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AND
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FIVE YEARS \$3.00



Treating

News of the Week

The Alabama Power Company and the Associated Southern Company have submitted to the Muscle Shoals Commission an offer for the entire Muscle Shoals plant. They guarantee to manufacture commercial fertilizers and to maintain nitrate plants.

The cabinet crisis in France has passed. Premier Painlevé has reorganized the cabinet, which will endeavor to solve France's problems without the aid of M. Caillaux.

The cold spell in the latter part of October put potato growers on the anxious seat. Business men and others were asked to help dig potatoes before they spoiled by freezing.

The League of Nations is sending a commission to investigate the Greek invasion of Bulgaria.

In a recent election in Canada, the present Premier, Mr. King, lost out. The Conservatives went in on strong majorities.

Five thousand dollars worth of radium stuck on the hem of a lady's dress, the radium being inclosed in a gold bulb the size of a wheat grain.

General Plaspas, former Premier of Greece, has been made an exile from his country because he is thought to have plotted against it.

The Employers' Association of Detroit recently reported that there were 71,903 more people working in Detroit than there were last fall.

During the first eight months of operation of the gas tax, the state collected over six million dollars.

Spanking was approved by Dr. Wm. H. Kilpatrick, Columbia University professor, before a modern parenthood conference in New York.

Brigadier-General L. C. Andrews, in charge of prohibition enforcement, is going to try to stop the use of liquor, even for sacramental purposes.

A Negro by the name of John Underhill, who ran a candy store at Mays Landing, New Jersey, left his estate of \$100,000 to a local school board, with instructions to "spend it so that the children will enjoy the fruits of my labor."

It is said that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., a strong supporter of the anti-saloon league, favors a modified dry law.

Congestion is so serious in New York, that an elevated motor express highway will be extended entirely around Manhattan Island.

In a fight between students of the Glasco University over the election of a rector, it is said that 20,000 rotten eggs, also decayed fruit and bad vegetables, were thrown by 4,000 partisans.

James Washington, three-year-old boy from Hastings street section in Detroit, was the youngest "drunk" ever brought into the receiving hospital. His mother said he found a pint of "moonshine" and drank it all.

Sir Richard Radmayne, formerly inspector of the British mines, said that the oil supply in the United States will end in twenty-five years, and that the world's supply will be gone in a hundred years.

Jean Brunier, a Frenchman, holds the world's one-hour motor cycle paced record covering sixty-nine miles, 1,520 yards in an hour.

The Red Caps, or porters, at the Pennsylvania Station in New York, have endowed a university scholarship to be awarded each year to the son of a station porter who has achieved the highest school record in English, mathematics, history and chemistry.

EXPECTED RUSSIAN SURPLUS MAY NOT MATERIALIZE.

EARLY reports of a large Russian grain surplus flooding the markets of western Europe, do not appear to be borne out by recent advices from the department of agriculture correspondents in Russia, who report that recent estimates of grain production may be reduced. The United States agricultural commissioner in Berlin reports that, according to quasi-official sources, Russia has cancelled a portion of previously chartered grain shipping space. Private reports from many sources indicate that early expectations of large Russian exports may not be realized.

AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL IS POPULAR.

THE Menominee County Agricultural School, which is now affiliated with the Michigan State College, has its three courses of study filled to overflowing. The dormitory is well filled for the first time in several years, and many girls attending the school are working for their board and room.



Richard Dix
who appears in
**THE
TEN
COMMAND-
MENTS**

Produced by
Cecil B. De Mille

This Paramount Picture is perhaps the greatest example of the power of the screen for good. All parents should see it with their children. All teachers should recommend it to their pupils. All preachers should urge every member of their congregations to see it, because no sermon from any pulpit will ever have half the power of this picture. It will never grow old. Tell your theatre manager to get it as soon as possible and let you know when he will show it.

Keeping the Family Together!

THREE meals a day and a roof hold only the bodies of a family together! What about making their hearts beat as one with great entertainment?

You can do this now, because some theatre near you is scheduling the better pictures, Paramount.

This brand name Paramount will come to mean a great deal to you all as you get the motion picture habit, because it will satisfy many of your deepest longings for a more thrilling life.

It may not be possible for you to go traveling all 'round the world, seeing strange scenes and observing the adventures that occur in other people's lives—but you can do all this with Paramount simply by driving down the road to your theatre.

The great organization behind

Paramount believes that we all seek a wider view of life, and presents it to you any time you go.

You will find examples in Merton of the Movies, Adventure, Code of the Sea, Worldly Goods, Feet of Clay, Peter Pan, and dozens more—and what's more you'll find Paramount always represents the kind of influence on life and living that meets the ideas of the better people in the community.

Your own theatre manager is scheduling these great shows now and figuring on opening more nights per week. Let him help you keep the young folks on the farm!

Get down there with a party tonight and show him he's headed right! He appreciates encouragement.

This name and trademark always leads you to the better pictures



Lois Wilson
who appears in
Contraband
Monsieur Beaucaire
Welcome Home



Jack Holt
who appears in
North of 36
Empty Hands
Thundering Head



Raymond Griffith
The Silk Hat
Comedian
who appears in
The Night Club
Forty Winks
Paths to Paradise

Paramount Pictures

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



"Vanity Cases Used 3000 B.C."

SCIENTIFIC excavations in the ancient city of Kish, so we are told by a news dispatch, show that women carried vanity cases forty-nine centuries ago. Why did not the luxuries of that old civilization spread to the rest of the world? Why were the delicate and pleasure-bringing things of life buried and hidden away for so many ages?

Without the printed word, information could hardly be spread to other countries, and the knowledge of events and things could scarcely be preserved. Today, if a better rug is produced in Kurdistan, it is soon advertised for sale in American magazines. If a better necklace is made in China, a printed advertisement will shortly describe it and quote the price on

the other side of the globe.

Advertising publishes the secrets of good things from one end of America to the other. The newest and best products of forty-eight states are told about, fully and truthfully, wherever the public press is read.

Read the advertisements and you keep from being buried like Kish.

Advertisements tell you what is best to buy, where to get it and what to pay for it

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXV

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
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MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

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SERVICE
NUMBER NINETEEN

Storing Hardwood Tree Seeds

A Few Precautions for a Farmer to Take in Producing His Own Forestry Trees

By R. F. Kroodsma

TREE fruits ripen at different seasons of the year, all the way from the month of May to September and October. Seeds that ripen in the spring, such as silver and red maples, and the elms, usually sprout immediately and accomplish considerable growth before winter.

The majority of tree seed, however, matures either in late summer or fall, and this seed usually lies on the ground until spring before germinating.

The following tree seeds ripen in the fall and some method of storing over winter is advisable. The list of trees is as follows: Hard maple, ash, tulip poplar, basswood, oaks, beech, hickories and walnut in October.

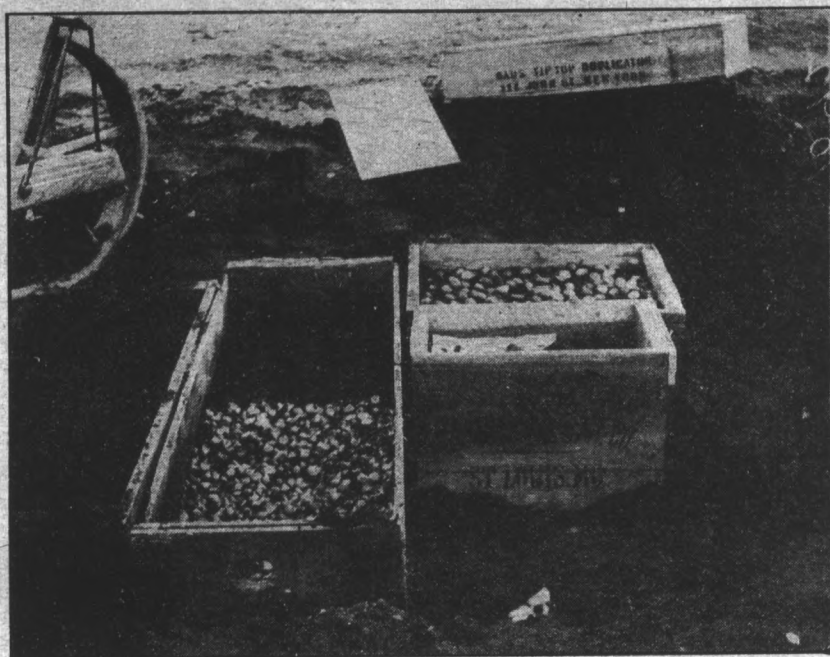
All of the above tree seeds may be planted in the fall of the year. The objection to planting in the fall, however, is the danger that the seed will be eaten before spring by either birds or rodents, such as rats, mice, squirrels and chipmunks. In order to be sure of having the seed the following spring, some method of storage is advisable.

When storing seed, it is essential that it is not allowed to dry out, as this reduces the chances of germination. Neither is it advisable to store in a warm place, as this might cause the seed to germinate too soon. The ideal way is to provide a cool or cold, moist storage.

A good way to store seed is as follows:

low: Select a well-drained site outside and throw the seed on the ground, spreading out in a thin layer, and cover with a layer of sand, leaves or litter and then with soil. The dirt should

be rounded off so as to secure proper drainage, and the whole can then be covered with boards to prevent the washing away of the soil. Of course, care must be taken to see that the



Box Methods of Storing Forest Seeds for Spring Planting. The Boxes, when Filled with Seeds and Mould, Are Placed in a Shallow Pit.

seed is protected from rodents. Another method may be used where only a small quantity of seed is to be stored. Procure a wooden box and put in the bottom a layer of moist sand, then a layer of seed, another layer of sand, and so on until all the seed is stored. The box can then be placed either in a cold damp cellar or out of doors in a shallow pit. Towards spring the seed must be watched very carefully to see that it does not heat up or mold. Also, seed so stored will usually germinate very early in the spring, so it is advisable to plant as soon as possible—as soon as the frost is out of the ground. This method of storing seed is called stratification.

The following table covers all varieties of trees common to Michigan and indicates a proper method of storing:

Cold and Dry Storage.

All seeds in this class may be stored in a cold dry place, but cold moist storage is preferable.

Birches, black locust, honey locust, Kentucky coffee tree, box elder, catalpa, blackcherry, mulberry and osage orange.

Cold, Moist Storage.

Ashes, basswood, beech, walnut, butternut, hackberry, hickories, oaks, sycamore and yellow poplar.

The following seeds cannot be stored but should be sown at once: Elms, red maple, silver maple, poplars and willows.

Michigan Farmers Gain World Fame

Six Years of Successful Showing at the Big Chicago Hay and Grain Show Has Given These Men an International Reputation

MICHIGAN farmers have built up a world-wide reputation for seed of exceptional quality through their unusual achievements at the International Grain and Hay Show. For six years growers from the Wolverine state have entered their crops in competition with the best quality seed which the North American continent has produced. For six years the Michigan growers have taken the lion's share of the awards for which they could compete. For six years their triumphs have been heralded through the country by the agricultural and daily press. Now these farmers are gradually harvesting the reward for the efforts which they have put forth.

