Rubber so live and elastic it will stretch five times its length! That's what you get in the uppers. It resists*



*Five times its length it stretches! That's what a strip of rubber cut from any "U. S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe will do. This rubber resists cracking and breaking—stays flexible and waterproof.*

cracking and breaking—stays pliable and waterproof.

These boots have rugged strength—and lots of it. From 4 to 11 separate layers of rubber and fabric go into every pair!

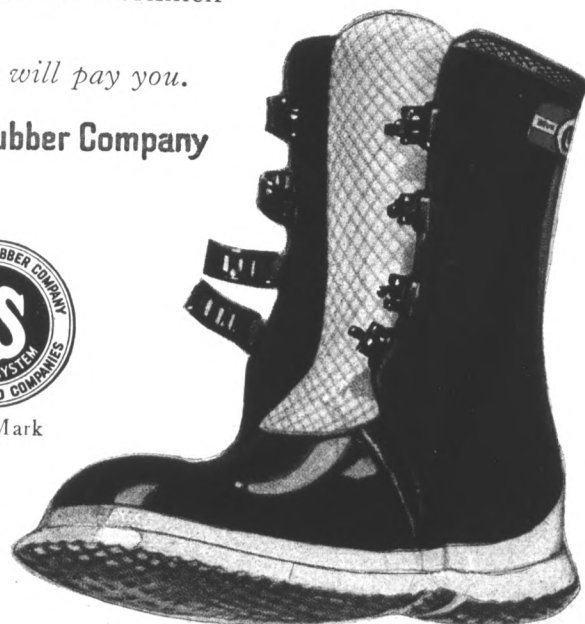
When you get "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots or overshoes you'll find they've got long wear built all through them! And they are as flexible and as comfortable as you could wish.

The "U. S." Blue Ribbon line is the result of 75 years' experience in making waterproof footwear. Every pair is built by master workmen—and shows it!

Buy a pair. *It will pay you.*

United States Rubber Company

*The "U. S." Blue Ribbon Walrus—an all rubber arctic that slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth surface washes clean like a boot. Red with gray sole, all red, or black—4 or 6 buckles.*



**"U.S." Boots  
Walrus  
Arctics  
Rubbers**

**BLUE RIBBON**



Trade Mark





## Preferred by Three Generations

For over one-third of a century the greater percentage of the people have been enjoying bakings made with Calumet Baking Powder.

This perfect leavener is backed by the recommendations of millions of housewives who know by actual bake day tests that it has no equal.

The can you buy today contains the same uniform quality as did the first can ever made.

# CALUMET

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—never fails to produce pure, sweet and wholesome bakings; it's absolutely dependable. Contains more than the ordinary leavening strength; one spoonful does the

work of two spoonfuls of many other brands. Try it today, your grocer has it. Learn the true satisfaction that comes from using the "Best by Test" leavener.

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

**Sales 2½ Times Those of Any Other Brand**



## Paul in Ephesus

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

I DO not know how it strikes others, but I always find much of interest in the explorations in Bible lands. It was a good while ago that the early church fathers lived and worked, and it was also a long way off in geography—a long way from us. Hence, when I read the results of the excavations by Americans, English or Germans in these famous sites, it seems to bring the Bible account a little nearer.

The lesson of this week repeats the familiar story of the riot in Ephesus. The cry was, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!" With so widely recognized a religion, there must have been a large temple. And so the work of the archeologists proves. It is an interesting story—the finding of this magnificent, ancient temple. Picking up a marble slab, Mr. J. T. Wood, an English archeologist, found a description of a procession through the city.

The account mentioned a certain

Magnesian Gate. The remains of the Magnesian Gate were found, and next came the tracing of the roadway to the temple itself. On December 31, 1869, Mr. Wood came upon the site of



the temple, under twenty feet of earth and debris, the accumulations of centuries. For five years he toiled on, employing from 100 to 300 laborers digging up the magnificent sculptured columns, and the massive blocks in white, blue, red and yellow marble, now to be seen in the Ephesus gallery in the British Museum. I quote a few sentences from Professor C. M. Cobern's, "The New Archeological Discoveries." Mr. Wood found some drums from ancient columns, so huge that it took fifteen men fifteen days to lift one of them from the pavement. "These drums were twenty feet in circumference and six feet high, having eight figures, all of life size, sculptured on them. He found hundreds of inscriptions, so that, when his excavations ended in 1874, he had cleared away 132,000 cubic yards of debris, and was able to report with certainty and fulness concerning this temple, so famous in heathen and early Christian history.

The temple was octagonal, 160 feet in width by 340 in length; its richness may be imagined when we notice that, instead of mortar, gold is reputed to have been used between the joints of the marble blocks. The Holy of Holies was seventy feet wide and open to the sky." So much for a starter on this famous heathen temple, where the goddess Diana reigned, whose devotees made so much trouble for Paul.

A FEW more facts will be of interest. Of this glorious structure, the temple, not a stone remains. When the goddess worship was at its normal state, hundreds, and possibly thousands, of priests were in constant attendance. Many of the priestly cells have been found within the temple area. Photographs of the remains of the theatre and library at Ephesus which have been excavated, show them to have been enormous buildings, and of the greatest beauty. A remarkable find took place in 1904-1905. Under the huge altar were found some two thousand pieces of jewelry and other gifts; ear-rings of all patterns, necklaces, charms, brooches, and a thousand other articles in gold, ivory and electrum. The weather was bad, the diggers worked waist deep in water and slime, beaten with strong winds and heavy rains. But they kept doggedly at it, bringing to light the most surprising and valuable discoveries. On one that bears directly on this

week's lesson were many small statuettes of the goddess Diana, the kind that the Ephesians became so excited over, when Paul was there.

Paul had astonishing success in Ephesus. The magicians burned their books, and many received Christ as their Lord and Savior. What stopped the progress of the work was the commercial side of it. The trade in the images of the goddess fell off. The men who were promoting this were boosting for a bigger, better, busier and possibly boozier Ephesus. At least, they were out for a more idolatrous and money-making Ephesus, which meant, more money for themselves. They viewed with alarm! The value of the books that were burned was 50,000 Greek drachmas, which would be equal to not far from \$100,000 now. No wonder Luke cries exultantly, "So mightily grew the word of the Lord and prevailed."

What is the greatest evidence of the vitality of the Christian religion now? We have no such demonstrations as Paul had at Ephesus. But there must be a genuine vitality at the heart of what we believe, else we would cease to believe it. One thing is certain. We cannot get far on a second-hand religion. The other day, at the international conference at Stockholm, the Bishop of Dublin said, "We are suffering from an inherited Christianity, and we must substitute for it an experienced Christianity." Paul had an experienced Christianity.

TRADE is big. The eagle on the dollar is eloquent. Trade ought to be big. A nation without commerce, or with a deadened commerce, is in a bad way. It affects everything, to the smallest child and the remotest village. But when trade rules, when it

dead men tell no tales, and pirates in particular used this argument for their foul deeds. Therefore, Mat had no qualms in inviting them to a fight in which no quarters were asked or given.

After the first shock of the surprise, the two sprang at him from opposite quarters, but Mat expected that, and rather approved of it, for it gave him a chance at one at a time. Like a bull, urged on by what the cut-throats had done to others in the past, he rushed the nearest, and cut him down with a blow that could not be broken or parried. Then he whirled around in time to face the other, who thrust his creese forward in a twirling motion, intending to disembowel him. Mat dodged, and caught the point of it in his coat sleeve.

The next instant the pirate went down under the weight of a blow that shattered his skull and made even a faint outcry impossible. Mat stood a moment, waiting and listening, and then, wiping his blade, he turned to the door, closed and locked it.

So far, his plan had worked successfully, but it was merely the beginning, and much depended upon what followed. The Gilolo Light had a modern electric equipment, with storage batteries for emergencies, and a generator operated by a small crude oil-burning engine. The light itself was of the stationary order, darkened on one side, with its rays concentrated on the other three by ordinary polished reflectors. It was not a powerful light, but it sufficed to warn ships going through the Pass.

Mat consulted his watch. It was still early evening, and the Royal Prince, a steamer of two thousand tons, carrying the mails, much valuable freight and specie, besides many passengers, was not due for two hours. Mat snapped his watch case, closed and locked the door, and quickly descended the rickety stairs, pausing at the foot to listen and glance around in the murky shadows.

Then swiftly he skirted the shore, following a trail that he had worn smooth in the past few months. It crossed the jungle edge at one point, and then came out on a neck of sand

sets standards for morals, when it creates the ethical ideals, and says to religion, "thus far may ye come and no farther," trade has passed its bounds and has become anathema. That is what happened in Ephesus. The big stock market men on Wall Street in Ephesus put up such a howl about the new religion's disturbing their monopoly in imagines of Diana that there they made themselves heard. The same thing took place in one of our American cities two years ago, when men who had been making large contributions to the Y. W. C. A. withdrew their support because the leaders in the Y. W. C. A. had endorsed certain social ideals in labor, housing and wages. The young women told these men they might keep their money. "Not for sale!" they cried. Which is a refreshing reminder that the spirit of the New Testament is not dead and buried.

Says the late Sir W. Robertson Nicoll, editor of the British Weekly, "What cries we have heard from those who profess to defend liberty and the saloon—who would rather see a people free than sober. What frenzies of zeal on the part of rich brewers for the poor man's right to his beer! A man easily persuades himself that the universe is in perilous plight, if his own trade is threatened!"

Once again we see the efficient city officer doing his appointed task. The town clerk acted promptly and succeeded at last in quieting the excited people. By the by, the name, "town clerk," in Greek, appears on some of the tablets that have been unearthed in Ephesus. Luke uses the correct terms in his description.

### SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 25.

SUBJECT:—Paul in Ephesus. Acts 19-23 to 34.  
GOLDEN TEXT:—For the love of money is a root of all kinds of evil. I. Tim. 6-10.

## The Gilolo Light

(Continued from page 398).

and mud that jutted far out into the water. The solitary trunk of an ancient tree, decayed by time, and partly shattered by wind and storm, stood like a solitary sentinel at the end of the mud bar. It was hollow most of the way up, and from its decayed heart Mat drew forth a coil of wire, an ordinary packing box lined with bright tin, a cluster of electric bulbs, and a number of tools.

He made three trips up the trunk of the tree before he had his improvised light installed. Then, after a careful inspection of his wires that, connected with the storage battery at the lighthouse, he turned the handle of a switch, chuckling to himself as he did so. Gilolo light had merely shifted its position; that was all. Even the captain of the Royal Prince would not know the difference until, in the darkness, he ran his liner on the soft mud bar, which the Pass light was intended particularly to guard against. When you entered the straits you headed straight for the Gilolo Light, never altering the course until within a hundred feet of it, and then veered sharply two points to starboard.

Mat, chuckling and waiting at the base of the tree, peered across the water, wondering if Zulucca would walk into the trap.

"I wonder if he'll sail up here to investigate," he muttered.

This was what he hoped the pirate would do. There would be no time to land another party up the coast. Zulucca would come in person, sailing up close to the light, or grow suspicious and abandon the attack for that night.

Fear that he might do the latter disturbed Mat's pleasant reflections and drove the smile from his lips. He began pacing restlessly back and forth, looking often at his watch. In an hour the Royal Prince would be due. Before she came the dummy light had to be extinguished and the Gilolo Light replaced, or there would be disaster in the straits that night!

The minutes passed, slowly ticking away the time that was so precious to the lonely watcher. Save for the queer noises of the jungle back of him, and the rippling of the waters in front, the night was heavy with silence—the si-

lence of a warm night in the tropics. It was dark, too, so dark that the eye could not pierce the curtain of blackness that enveloped land and sea.

"The sly old fox has smelt something!" Mat fumed and growled. "I might have known he wouldn't walk into the trap."

Disappointed, and cursing his luck, he glanced up at his light, and then back again at the water. Suddenly he blinked and winked, closing and opening his eyes to clear them of any mists of illusion.

Out of the blackness of the strait, two colored eyes were twinkling—a red and green light! Mat held his breath and stared in silent amazement. Then a soft, inarticulate cry escaped his lips.

"A craft of some kind was heading for the light, Zulucca's or some other, sailing straight out of the darkness, its phantom sails still invisible, but flapping uneasily in the light breeze. Mat heard them and was willing to swear they belonged to his 'beloved Shark.'"

As the phantom ship approached, the lights grew stronger until they seemed so near that he could hail them. Still they came on, winking and blinking like green and red fireflies, holding steadily to their course. Mat stopped breathing for fear that he might frighten them away.

Then followed a quick change. The red disappeared, and the green wobbled erratically, and came to a dead standstill. A rumble of voices, quick orders, shifting of tackle and the dull flapping of sails. A moment later the commotion turned into a babel of strange dialects.

Then the dummy light disappeared, extinguished by a twist of Mat's hand, and nothing but darkness lay over the land and sea. Through the gloom Mat caught a faint glimpse of phantom sails, and was satisfied.

"Half an hour!" he muttered, consulting his watch.

The Shark was hard and fast on the mud flat where the false beacon had lured her. In half an hour the Royal Prince would come steaming through the straits.

Mat ran headlong back to the lighthouse. Disconnecting his long wires laid through the jungle, he hastily repaired the break and turned on the Gilolo Light. He sat down a moment to scribble on a pad:

"Zulucca's ship is hard and fast on the mud at Monkey Point. Give them hell, and I'll pick them off as they land. But don't damage his ship more than necessary. It's mine."

Signing this, and addressing it to Superintendent Bardlow, he placed it on a table under a lamp, and then hastily withdrew and hurried back to the stunted tree at Monkey Point.

When he arrived there, he crept cautiously to the water's edge. The pirates were making frantic efforts to haul the Shark off the flat. If a boat had landed to investigate the meaning of the strange light, it had returned to the Shark to lend assistance.

Zulucca was more intent upon getting his vessel out of the sticky mud than scouring the landscape, and the noises wafted across the water to Mat indicated the progress he was making. Judging from the orders and angry curses, this was not as much as he desired.

Concealed in the bushes, Mat watched and waited, consulting his watch occasionally with a lighted match concealed under his hat. Fifteen minutes and the Royal Prince would be due! He hoped and prayed she would be late. She generally was, but it might be her night when she would be on time.

Ten minutes of the time, and nothing had happened! He cast wistful glances at the light, now shining so calmly in its true place. Five minutes! Then a distant rumbling whistle. "The Royal Prince!" he muttered, jumping to his feet.

Zulucca must have heard it, too, for silence suddenly reigned on the water. Was the old fox preparing a desperate attempt to board the steamer as she slowly steamed through the straits? Or would he hang out the distress signal to stop her? Either way, there was danger, and Mat began nervously pacing back and forth.

In the midst of his excited agitation, a blinding light cut through the night and illuminated the face of the waters, bringing out clearly every object, and directly in the center of it was the Shark, hard and fast on the mud flat.

"The gunboat!" Mat exclaimed, cheering. "Matupi didn't get the sleeping sickness on the way!"

A moment of intense silence, an ominous pausing before the storm, and then came the rattling of small arms, punctuated by the louder crash of a two-pounder and a rapid-firing colt.

The pandemonium that broke out on the Shark was music to Mat's ears. Zulucca was at last getting his reward. (Continued on page 109).



# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Ted Flynn, cowboy, won the annual five-day endurance ride at Colorado Springs.



When you talk about the ladies changing their styles, look at these men in the 100-year fashion show. From left to right they come from the periods of 1825, 1845, 1865, 1895, and 1925.



U. S. S. Lexington, re-designed as aeroplane carrier, will carry seventy-two aeroplanes.



The 400 delegates to the Congress of Parliamentary Union, as they stood on the steps of the Capitol Building at Washington, D. C., on the opening day of their conference.



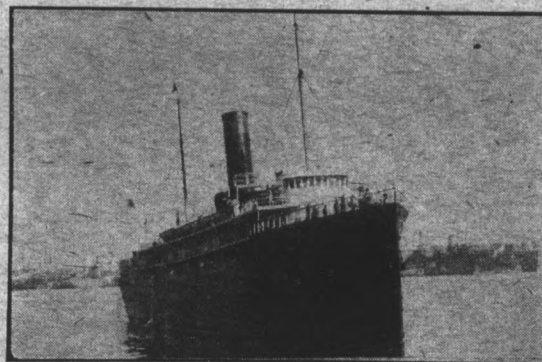
British armored cars, used in recent manoeuvres, were so completely covered with branches and leaves that it was almost impossible to detect them.



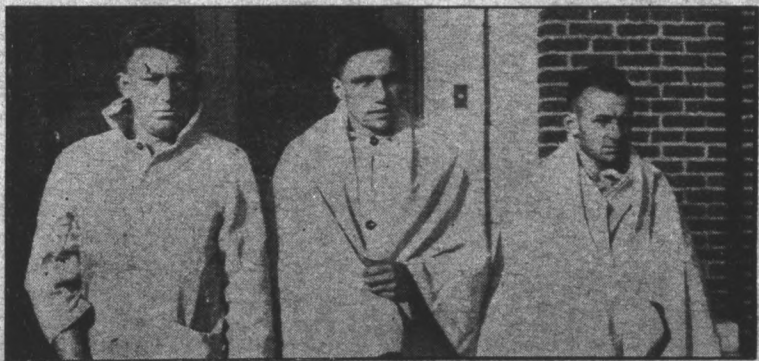
Commander Francesco de Pinedo, Italian flying ace, has successfully completed a Rome-to-Tokyo flight.



Charles H. Ames crashed on air mail service trip from Cleveland to New York.



The City of Rome, in command of Capt. Diehl, steaming into Boston Harbor, after she rammed and sunk the submarine S-51.



Dewey J. Kile, Michael S. Lira, and Alfred Geier, were survivors of the S-51 submarine, which was sunk by the S. S. City of Rome, off the coast of Block Island.



The Leipzig Sample Fair, which is 650 years old, celebrated its first "American Day" this year in cooperation with the American Leipzig Fair Association of New York.



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LARGEST  
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STORE  
ORGANIZATION

# J.C. Penney Co.

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION-  
INC.  
DEPARTMENT STORES

RELIABLE  
QUALITY  
GOODS  
ALWAYS  
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PRICES

## Bringing a Country-Wide Advantage to Your Door!

**M**R. JAMES C. PENNEY, in 1902, opened a small general store at Kemmerer, Wyoming. Such stores were typical of the times. Out of this one-town, one-man, one-store business has grown a Nation-Wide Institution of Department Stores. Its operations today offer a sharp contrast with those of a quarter century ago.

Then a few hundred people were served. Now millions of people are served by the 676 J. C. Penney Company Department Stores which are scattered from Coast to Coast and from the Gulf to the Great Lakes. Today but four States—Delaware, Florida, Rhode Island and Vermont—remain out of this great family of Economy Shopping Centers, and soon they will join the others.

**T**HESE popular Department Stores bring a country-wide advantage to the very threshold of your home—to the threshold of millions of homes on the farm and in the most remote towns and communities. They bring to the farm housewife and to each member of her home, the great joy of personal inspection and selection before buying.

These 676 Stores—the largest unit of merchandise distributing centers in the World—are available to additional hundreds of thousands of families because of the good roads that have been built. The long, tedious journeys by horse and wagon of yesteryears have been reduced to a few hours' run in the automobile.

### The Tremendous Collective Buying Power of Our Hundreds of Department Stores

## Gives a Saving Power to the People

676 Department Stores  
In the United States—

**33 STORES IN  
MICHIGAN**

Adrian	Iron River
Albion	Ironwood
Alma	Ishpeming
Alpena	Kalamazoo
Battle Creek	Lapeer
Benton Harbor	Ludington
Cadillac	Manistee
Calumet	Manistique
Caro	Marquette
Coldwater	Muskegon
Escanaba	Niles
Hillsdale	Owosso
Holland	Port Huron
Houghton	Saginaw
Ionia	Sault Ste. Marie
Iron Mountain	Sturgis
	Traverse City

which enables them collectively to retain millions of dollars annually and at the same time to enjoy the things needed daily for personal wear and household use. Because of the indisputably reliable quality of our merchandise it assures the utmost service and satisfaction over the longest period of time.

*“where  
savings  
are  
greatest”*

KEEP INFORMED REGARDING NEW AND  
STYLISH GOODS BY READING OUR  
ADS IN THE LOCAL PAPERS

#### NATION-WIDE VALUES

##### For Women, Misses and Children

Coats	Corsets
Dresses	Sweaters
Millinery	Hand Bags
Gloves	House Frocks
	Dress Accessories

##### For Men and Boys

Suits	Furnishings
Overcoats	Sweaters
Hats	Work Clothes
Caps	Work Shoes
	Sheepskin Coats

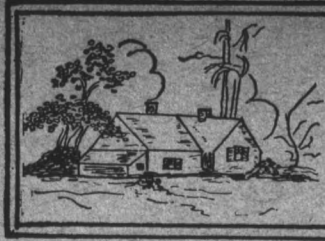
##### For the Whole Family

Shoes	Umbrellas
Hosiery	Valises
Underwear	Trunks
	Rubber Footwear

##### For the Household

Silks	Bedspreads
Dress Goods	Blankets
Ribbons	Comforts
Sheetings	Draperies
Domestics	Oil Cloths
Toilet Goods	Notions





# Woman's Interests



## Budgeting Your Health

*Neat-as-a-Pin Complex Taxes Every Member of the Family*

SINCE the momentous interval when Eve plucked the fatal apple in the Garden of Eden, there have always been a few super-efficient housekeeping fanatics.

Just naturally imbued with the neat-as-a-pin and could-eat-off-the-floor complex, they make life an essence of the bitter-sweet. The aroma of a bar of soap, the sight of a bristly scrubbing brush, sends them into an orgy of cleaning, that only a death in the family could interrupt.

It is no use to tell them that they are killing themselves with unnecessary work. They go right on scrubbing the cellar steps and polishing the attic furniture with as much velocity as Napoleon used in his triumphal charge at Waterloo.

Everybody enjoys a clean house—man, woman, and child. There is a warm, welcoming air to the room that has rested tired people that the repellent, unused room can never command.

Certainly, it is every woman's duty to be a good housekeeper—to keep her rendezvous clean and tidy, to set an attractive table; but if she carries the good housekeeping idea to excess, she makes it a vice instead of a virtue.

There should be moderation in all

**H**EALTH is so necessary to all the duties as well as pleasures of life, that the crime of squandering it is equal to the folly.—Dr. Johnson.

things, and a wise woman chooses the middle path. She keeps her house clean, but not too clean; she serves her family plenty of wholesome food, but does not make a burnt offering of herself over the kitchen stove, concocting elaborate dishes that the family devours in five minutes.

An over-clean house and a nerve-frazzled woman are simultaneous equations. No woman in the wide, green world can work like a galley slave all day and be companionable at night. Unknowingly, she drives her husband off to the neighbors' or the machine shop; she drives the kiddies out to seek consolation 'mid the geese and chickens. Friends and neighbors smile knowingly as they are greeted at her door by, "Now, don't look at this dirty house!"

Indeed, she is a wise woman who budgets her health and strength as competently as she budgets her money, who keeps enough vitality in reserve that she may smile cherubically and a happy family may have celestial comfort.—Mrs. H. B. G.

### HELPLESS? NOT MUCH!

**P**ROBLEMS to solve every day! My most recent one was: How could I, a busy mother and housekeeper, give up my job for awhile?

At first doctor said, "A badly sprained ankle." Two weeks later an X-Ray showed a broken bone. The doctor's second verdict was eight weeks of rest for that particular ankle, broken by falling on a slippery barn stair.

With an inherited determination and ambition, and the aid of wooden feet

(crutches), I was far from helpless. With the assistance of my three children, our morning work was started in the kitchen. Breakfast was first prepared. The children set the table, bringing supplies from the basement and cupboards, while I stood in front of the range or sat on a high stool, and managed the preparation of the meals. Then I would move to the table, cut bread, and help pack the school lunches.

I sat by the kitchen table and washed dishes—sometimes wiped them, the children putting them away. One swept the kitchen, rooms were put in order, beds made, then faces were washed, hair combed, clothes changed, and three children were ready for the school bus at eight a. m.

My husband's business takes him away many days, but my days were not lonesome. Letters were written, telephone calls were answered. Kind friends came every day, bringing flowers and cheer. My dear old mother came for a few days. A near neighbor did the things left undone.

The twins were given a share of the eggs for feeding and caring for the farm flock of hens.

On Saturday when the children were home all day, the porches were cleaned with a hose, small rugs were taken up and shaken. Large ones were cleaned with a vacuum cleaner.

We did not buy all our baked goods. I could sit at a table and have the ingredients brought to me, and we had fresh pies and fried cakes, too!

School nights when the bus brought the children home, we were all on the job again preparing a good hot supper for a hungry family. All were happy that "God took care of Mother," that the ties of a happy family were still unbroken, and that Mother had only a broken ankle.—Mrs. J. W.