George and Louis Hutzler, farming on little South Manitou Island, off Sleeping Bear Point in northern Lake Michigan, are undoubtedly the most widely known rye growers in America. Three times out of five their carefully selected Rosen rye has been chosen the world's champion. On one occasion it was second to the rye of Irvin Beck, an Island neighbor. Stories of the Islanders' rye-growing achievements under their unusual circumstances have frequently appeared in the Michigan Farmer. In addition, the human side of their record and their activities is so interesting that it has been told to the thousands of readers of the Chicago Tribune, the Detroit

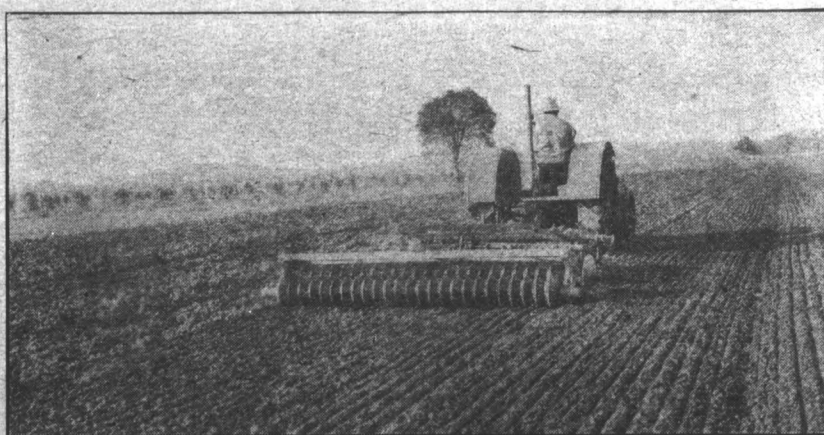
News, and other great city dailies. South Manitou Island, with the Hutzlers, Mrs. Ben Johnson, and Irvin Beck, working out their extraordinary seed rye growing program, has attracted the attention of the agricultural world. Every season brings orders for the Island rye from almost every northern state. Last February a substantial one came in from growers whose rye borders on the diamond fields of far-off South Africa. Not a bushel of Manitou Rosen has remained unsold for several seasons. It means something to win a reputation,

and to continue to keep up to it as (Continued on page 449).

With Red Rock wheat, C. D. Finkbeiner, of Clinton, Michigan, has almost duplicated the Hutzler rye achievement. Mr. Finkbeiner has won two firsts and two seconds in the soft red winter wheat class at Chicago. His entire crop of seed wheat this year brought more than two dollars and twenty-five cents per bushel, not only from Michigan growers who have long been familiar with the merit of this variety, but from growers in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois, and a

half-dozen other states, where Red Rock first came into prominence because of its outstanding record at the International.

Another interesting story, which has its foundation in the record attained by Michigan growers at the Chicago Show, is that of the Scotch Green Pea Growers of Ontonagon county. Three years ago these Upper Peninsula farmers, working under the supervision of County Agricultural Agent W. N. Clark, brought in the best pea seed they could obtain. Fields in which this seed was planted have been very carefully rogued each year in order to free the seed from mixtures of any other varieties. The careful plant selection and hand-picking of all seed stocks has been kept up by several individual growers, and the International Grain and Hay Show has been one of the mediums used by these men to attract attention to their peas. Martin Peterson, Charles Konop, Connors Brothers, and Paul Stindt have won high honors at the big show, and experts from the pea growing districts of the country have said that the seed exhibited by these men was the best that had been seen for years. Now, working closely with the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, these men are establishing a certified pea seed business which promises to add materially to the (Continued on page 451).



These Michigan Farmers, Besides Knowing the Many Virtues of Good Seeds, Are Excellent Tillers of the Soil.

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRES.



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DETROIT, NOVEMBER 7, 1925

CURRENT COMMENT

Let This Work Grow

WE have just received word that the Exchange Club of Grand Ledge, is about to undertake an interesting type of work with the nearby rural schools. This work is patterned after the program of the Kiwanis Club of Ypsilanti.

The idea is to divide the club into a number of committees, giving each committee charge over one rural school. The members visit their respective schools, become acquainted with the teachers, scholars and parents, and then cooperate in whatever way they can to further the interests of the schools. Banquets are held, meetings conducted, hikes pulled off, and numerous other activities carried on to bring the boys and girls of the country schools into the closest relations with the best in their community. These men just act the part of big brothers to the country school children.

The boys and girls who have such an opportunity are to be envied. It certainly broadens their horizon, gives inspiration, and provides a new contact full of potentialities. It is to be hoped that more of business men's clubs of our cities and towns may undertake this type of work. Dr. M. S. Pittman, of the Michigan State Normal School at Ypsilanti, is responsible for starting this work in Michigan.

Fifty Years Ago

IT was back in 1875 that the Michigan State Grange was incorporated. That was fifty years ago. Since then it has functioned continuously in the interests of Michigan farm folks, the annual meeting for 1925 being held in Adrian last week.

The ideals of grangers have always been high. In the preamble to its constitution, the object of the order is declared in these significant words: "For mutual instruction and protection, to lighten the labor by diffusing a knowledge of its aims and purposes, to expand the mind by tracing the beautiful laws the Great Creator has established in the Universe, and to enlarge our views of creative wisdom and power." Its founders took the position, "that the art of agriculture is the parent and precursor of arts,

and its products the foundation of all wealth."

During its fifty years of usefulness, the State Grange, through its Pomonas and subordinates, has promoted constructive thought and legislation for the improvement of agricultural, and of political and social sciences, to the end that agriculture may contribute its utmost to the happiness and security of our homes and country. The annual meetings of the State Grange afford opportunity for formulating and espousing policies with reference to the general subjects of education, taxation, marketing, production, social advancement, etc.

Because of the splendid contribution made to Michigan's progress, we want to congratulate the members of this order upon the completion of fifty years of unmeasurable service. And further, might we express the hope that this oldest of Michigan farm organizations will continue in sane hands, since, with our more and more specialized and complicated society, there is increasing need for general farm organizations of this type.

For a Mess of Pottage

A LARGE percentage of farmers in the commercial potato growing sections of Michigan have joined together by contract to sell their surplus potatoes through their own exchange. This year, the shortage of the potato crop has had the unusual effect of advancing prices at a time when ordinarily they are slipping to the bottom. This advancing market now gives private buyers courage to bid up prices, in the hope that later they can make money on their investment.

To tempt producers who have signed up marketing contracts, to break those engagements, buyers in some sections are reported to be bidding up quotations fully twenty cents above the ruling prices. These bids are made only to those who have contracted to sell through their cooperative organization. An occasional buyer has even gone so far as to guarantee to protect producers against suits that might grow out of contract-breaking.

Naturally, after several years of failure in the profitable production of potatoes, the temptation is strong to take the last cent that can be secured for the crop. The need for additional income is certainly pressing, and it is probable that the offer of the buyers will, in many instances, be accepted. But, will it pay?

Regardless of the merit of the contract plan of disposing of farm products, is there not a more fundamental principle at stake in breaking these contracts? Realizing fully that in the future improved marketing must come, if it comes at all, through united effort, are we not going to suffer more by breaking confidence with our fellowmen, than by taking a price a few cents less than we might possibly realize from some unprincipled buyer? In other words, are not the potato growers who are thus selling out, simply giving up to the age-old temptation to exchange their birthright for a mess of pottage?

The Old is Ever New

UNDER the role of Young Farmers' Clubs, there was organized in England in 1921, clubs for rural boys and girls, similar in purpose to those functioning in cooperation with the agricultural extension work in this country. The age limit is ten to eighteen years, and the work of the club members is principally that of raising pigs, calves, rabbits, bees, and garden produce. Competition is keen between the clubs of different counties, and an International Federation of Young Farmers' Clubs gives the members a broader view of the projects they undertake. To closer link this club work with the general system of agricultural education, the minister of agriculture has recently

provided a special inspector to give help to local clubs.

Relative to this English club work, an old Devonshire custom proves that the old is ever new. In olden days, a Devonshire farmer would give to each of his children a pig, a lamb, a calf, or some other live stock, that each child might start a herd with which the young man or woman could begin stocking a farm of his or her own when the time came. For many, many years this custom was discontinued, but was readily recognized in its twentieth century form, as developed by us Americans.

Reports have it that the organization of similar clubs is under way in Yugoslavia. The movement there has been inspired as a result of the great achievement of the boys' and girls' clubs of the United States.

Music And the Movies

IN a very definite sense, the motion picture has advanced the knowledge and love of good music throughout the world. It has brought the masters to the people.

A few days ago the director of one of the symphony orchestras, which are a part of many of the more beautiful theaters in the cities today, said: "Five years ago, to have played the overture from William Tell, or a Wagnerian program, would have been foolish, simply foolish. But we did it—just occasionally, then more regularly. Now we can play anything, however 'highbrow,' with the certain knowledge that the music will be appreciated and enjoyed."

Recently a music memory contest was held in New York City, school children being the contestants. Excerpts from one hundred pieces were played and the children wrote their answers to each as it was played. The results showed an amazing knowledge of the music.

The answer to this is that the public taste is being improved, very largely through hearing music in the theaters. In fifty years America will be a musical nation, if the progress being made persists, and encouragement is given to the efforts of the managers.

In the smaller towns and communities where symphony orchestras are impossible, many of the leading motion picture theaters have pipe organs which lend their weight and influence in instructing the patrons in good music, just as symphonies do in the cities.

The outcome of it all is, that we are becoming educated to a better appreciation of music; and music seems to have that subtle quality of extending its harmony to individuals, and to society as well.

Keeping Up With The Times

SONS and daughters of the farmers of today enjoy better educational advantages than did the boys and girls of fifty years ago. One prominent farm leader tells us that, among the men and women on the farms within a radius of two and one-half miles of his old home, there now are twenty-two college and university graduates. A half century ago there were none.

This is an unusual community, but it indicates progress toward better mental training to meet the problems of modern agriculture. It is no reflection on our ancestors that the average member of a calf club knows more at sixteen about the handling of, and caring for, a calf than his grandfather did at three score years. We have been multiplying ways and means of disseminating knowledge to bridge much of that expensive and painful experience once necessary to a practical agricultural education.

There are some who refuse to take advantage of our modern ways of informing themselves. We occasionally meet up with a man who even refuses to permit his boys to indulge in these "modern worthless frills." "What

served mother and me is good enough for you kids," is the attitude of a certain class.

But, how can boys and girls compete successfully in the coming generation if they lack the training and information now so easily obtained? Other boys and girls having that information and training will set the pace. It will be very difficult for those without such preparation to keep up. This winter, a good short course in agriculture, a local study club, a special class in high school, or any one of a dozen ways could be found by diligent parents or ambitious boys and girls, to make their future work more effective, more productive, and more interesting.

THUMB POTATOA SHOW.

THE third of a series of district potato shows for Michigan will be held at Mayville, Tuscola county, November 11-13. Substantial cash prizes have been provided, covering a large number of classes. An excellent program is also arranged for. This is an opportunity for the potato growers of the Thumb district of the state to take steps toward improving the quality of their future potato crops.

Hair Cut

I WENT to the barber shop the other day to get some hair off my mind. I don't go to the barber often enuf to get real well acquainted with him, 'cause I wait long enuf to get my money's worth. But, when I get to look like I belonged to the tribe o' Jerusalem, or somethin' like that, Sofie gives me thirty-five cents o' her egg money and says I should get all trimmed up.

I kinda like it better to go more now than I used to, 'cause most every time you go you kin sit there, seein' a girl bein' put into good trim. And I tell you, they certainly look fine after they



come from a barber's chair. Sofie is talkin' about havin' her hair cut, but I guess I kin do it myself. I don't think it's right fer a barber to fuss around her.

Well, while I was sittin' there waitin' ta be "next" ta one o' them bobbed-haired beauties, I picked up a barbers' magazine and saw the kinda razors Julius Caesar used ta use, and etc. And I begun to think what hair cuts meant in our lives.

Now, what is hair fer anyhow. They say hair is a woman's glory. If that's so, there's lots what's lost some o' their glory. Hair on the face is a sign o' manhood and one that don't have ta shave only onced a week ta look nice, ain't a man, like one what's gotta shave fer his mornin's exercise.

Now, hair on the head is ta protect a fellow's brains, but hair on the face ain't much good, 'cept ta protect one from the cold. And I guess Mr. Caesar and them fellows thought the same, 'cause they cut their fashul adornments off. Maybe they found if they didn't, their food'd get tangled in the brush too much, and maybe a fellow'd starve ta death. Anyhow, they had whisker cutters what'd make dandy hog scrapers.

If they'd only made us like them hairless Mexican dogs, there'd be lots o' barbers what could go to the country and shave crops off the land. There's some fellows what get ta look like them hairless dogs when they get a littul older.

We used ta do our hair cuttin' ta home, but we found we were better carpenters than hair cutters. We made the dandiest steps you ever saw. So me and Sammie, and maybe Sofie and Sari, is helpin' ta support a barber. There's nothin' like keepin' in good trim, even if you gotta go to the barber about twice a year, or so.

HY SYCILE.

Two-ton Litters and Power Farming

Tractors Seem to be Popular with Farmers who Produce Heavy Litters

By Frank A. Meckel

OFF hand, there would not seem to be much connection between a two-ton litter of hogs and a tractor, but every one of the official two-ton litter men so far named, have been tractor farmers.

There are the Jenkins Brothers, of Orleans, Indiana; Elgar F. Laird, of Amarillo, Texas; G. L. Evans, of Mt. Orab, Ohio; Sanders Brothers, of Lancaster, Kentucky, and W. T. Rawleigh, of Freeport, Illinois. Every one has raised a two-ton litter of hogs within the last two years. Another two-ton litter has recently been officially registered in Hastings, Minnesota. It was raised by George Concelius, and Mr. Concelius maintained the record of the rest of the two-ton men by proudly acknowledging the ownership of a farm tractor.

The Jenkins farm consists of 907 acres, of which 750 acres are under cultivation. A rotation of corn, oats, wheat and clover or alfalfa is followed. The live stock consists of Hereford and Jersey cattle, and Berkshire, Duroc and Yorkshire hogs. These men have been farming for the last twenty years and they have two tractors, one a three-plow machine, and the other a two-plow outfit. They state that they use their tractors for practically every kind of job on the farm. Their major farm equipment consists of two tractors, some two-row corn cultivators, two packers, three disks, two corn binders, two grain binders, five silos, a complete line of barn equipment, one motor truck, five wagons, sixteen horses, three seeders, four manure spreaders, concrete feeding floors, a milking machine, a cream separator, a feed grinder, two grain cleaners, a hay loader, an automobile and a radio receiving set. A pretty well equipped farm, in other words, and, of course, a trac-

tor farm. The litter of fifteen hogs weighed 4,080 pounds at six months.

The Laird farm consists of 1,280 acres, of which 1,000 acres are cultivated. Mr. Laird has Big Type Polands and has 200 brood sows, so he's in the hog business on a comfortably large scale. He has been using pure-bred sires for three years. His other pure-bred live stock consists of a flock of 200 English White Leghorns. He uses a number of self-feeders for his hogs; employs a windmill for pumping the water; has a running water system on his farm and in his home; uses a general line of good farm machinery for plowing, cultivating and harvesting his crops; has a feed grinder, a gas engine, a motor truck, a manure spreader and a tractor. He uses the tractor chiefly for belt work on his farm.

He grows some 600 acres of wheat,

oats and barley, 400 acres of corn, and has 200 acres of pasture. His litter of fourteen hogs weighed well over 4,200 pounds, and he was the 1924 winner.

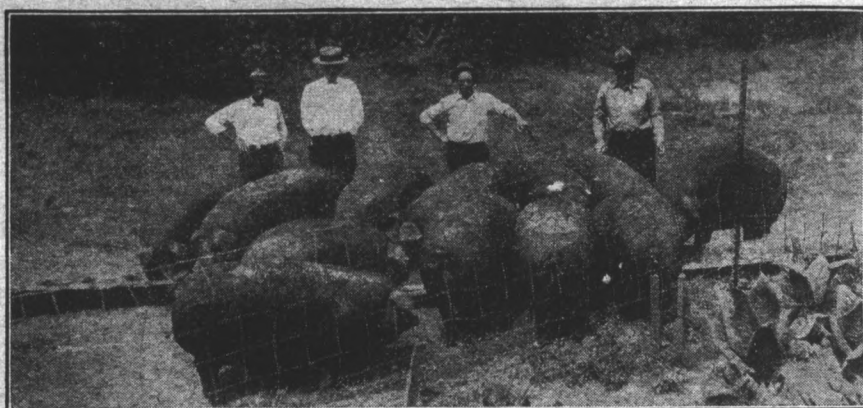
G. L. Evans raises Poland China hogs on his 110-acre farm. This year his litter of fourteen hogs tipped the beam at some 4,400 pounds, which goes to show that you don't have to own a whale of a farm just to raise a two-ton litter. Mr. Evans cultivates 100 acres of his farm. He grows only ten acres of small grains, and thirty acres of corn, and has seventy acres in pasture. He has a two-plow tractor and says that he uses it for all the jobs on the farm. His equipment consists of the tractor, a tractor disc, packer and harrow. He has one corn cultivator, a feed grinder, a wagon and a good manure spreader. This man's record is of especial interest, inasmuch as he is not operating on a large

scale by any means, but is more along the average in his part of the country. Of course, he's above the average, or he wouldn't have accomplished what he has. He's not only a tractor user, but a tractor enthusiast.

Then there are the Sanders Brothers, who operate the Dixie Stock Farm down in Kentucky. These men have moved Poland China hogs into the Kentucky limelight along with the fast horses and beautiful women now. They operate 600 acres and have about 200 acres under cultivation. There are 300 acres of pasture and 100 acres of hay meadow. They carry some 300 hogs as a rule, and have been using pure-bred sires for fifteen years. They also have 100 head of pure-bred Aberdeen Angus cattle and 200 head of Southdown and Dorset sheep. They have two tractors; one a three-plow machine and the other a two-plow affair. They use their tractors for plowing, disking, grinding feed and limestone, filling silos and, in their own words, "Many other jobs too numerous to mention." They feed a ration of corn, barley, oats and tankage and use self-feeders, and also feed some by hand. Their water system consists of a series of tanks fed by springs. Their farming equipment consists of plows, harrows, cultipackers, cultivators and a corn binder. They have a feed grinder which is operated by one of the tractors; a motor truck, several wagons; a manure spreader, and some up-to-date barn equipment.

They grow 100 acres of rye and barley, and 100 acres of corn on their farm. The litter of twelve Poland China hogs weighed 4,323 pounds at six months.

W. T. Rawleigh, of Illinois, goes down in the hall of fame this year (Continued on page 466).



This Litter of Twelve Poland-China Hogs, Owned by Sanders Bros., Weighed 4,323 Pounds at Six Months of Age.

Why Not Forest Fire Insurance?

Risk is an Important Factor in the Business of Timber Growing

By P. A. Herbert

FORESTRY, the business of growing timber, is hampered by high taxes and forest fires. We constantly hear the practical-minded tell us that no one will invest money in growing trees until such an investment is comparatively safe. "Who wants to risk money in forestry with fires running rampant over the state?" "If the fires miss you this year, they will surely visit you before the trees are ready to be cut." This is the general trend of thought that cannot be satisfactorily answered. Fire does destroy a great deal of timber, and no one can tell where it will strike next.

Indeed, foresters have gone on record that adequate fire protection is at this time the most pressing forest problem. The public, too, is becoming more insistent in its demand for better forest protection. Heeding this ever-increasing popular demand, Michigan this year spent more for fire protection than ever before; but, in spite of this, the state has witnessed an unusually severe fire season. Many other states are having the same trouble. Each year brings thousands of additional vacationists into our timbered, or rather, once timbered regions, all increasing the chance of fire getting started. This is why our nation-wide statistics show that more fires than ever occurred before and are annually burning up and injuring our forest growth, despite increased efforts and expenditures to prevent them.

Still, foresters feel confident that, with sufficient funds, and the wise use of every cent of it, forest fires and fire losses can be reduced. The claim is not made, however, that fires can be eliminated. Forest fires will always

occur, no matter how much money and effort is used in preventing them. Just how much the fire loss can be reduced by "adequate protection," is a debatable question. Again, there is little agreement as to what is meant by adequate protection. Federal officials, for instance, consider that Michigan has above 15,000,000 acres that can be protected satisfactorily for three cents an acre a year, but similar estimates for several other states have been found to be very conservative. In these states officials are now spending nearly twice the amount previously considered adequate, and there still seems to be room for improvement.

At any rate, given this rather indefinite "adequate protection," many foresters and lumbermen claim that private forestry would be practical on a large scale. "The lack of adequate fire protection is one of the primary reasons for the reluctance of private capital to enter the business of forestry." If this is true, it is contrary to all our city experience. Cities have fire protective systems that cost more, and are more effective than any similar system now possible for forests. Still, our cities annually lose millions of dollars worth of property by fire, and no business man would consider investing money in a city enterprise without something additional besides the city fire department to safeguard his investment. Does it seem logical that this same investor will turn to forestry without other safeguards when the so-called adequate forest protection is secured? The city investor

demands some form of insurance. Why should the forest investor not have the same freedom from risk?

Cheap and properly conducted forest insurance will be necessary for the successful practice of private forestry, because of the uncertainty to the investment without it, due to non-preventable fires. Insurance will not only remove the risk to the capital invested, but will make it possible for those of limited resources to engage in the business, because bankers will make loans on growing trees secured by an insurance policy. It is impossible, today, to raise money on any but merchantable timber, and then only at exorbitant rates. Insurance on forest property will be as common in the future as insurance on houses.