### MENUS PLANNED BY A PRIZE WINNER.

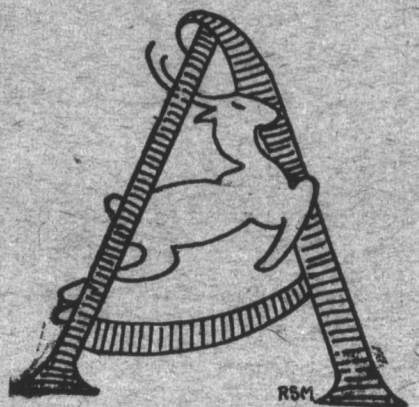
New England Boiled Dinner.  
Corned Beef  
Cabbage Turnips Carrots Potatoes  
Whole Wheat Bread, Butter  
Orange Pudding Coffee  
Baked Bean Supper  
Baked Pork and Beans  
Brown Bread, Butter  
Combination Salad  
Strawberry Shortcake Cream  
Vegetarian Dinner.  
Tomato Soup  
Peanut and Lentil Roast  
Baked Potatoes Buttered Beets  
Sliced Cucumbers French Dressing  
Rhubarb Pudding Coffee  
—Mrs. H. G. M.

### VAN BUREN CLOTHING PROJECT BOOMS.

**T**HE extension clothing project in Van Buren county is all set and ready to go, with training classes overflowing. The first meeting of all leaders with Miss Carrie C. Williams, clothing specialist, was held at Hartford and Paw Paw, on October 15 and

16 respectively. Use of the domestic science rooms of both high schools in these towns have been extended to the women for their monthly training meetings. The same exhibit used at the Grand Rapids Fair was set up at the Van Buren County Fair, Hartford, and attracted a great deal of attention, especially from women visitors in Berrien county, who expressed a great deal of interest in this work, and expect to organize in the near future. The record of accomplishments as shown by the exhibit for the women of Van Buren county, is really remarkable when it is remembered that they only had four months' training last year. This phase of extension work in the county is now, and bids fair to become, the strongest project on the program. The home economics part of extension work is coming into its own and assuming the important place that the home really occupies in agriculture.

### TELL TALE 'NIALS.



If your name begins with A,  
You'll step in a speedy way;  
And always graceful be, I hope,  
Like an agile antelope.

These initials are designed to use as embroidery patterns on things for children, on pockets, romper yokes, napkins, pillow-cases or any other place for which the size would be correct. They may be transferred directly from this paper through carbon and embroidered as the stitches indicate in the patterns.

### AN APPLE A DAY.

#### Apple Pudding.

**H**ALVE and core enough apples for one meal. Put two tablespoons of butter in dripping pan and let it brown. Place a layer of halved apples, flat side up, and dot with butter and sugar. Have ready a cornstarch filling, made by cooking three tablespoons of cornstarch, one cup sugar, and two cups milk. Pour this sauce over the apples and sprinkle with cinnamon, bake in the oven until brown.

#### Apple Pan Cakes.

To your usual pan cake recipe for a family of four, add one and one-half cups of diced apples. Fry on the gridle as usual and serve with syrup. These are fine for supper in the winter time.—Mrs. R. J. T.

To make the coffee cream, cream two-thirds of a cupful of butter, add the beaten yolk of one egg, two tablespoonfuls of very strong black coffee, and gradually two cupfuls of sifted confectioners' sugar. Beat until smooth, chill and use.

## Things Do Change

**I**F, before the cross-word puzzle craze waned, you had been asked to supply a word in ten letters meaning mental and physical refreshment, and the first letter of necessity being "r" to fit with the previous part of your solution, you would have hesitated only long enough to count the letters in "recreation" to make sure all ten were there, and then scribed those ten letters in their respective squares. Then, if a little further down, the vertical column of the puzzle called for a word of five letters meaning national diversion, with no previous key to follow, you would have pondered for some time until you happened upon that affectionately expressive word, "movie." And we use that term "movie" even in the best society. But, since the time we first saw a motion picture, the term has changed in meaning. Instead of implying the kind of a show used to empty vaudeville theatres of patrons who had designs upon seeing a show twice for one admission price, the movie has grown into a first class entertainment.

With apologies to Dayton, Tennessee, we might call this change the evolution of the movies, an evolution that has brought a source of amusement to a great class of people. Without the movies, there would have been cheap shows that the majority could afford to attend. But the class of production would have, of necessity, been cheap, and not conducive to mental and physical refreshment.

The great motion picture corporations have not failed to keep stride with the times. The silver screen records the advancing intrigues of the camera and directors, as well as the beauty and versatility of the movie stars, and many of the recent big productions are masterpieces of filming.

When speaking of the progress of the movie world, I am reminded of one of Abe Lincoln's stories.

"In early times," related Mr. Lincoln, "there were three churches in a rather small frontier town, the Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist—all orthodox. Then, one day, a smart universalist minister came along and began to preach with a view of establishing a church of his own. This alarmed the orthodox preachers, and they consulted together to see what they should do about it. Their conclusion was to take turns and preach the intruder down. It fell to the lot of the Presbyterian preacher to set the ball rolling. He began by reminding his congregation how rapidly they were getting along in their little community, both spiritually and otherwise. 'And now,' said the Presbyterian minister, 'there comes among us a stranger to establish a church on the belief that all men are to be saved; but my brethren, let us hope for better things.'"

Though the masterpieces of the movies may seem to have reached the dizzy height of attainment, we hope for them, as for all things, that they may be still better.





## HOUSEHOLD SERVICE

Use this department to help solve your household problems. Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

### TROUBLESOME INK STAINS.

Could you please help me solve the problem of how I could get ink stains out of my white woolen gloves?—Mrs. M. H.

You might remove the ink stains from your white woolen gloves by first soaking the stain in turpentine or alcohol, wood or grain, until the ink stain is dissolved. Then, the remaining graphite stain can be removed by washing in lukewarm water and soap.

### TO MAKE VINEGAR.

Please give me a recipe for making cider vinegar.—Mrs. J. K.

Wash ripe apples and crush in a cider mill or run through a food chopper. Squeeze out the juice in a press and strain into a clean jar, keg, or barrel. For every five gallons of juice, add one cake of yeast, which is softened by soaking in a cupful of the liquid. Stir the juice after the yeast is added. Then cover it with a clean cloth to keep out insects, and allow it to ferment four or five days, keeping the juice from eighty to ninety degrees Fahrenheit. A second fermentation is necessary to make vinegar. This is called the acetic acid fermentation. Before this starts, the juice will cease bubbling. When this occurs, it is wise to add one gallon of good, strong vinegar to every five gallons of the fermented juice. This is not necessary, but will give more satisfactory and uniform results.

After adding the vinegar, cover the juice with a clean cloth and set in a dark place, having a temperature of from seventy to ninety degrees Fahrenheit. Air should be allowed to enter, but the film which forms on top should not be disturbed. When the vinegar has become sour enough, strain into jugs or bottles and cork tightly.

### CANDIED CITRON FOR FRUIT CAKES.

I have several citron and would like to candy them. Can you tell me how to do this?—Mrs. J. G.

Peel small citron and slice into

small pieces. Let soak in weak salt water over night. In the morning drain and cover with fresh water; add a tiny pinch of alum and simmer until the citron is clear. Drain and cool. When cold, add two cupfuls of sugar to every two cupfuls of melon, and sufficient water to moisten the sugar thoroughly. Return to the fire and simmer two hours. Place the citron on platters and let dry in the sunshine. When thoroughly dry, pack in boxes between layers of sugar.

### SHOULD REDUCE.

Could you tell me in your service department what will help my backache and laziness? I am 24 years old, mother of five children. Have a baby four months old, and I weigh 198 pounds, and am five feet four inches tall.—Mrs. D. B.

You are very greatly overweight. This very likely explains your backache, and aside from that is dangerous to your general health. Get your weight cut down. Reduce your diet twenty-five per cent by actual weight and keep it up for a month. If this is not sufficient, cut it another ten per cent. Avoid fats, sweets, butter, cream, and an excess of starchy foods. You will find the leafy vegetables safe and they will help fill up without fattening.

### APPLE-TOMATO CATSUP.

WASH and mash thoroughly a half bushel of ripe tomatoes. Put in an aluminum kettle with two table-spoonfuls of salt. Boil until tender. Cool and mash through a sieve. Take half a gallon of the thin juice, add two pounds of sugar, one teaspoonful each of whole cloves and black pepper, six blades of mace, two sticks of cinnamon, one-half teaspoon of ginger and six medium sized onions minced fine. Let this boil until well flavored with spices. Strain and add three quarts of sifted apple sauce, and the rest of the tomato pulp. Boil until thick. Then add one quart of cider vinegar and one-half teaspoon of cayenne pepper, boil twenty minutes. Seal while scalding hot. This is ready for immediate use, but improves with age.—Mrs. G. S.

A moistened rubber sponge is an excellent thing to use in cleaning lint, fuzz, or hair from woolen clothing.



## A Hallowe'en Party

ONCE upon a time, there was a Cat and a Witch. The Witch said to the Cat that she would like to have all the Cats in the world come to live with her on a certain day. But, you see, only the Black Cats came, and that is why we always have them on Hallowe'en.

"Well, then," said the Witch, "if all the Cats in the world will not live with me, they do not need to. So I will ask the pumpkins."

"Pumpkins, will you come to live with us?"

"We will on Hallowe'en."

"That will be just fine," said the Witch. "And now that you will come, I shall go and invite the Hobgoblins." So the Witch went to the Hobgoblins and asked, "Hobgoblins, will you come and live with us?"

"We will, kind Witch, on Hallowe'en."

"I am pleased that you will come,

Hobgoblins. Then we will all meet on Hallowe'en," said the Witch.

So on Hallowe'en, they had a party. The most exciting thing they did was to duck for apples. The Cats ducked first, then the Pumpkins, and finally the Hobgoblins. After they were all through, the Witch asked, "Who do you think won?" They all said the Pumpkins did it best. So it was decided that the Pumpkins should get the prize.

Then the Witch brought out something that was all wrapped up and gave it to the Pumpkins. They opened it and there was a little Pumpkin. Then they wondered what to name it. Someone said, "Let's name him Jack." They all agreed, and that is why they call pumpkins, Jack-o'-Lanterns, on Hallowe'en.

This story was written by Rosa Wer-muth, a little girl eight years old. It is her very own story. Perhaps some of our other little readers could write us a story.—Eds.

## Automobile Insurance a Necessity

### Assets

Dec. 31, 1915	\$ 4,083.34
Dec. 31, 1918	69,424.91
Dec. 31, 1921	137,392.51
Dec. 31, 1924	565,225.96
Oct. 1, 1925	709,287.35

### Rates Reasonable

The company has finished ten years of service and has agents and adjusters in every county of the state.

Inquire at any sales agency for the local agent or write William E. Robb, Secretary, Citizens' Mutual Automobile Insurance Company, Howell, Michigan.

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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?

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Page 20 Blackburn & Company Indianapolis, Ind.

**5 TUBE GUARANTEED RADIO**  
BIG POWERFUL MIRACO ultra 5  
Users everywhere report it gets programs coast to coast, Canada to Gulf, loud and clear on speaker; outperforms \$100 to \$250 sets. Many \$59.50 values. Let users' testimony convince you. Retail prices—SAVE 1/3 TO 1/2. Smaller sets \$13.75 up. Retail. FREE Literature on latest 1 to 6 tube models. Agents new low prices and (Dealers) SPECIAL OFFER! Write! MIDWEST RADIO CORPORATION, Pioneer Builders of Sets, 482-B-E 8th St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**5¢ RUB-NO-MORE 5¢**  
In scouring vessels, Pans and pots, Just use me dry, I'll move the spots.  
WASHING POWDER 5¢

**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.

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Reline and repair fur robes. Remodeling fine fur coats and chokers. Taxidermist work a specialty on rugs and deer heads.

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## Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

No. 5255—Ladies' Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4 1/4 yards of 40-inch material with 5/8 yard of contrasting for trimming as illustrated. Price 13c.



No. 4991—A Practical Costume. Cut in six sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. To make the dress of 36-inch material for a medium size will require 4 1/4 yards. The bloomers and bodice will require 2 1/2 yards. The width of the dress at the foot is 1 1/2 yards. Price 13c.



No. 5178—Child's Dress. Cut in four sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An eight-year size requires 1 1/2 yards of 40-inch material. Price 13c.

No. 4998—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. If made as illustrated in the large view for a 10-year size, three yards of 36-inch material is required. If made with long sleeves 3 3/4 yards 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 aFIl 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.



# OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

## From the Home-comers

### They all Show Old-time Form in Writing Letters

Dear Uncle Frank and M. C.'s:

Truly, it does seem like coming home to write to you all again. It has been quite a while since I took part in your activities. Perhaps some of you will remember me when I say that I used to write from Colorado when I was there for my health. I used to receive four and five letters a day from boys and girls who read the Michigan Farmer. I enjoyed all of them so very much.