Large owners, such as the federal government, the state and a few large corporations, can carry their own insurance, because they have so much forest land. Most of the timberland owners, however, are not strong enough to safely carry their own insurance. The other alternatives for them, are to pay a commercial company to assume their risks, organize a cooperative, or get the state or federal government to carry the risk for them. Governmental insurance would be the cheapest of the three if the almost universal inefficiency of governmental dabbling in private business could be overcome. If not, a strong mutual organization would be preferable. However, such an organization would require a great many cooperators, more than could be secured im-

mediately. This is the reason why stock insurance is the only form of forest insurance available in the United States today.

There now are three stock companies regularly writing forest insurance in the northeastern part of the United States. Their rates are rather high and their insurance conditions exacting, so that relatively few timberland owners have been able to avail themselves of this protection. Despite these objections, the companies state that the demand is slowly increasing. Michigan is not considered a favorable risk by these underwriters, because the fire hazard here is so great. However, as soon as business-like forestry becomes a reality in Michigan, as it soon will, insurance coverage will be demanded. This demand will doubtless first be supplied by the stock company, although European experience indicates that other forms of organization are more successful.

Forest insurance is a success in Europe. In France and Germany fire insurance has been available since 1870. In the Scandinavian countries of Norway, Sweden and Finland, where forest conditions are more like our own, forest insurance has become a necessary part of the practice of private forestry. In Norway over 5,500,000 acres are insured, representing approximately seventy-five per cent of the insurable forest land. One large mutual company writes all the insurance in Norway at an annual premium of from six to seventeen cents per \$100 of insurance. The surplus accumulated by the policy holders is being used as loans to members, with the forest and insurance policy as security.



For Every Out-of-Door Man---

For the past 50 years the Peninsular trade mark has stood for the best in cold weather apparel—coats, sweaters, work-shirts, Mackinaws, etc. Now Peninsular presents a brand new garment that will perhaps surpass in popularity anything that they have offered before. This corduroy vest or jacket, full leather lined, with leather sleeves, provides a wonderful degree of winter comfort without being bungle-some. It is light of weight and fits tight to the body. It can be worn open at the neck as illustrated, or with collar turned up and buttoned tight under the chin for extremely cold weather. Here is just the thing for farmers, roadmen, engineers, and every active out-of-door worker.

Warmth Without Weight in this Leather Coat

Here is another Peninsular product designed for husky, red-blooded, out-of-door men. Made of heavy, genuine pliable full-grain leather. Mackinaw lined, 32 in. long, 3 outside pockets. Here is a life-time of cold weather comfort—they just don't wear out! Most good dealers carry the famous Peninsular line. If yours doesn't, just mail the coupon and we will tell you where Peninsular goods may be bought.



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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."



Advertising that Pays

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Ad. to sell your surplus poultry, or to get that extra help. They bring results with little cost, see rates on page 461 of this issue.

The Michigan Farmer
Detroit, Michigan



We Tan and make to your order from your Cattle, Horse and all kinds of Hides and Furs, Men's Fur Coats, Robes, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Ladies' Fur Coats and Fur Sets. Repairing and remodeling latest styles. Ship us your work and save one-half. New Galloway Coats, Robes, Gloves and Mittens for sale. We are the oldest Galloway tanners; 39 years continuous business. Free Style Catalog, prices and samples. Don't ship your hides and furs elsewhere until you get our proposition.
HILLSDALE ROBE & TANNING CO.
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Thousands of White Leghorn pullets, hens and cockerels at low prices. Shipped C.O.D. and guaranteed. Order spring chicks now. Egg bred 25 years. Winners everywhere. Write for special sale bulletin and free catalog. Geo. B. Ferris, 634 Shirley, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Whittaker's R. I. Red Cockerels

will improve your color and production. Both Combs, from Trapnested Stock. Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Write for prices. INTERLAKES FARM, Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.

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Why take small pay from uncertain jobs? Why be bounced around from this to that, and not know whether you are going to have a job tomorrow or not? You can change all that. Learn a trade. Know Autos—how to repair them, and take advantage of the countless opportunities to make money. Pave the way for a business of your own—a business that can make you independent for life. You can do it with a few weeks training at the Michigan State Automobile School—the great auto-trade school in the heart of the auto industry. Be a Trained Man—Successful! More than 18 million cars in use, thousands more made daily. All need service by trained men. More men needed for good jobs. More garages, electric service stations, tire, battery and welding shops needed. This means amazing opportunities for men who start now. Small capital needed, no experience. Fit yourself now to make big money.

COME TO THE AUTO CENTER
Learn by Factory Endorsed Methods
Here you have wonderful advantages. Study autos, trucks, engines, auto electricity, tractors. All on best equipment, up-to-date. Many new cars; expert instructors; a thorough course that slights nothing. Inspect the great auto plants. These great companies approve this school. Get factory endorsed training at Detroit, the Auto Center. Good positions open. Here's your chance to be independent. Write today for full information about Detroit training to make the most money.
Michigan State Automobile School
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Detroit, Michigan

Potato Prices Jump

Situation is Favorable to Producers

THE potato market outlook is in direct contrast to that which confronted the grower last fall. A year ago, the largest crop on record had been produced, chiefly due to favorable weather conditions, and a correspondingly high yield per acre. This year, the potato crop, on a per capita basis, is the smallest on record, with one exception. The forecast of October 1, of a yield of 344,227,000 bushels, represents a per capita production of 2.98 bushels. The average in the past twenty years has been 3.77 bushels, while last year it was 4.07 bushels.

The potato crop in the early and intermediate states was estimated at 61,772,000 bushels, a decrease of thirty per cent under the 1924 yield. Shipments from these states to October 24, were only 37,675 cars, compared with 49,881 cars in the corresponding time last year. Under the relatively light supplies, prices have averaged considerably higher than in the previous year, at times two and three times those of the corresponding period in 1924. Also, these states marketed early, leaving the market clear for the late crop.

The crop in the main late producing states is estimated at 282,619,000 bushels, a loss of twenty-three per cent from last year. High prices have attracted early marketing, however, and carlot shipments to October 24, from these sections had exceeded the same period a year ago by 5,057 cars, or nearly eight per cent.

In the late potato sections, the three big producing states, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, have a crop estimated at 75,867,000 bushels, as against 114,064,000 bushels in 1924, or a production this season of but fifty-eight per cent of last year's crop. Furthermore, the crop in such states as Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Illinois and Indiana, which ordinarily produce enough potatoes to supply their local demand until December, or possibly January, is only about half as large as in 1924, and considerably under the five-year average. These states are already in the market for potatoes for immediate shipment.

The shortage of potatoes in the midwestern states will open up markets for northwestern potatoes which are usually closed to them. The crop in the northwest is larger than the 1924 harvest. The Washington crop is estimated at 6,712,000 bushels, compared with 6,615,000 bushels produced in 1924. Idaho's crop was estimated on October 1 at 12,254,000 bushels, nearly fifteen per cent larger than the 1924 crop of 10,725,000 bushels. The commercial crop of Washington, it is estimated, will run between 6,000 and 7,000 cars, while Oregon will probably ship from 700 to 800 cars.

The small crop of sweet potatoes is another factor of support in the market. The crop is figured at 74,337,000 bushels, only slightly larger than last year's short production, and much under the five-year average crop of 96,200,000 bushels. The season was early this year, and high prices have helped to move the crop to market faster than last year. Shipments to October 24 were 9,021 cars, compared with only 7,113 cars to the same time last season.

In view of the short potato crop, it was not surprising that the autumnal advance should start several weeks earlier than usual. Prices at Chicago throughout the season have averaged around \$1.00 per hundred pounds higher than at the corresponding time last season. Since October 1, prices of northern round whites in the Chicago carlot market have advanced \$1.35 per hundred pounds, and dealers report paying growers more than the record prices in 1919. This rising trend is directly opposite to the declining market last fall, when prices were off fifty

cents from September quotations, or two years ago, when an average decline of about \$1.00 per hundred pounds occurred at Chicago from mid-September to mid-October.

In years of short potato crops, prices usually advance consistently through the winter, once the peak of supplies has been passed. In all the short crop years since 1902, farmers who held potatoes until April sold them for an average of forty cents more per bushel than if they had sold in October. Average farm prices of potatoes by months during all the short crop years in this period were: October, sixty-four cents per bushel; November, seventy-five cents; December, seventy-nine cents; January, eighty-four cents; February, eighty-seven cents; March, ninety-five cents; April, \$1.06.

Cloverland News

SELL THE POOR COWS.

THERE were forty-two unprofitable cows sold from the herds of cow testing association members in the Upper Peninsula during September. The records obtained by the cow testers enabled the farmers to select the unprofitable cows with intelligence, according to J. G. Wells, dairy specialist. Because of the shortage of feed, particularly roughage, on many Upper Peninsula farms, the marketing of poor cows is especially important this year.

ISAACSON'S HERD LEADS AGAIN.

JOHN ISAACSON'S herd of eight pure-bred and grade Holsteins again led Upper Peninsula herds in the testing associations, with an average of 1,049 pounds of milk and 38.4 pounds of butter-fat. In this same herd was a pure-bred cow which gave 2,049 pounds of milk and 71.7 pounds of butter-fat, making her the leader in production of the mature class of cows for the month. In the same association was a grade Holstein owned by Eric Johnson, which led the three-year-old class with 1,218 pounds of milk and 57.2 pounds of fat.

BUREAU ASKS FOR FUNDS.

THE counties of the Upper Peninsula are being asked for a total contribution of \$15,200 to conduct the work of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau. A report to the counties show that the bureau was active in promoting a pure-bred sire campaign; sent out thousands of posters to encourage the tourist business; made exhibits at the National Outdoor Life and Travel Show at Chicago; cooperated with the extension department of the Michigan State College, and with the railroads in putting on a poultry show; worked with the state and national forest service in eleven forestry demonstrations; aided in getting under way national forest reserves of 300,000 or 400,000 acres; besides serving in innumerable other capacities of distinct advantage to the Upper Peninsula.

TURNING TO WINTER WHEAT.

AN increase in the production of winter wheat has resulted in Menominee county, as a result of increased interest in the poultry business brought about largely through the county agent, Knaus. Winter wheat, being more reliable in that county than spring wheat, was generally favored this year by the farmers.

MR. SLEEPER IS NOT ASLEEP.

A FINE poultry farm exists near Bagley, Menominee county, in a spot where one would not look for it. The farm is owned by Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Sleeper. The flock of layers numbers 700, and the flock is well culled each year. The hens are White Leghorns, and during the past two years they have averaged 154 eggs a piece, and the return above cost for feed has been \$2.25 per hen. Careful attention is given to feeding, housing, ventilation and lighting, artificial illumination being resorted to in the winter. Mr. Sleeper's neighbors are sitting up and taking notice because of the results he has obtained. Poultry seems to promise well in this territory.

A Glimpse of Farm Life

Experiences on a Michigan Farm

By L. B. Reber

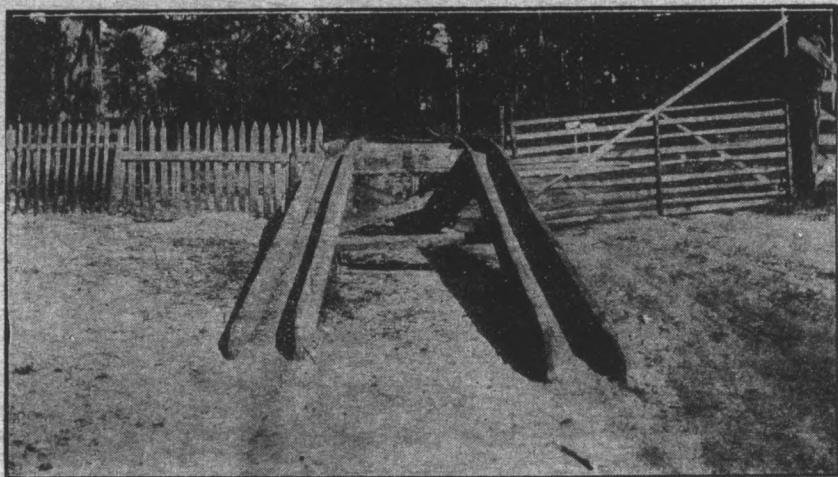
THE other evening a knock came at the door and in came a whole family of strangers who lived a few miles from us. The lady explained the object of the visit by saying that she wanted to convince me that some people still made apple butter. As a convincer, she had brought along a generous sample. The convincing was done the next morning, though, as I spread apple butter on hot pancakes and really enjoyed an old-fashioned breakfast. Now, if anyone else wishes to convince me along the same line, just come right in, the latch string hangs out. While the woman and my wife talked on the subject of making pillow cases out of flour sacks, the men folks and I talked about wood cutting and apple orchards. Homely

the east end most amazingly, but it had a salutary effect which was not realized until later in life. I am inclined to think that the disheartening increase in juvenile criminality is caused largely by the disuse of the application of strap oil. Possibly the safety razor is to blame, as we no longer have a razor strap handy when most needed.

Other Farm Topics.

At last I determined the genealogy of the heifer which I raised. Her mother undoubtedly was the famous cow which jumped over the moon and her father was the wild bull of Bashan, whatever that is. Anyway, I grew tired of chasing her all over the neighborhood, and traded her for a staid old bossy of settled habits and quiet dis-

An Automobile Stile



IT not infrequently happens that one is obliged to pass often through a gate, with an automobile, where live stock is kept. Failure to shut the gate each time gives the stock a chance to get out. L. M. Gordon shows us, in the above picture, how one farmer overcame this trouble. He built a special "stile" for the auto. It carries the car up and over the fence without trouble of stopping, and at the same time, the cattle and hogs are kept where the farmer intended they should be.

subjects those; but the people who can carry on an interesting conversation along such lines are the real salt of the earth. It developed that here was a family living a few miles from me who not only made apple butter, but burned wood the year round. Possibly that was the reason that they were such nice people; I do know that wife and I warmed up to them amazingly, and we feel that we have made some worth-while friends.

Some School Experience.

In order to eke out a very slender income, I have been doing some substitute teaching in a local high school. One day I am in patched overalls and jumper shucking corn, and the next day I am a white-collar man teaching the philosophy of history. Now, this generation is known as the first and only unspanked generation, and that fact is surely reflected in school behavior. I found discipline an unknown quantity, but injected a little where it was needed most. School discipline is nothing more than reflected family discipline, so it was easy to determine the social standing of the families represented by children in the school. I don't want to live in a community which has trouble in the school over lack of discipline. I am quite well acquainted in the twin cities near which I live, so I recognized family names and was able to determine invariably that the best behaved children came from the best families; but that only confirmed a belief which I have long held. The old, blue beech gad which was applied impartially when I attended "Deestriect Skule" certainly did burn

position. My wife complains that I do not understand cows, and it doesn't help matters any when I blandly explain that that is one subject I do not wish to understand. Now we have a little, black bossy and I am enjoying the pastime of teaching it to drink from a pail. I straddle the rebellious cowlet, place one hand firmly on the back of its neck, plunge its head under the milk and squeeze my fingers into its mouth. Just about then I am rewarded by a backward plunge and a loud "whoosh" which sprays milk all over my overalls and shoes. I think I shall refrain from church going until that imp of satan has learned to recognize me as its foster mother.

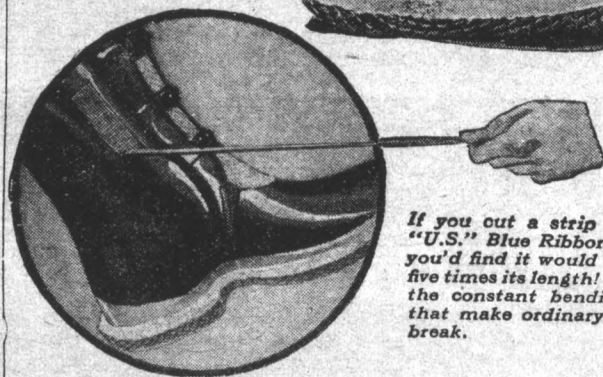
Why Chickens Are Chickens.

Just as I expected, not one but two old sisters came out of dark corners proudly escorting a flock of wee chicks. My wife at once adopted the little darlings, so, as usual, we are engaged in raising a job-lot of fall chickens which are sure to be scrubs. About the time they reach the naked stage in their development the fierce blasts of winter will blow; and what will poor chickie do then? This is the time of year when we begin to gather the young chickens from their roosting places in trees and corners and teach them to go into the coop at night. Of all things on the farm, a chicken knows the least. We drive the pesky things to the coop door, only to have them give a loud shriek and fly for the tall weeds. This is a nightly occurrence for at least a week before those crazy things know enough to go on the roosts.

Long hard wear built into every one!

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everywhere
are turning to
"U.S." Blue Ribbon
boots and
overshoes*

The "U.S." Blue Ribbon
Walrus slips right on over
your shoes. Its smooth
rubber surface washes
clean like a boot. Made in
red or black, 4 or 5 buckles.



If you cut a strip of rubber from a "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe you'd find it would stretch more than five times its length! This rubber stands the constant bending and wrinkling that make ordinary rubber crack and break.

MOST any kind of rubber boot or overshoe may be waterproof—for a time.

But wear them for month after month of real solid work on the farm! What then?

If they're "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots or overshoes they're still good for months more of the hardest wear you can give them!

Every pair of "U.S." Blue Ribbons is built with thick, oversize soles—made of the toughest kind of rubber. Into the uppers goes rubber so elastic it will stretch 5 times its length! Constant bending and wrinkling won't crack or break it. Anchored in this rubber are the strongest reinforcements ever put into a boot or overshoe.

No wonder farmers have found that these boots and overshoes wear longer. No wonder they are saying it pays to buy "U.S." Blue Ribbons!

Get a pair and notice the difference.

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FOR every night-time emergency there's nothing like a flashlight to chase darkness away.

And why not the best? Buy Burgess. Always ask for Burgess Flashlights and Batteries for all uses. Makers of the famous Burgess Radio 'A,' 'B' and 'C' Batteries.

Ask your dealer to show you the many Burgess styles. Some throw beams of light 300-400-500 feet.



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OPPORTUNITY

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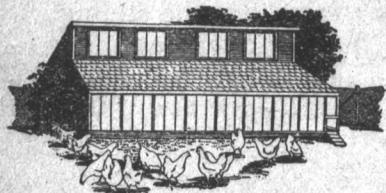
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Box 535, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

GLASS CLOTH

Lets Violet Rays Through

Ideal for scratch sheds, poultry and brooder houses, hot beds, etc.



Keeps Hens Laying all Winter

Make your hens work up egg laying vitality by feeding them in a Glass Cloth covered scratch shed through the winter months where they can feed and scratch in comfort through all kinds of weather. Keep them busy and comfortable and they will lay eggs all winter.

Glass Cloth Transmits More Violet Rays

Than any other material (glass stops them.) Violet rays are the vitality and health rays thrown off by the sun which your poultry needs through the winter months. Glass cloth pro-



duces a warm, soft, even light, full of violet rays and much preferred by poultry to the strong direct rays of the sun as they come through glass.

Fine for Baby Chicks

Make them a glass cloth covered scratch shed or pen where they'll be safe and comfortable. Don't hatch chicks and watch them die. "Save them." Prepaid prices: Single yard 50c; 10 yards \$3.80; 50 yards \$17.50; 100 yards \$33.00. Similar quantities same rate.

Special Trial Offer

A Big Roll containing 15 square yards (135 sq. ft.) (Will cover scratch shed 9x15 ft.) will be sent you prepaid on receipt of \$5.00. Use this for scratch shed or poultry houses, hot beds, cold frames, storm doors and windows, enclosing porches for the winter, etc., for 10 days and if you do not find it lets in a more healthful and agreeable light and warmth and gives better results than glass or any other glass substitute just return and we will refund your money. If you want smaller test send \$2.25 for 6 yds. Common sense instructions "Feeding for Eggs" with every order. Catalog on request.

TURNER BROS.

Dept. 132

Bladen, Nebraska



GROWS PEPPERMINT IN GLADWIN COUNTY.

MR. D. S. NEFF, a Gladwin county farmer, located south of Arbutus, this year initiated the culture of peppermint, utilizing one-quarter of an acre, and so successful was the experiment that he says he will plant sixty acres at once. Neff will also install a still to distill the oil.

MARL DEPOSITS INTEREST FARMERS.

AN important marl demonstration was held on the Henry Rozema farm this fall, at which L. D. Kurtz, of the Farm Crops Department of the Michigan State College, gave a talk on marl and alfalfa.

The farmers in the county have been very much awakened to the possibilities of the use of marl since several other demonstrations were held in the county.

The bed of marl on the Rozema farm occupies about three acres, and is nine feet deep. The state machine will dig 500 yards for Mr. Rozema's own use, and 500 more for sale. Newaygo county has many almost inexhaustible marl beds, and their use promises to rejuvenate many worn-out farms.

GET GOOD RETURNS FROM CUCUMBERS.

THE 1925 cucumber crop of Huron county doubled last year's production figures, about \$85,000 being the pecuniary results to the growers, according to I. Dornbos, manager for a Chicago company maintaining six stations in the county. The Bad Axe station alone took in 21,000 bushels from 272 acres, and will pay \$50,000 for the crop.

The contract price for 1925 is \$3.50 per 100 pounds for firsts; \$1.25 for seconds, and \$1.00 for thirds. All pickles made in the county are dills. Salt pickles are shipped to Chicago for finishing. Approximately thirty-two carloads of pickles were shipped from Huron county. The approximate number of bushels received at four county stations were: Port Austin, 8,000; Port Hope, 5,000; Ubly, 5,000; Atwater, 8,000.

FOUR DOLLARS FOR EACH HOUR OF FARM WORK.

IN the present day of high wages, and when farmers are scratching their heads in figuring why the boys leave the farm, the practical application of the title of this story is all the more of interest.

Lewis Christianson enrolled in his local corn club. Due to the fact that his father needed his services very much, he promised that he would never take any time from the regular farm work to work on his corn. To facilitate matters, Lewis took his five acres in the same field that his father used for growing corn. The second ten rows from the fence was known as Lewis's corn. The only extra that this corn got was three extra plowings, and six hours of pulling weeds after the corn was laid bare. Besides, Lewis had the vocational teacher to test his seed corn. The extra labor amounted to eleven hours. This was done at evenings, noons, and mornings.