Nothing in particular has happened, except I finished up my high school. I am having one of the best times of my life.

Last Sunday, I met for the first time



Marshall Close, Ten Years Old, is An Aggressive Farmer.

an M. C. girl correspondent who wrote to me when I was in the west. It seemed as though I had known her always. I wish that I might see all the old correspondents. Wouldn't it be fine to print head and shoulder pictures of them in the paper some week, instead of the regular letters?

Will some of those with whom I used to correspond please write to me? I promise to answer.

I would like to discuss some of your subjects, but I must confess that I have rather lost out on what is going on. I think I shall have to start reading again.

Thanks, Uncle Frank, for remembering me. I'm glad to be considered as one of you yet. I wish you the most success possible.—As ever, Hazel Crowell, 310 West Cass Street, St. Johns, Mich.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

I have been one busy girl since you heard from me last time; but I usually take time to glance over our M. C. page, read the letters, and see how the contests are coming. I always did enjoy the contests, but I quit writing before the M. C. buttons came out, for which I have always been very sorry. I might say right here, to the boys and girls who are now Merry Circle members and have buttons—keep them. Even after you have passed the M. C. age limit, you will never forget those days, and the little button will be regarded as a prize. I have seen the buttons, even though I didn't get one.

Perhaps I had better tell you a little about what I have been doing since I wrote to Uncle Frank and the Merry Circle page. I have been doing most everything but going to school. Just the same, I like to go visit the school. That's lots of fun, you know. My busiest days have been during the past year, especially the last summer and this fall. About a year ago this month and next, I was busy in conventions, and at one of them was elected Shiawassee County Superintendent of Children's Work in the Sunday School Association of Michigan. That kept me pretty busy and away from home quite a bit of the time, too. This summer in June, my father was hurt in an accident with the roller and horses, and was in Memorial Hospital, Owosso, for about two weeks; then, when he came home, I was the one to act as "nurse." September 1, I went to Kalamazoo to enter the Bronson Methodist Hospital to take up nurse training, and got homesick. Boys and girls, if you ever get homesick and no one sympathizes with you, just write me about it and I certainly will, for I know what it is. I finally had to come home, and am going to start in training at Memorial Hospital in Owosso on January 1. That's nearer home, you see.

I sincerely hope that the week that Uncle Frank has set apart just for us, will be a real success, and I feel sure all the Merry Circle members will do their best to make it so. Our first Home-coming. I think it is just fine. If anyone deserves one, I really think we do. What do the rest of the M. C.'s think about it?

We must have quite a big band now; haven't we? If you know, Uncle Frank, just how many there are of us, will you let us know in our Home-coming issue of the Michigan Farmer? You, no doubt, know who have buttons; but don't forget there are some of us who didn't get a chance to get them, and we are members, too. Count us, or you might see a crowd of us coming into your office some day armed to express to you our legal place in the Circle. Wouldn't we, boys and girls?

With best wishes for a real successful Home-coming Week, and thanks to good old Uncle Frank for his kindnesses to us all.—Ferne A. Bishop, Henderson, Mich.

Will Uncle Frank

Think I've played a prank

When I tell him that I'm a Married Circle member, instead of a Merry Circle?

A farmer's wife I am happy to be, On a farm, with lots to do and much to oversee.

If I mentioned all that has kept me busy, You'd tell me to stop—that you were getting dizzy.

I didn't used to know how To tanglefoot grapes or milk a cow. I've sewed, mended, and made butter into rolls of gold.

And I raised pullets which began to lay eggs

When only four-and-one-half-months old.

My husband says my pies, cakes and cookies are "fit for a king."

And he eats them until he just can't eat another thing.

I've cooked appetizing dishes to eat, I've swept, dusted and tried to keep our home neat.

I also had a very fine garden.

My sentences are mixed, for which I beg pardon.

Now, if all the girls of the Merry Circle some day joined the Married Circles, like me,

A shortage of farmers' wives there'd never be!

—Helen Moerdyk French, Oshtemo, Michigan.

Dear Uncle and Cousins:

Here I am again. If no one else remembers me, Uncle Frank does. He wanted to hear from the old-timers, so I am writing to let him know that I am still in existence and that I am still interested in that wonderful M. C. Club. I am sure that anyone else who has become an M. C. member will never lose interest in the "Boys" and "Girls" page.

Maybe some of you wonder if I am still "slingin' the ink" as I used to. Yes, I am still at it, making the ink fly right and left. I've been making some spare-time money with it this summer.

I've read some letters in the M. C. page stating their various ambitions. I think this is very good. It might inspire some shiftless lads and lasses to stick to something. Where there is a will, there is a way. Some might disagree with that, but it stands pretty good yet.

Well, I must close, as it is getting late in the evening. Here's hoping you may hear from all those who have once been members of the M. C. and that the "Boys' and Girls' Page" will be as big and interesting as ever.

I remain, your nephew, Alfred Alfredson, Whitehall, Mich.

Dear Uncle Frank:

To be sure, I am still a Merry Circle member.

## Home-coming Week

THIS is Home-coming Week. I like it, because it brings me letters from many who were active in our Circle in time gone by, but who have been silent recently.

Of course, there aren't any real old-timers in our Circle yet, as this department dates back only to March, 1922. But, nevertheless, it seemed good to hear from Helen Moerdyk, now Helen French, one of my earliest active correspondents; and Fern Bishop, who quit writing before we gave Merry Circle memberships. (You'll get a button, Fern). Hazel Crowell's letters from Colorado were always interesting. I'm glad that she is back home, and well.

And now, Neita Brown is a doctor's assistant; Joycie Purdy, a school-mam, and Fern Funderburg helps mother at home. All are taking on life's responsibilities in fine shape.

Goldie Kleinhardt shows that she is an ambitious spreader of sunshine. So does White Amaranth, who so ably started "our burning ambitions" discussions. Keep your ambitions burning, girls.

You all know Harold Coles, who gained a reputation by starting the knicker and bobbed-hair discussions. You will also remember Alfred Alfredson and his cartoons. Looks to me as if he and Harold may be competitors some day.

Neita Brown, please don't consider yourself out of the Circle. But think, "Once a Circle member, always a Circle member," regardless of how old you are.

Some Home-coming letters came too late. I'll use them later. But many other old-timers I would have liked to have heard from. I hope they will write soon, because I am always anxious to learn how Merry Circle members are getting along.—Uncle Frank.

ler. Even though I am beyond the age limit and do not take active part, I assure you the letters and discussions are just as interesting as ever.

"Home-coming Week." A good idea, isn't it? Gives us older ones an opportunity to join the army of Merry Circle members actively once each year, anyway.

I bet you and the Merry Circle members can't guess what I have been doing this summer. Well, I'll tell you. I have been helping mamma do housework and take care of my two little twin brothers. They surely are fine little fellows, and are more interesting than pets.—From an older Merry Circle member, Fern M. Funderburg, R. 2, Mesick, Michigan.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

I have been silent for a long time; haven't I? Well, I have thought all summer of writing and telling you I had passed the age limit, but I didn't.

I have been very busy all summer working on the farm and on my cartooning lessons. I am coming fine with them, and I am sure



Donald Cameron and His Pets.

that some day I will succeed as a cartoonist. This fall I am a Junior in Camden High School. At present, we are preparing for a High School Carnival. I am "father" in a play.

Because I am past the age limit, don't think I am through reading the letters of the Merry Circle members. I have gained a lot of knowledge by taking part in the contests, etc., and I'm sure the other members have, also. I think the Merry Circle is a nice thing for the Michigan Farmer and for the children of Michigan.

I am glad to hear, Uncle Frank, that you will soon have the \$200 for the radios; but I would be more pleased to hear that they were installed. However, that time will soon arrive.

Well, I had better stop before this gets too long, so I will say good-bye to all, Harold Coles, Montgomery, Mich.

Dear Uncle Frank:

It is with uncommon solicitude that I venture to participate of the delightful pleasure of our Home-coming; nor do I hesitate to comply with your requests for the statement of the various occupations and enterprises I have been engaged in since you last heard from me; nor do I deem the M. C.'s unworthy of my highest esteem. The announcement of our Home-coming has met with my highest approval, and it is a pleasure indeed to contribute a missive to the vast collection of human sentiment which, I pray, will be joyously extended.

It might be most appropriate for me to immediately concede to your wishes, Uncle Frank, and here state that, since you last heard from me, I have been busily engaged in storing up knowledge gleaned from a correspondence (high school) course which I took up two years ago. You will remember that I stated in my last letter my intense desire to write, and thus



you will understand that I have spent considerable time pursuing the still, small voice of my greatest ambition in life. This, together with the various household duties, has occupied the greatest part of my time since you last heard from me.

I must hasten to inform you of the excellent opinion I have regarding the Merry Circle, and it is my earnest aspiration that you might understand that my opinion is most sincerely stated. To put it simply and briefly, the Merry Circle is an excellent union of the boys and girls, which tends to produce better men and women of the present generation of America. I will confess simply and wholly, without the slightest trace of duplicity, that it has my highest esteem!

I wonder how many of you, my dear readers, have looked about you and beheld with melancholy the myriads of shipwrecked souls treading dolefully yet indubitably into the dazzling "great white way" of shame, remorse and despair. Why do we see so many perditioned souls around us? Because they failed to cultivate the natural desire to possess domestic virtues! Do we often see one who is strong in resolution to keep virtuous, and strenuously exercises this convergence, sink into that black, bottomless pit? Seldom, my friends.

I pray that you may not think this reference as entirely extraneous from my present subject, the value of the Merry Circle. I have been contemplating how much stronger and more worthy of merit we M. C.'s would be, how much better men and women we would become, were each and every one of us to cultivate the accumulation of virtues. I think that temperance, silence, order, resolution, frugality, industry, sincerity, justice, moderation, cleanliness, tranquility and humility are virtues that are especially to be emphatically practiced, and let us pray their latent power might penetrate the awful gloom of the veil of misanthropy that is seeking to domicile today. As Franklin says, "Keep a score card and see how many virtues you can keep perfectly in a week. The game is fascinating and highly beneficial." Let us heed his words, my friends, so that we can truthfully say, "I'm on the Lord's side!" so that when our last hour has come, we might be comforted with the thought that surely—surely we have not lived entirely in vain!

I will again beg permission to sign myself with my former nom-de-plume—Yours for the glory of God, "White Amaranth."

Dear Uncle Frank:

It has been quite a while since I have written to you, but the other M. C.'s letters have been very interesting. I have been working in a doctor's office this summer, and have been quite busy.

I am considering myself out of your Merry Circle Club now. I have been eighteen since last May, but I haven't written since then. My interest still lies in the building up of the Merry Circle, and I will do all in my power to help it along, although I am in your club no more.

The fund is rising gradually, and I feel rather guilty for not sending something to make it grow more rapidly, so I am inclosing a contribution to add to the fund.

I can't understand what has happened to all of my correspondents. I know it took me an awful long time to answer some of their letters when we first moved here, but have failed to hear from any of them after that.

Well, I guess I had better stop. I would like to see this in print, and have some of the other Merry Circle writers to me. I will answer all letters received.—An old M. C. niece, Neita Brown, 1444 Prospect Street, Lansing, Mich.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Howdy! Here is your blue-eyed Susie again. Am I in time to get in the Home-coming? Yes? What a relief!

I still live in the city, and am not a farmerette yet. Now isn't that a shame? My! I certainly wished I was that lassie on the cover of The Michigan Farmer. When I was on the farm last, the apple trees looked like they were cast into a magic spell. It really was a picturesque scene. I have always said that farm girls and boys don't appreciate God's beautiful nature. While on my vacation, I went to pick daisies, and—can you imagine it—I was laughed at by my nephew,

"a farm boy" of course. Did I stop? No! Not until I had our cottage filled with daisies, a bouquet in each corner. How cosy and summery it looked. The weed? No! God's beautiful flower—sent for nature-loving people to enjoy.

From leafy trees  
To grass and sod  
I love because—

They're sent from God.

Really, dear uncle, I am still the old-fashioned, long-haired girl. My smile and friendly words have never departed from me, and I am still known as "Sunshine." Can't you just picture your little niece, who was the writer of old, with poems and nonsensical chatter? Those days are always fresh in mind, and shall linger on and on in memory.

My Merry and Golden Circle pins are, it seems, a tie that binds; but still, dear uncle, I have one last hope to renewing our friendship, dear cousins, and meeting in Heaven.

Wishing you, dear Uncle Frank and cousins, many returns of the day, I

### Jumbled Contest

WE have not had one of these for a long time, so here's one. Try to make sense out of the four lines below. When you get the letters in the proper place, you will have four lines which give a good hint. After you get the verse correct, write it neatly on a piece of paper, put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of the paper, put M. C. after your name, if you are a Merry Circle, and then send the paper to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

All the correct papers will be mixed in a basket and ten lucky ones pulled out. The first two will win pencil boxes; the next three, dictionaries, and the next five, handy pocket knives. All who get correct solutions to this puzzle, and are not Merry Circle, will get M. C. buttons and membership cards. The contest closes October 10.

Here is the jumbled verse:

Eno nihgt si reus  
Huotgh oyv khnit sa uoy sochoe,  
Tarsuhelg het ruce  
Rof a seac fo eth sleub.

am still your blue-eyed niece and cousin.—Goldie Kleinhardt, 3253 Meldrum Avenue, Detroit, Mich.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am busy most of the time with my school work, as I am teaching this year. I went to summer school at Michigan State College from the middle of June to the last of July. The last day I was at school was Farmers' Day, and, as usual, it rained hard all day long. My aunt, uncle and cousins, my grandfather, grandmother and my folks came there but didn't enjoy themselves any because of the rain. While at Summer School, I made the acquaintance of a girl from East Lansing. She and I were together most of the time, and we are still together quite a good deal, as she teaches just about two miles and a half from my home. She teaches about thirty-five miles from her home. I am teaching fifteen miles from home, and drive back and forth, night and morning. You can see by that, that I have to start about seven in the morning. I generally don't get home until after six, so I put in full days.

I certainly miss answering the contests since I got "too old" to answer them. Ha! I am still using the fountain pen I received as a prize about a year ago, and it's still in fine writing order.

I must close, as I have one or two more letters to write.—Love to you and all the cousins.—Joycie E. Purdy, (School-mam), Fowlerville, Mich.

### "BOY ONLY" WINNERS.

THIS is the time the boys captured the prizes; they got all of them. I want to thank the boys for the way they came across in this contest. It shows that they are coming to life in this department, and can write as good letters as the girls, if they only get at it. I hope the boys will keep at this correspondence business so that

we can have it a fifty-fifty proposition. Next week we will have the prize winning letters; those from boys only. The names of the prize winners follow:

#### Fountain Pens.

Guilford Rothfuss, Norvell, Mich.  
Dwight E. Price, R. 1, Malta, Ohio.

#### Dictionaries.

Milo De Hart, R. 1, Box 70, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.  
Herbert Estes, R. 3, Webberville, Mich.

Martin Grayvold, Suttons Bay, Mich.

#### Knives.

Albert Kushmaul, Coleman, Mich.  
Dorus Remington, Colling, Mich.  
Wayne McMyler, Williamston, Mich.  
Robert L. Conaty, R. 1, Pinconning, Mich.

Elmer Kern, Birch Run, Mich.

#### THE GILOLO LIGHT.

(Continued from page 403).

The gunboat, summoned by Mat's note to Bardlow, had crept silently up to the lighthouse and landed. The directions he had left there for the Superintendent of the Lighthouse Service had furnished them with just the information necessary to corner the sly old fox of the seven seas.

But Zuluca was a past master in slipping away, and Mat knew that he would lose no time in getting ashore, abandoning his ship and crew to their fate. One boat was launched, but the searchlight of the gunboat picked it up, and its guns soon made a wreck of it. A second met a like fate, but a third reached the end of the point before sinking, and its demoralized crew waded ashore.

This was the moment the silent watcher had been waiting for. He opened fire on them, slowly and deliberately, picking his men by the aid of the searchlight. Each time his gun spoke, a pirate stumbled. Too demoralized to return the fire, the crew broke for cover, and scrambled for the protecting shelter of the jungle.

Mat emptied his last shell, and then sprang at them with his long Malay creese. A burly pirate turned suddenly on him and fired point-blank. The bullet whistled close to Mat's ears, but before the man could shoot again Mat was on him, the two going down together in a desperate clinch. They rolled over and over in the mud, plastering their bodies from head to foot with the sticky soil, and fighting desperately for the upper hand.

For what seemed an age they fought with equal advantage. Then Mat freed a hand and brought the hilt of his creese down so hard on the other's skull that the bones seemed to crack. When the first boat from the warship reached shore, Mat was sitting triumphantly on the body of his unconscious prisoner.

"Are you looking for Zuluca?" he hailed the men. "Well, I'm sitting on him!"

A handful of the pirates escaped in the jungle out of range of the warship's guns, but the beach was cleaned up pretty well, with a toll of dead and wounded that brought a smile of satisfaction to the gunboat's commander. The greatest capture, however, was Zuluca.

"He's your prize," the young commander said, smiling at Mat. "There's a big price on his head. I suppose you will get that."

"Well," smiled Mat, "I think I'll need it. I suppose you've riddled the Shark with bullets. I told Bardlow to go easy on it, but in the excitement he likely's not forgot. Is Bardlow with you?"

"Here, Tawny!" boomed a deep voice. "I had to come along to see the fun. It was great while it lasted! Hurt any? No? Then you're lucky. You've got Zuluca, and in the morning we'll pull the Shark off the mud. We'll gladly fix her up for you for the good of the service."

He was suddenly interrupted by the deep, sonorous blast of a whistle.

"The Royal Prince!" he added. They stood and gazed at the double rows of lights, as the mail steamer passed through the straits, her two decks lined with curious passengers, who tried to fathom the meaning of the searchlight and flapping sails of the Shark.

"Nothing but a vessel aground," remarked one passenger, and satisfied with this explanation the less curious idly turned their attention to the dancing inside, totally ignorant of the danger they had so narrowly escaped.

"That," remarked Superintendent Bardlow, after Mat had explained his false beacon light, "is what I'd call a real Yankee trick."

"Perhaps that's as good a name for it as any," smiled Mat. "Anyway, it worked, and old Zuluca will understand, if he isn't hung, that he's got to show a little discrimination in holding up ships. That's all."

THE END.

## MEN WANTED

Do you want money? Do you want independence? Do you want a sure trade that pays \$50 a week up? Do you want to travel and see the world? How would you like a good driving job? Or a place in a repair shop? Or your own service or tire or battery station?

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## 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

### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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### Knolly-Nook Guernseys

Langwater-May Rose Blood. We offer six young bulls from 1 to 12 mos. old. Rich in the blood of Langwater Warrior, Steadfast, Holliston, and Ne Plus Ultra. Three are grandsons of the \$35,000 Langwater Eastern King. Two are sons of National Class Leader cows, and three are out of State Champion Producers. The best of blood and A. R. backing. Good individuals from a clean herd. Our C. T. A. herd average last year was 428 lbs. fat on two milkings. If you want a Real Sire at a Bargain, investigate. Also, two or three females. Farmers' prices.

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**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.

### GUERNSEYS

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

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His sire is a 34-lb. grandson of May Echo Sylvia and his first daughter tested has just made 21 lbs. butter and 409 lbs. milk in 7 days at 2 years, 6 months of age.

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## CATTLE AUCTION

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**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.

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70 Wt. around 1080 Lbs. 90 Wt. around 800 Lbs.  
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Also, many other bunches. Dehorned, deep reds and in good grass flesh. Real quality Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice from any bunch.

Van B. Baldwin, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa



## The Outlook for Hogs

How Many Brood Sows Shall We Keep?

By A. Adams

THE gift of prophecy is not required to know that hog producers in most sections of the country will keep more brood sows this fall than they retained a year ago. Highly attractive prices for hogs during the last six months, and prospects of cheap corn, are certain to stimulate hog production.

Based on the way growers have responded to similar situations in the past, an increase of fifteen to twenty per cent in the number of brood sows bred for spring farrow can be expected. This would be about the same number as farrowed in the spring of 1924.

Such an increase looks like a liberal one, but the chances are that the pigs born next spring will sell at reasonably satisfactory prices, and that in the fall of 1926 growers will make preparations for a still larger pig crop to be born in the spring of 1927. If they do, when those pigs come to market, we will probably be in another period of over-production and low prices for hogs with high prices for corn.

### Why Prices See-saw.

Human nature is slow to change. As far back as the records extend, hog growers have been going from extreme over-production to extreme under-production, and back again. There was a time when the available information was so inadequate that they could scarcely help themselves. But, that is no longer true. Through the pig surveys and the breeding reports made twice a year by the United States Department of Agriculture, it is possible to know with reasonable certainty when production is going too far either way, and when a period of unusually high or low prices may be expected. Yet, not five producers out of a hundred will modify their plans because of such reports. In consequence, we can expect the old see-saw in prices to continue. In the course of time, these alternating ups and downs may be leveled off, but that possibility need not be taken into account at present.

In the last sixty-five years, the hog market cycles have averaged almost exactly five years in length from peak to peak, or from one trough in the price curve to the next. The tendency has been for them to get shorter, however. Each of the last two cycles has been slightly under three years, and the last six cycles have averaged only three years and nine months in length. Possibly the tendency to produce fall pigs more extensively than in former years has shortened the period required to bring about over-production.

### Cycles Are Shortening.

The present hog market cycle, counting from the last price peak to the period of high prices through which we are now passing, was shorter than usual. Last March was the high point thus far, with an average of \$13.55. It would not be safe to count forward from that date twenty-two months, the usual period between a high and a low, in trying to locate the next low spot in hog prices. For one thing, there is a possibility—rather remote—of still higher prices, since light receipts are due this winter and next spring. Then, while the average time from a high to a low has been twenty-two months, it has varied in the last six cycles, which extend back to 1902, from eleven to twenty-nine months.

A more dependable plan is to watch the trend of production. With the

present system of production reports, it is possible to gauge fairly closely when market receipts are likely to become excessive.

### Corn the Big Factor.

The cue to the tendency in production is found always in the relation between prices of hogs and of corn. That ratio became favorable for hog feeders last March, after having been unfavorable for two years.

Naturally, after such a period of extremely unfavorable prices, producers needed time to regain courage. The mass mind of the hog-raising world does not comprehend at once the significance of such changes. Only a small percentage of growers realized that the favorable corn-hog ratio was likely to last without interruption for many months, perhaps fully as long as it previously was unfavorable.

As a result, growers did not plan to raise more pigs this fall than last fall. The pig crop of next spring, however, will undoubtedly show a decided increase, perhaps as much as twenty per cent. Then, the pig crop in the fall of 1926 will be larger than it was this fall, and the 1927 spring pig crop will probably be larger than that of next spring. Before 1927 is over, prices are likely to be unfavorable, and growers once more will be applying the brakes to production.

A handsome profit in converting corn into hog products is assured in the next twelve months. The only problem will be to find enough hogs. The pig crop born in 1926 will be large enough to use a normal corn crop and perhaps a little more, so that it will not be surprising if corn goes up again in the spring and summer of 1927, with hogs low enough to make the corn-hog ratio unprofitable once more. Of course, a corn crop failure in 1926 would call for a new basis of reckoning.

### Where Will the Demand Go?

Demand also is subject to change. For three years a relatively high level of urban employment at lofty wages has been maintained, and domestic consumers have not been obliged to stint in the purchase of pork. These conditions will not continue indefinitely, of course. A rather decided slowing down in industrial activity is one of the possibilities of the next two years. This would tend to hasten the arrival of the next period of low prices for hogs. "Fair weather," however, is still the reading of the barometers which usually foretell six or eight months ahead when such changes in business are coming.

Exports of hog products thus far in 1925, have been the smallest in years. High prices checked British buying of our hams and bacon in spite of the reduced supplies available from Denmark. High prices for lard seem to have reduced sales to Germany, even more than depreciating currency did in 1923. In addition, Germany has had fairly liberal home-grown supplies of hog products this year. The German tariff of sixty-five cents, and \$1.55 per 100 pounds on lard and bacon, respectively, will have some effect on imports. No great change in the strength of foreign demand is impending, and large exports probably will not occur until we are in another period of excessive production and low prices.

The hog market outlook for the next six or eight months deserves closer examination. While nineteen per cent



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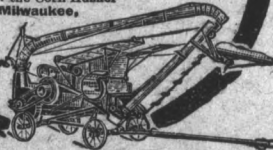
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## CATTLE

## Complete Dispersal Sale

Monday, November 12, 1925

at Tan'nbaum Jersey Farm  
50 head of Registered and high grade Jerseys, with herd average for 1923 of 479.9 lbs. Butter-fat, 1924 average of 488 lbs. WM. KNOBLOCH & SON, Otsego, Mich., R. 2. A. W. Hitzey, Auctioneer.

## For Sale, 2 High Class Jersey Heifers

2 and 4-years. Registered, fresh soon. W. G. WEBER, Galesburg, Mich.