There was little visible difference in the growing corn. At maturity, however, the second ten rows from the fence, which was Lewis's club corn, made an average yield of eighty-eight bushels to the acre. The corn adjoining this plot made only 72.49 bushels. At the prevailing market price

Lewis could sell his "extra yield" for \$45.58. This is clear of all expenses. The testing cost a dollar, which was paid from the profit. To be exact, Lewis received from his extra work \$4.13 per hour.—H. I. H.

DENMARK KILLS BARBERRY AND STOPS RUST.

DENMARK has prevented attacks of black stem rust by eradicating barberry bushes. If there ever was an established scientific fact, this is one. For years rust attacks had been severe in Denmark.

Barberry bushes had been brought into Denmark and planted some time during the seventeenth century. By about 1805 they had become so numerous that black rust began to be destructive. Many farmers destroyed their bushes and noticed that the severity of rust decreased as a result. They therefore demanded that their neighbors do likewise.

But many refused because they couldn't see how barberry bushes could have any influence on the development of rust. There arose a bitter quarrel, which lasted for over fifty years. Finally, in 1869 a law was passed which gave everyone the right to demand the extermination of barberry bushes, but the law did not result in the complete elimination of the bushes, and the severity of black rust increased. There are accurate records since 1889. In 1889, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897 and 1901 the rust was very destructive, and it also did considerable damage in 1893 and in 1900.

Then a law was passed requiring the complete destruction of barberry, except in botanical gardens and a few other restricted areas. The law became effective January 1, 1904. The eradication campaign was effective. Not only were the bushes destroyed, but the black rust also practically disappeared. Since 1904 there has not been a single general epidemic of rust in Denmark. Rust seldom is found, and when it does occur, a guilty barberry is also found.

RADIO SCHOOL UNDER WAY.

THE radio school of the Michigan State College opened November 2 and will continue until December 19. Three lectures on varied topics are broadcast each evening from the college radio station, WKAR. Starting promptly at 7:15 o'clock Eastern Standard time, the lectures last until eight o'clock.

Monday evening of each week is turned over to the English, history and sociology departments. Members of the faculty in these departments lecture on their particular subjects. The departments chosen to handle Tuesday evening programs, are, marketing, zoology or geology, and soils.

Wednesday evening programs are conducted by the agricultural engineering, entomology and forestry departments. Each Thursday evening is devoted to lectures in marketing, botany and soils. The last of the five radio school days are in charge of the agricultural engineering, English and forestry departments.

Other features of the station continue as they have during the early part of the school year. Wednesday evenings from eight until nine o'clock a musical program is broadcast. The same hour on Friday evening is devoted to educational talks by members of the state departments of government. From 10:00 to 11:45 o'clock each Friday evening a dance program is broadcast. Weather reports daily at noon complete the list of features from Station WKAR.

HOME-MADE BAITS AND SCENTS.

MANY trappers, especially amateurs who otherwise are not very successful with their trap lines, could increase their season's catch greatly by the use of proper baits and scents placed in the proper places. Baits and scents are very helpful and necessary in attracting animals off their regular trails and into your traps.

Here bait will be considered as what it really is—meat, vegetable or other substance, and scent is what it is—a liquid odor. These should not be confused with what fur houses commonly sell as bait, which is really scent in liquid or paste form.

Scent used during the fall and winter should have the odor of food, while in the spring different odors may be more attractive. Bait is not always a food, though it usually is. However, an object which attracts may properly be termed a bait, and a piece of paper in bright contrast to the surroundings often attracts a muskrat. In general, baits should be fresh meat, as bloody as possible for flesh-eating animals. A generous bait is likely to be better than a small one.

Baits should be placed in a natural manner so as not to arouse suspicion. If bait consists of a whole animal for a much larger one, such as a rabbit for coyote bait, make it appear as if alive and hiding. If part of a bait, it should look as though hidden there by some other animal; the secret is that it must not appear to be bait. Scent may often be used with bait to advantage. Following is a list of baits best suited to the different animals.

Mink.—Fish, muskrat, rabbits, mice, small birds, chicken, crawfish and similar food.

Muskrat.—Vegetables, fruits and water roots and grasses. Carrots, corn, apples, parsnips, cabbage, etc.

Fox.—Wild birds' eggs, wild fowl and small birds, mice, rats, rabbit, and poultry.

Skunk.—Chicken, rabbit, eggs, birds and small pests, such as grasshoppers.

Opossum.—Native fruits, small birds and animals, meats of several kinds as favored by skunk.

Weasel.—Fresh meat, the bloodier the better, poultry, rabbits, mice, gophers and similar.

The following formula is good for making fish oil, which is a good scent for nearly all animals, especially mink, fox and weasel. Catch several small fish, cut up fine and fill a large-mouthed bottle or jar about two-thirds full. Place cork in very lightly and set in a warm place in the sun. Let rot and ferment for several weeks until the oil can be drained off and the odor is strong. A small amount of oil of anise may be added if desired.

A good scent similar to the above may be made by using almost any kind of meat cut in small pieces in place of fish.

A PROBLEM IN ARITHMETIC.

A., B. and C. enter into partnership in operating a silo filler. A. paid \$9.95 for repairs, B. paid \$7.20, and C. paid fifty cents for repairs. A. received \$5.50 in cash from one party, and C. received no money. How much does C. owe A., and how much does C. owe B.?—Subscriber.

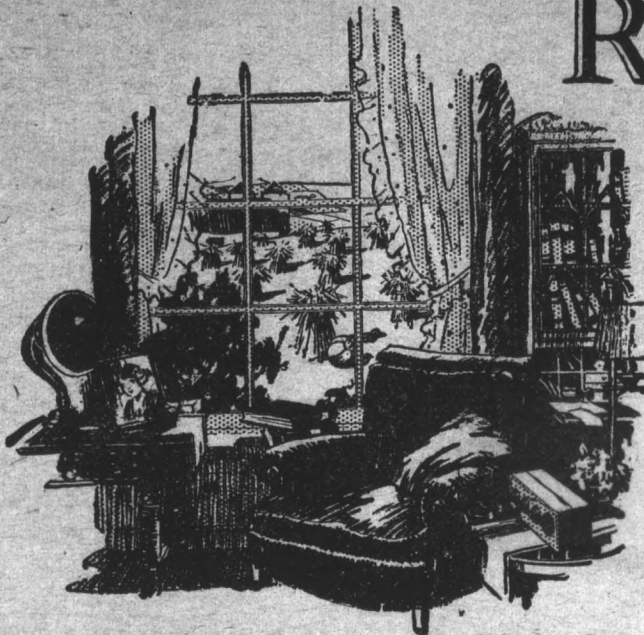
The total for the repairs being \$17.65, minus \$10, the total cash received, leaves a total deficit of \$7.65, this deficit to be born equally by the three partners, to the amount of \$2.55 each.

Then, if A. paid \$9.95 for repairs, and received \$5.50 in cash, he had to his credit \$4.45, which, minus his share of deficit, \$2.55, leaves \$1.90 due him.

If B. paid \$7.20 for repairs and received \$4.50 cash, he had to his credit \$2.70. This, minus his share of the deficit, \$2.55, leaves \$0.15 due him.

Taking the amount of \$0.50 that C. paid for repairs from his share of the deficit, leaves \$2.05. Fifteen cents of this he owes B., and the remainder, \$1.90, is due A.

ATWATER KENT RADIO



The farmer makes his choice

TEN THOUSAND Successful Farming subscribers recently had their say about radio.

They spoke up from every State—principally from the thirteen great farming States of the Middle West.

They answered questions asked disinterestedly by the group of publications presided over by Edwin T. Meredith, former Secretary of Agriculture. One of the questions was: "If you expect to buy a radio, what make will you buy?"

In the answers Atwater Kent Radio stands FIRST.

The Capper publications made a similar inquiry in small towns and farm homes in Ohio, Iowa, Kansas and Texas. Both in the towns and on the farms, Atwater Kent sets and radio speakers stand FIRST.

Another survey, made by the National Stockman and Farmer, in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, proved that in present ownership (the question as to future purchase was not asked) Atwater Kent stands FIRST.

The farmer is buying radio because it means

more to him than to anyone else.

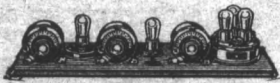
He is making money by its up-to-the-minute market, crop, and weather reports. He and his wife and children are finding that it makes an end of isolation; brings good cheer, companionship, fun, information, education, church services—whatever they most want—from the throbbing world outside right into their sitting-room. The farmer who is missing radio is missing the greatest god-send farm life has ever known.

The farmer is buying Atwater Kent radio because he must have maximum all-round performance, with emphasis on reliability and simplicity—and at a price any man can pay. This is what he gets in Atwater Kent Receiving Sets and Radio Speakers.

Hear the Atwater Kent Radio Artists every Sunday evening at 9:15 o'clock (Eastern Standard Time) through stations—

WEAF . . . New York	WFI . . . Philadelphia
WJAR . . . Providence	WOO . . . alternating
WEEI . . . Boston	WCAE . . . Washington
WCAE . . . Pittsburgh	WOC . . . Davenport
WGR . . . Buffalo	WSAI . . . Cincinnati
WWJ . . . Detroit	WCCO . . . Minneapolis
WTAG . . . Worcester	
	KSD . . . St. Louis

ATWATER KENT MFG. CO.
A. Atwater Kent, President
4769 Wissahickon Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.



Model 20 (without tubes), \$80



Radio Speakers \$12 to \$25



Model 20 Compact, \$80

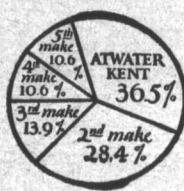
Prices slightly higher from the Rockies west, and in Canada.

"I go visiting every evening"



Women know what radio is doing for farm life. A farmer's wife summed it up when she said: "It used to be pretty lonely out here. But since we bought our Atwater Kent I feel as if I were out visiting every evening."

This circle tells the story



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

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

How farmers save money by radio

"Saved my apple and plum trees by radio warning of a big sleet storm. Most of my neighbors' trees were stripped."

"I got a six-hour advance notice of the killing frost last fall. We built bonfires around a two-acre field of tobacco and saved the crop while my neighbors' crops were a total loss."

"I follow the cabbage market. Held my crop last year all the way from \$16 to \$32 when I sold, and it dropped next day."

"Was about to sell my potatoes on a declining market, but got a tip over the radio that the market was about to strengthen, so I held and made a profit of fifteen cents (a bushel) by so doing."

"Local buyer was at my place trying to purchase some cows at a certain figure. We happened to get the market while he was there, and the result was that he offered me seventy-five cents a hundred more."

Send for it!

We will gladly send you free a copy of this beautifully illustrated 32-page booklet if you will just write and ask us. In it you will find descriptions and prices of Atwater Kent Receiving Sets, Radio Speakers and other equipment.