## FINANCIAL KING JERSEYS

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

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

15 Cows, 4 Bulls from R. of M. Cows. Chances to select from herd of 70. Some fresh, others bred for full freshening. Colon C. Little, Coopersville, 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 Short-horn Bulls, two 1-year-old, one 2-year. BARR & CURTIS, R. No. 2, Bay City, Mich.

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

FOR SALE registered milking Short-horn bulls, old enough for service. Shred by Prince Albert 8th, 803036. WASTA HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

Red Polled Cattle 3 cows and 3 calves for sale. ROYSTAN STOCK FARM, Will Cottle, West Branch, Mich.

## FEEDERS FOR SALE

39 Hereford steers, average weight about 725 lbs. Will sell fore part November, price 7 1/4c per lb. GEORGE FREEMAN, St. Clair, Mich.

## HOGS

**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 \$50 to \$40. LAKE-FIELD 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.

**D UROC JERSEY BOARS** for sale, nice ones, and the breeding is right. Write us for prices. NORRIS STOCK FARM, Casnovia, Mich.

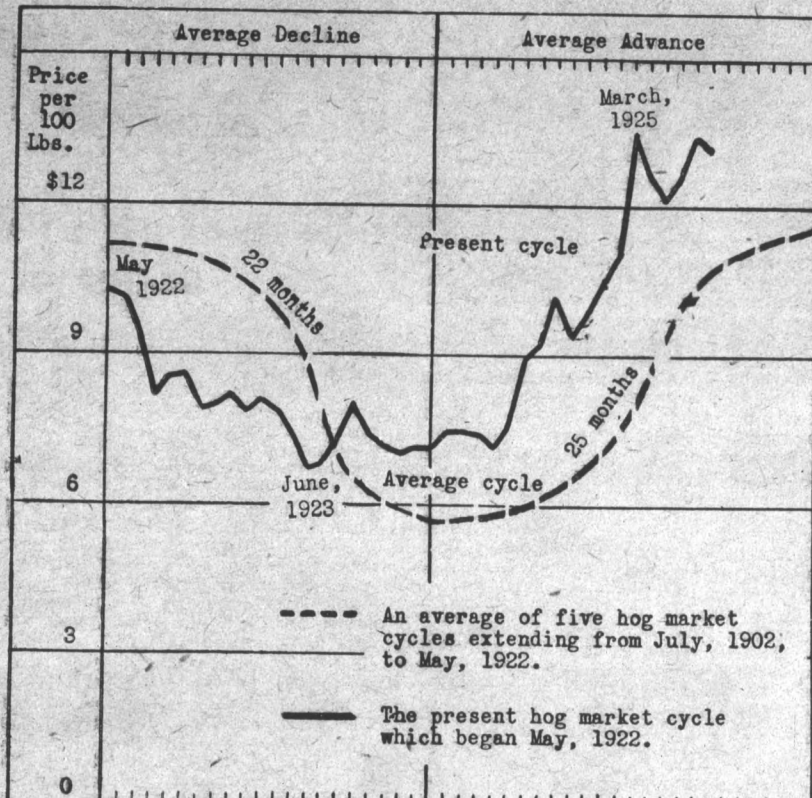
fewer sows farrowed last spring than in the spring of 1924, farmers were more successful in saving pigs, so that there was a decrease of only 8.7 per cent in the number of pigs saved. In the corn belt states, where nearly all the hogs entering commerce are produced, there was a decrease of 10.6 per cent.

This pig crop will constitute the market supply this fall and winter. With an abundance of corn in most sections, the hogs are likely to average slightly heavier in weight than last winter, and thus make up for some of the decrease in numbers.

It is probable that the fall run will be a little late in starting, because producers did not have grain to push pigs during the summer. In addition, the fall and winter movement, as a whole, is likely to constitute less than the usual fraction of the total marketings in the hog year starting Novem-

ber 1. The highly favorable feeding ratio will result in hogs being held back to put on weight. Since there is a tendency to expand production, retaining more gilts to raise spring litters will affect fall marketings. These sows will then appear in the market supply after weaning time next summer.

There are in the cooperative great hopes that we can even gain in individuality, equality of opportunity, and an enlarged field of initiative, and at the same time reduce many of the wastes of over-reckless competition in production and distribution. Those who either congratulate themselves, or those who fear that cooperation is an advance towards socialism, need neither rejoice nor worry. Cooperation in its current economic sense represents the initiative of self-interest blended with the sense of service.—Herbert Hoover.



## 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.

**Poisoned Horses.**—I wish you would tell the readers of the Michigan Farmer that feeding ensilage to horses caused the death of several fine animals in this locality. The same kind of food failed to harm the cows. R. P., Hancock, Mich.

**Chronic Cough.**—I have a heifer that has been troubled with a cough for the past eight months, and we believe the trouble is in the throat. J. H. G., Ludington, Mich.—Apply equal parts tincture of iodine and camphorated oil to throat once a day. Give her a teaspoonful of muriate of ammonia in soft feed three times a day.

**Ringbone—Bloody Milk.**—For the past two years my mare has been troubled with ringbone in both front feet. Have a cow that gives bloody milk from one front quarter. J. F. M., Fairview, Mich.—Clip off hair, apply one part red iodide of mercury, four parts of lard every ten days, and give her rest. After milking, apply cold water to affected quarter. Rough milking is common cause of cows giving bloody milk.

**Cows Eat Wood.**—Why do cows running in good pasture prefer to eat wood and chew bones? By doing so they reduce in flesh, and milk flow shrinks. A. K., Auburn, Mich.—Licking disease, or pica, is a perversion of the appetite manifested by a craving for unnatural food. Associated with the symptoms of perverted appetite are nervous nutritive disturbances, but the causes of pica are not known. Keeping the cattle out of doors, especially on well-drained pastures, and preventing their eating food which is spoiled, will generally help them. Vet-

erinarians have obtained fairly good results by giving apomorphin in two or three grain doses three times a day for three days. If you feed grain or ground feed two or three times, give each cow a tablespoonful of the following compound powder, made by mixing a quarter pound of powdered fenugreek, quarter pound of carbonate of iron, quarter pound of powdered gentian, one pound of bone flour, half pound of common salt. It is considered good practice to give each cow plenty of powdered wood or cob charcoal in their feed.

**Ringworm.**—Several of our calves are troubled with ringworm. G. L., Marian, Mich.—First soak crusts in oil and remove them with green soap and water. Paint diseased area daily with tincture of iodine, or rub in ointment (one to eight) of iodine crystals and goose grease once daily.

**Dog Has Fits.**—My collie pup, ten months old, has been having fits for several months, but he seems to get over them. Abscess formed and broke between the eye and ear and has not yet healed. He had three fits since this abscess opened. What ails him? R. S. A., Northville, Mich.—I am inclined to believe that your pup has epilepsy; if so, he will not recover. Apply boric acid to sore twice a day, and keep his bowels open.

**Spavin.**—I have a mare nine years old which is suffering with spavin. Can you give me some good remedy that I can prepare and apply myself? H. R. N., Homer, Mich.—Clip off hair, apply one part red iodide of mercury, four parts lard, to be well rubbed in once every ten days. Absolute rest is of as much importance as treatment with drugs; therefore, he should not be exercised for two months.

**Scours.**—For the past three years our calves have been troubled more or less with scours. The calves suck the cow, then we veal the calf, if it lives. Subscriber, Wayne County.—Repeated cleaning and disinfection of your premises is necessary as well as the treating of each calf's navel at birth, also cleaning the cow's udder, and giving the calf vaccine. You will find it no easy task to get rid of calf scour infection.

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Get away from the notion that the first cost of a permanent hollow tile silo is prohibitive. It isn't. Prices of Natco Silos begin under \$300—freight paid. Whatever size you need you'll find the price is little, if any, higher than the price of a less durable Silo of the same size.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Seventh Annual Sale  
Big Type Poland Chinas

Wed., Nov. 4, we will offer 17 boars and 26 gilts—big, smooth, stretchy tops of our 1925 crop. Included in the offering is a litter by the World's Grand Champion boar, Armistice Boy.

Many choice individuals sell in this sale. This will be an unusual opportunity to get outstanding herd stuff. Everything has been held 'till sale day and you will have a chance at our best. Write at once for a catalog. Sale at  
WESLEY HILE, Ionia, 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, Marlette, 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 Shropshire ewes and lambs. GEORGE NEEDHAM, Saline, Mich.

**WAIT FOR LIVINGSTON'S PIG SALE**—40 high class P. C., 30 sows and 10 boars. Thursday, November 19th. W. E. Livingstone, Parma, 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.

**Spotted Poland Chinas** A few choice spring boars.  
VERN ADDLEMAN, Jasper, Mich.

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

## SHEEP

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

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

Additional Stock Ads on Page 413





# THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, October 20.

### Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.69; No. 2 red \$1.68; No. 2 white \$1.69; No. 2 mixed \$1.68.

Chicago.—December \$1.44½@1.45½; May \$1.41½@1.42.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.65½@1.66½.

### Corn

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 89c; No. 3 yellow 88c.

Chicago.—December 74½@75c; May 79½c.

### Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white Michigan at 44½c; No. 3, 42½c.

Chicago.—December 39½c; May at 43½c.

### Rye

Detroit.—No. 2, 86c.

Chicago.—December at 81c; May at 86½c.

Toledo.—86c.

### Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.55.

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

### Barley

Malting 77c; feeding 72c.

### Seeds

Detroit.—Prime red clover \$17.60; timothy \$3.55; alsike \$15.

### Buckwheat

Detroit.—\$1.60@1.65.

### 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.

### Fruits

Detroit.—Bran \$32; standard middlings at \$33; fine middlings at \$37; cracked corn \$38; coarse cornmeal at \$35; chop \$31 per ton in carlots.

### Pears.

Bartletts, Michigan, bushels \$3@3.25; Keiffers, Michigan at \$1.25@1.35 bushel; Seckels, extra quality at \$3.

Grapes.—Michigan Concord 5-lb. baskets at 46@47c.

Crabapples.—Bushels, Mich. Hyslops, fancy, large, clean, hard, \$3@3.50.

## WHEAT

The strong cash wheat market and a shift in the speculative balance of power brought a rally in wheat prices in the past week. On the upturn, the purchase of substantial quantities of Canadian wheat for import took the keen edge from the cash situation. Both Winnipeg and Liverpool lagged behind on the upturn in this country, although both have shown marked resistance on declines. Importing countries expect that prices will continue low and are making no effort to buy ahead. World shipments have been large enough to add about 7,500,000 bushels to stocks on ocean passage last month.

Until something happens to mar the southern hemisphere crop outlook, or it becomes evident that European import needs have been underestimated, a sustained advance in world prices is unlikely. Since our markets are already on the edge of an import basis, it is useless to expect much further premium over the world level. Under the circumstances, a sideways movement is rather probable until world prices proceed to a higher or lower level. If another break does occur, it is not likely to be very severe.

## RYE

Rye prices remain on a feed grain level. Exports in the last two months have totalled only about 650,000 bushels, while at least 25,000,000 bushels can be spared during the crop year. The visible supply continues to increase.

## OATS

The oats market has moved sideways for three weeks. Primary receipts have fallen off nearly a third, commercial demand has been equal to the arrivals recently, and the last visible supply report showed a small decrease, the first since the new crop began to move. Export business has been quiet recently, and clearances fell off sharply last week. Conditions favor further export sales, however.

## CORN

Corn receipts have been extremely light in the last ten days, and country offerings have been small, with feeders outbidding terminals in some sections. Liberal arrivals of new corn

are expected in a few weeks, however, so that buyers have no anxiety and prices are close to the lowest point of the season. The corn surplus states have about thirty per cent more corn than last year, and twelve per cent more than the average. Hogs are the chief consumers of corn. These same states have about ten per cent fewer hogs than last year, and twenty per cent less than the average of the past five years.

## SEEDS

Clover seed prices made further gains last week. Receipts have been delayed by rains which made hulling late in some sections, and demand was lively. October is usually a month of heavy receipts, however, and supplies during the next few weeks may act as a check on the rising price trend. Alsike prices are firm. A big percentage of the receipts is of excellent quality which brings top prices.

## FEEDS

The feed market is slowly developing a better tone. Demand was more active last week, and wheat feeds showed more strength. Flour production maintains a high volume, however, so that unless a real consumptive demand develops, wheat feed prices cannot make much progress.

## BUTTER

Recent weakness in the butter market was short-lived, and prices at the large distributing markets have already regained much of the losses of a week ago. Receipts were smaller again, and with the cold weather so close at hand, necessitating housing and feeding of cows earlier than expected, it is unlikely that supplies will show any increase from now on. Deep inroads are being made into reserve stocks of butter. Holdings on October 1, according to the department of agriculture, totaled 114,167,000 pounds, a shortage of practically 40,000,000 pounds under the same date a year ago, but slightly larger than the five-year average. Foreign markets are strengthened by seasonally light supplies, and since butter from the southern hemisphere will not be available in quantity until along in November, prices will probably continue strong. With the statistical situation apparently so favorable, and advances so easy to effect and maintain, it is difficult to foresee anything but an advancing butter market for the next month at least.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 50½c; New York 52c. Fresh

creamery in tubs sells in Detroit for 45½@48½c per pound.

## POULTRY AND EGGS

Receipts of fresh eggs made further gains last week. Quality is running better, on the whole, so that buyers of fine stocks had larger offerings to choose from, but prices held steady. Demand is showing effects of higher prices, but the increased use of storage eggs should maintain trade output. Storage eggs are moving more freely, but the holdings as of October 1 showed a surplus of 1,197,000 cases over the same date a year ago. The first spell of cold weather will probably check production of hen eggs, and prices will undoubtedly resume their rising tendency.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 39c; dirties 22@28c; checks 22@27c; fresh firsts 40@41c; ordinary firsts 30@34c. Live poultry, hens 22½c; springers at 20c; roosters 16c; ducks 18c; geese 20c; turkeys 25c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 38@42c; storage 31@34c. Live poultry, heavy springers at 22c; light springers 20c; heavy hens 25c; light hens 16c; roosters 16c; geese 18@19c; ducks 23@24c; turkeys 30@32c.

## BEANS

The bean market declined to \$4.70 per 100 pounds for C. H. P. whites, f. o. b. Michigan, after being up to \$4.90 early in the week. Demand is only fair, as many buyers still expect lower prices. Unfavorable weather is the unfavorable influence. Picking is proceeding slowly, with an average pickage, according to the official report, of 8.5 per cent.

The Michigan crop is placed at 7-356,000 bushels, against 5,848,000 last year. Of the total yield, 82 per cent are estimated to be small whites; four per cent, large whites; five per cent, light red kidneys; seven per cent, dark reds; one per cent, soys, and one per cent other varieties.

## POTATOES

With a small crop definitely assured, the potato market is already on its way in the usual autumn advance. The movement of potatoes to market is reaching its peak, yet prices at shipping points are firm, and distributing markets are following a rising tendency. Average prices at Chicago are above \$2 per 100 pounds, compared with 90c a year ago and \$1.20 in 1923. Colorado and western Nebraska growers are getting from \$1.50@1.70 per 100 pounds, and many favor holding for high prices. Northern round

whites, U. S. No. 1, were quoted at \$2.45@2.60 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

## WOOL

Wool prices have been going higher under the influence of rising markets abroad and a strong domestic situation. While some of the activity has been speculative, mills have been buying in fair volume and appear to have considerable purchasing yet to do. Domestic prices are on a sound basis, since stocks of wool in dealers' hands are moderate, the fall clip in Texas is small, the next spring clip is six or seven months away, and our prices are too low to promote imports. The London sale of Colonial wools closed strong, Australian prices have advanced slightly in spite of the fact that a large new clip is ready for sale, and South American markets are firm, with prices above a parity with Boston.

## APPLES

Apple prices held steady last week in spite of larger supplies. Estimates of the crop as of October 1, showed little change from a month ago. The total production for the United States is estimated to be 13 per cent below the quantity required to supply the usual number of bushels per capita. The commercial crop, on the other hand, is expected to be slightly larger than last year, although it is turning out smaller than the earlier estimates in many sections. A 2½-inch Jonathans were held at \$1.75 per bushel basket at Chicago last week.

## GRAND RAPIDS

Potatoes were in strong demand and higher in Grand Rapids this week. Eggs also advanced, and onions improved slightly after suffering a setback last week. Potatoes \$1@1.25 a bu; onions \$1@1.10 bu; beets, carrots, turnips, cabbage 50@65c bu; spinach \$1@1.25 bu; tomatoes \$4@4.50 a bu; cucumbers \$1@2 bu; hothouse cucumbers \$1.50 dozen; lettuce, hothouse leaf 15@18c lb; head lettuce 50@75c box; McIntosh apples \$1.50 bu; Spys, Snows, Tolman, Sweets, Jonathans, Steele Reds \$1 bu; other varieties 50@85c bu; pears, Kieffer 50@75c bu; Bosc \$2 bu; peaches, Smock \$2.50 bu; Chili \$3 bu; Lemon Free \$2; wheat \$1.45 bu; rye 70c bu; beans \$4.10 per cwt; butter-fat 52@53c lb; eggs 45@48c; poultry, fowls 15@23c; springers 16@24c.

## DETROIT CITY MARKET

Though the potato market continued steady, buying was slow at the prices asked. Most products were in liberal supply, and buying in general was fairly active. Quinces were snapped up readily, but the demand for pears was limited. Melons were in little demand. Bunched stuff of all kinds was in stronger demand. The call for onions and cabbage was limited. Poultry offerings were moderate and sold mostly at retail.

Apples \$2@2.50 bu; pears \$1@2.50 bu; beets 75c@1 bu; carrots \$1@1.50 bu; cabbage 50@75c bu; leaf lettuce, outdoor 75c bu; green onions 50@60c dozen bunches, dry onions \$1.50@1.75 bu; potatoes \$1.30@1.50 bu; tomatoes \$1.25@1.50 per 15-lb. basket; eggs, retail 60@70c; hens, retail 28@30c lb; Leghorn springers, wholesale 23@25c; retail 27@28c; colored springers, retail 28@32c; ducks, wholesale 25c; retail 30c; veal 19@20c; dressed poultry, hens 33@35c; springers 38@40c.

Receipts of cattle have increased in numbers but declined in quality in the last few weeks. Arrivals at present are the largest of the season, and 25 per cent greater than late in September. At the same time, choice and prime steers at Chicago, the only point where an actual count of kinds is made, have been the scarcest since the spring of 1924.

## COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

- Shorthorns.**  
Oct. 26.—H. B. Petus & Son, Elsie, Mich.  
Oct. 26.—H. B. Peters & Son, Elsie, Mich.  
**Herefords.**  
Oct. 28.—Ward Dunstan Farm, Clarkston, Mich.  
**Jerseys.**  
Nov. 12.—William Knobloch & Son, Otsego, Mich.  
**Poland Chinas.**  
Nov. 4.—Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.  
Nov. 19.—William Livingston, Parma, Mich.

## Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, October 20.

### CHICAGO

#### Hogs

Receipts 26,000. Market slow and 10@15c lower than Monday's average; bulk weight 10@15c off; underweight show full decline; big packers doing little; bulk of good 160-300-lb. weight \$11.50@11.80; top \$11.90; bulk of good 100-150-lb. average \$11.75@12; packing sows largely \$9.75@10; 70 cull killing pigs \$12.50.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 12,000. Market on feeding steers slow and steady; meager supply desirable; fed steers with weight are strong; little done on western grassers; top \$13.60; bulk \$13.75; bulls at \$9.50@12; she stock steady, with yearlings best kind; bulk strong to 15c higher; vealers steady; \$11.50@12 to packers; packers and feeders strong.

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts, 42,000. Market fat lambs steady; few early fat natives strong to 25c higher at \$14.75@15; fat sheep steady; odd lot of native ewes \$6.50@7.50; feeding lambs strong to unevenly higher; demand good; early bulk at \$15.50@15.90; few decks of full-mouth breeding ewes \$9.50.

### DETROIT

#### Cattle.

Market opening very slow on Monday's decline.  
Good to choice yearlings  
dry-fed ..... \$10.50@11.75  
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.50@10.00  
Handyweight butchers ... 7.25@8.25  
Mixed steers and heifers 5.25@6.50  
Handy light butchers ... 5.00@5.50  
Light butchers ..... 4.00@4.50  
Best cows ..... 5.00@5.50

Butcher cows ..... 4.00@4.25  
Common cows ..... 3.00@3.50  
Canners ..... 2.50@3.00  
Choice bulls, dry-fed .... 5.00@6.00  
Heavy bologna bulls .... 4.50@5.50  
Stock bulls ..... 4.00@4.50  
Feeders ..... 6.00@7.00  
Stockers ..... 5.00@6.25  
Milkers and springers.... \$45.00@85.00

#### Veal Calves.

Market 50c lower.  
Best ..... \$14.00  
Others ..... 4.00@13.00

#### Sheep and Lambs.

Market steady.  
Best ..... \$14.00@14.50  
Fair lambs ..... \$12.00@13.00  
Fair and good sheep..... 6.00@7.50  
Culls and common ..... 2.00@4.00  
Light and common ..... 8.00@10.50  
Buck lambs ..... 9.50@13.50

#### Hogs.

Market 10c lower.  
Roughs ..... \$9.90  
Mixed and yorkers ..... 12.15  
Pigs and lights ..... 11.50  
Heavies ..... 11.25@11.35  
Stags ..... 8.00

### BUFFALO

#### Hogs

Receipts 1,860. Market is closing slow. Heavy at \$12.25@12.40; other grades at \$12.40@12.50; packing sows and roughs \$10@10.25.

#### Cattle.

Receipts 600. Market slow.  
Sheep and Lambs.  
Receipts 500. Best lambs \$14.75; few \$15; best ewes \$6@8.

#### Calves.

Receipts 250. Top \$14.50.



## THE BEAN CROP.

WE have just received word from a broker in New York, who claims that the New York state bean crop is damaged to such an extent that the farmers are plowing them under.

Now, if you have any means of finding out what the damage is in New York state, it looks to us as though this information should be given to the growers here in our state, because we feel that beans at the present price are at least \$1.50 to \$2.00 per hundred too cheap. Kindly give this matter your prompt attention, as we believe it will be of some benefit to your paper.

In regard to the growers' storing their beans in elevators, we think it is a very poor idea for them to follow, as the elevator man just takes them and fills his orders, keeping the market down with the growers' own beans.

You no doubt know the damage that has already been done in Michigan. What few beans we have taken in here are picking from four to sixteen per cent, and two-thirds of them are wet and have to be dried. Anything that you can add to the information we have given you, we believe will be of great benefit to the men who grow beans.—W. E. Snelling.

## COSTS OF SWEETS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

THE United States Tariff Commission has started an investigation as to the cost of producing maple syrup and sugar to be used as a basis in determining whether the tariff on these maple products should be raised or lowered. Importers are after a lower tariff. The American Farm Bureau Federation recommends that the cost finding investigation be extended to the average producers, rather than confined to agricultural college estimates which usually are based on reports from exceptionally efficient producers.

## TAX REDUCTION PLANS COMPLETED.

THE tax reduction legislation program has been completed. It is announced that an agreement has been reached between President Coolidge and the senate and house leaders in regard to the details of the proposed bill and as to its course through congress. Hearings on the bill will begin October 19 before the house ways and means committee, and will be limited to ten days. Few changes of any importance are expected to be made in the bill as a result of the hearings. It will have the right of way over the appropriation bills, and is expected to be passed by congress and reach the White House before Christmas.

## COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Sanilac Co., Oct. 10.—Beans badly damaged; many fields are standing yet, waiting for good weather. More wheat sowed than usual; just starting the sugar beets. They are a fair crop here. Prices low on all grains except wheat, which is \$1.44 now. Clover seed no good. Lots of apples, but no one has time to pick them. Potatoes are good. Pastures getting short, although it rains every other day.—J. M.

Kalamazoo Co., Oct. 16.—Weather conditions have been ideal for the growth of wheat; the outlook at present is about 100 per cent. The late potato crop is light, and tubers are selling right around the dollar mark. Apples are plentiful, and prices range from 50c@\$.125 per bushel at the orchard. Hen fruit is about the scarcest thing right now. Eggs are selling at 38@40c per dozen. Butter-fat is 42c. The corn crop is up to average. Many are utilizing hogs and lambs to do the harvesting. Pastures are good for this time of year. Conditions are a little easier, financially, and farmers are spending some money for repairs and improvements to their buildings.—L. F. H.

Kalkaska County.—The potato crop is light. We are receiving about \$1.50 per cwt. Pasture is fine. Wheat and rye are looking good. About the usual acreage sown; buckwheat and beans are being harvested. The yields will be rather light on account of the dry summer. There is plenty of rain this fall.

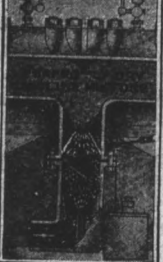
Calhoun County.—About the same acreage of wheat was sown this year as in 1924. A little less rye went in. All seeding was late on account of continued wet weather. Fall pasture never looked better. Late potatoes have not yet been dug. We had a good crop of early ones. Not a large crop of fall and winter apples, but nearly all trees have a few. Late frost last spring cut the grape crop. All stock is looking good, on account of the fine pasture. Butter brings 49c; eggs 42c.—L. C.