EDWARDS SAVES YOU MONEY

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

OUTLAST THREE ORDINARY ROOFS

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

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Write today! Get our low prices and free samples. Save money, get better quality. Ask for Roofing Book No. 167 or for Garage Book.

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.
1111-1167 Butler St.
Cincinnati, Ohio

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Users everywhere report Miraco Radios get programs coast to coast on loud speakers; outperform sets three times as costly. Many hear foreign countries. Radio's most amazing values in guaranteed factory-built, factory-tested long distance sets—let testimony of users convince you.

Powerful New Multi-tube Miraco gets long distance on ONE speaker. Set, \$27.35

FREE! Literature on latest improved 1 to 5 tube models, new low prices, testimony of users and SPECIAL OFFER. Write: **MIDWEST RADIO CORP.** Pioneer Builders of Sets 452-C E. 8th St., Cincinnati, Ohio

Save On Harness

Before you buy a new set of harness or any repair parts send for Knight's big direct-from-factory catalog, showing 15 styles of harness from \$42.95 to \$91.50. Best leather, finest workmanship, lowest prices. This FREE catalog also shows wonderful bargains in men's shoes and work clothes. Write today.

KNIGHT MERCHANDISE CO., DEPT. 68 BARRON, WIS.

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 today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.

What Our Policy Means to the Farmer— to the Dealer—and to Us

IN PRODUCING an implement which contributes its share to the advancement of agriculture, we are not content with merely "producing it"—we want to make it as fine a piece of equipment as engineering skill and long experience give us the power to.

To the farmer it offers a product which will lighten his labors, give him the power to do his work more economically, and increase his income. A greater service than this no manufacturer can render.

To the dealer this means he can offer our product to you with confidence in its performance on your own farm now and for years to come.

And, finally, to us it gives satisfaction—real satisfaction. We are honestly and sincerely striving to build ideals into a machine. With every conceivable advantage in our favor, success can be the only result.

UNIVERSAL TILLER

THE UNIVERSAL TILLER CORPORATION
629 West 43rd Street New York

The Universal Tiller, manufactured by the Universal Tiller Corporation for use with the Fordson tractor, prepares an ideal seed-bed in one trip over the field, combining into one operation plowing, discing, harrowing, rolling. Write for information.



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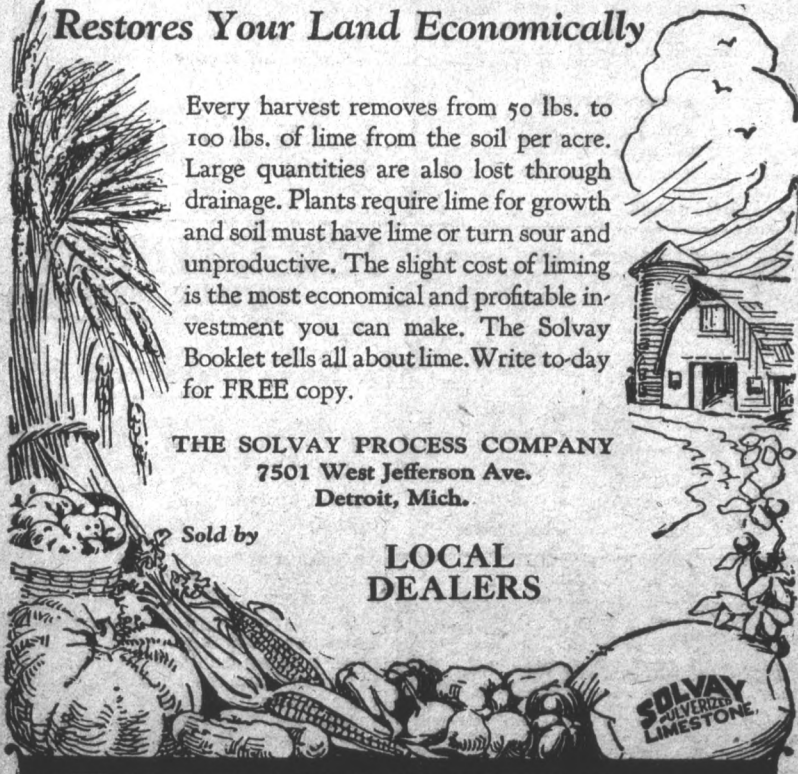
Restores Your Land Economically

Every harvest removes from 50 lbs. to 100 lbs. of lime from the soil per acre. Large quantities are also lost through drainage. Plants require lime for growth and soil must have lime or turn sour and unproductive. The slight cost of liming is the most economical and profitable investment you can make. The Solvay Booklet tells all about lime. Write to-day for FREE copy.

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OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

JOINT DEED CONVEYS TO SURVIVOR.

If a man and his wife buy a piece of property and have a joint deed on it, will that fix it so, in case of death of either, the one left has control of it to sell, or do what he or she wishes, without the children interfering?

Yes.—Rood.

TRANSFERRING JOINTLY OWNED PROPERTY.

A man buys a piece of property and has the deed drawn jointly between him and a minor son. A little later they wish to dispose of part of the land. Would the fact that the boy is not yet twenty-one stop the transaction?—N. H. P.

The son having an undivided interest in the property, and being incompetent to convey till of age, the father cannot make good title without the guardian of the son joining in the sale on order by the probate court.—Rood.

INCOMPETENT SISTER.

I have a sister who is incompetent and very troublesome, and will not pay for board. She has three times as much as I have. What can I do about it?—M. W.

If the sister is not competent to look after herself and take care of her property, application should be made to the judge of probate for the appointment of a guardian for her.—Rood.

STRAYING POULTRY.

Is there a law to prevent turkeys and chickens crossing the road and trespassing on crops?—J. L. E.

The owner of the fowls is liable for the damage they do, and if found trespassing they may be shut up and held for the damages done.—Rood.

TAKING ORDERS.

Is it necessary to have a license to take orders and deliver candy and baked goods? If so, where could one get it and how much does it cost?—A. W. H.

Know of no such, and find none in the statutes.—Rood.

REAL ESTATE MAN LEAVES BONDS.

Can anybody be forced to buy real estate bonds? A real estate man left some at our place without permission, and was given notice to come and get them and refuses, claiming we have to take them? Can he make trouble? And what can be done about the bonds?—H. J. S.

There is no liability under such circumstances, and certainly no payment should be made for the bonds.—Rood.

RIGHT OF EXEMPTION.

I am a married man, paying taxes on thirty-six and one-half acres, joining my mother's forty acres. My mother is a widow sixty-seven years old. I live with my mother, and the stock runs on both places. Haven't I a right of exemption of \$200 on personal property, as well as my mother?—C. H.

The exemption from taxation of personal property owned and used by any householder in connection with his business, to the extent of \$200 under Comp. Laws 1915, Sec. 4003, seems to contemplate only one exemption for each household.—Rood.

GIRLS CAN MARRY AT EIGHTEEN.

Does a girl over eighteen years of age have to have parents' consent to marry? Are her parents held responsible for anything she does after she is eighteen?—D. M.

A girl of the age of sixteen may contract a valid marriage, but cannot make a valid executory contract to marry before she is twenty-one. The statute regulating issuance of mar-

riage licenses requires affidavit of the ages of the parties in the application for license, and if the girl is under eighteen years of age, written consent by one of the parents, or guardian, to the marriage must be produced before the license can issue. After she is over eighteen, no consent of anyone else is necessary.—Rood.

A DIFFICULT PROBLEM.

A lady is married the second time and dies and is laid by her first husband. He has a marker with his name on it. Would it be right to put her second husband's name on her marker, or the first husband's name? How would people know that she was the wife of the one she laid by, if she did not have his name?—A. M. P.

The law regarding the writing of epitaphs is very ill defined. It is believed the only liability for adding such inscription would be for desecrating the grave, a criminal proceeding, or a civil suit by the cemetery association for injury to its property.—Rood.

PASTURING BULL ON FARM.

Is there any law forbidding the letting of a bull run in one's own pasture on a farm, he never having gotten out or done any damage in any way?—J. T.

No.—Rood.

PERSONAL PROPERTY EXEMPTION.

A. and B. own adjoining farms, both living together on A's farm, both owning personal property. Can both claim \$200 exemption on personal property? Can a brother and sister hold school office in the same district? The brother is treasurer and the sister moderator, the latter having been appointed by her brother and the director?—C. K. E.

We are not aware of any decisions in this state, but it is believed that it is not necessary that the debtor be the actual keeper of a house, to come within the exemption given to every "householder," the term being used in the statute to designate the head of the family, rather than the actual keeper of a house. There is nothing to prevent brother and sister being officers of a school district.—Rood.

REGARDING FARM PAYMENTS.

I have a farm on monthly payments, and work in town. Would like to work my place next summer, but will not be able to make payments after April until I get money coming in, (about July). Would it be safe in case the man I bought from were not satisfied with it?—J. D.

The only sure way is to make terms with the seller. If he were diligent, he could get possession within the time mentioned.—Rood.

SUGAR BEETS VS. MANGELS FOR COWS.

Can you tell me which is the better feed for cows, sugar beets or mangels?—H. A.

Analysis and feeding tests show sugar beets to contain the following per cent of digestible food ingredients: Protein, 1.3 per cent; carbohydrates, 9.8 per cent, and fat, 0.1 per cent. On the other hand, mangels contain 1.0 per cent protein; carbohydrates, 5.5 per cent, and fat, 0.2 per cent.

It will thus be seen that sugar beets are a little better feed than mangels, being 0.3 per cent richer in protein, 4.3 per cent richer in carbohydrates, but 0.1 per cent poorer in fat.

When you take into consideration the cost of production, however, mangels are probably the cheapest feed. Ton for ton, it probably does not cost much more than half as much to raise mangels as it does sugar beets.

BEE-KEEPERS SEEK LOCAL MARKET.

CHIPPewa county bee-keepers recently held a meeting for the purpose of urging Chippewa county people and merchants, to purchase the local honey output, in place of the inferior and cheaper kinds which, it is said, they are using.

RUSSIAN ESTIMATE UNCERTAIN.

RUSSIA is an uncertain factor in the world grain markets, there is so much conflicting information in regard to the situation. Reports from Russian sources indicate large surpluses of grain, but actual shipments of wheat to October 1 were only 5,000,000 bushels, with slackening sales in the markets of western Europe. Russian wheat is reported in some markets to be of inferior quality.

FARMERS GAIN WORLD FAME.

(Continued from page 441).
crops income of the better growers in this section.

The past achievements of Michigan farmers at the International Grain and Hay Show only serve to emphasize the even greater possibilities which lie ahead. It is true that Michigan farmers have built up an enviable reputation for quality seed, and much of that reputation has been built through numerous winnings at the International. When, year after year, Michigan takes more than seventy-five per cent of the awards in white wheat, soft red winter wheat, and rye in open competition, and nearly an equal percentage of winnings in oats, barley, corn, and soy beans in regional competition, these repeated winnings are not mere coincidences, but are real evidence of the fact that Michigan farmers, working under Michigan conditions, need take a second place to no other group of farmers when it comes to the production of crops of unusually high quality.