Hillsdale County.—The wheat acreage is not as large as expected, because of wet weather. Potatoes and corn are excellent. Clover seed about fifty per cent of a crop, and fruit about ninety per cent. Pasture is also in fine condition. Lambs are being marketed. Hogs are not so plentiful as usual. All live stock is in good shape. Butter brings 52c; eggs 42c; wheat \$1.40; rye 75c; oats 34c. There is no farm help available.—C. R. G.

Clinton County.—Beans are about two-thirds harvested and the yield will probably range from ten to thirty bushels per acre, and the pick from four to twenty pounds per cwt. The usual amount of fall crops was sown. Late potatoes are an excellent crop. Sugar beets are also better than usual. Pasture is excellent, and as a result our live stock will go into the winter in excellent shape. Farmers are receiving \$4.35 per cwt. for beans; wheat \$1.40; oats 36c; hogs \$12; lambs \$13.—A. F. H.

Gratiot County.—The usual acreage of wheat was sown in this county this fall. Some of it, however, went in as late as the tenth of October. Pasture is good. Some beans are being marketed at \$4.25 per cwt.; wheat \$1.42; oats 32c. We have not started harvesting sugar beets.—A. R.

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One	Four	One	Four
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13.....1.04	3.12	29......232	6.96
14.....1.12	3.36	30......240	7.20
15.....1.20	3.60	31......248	7.44
16.....1.28	3.84	32......256	7.68
17.....1.36	4.08	33......264	7.92
18.....1.44	4.32	34......272	8.16
19.....1.52	4.56	35......280	8.40
20.....1.60	4.80	36......288	8.64
21.....1.68	5.04	37......296	8.88
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C. LEMEN & SONS, Dexter, Mich.

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

**For Shropshire Rams and Ewes**  
write or call on Dan Boohor, R. No. 4, Ewart, Mich.

**SHROPSHIRE** 2 yearlings, 10 ram lambs,  
with size and quality. H.  
H. GERBERICH, R. No. 1, Marion, Mich.

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

**Shropshires** Yearling rams, and sev-  
eral good ewes, priced  
reasonable. W. B. McQUILLAN, Howell, Mich.

**Registered Shropshire Ram**  
two years old. N. T. Veliquette, Kewadin, Mich.

**Shropshire Rams** yearlings and lambs. Also  
choice bred ewes. D. L.  
CHAPMAN & SON, So. Rockwood, Mich.

**RAMBOUILLET RAMS**. Have a few choice large  
yearlings from heavy shearing ram. Priced right.  
Few ewes later, all registered. H. W. HART, Green-  
ville, Mich., R. No. 2. 'Phone Grattan, Mich.

**FOR SALE** 30 Registered Rambouillet  
Rams, 1 and 2 years old.  
A. & F. FARMER, Durand, Mich.

**Rams For Sale** Cotswolds, Lincolns, Tunis Kara-  
kules and Oxford. All record-  
ed. 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., Breckenridge, Mich.

## TOBACCO

**HOMESPUN TOBACCO**—Chewing, five lb., \$1.50; ten,  
\$2.50; smoking, five lb., \$1.25; ten, \$2.00. Cigars, \$2 for  
50, guaranteed, pay when received, pipe free. Roy  
Carlton, Maxons Mills, 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 lb. \$1.50; 10,  
\$2.50. Smoking 5 lb. \$1.25; 10, \$2.00. Mild 10, \$1.50.  
Pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Kentucky.

## POULTRY

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

**TOP PRICES PAID** for live fryers or broilers weigh-  
ing 1 1/4 to 2 1/4 lbs. Ship today. East Coast Poultry  
Co., 1360 Division St., Detroit, Mich.

**BARRED ROCK** show and breeding cockerels, both  
matings. Heavy laying strain. Money back guar-  
antee. Lucian Hill, Tekonsha, Mich.

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

**S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS**—Prices reason-  
able. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

## TURKEYS

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS** from a 40-pound  
tom, hens \$5, toms \$7. R. C. R. I. Red Cockerels,  
bred from trap-nested strain, \$3 each. Ralph Alhro,  
R. 2, Bear Lake, 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.

**YOUNG MAN** as milk salesman. Must be respon-  
sible, have references and \$200 cash bond. \$35 a  
week guaranteed. Write for appointment. Belle Isle  
Creamery, 3600 Forest E., Detroit, Mich.

**WANTED**—farmer tenant with stock and tools for  
200-acre farm, 3 miles from Almont. Buildings and  
silos suitable for dairying. W. C. Harris, 840 Penob-  
scot Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

## AGENTS WANTED

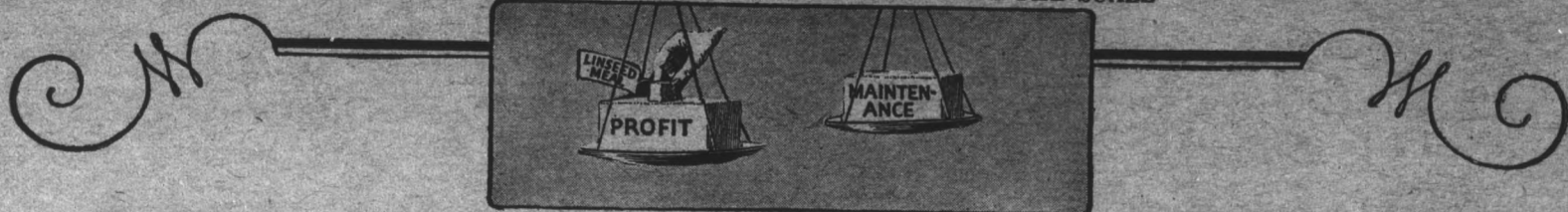
**FREE TRIP TO CALIFORNIA**. Get three good re-  
sponsible farmers to go with you to inspect California  
state approved lands. Opportunity for one good man  
in each community to join largest land selling organ-  
ization in U. S. Write for details. Herman Janss,  
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**AGENTS**—Our 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.

**MICHIGAN FARMER**  
Classified Liners bring  
results. Try one.



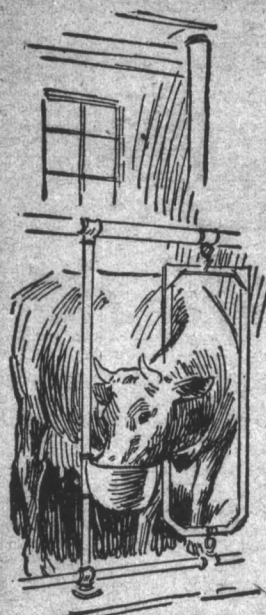
LINSEED MEAL "THE TINY WEIGHT THAT TIPS THE SCALE"



# WHERE MONEY IS MADE

Where year after year, profits are made under practical, every-day farm conditions; Linseed Meal is given credit by thousands of dairymen, feeders, breeders and general farmers for being a splendid investment. These men all report that—

## LINSEED MEAL CONSTITUTES A LARGE PERCENTAGE OF THE GRAIN RATION



Farm grown feeds are supplemented by Linseed Meal in amounts varying from seven per cent to fifty per cent of the grain ration. The Linseed Meal is used for its triple value—its

high protein content (34%), its general conditioning qualities and its high manurial value. Read below a few of the many letters we are receiving regarding the value of this great feed:

### Cattleman Figures 100% Returns on the Dollar

I figure every dollar invested in linseed meal to bring in a return of 100%. This profit seems even bigger when you take into consideration the better finish secured with the linseed meal and the fact that hogs running after the cattle do much better.

This has been my actual experience in feeding cattle; I positively know of what I write as I weigh all cattle every thirty days. **LAWRENCE I. TODT**  
Morris, Ill.

### And Another Farmer Reports Two Dollars for Every Dollar Invested

My herd average for sixteen cows is 440 lbs. fat. I attribute this largely to the ration fed these cows. For every dollar invested in feed, my test book shows that I get two dollars in return.

The grain ration fed consists of six parts ground oats, four to eight parts ground corn and cob meal, two parts linseed meal, and two parts cottonseed meal. I feed annually four tons of linseed meal and consider it a sound investment. **THOS. HANSEN**  
Cedar Falls, Ia.

### Ate Less Corn and Topped the Market

For the last sixty days this year I fed a load of 25 head of cheap cattle. They cost me \$30.20 a head. I put them in the yard the 6th of November and fed them light until the middle of December, when I got them on full feed as fast as I could.

After getting them on a heavy feed of oil meal (4 lbs. per head per day), was able to save three bushels of corn a day.

The cattle sold on the Chicago market April 29 over 1,092 pounds and topped the market at \$11.40. **W. E. SIGLIN**, Dunlap, Ia.

### YOUR RATIONS EASILY BALANCED 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.

### SEND THIS COUPON

Dept. LINSEED CRUSHERS MEAL  
D-10 ADVERTISING COMMITTEE  
ROOM 1128, 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.....

### Dairymen Says, "Cheapest Feed Considering Returns"

I certainly would go to extreme measures to get linseed meal before I would go without it, because I think it is the cheapest feed on the market at the present time, considering the returns for each dollar invested. Furthermore, it has that cooling effect on the system, it is an appetizer, and it gives that bloom and condition which is so essential for large milk production.

I think I can double my money by feeding linseed meal in my rations. If I were to omit linseed meal from my rations I would not get much milk and would have more or less trouble with cows under those conditions. **CHARLES SHUMAN**, White Water, Wis.

### Necessary in Raising Big Calves

I have been a constant user of linseed meal for a number of years and find that it has no competitor in this line.

For example, I find it impossible to raise calves without linseed meal. A ration of oats, linseed meal and barley has always raised me good, big, rugged-boned calves. I also find it very satisfactory for my dairy cows. **RALPH C. DAVIES**, Golden, Colo.

### Worth \$75.00 per Ton for Hogs

We find linseed oil meal the best of all commercial feeds. We give yearlings one pound per day at the beginning of the feed and the last 60 days increase the amount to three pounds per day. For pigs, about ten pounds to a bushel of ground oats makes a rich slop.

Last year oil meal at \$45.00 per ton and corn at \$1.00 per bushel made the meal worth \$75.00 per ton when fed to feeding hogs.

We consider linseed meal a great feed for all farm animals. **DORAN BROTHERS**, Ohio, Illinois.

### Used Uninterruptedly for Twenty-Five Years

We have been using linseed meal in our ration uninterruptedly for over twenty-five years and would not feel that we could "keep house" without it.

Personally we should as soon think of trying to make "bricks without straw" as to compound a ration without linseed meal. **A. F. PIERCE**, Prop., Sheomet Farm, Jerseys, Winchester, N. H.

**LINSEED CRUSHERS**  
**MEAL ADVERTISING COMMITTEE**  
Room 1128, Union Trust Bldg.  
CHICAGO, ILL.



### 12% to 30% of Dairy Rations—"Nothing to Take Its Place"

The proportion of oil meal used in our ration is as follows:  
Test cows, 12%; dairy cows, 10 to 15%; calves, 25 to 30%.

I find the use of the oil meal very satisfactory, in fact there is nothing to take its place, or just as good. It aids digestion and we have very little trouble along this line and contribute the reason entirely to the use of meal. It keeps the coat sleek and glossy and in nice, healthy condition.

**WM. FIELDEN**, Mgr.,  
Beaver Dam Stock Farm, Holstein-Friesian Cattle,  
Montgomery, N. Y.

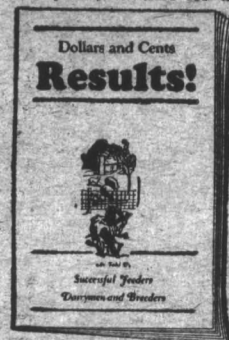
### What Bill Burns, Nationally Known Sheep Buyer, Says

Bill Burns, well known authority on all kinds of sheep and a salesman on the Chicago market for a great many years, says: "I could give hundreds of instances where oil meal proved its worth, and after many years of close study and observing results, obtained with most every known combination of feeds, I can safely say that I think oil meal is the best rationer I know of for keeping lambs healthy, producing economical and big gains and for producing the finish so much desired on the market."

### Recommended Widely by Poultrymen

O. H. Hanke, Poultry Specialist and Journalist of Madison, Wis., writes: "Will say that linseed oil meal is recommended quite widely by poultrymen as an excellent feed, especially during the molting period. It is also often fed to late hatched growing pullets to aid them in feathering out quickly in time for the fall egg production."

THESE  
BOOKS  
WILL  
HELP  
YOU



Both are practical books, dealing with the dollars and cents side of feeding Linseed Meal. The one book is by successful feeders, dairymen and breeders. The other is by Prof. F. B. Morrison, author with W. A. Henry, "Feeds and Feeding."