The growers who reap the greatest benefit from this reputation are the growers who have helped to build it. Each year finds some new man taking his place in these rapidly growing ranks. In 1924 several new recruits in the soft-red winter wheat class were added from an unusually good wheat exhibit at the Washtenaw County Fair, and all of these entries placed in the money at Chicago. The same is true of some wheat, rye, and oat exhibits of splendid quality which first came to public attention at a crops show which is annually put on by the Union Bank at Jackson. This year at the Jackson show, there was a sample of soft red winter wheat weighing sixty-four pounds per bushel—a full pound heavier than any sample that has ever won first honors in the soft red class at the International.

Possibly a dozen similar community shows have brought out samples of equal merit, which should find their way to Chicago next month; and it is hoped that those in charge of county and community fairs who have noted crops of more than ordinary quality, will cooperate in seeing that these crops are entered in the big event. Growers who want to share in Michigan's seed reputation, and who want to boost it along, should exhibit some crop at the International: a peck of wheat, oats, rye, or barley; ten ears of corn; four quarts of clover seed; a peck of beans, soy beans, or field peas; or a bale of alfalfa, the crop for which this state is rapidly becoming famous.

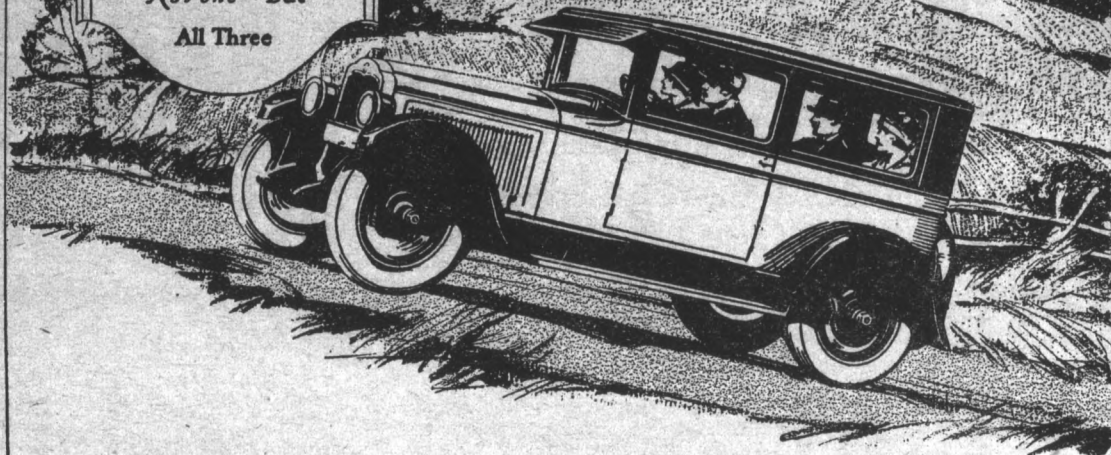
Entries for any of these crops may be made directly with the International Grain and Hay Show, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Illinois, before November 10; or they may be made through P. R. Miller, Extension Specialist in Farm Crops, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan.

If the cows are good, the practical man will attain his purpose by matching these cows to the best dairy blood he can reach. If the cows—because of their inferiority—must be replaced, then, where finances are short, the better plan is to introduce a few good heifers of the breed preferred, and mate them with a good bull.

Try it on the Hills

Greater Beauty
Finer Performance
Lower Price

Not one—But
All Three



You want a car that will do the *extraordinary* things as well as the *ordinary*. This latest Oldsmobile Six is such a car.

Take it on a long, steep climb. Prove its surplus power. Test its whole performance range—its flexibility—sure-footedness—brakes—its quiet and smooth behavior at all speeds.

Here is a car that simply outclasses any other in its field—and such a trip will prove it.

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SIX

MEN WANTED—to sell dependable fruit trees and shrubbery. Big demand. Complete cooperation. Commission paid weekly. Write: Willems, Sons' Nurseries, Dept. 4, Rochester, N. Y.

A. Michigan Farmer Liner Gets Results. Try One.

KITSELMAN FENCE

GET IT FROM THE FACTORY DIRECT. "Saved 12% a rod," says T. H. Boyer, Allegan, Michigan. You, too, can save by buying direct at Lowest Factory Prices. WE PAY THE FREIGHT. Write today for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fences, Gates, Steel Posts and Barbed Wire. KITSELMAN BROS., Dept. 278 MUNCIE, IND.



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American SEPARATOR New, Low, Easy-Pay Plan. Full year to pay. 30 Days Trial! Unmatched for skimming, easy turning and cleaning. On our money-back offer. Write for free catalog and low prices. Many shipping points insure prompt delivery. AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 24A Bainbridge, N. Y.

OIL BURNING TANK HEATER

Burns with Intense BLUE FLAME. No ashes, smoke, nor sparks. Safe, convenient, and practical. Keeps water in stock tank at the proper temperature in zero weather for only 1/2 cent an hour. Ninth successful year. Will last a lifetime. Write today for prices and letters from satisfied users of the Clover Leaf Tank Heater. CEDAR RAPIDS FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY Fdry. Sta. 921 Cedar Rapids, Iowa

What! Feed a Cow on Sawdust?

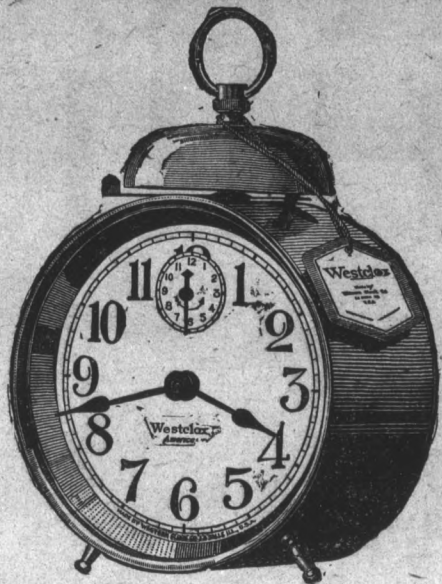
You wouldn't do that and expect record milkings

—Don't feed your light-ing plant that way and expect service!



UNIVERSAL BATTERIES

Westclox



When farmers were independent

WHEN roads were bad and communication difficult, the farmer was more independent than he is now.

Good roads, the telephone and the automobile have brought him more closely under the rule of the clock.

A trip to town used to be looked forward to. Now you may decide at the sup-

per table to go that evening. That makes a dependable timepiece necessary. Supper must be on time to make the first show.

The farmer is a shrewd buyer. He demands good quality at a reasonable price. He looks for the trade mark Westclox on the dial of a clock or watch.

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

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

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The Michigan Farmer

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With every roll of American Fence your dealer will give you our written guarantee that it will outlast or equal in service any other fence now made, of equal size wires and used under the same conditions.

Banner Steel Posts

Railroad rail design. Large, slit-winged anchor plate roots firmly into the ground. Ask your dealer.

Banner R.R. RAIL DESIGN STEEL Posts

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

Brickbats and Bouquets

A Free-For-All Department Conducted by Hy Syckle

WELL, it kinda looks like we're gettin' a variety of thoughts on thinkabul subjects. You know, it's a lotta fun ta think, 'specshully when you find out that other folkses is thinkin', too. I'm enjoyin' this, because I find there's lots o' folkses what think about things I never think about. Maybe you got a think or two ta send, ta yours truly. I'm thankin' you in advance fer it.—Hy.

About Shooting Quail.

I like quail on toast, like what you have to pay two dollars fer in a city hotel, but what don't cost us farmers much. But, I think shootin' quail with the camery is good. You have your quail longer that way. Any time you want to look at a quail, just pull out a pitcher and look at it. And that don't break up no quail families either. L. A. W. is got something to say about that.

I am not at present what might be classed as a typical "dirt farmer," but I spent seventeen years in general farming and pet stock raising, as well as endeavoring to domesticate wild fowl and animals.

One man states that, on closing his lands to sportsmen, the quails did not increase, but that hawks and other animals did. That is simply a repetition of the survival of the fittest. Sparrows kill song birds and others, but sportsmen do not make a practice of going out to hunt sparrows; neither does a sportsman, who goes out to hunt quail, spend his time shooting hawks, as you don't generally find the two in the same place.

If sportsmen do not kill game birds and animals more rapidly than they are producing, why is it necessary to employ so many game wardens? How many sportsmen brag about getting by the warden with two and three times the amount they are allowed to kill?

Regarding the amount of quail on a modern well-tilled farm, or one that is briar-infested, it is the law of nature that any species of wild life prefers more or less seclusion. Is that any reason why we should sit idly by and permit our quail to be exterminated like the wild turkey and others that have gone on before?

There are some who would have us believe that by shooting three-fourths of every flock of quail, the numbers will increase and produce for us abundance, the same as pruning an orchard increases the amount of fruit; but, for my part, I will do all of my quail shooting with my camera.—L. A. W.

About Kickin' Cows and Other Things.

What you call discontent is what we find lots o' in life. I even know of slick salesmen, what is makin' suckers o' people, complainin' that people ain't suckers enuf fer ta make a good livin' outa them. I know what some bricklayers gotta work over a week ta pay fer a place ta live. Anyhow, G. F. B. was discontented and sold out. I hope pastures is greener where he is.

I lived on one farm and owned it forty years. I subscribed to farm journals, etc., and worked as hard as the next man. It paid me a d—d poor living, and I could not, even during and after the war, keep the buildings repaired, fences up, and land properly drained. I worked ten days to earn enough jack to pay a mason or carpenter one day. I stood tests for tuberculosis in cattle, surplus milk, and fifty smackers per year for a stall on the Eastern Market, with the privilege of competing with my neighbors. I have sold out to a speculative sucker from Detroit, and would be willing to walk a mile to kick a cow.—G. F. B., Plymouth, Michigan.

Express Companies After Parcel Post.

I always thought Uncle Sam did a good thing when he put Mr.

Parcel Post on the job, 'cause Parcel Post gives real service. It's kinda nice to send butter and eggs ta Mrs. Jones in the city, or ta telephone McKay's store to send us out somethin' by P. P. This raisin' rate business don't look good. If it is necessary it's O. K., but I think we gotta find out what's behind it. Mr. Bullock says what he thinks about it.

I see in your issue of October 24, an article, "Danger to the Parcel Post," which is true, but where is the menace? The P. O. department was induced, by what means we know not, certainly not lack of funds in the U. S. treasury, to increase the rates of P. P. thereby reducing the revenue received. Now, the R. R. wants more for carrying the P. P. Who are the R. R.? The men who own the express companies. Could anything be more plain?

What is the use of an express company? Absolutely none! The R. R.'s could do all the business cheaper and better without them. They are simply an extra expense. The D. U. R. handles freight quicker than express, and much cheaper.

It took years of hard fighting to get the P. P. Our enemy was the express companies, although they worked largely through county merchants, getting them to believe that it would ruin their business. I hope all interested will help to defeat the sneaking methods they are now using to defeat the P. P.—C. A. Bullock, Goodrich, Michigan.

Fruit Marketing Problems.

There's lots about the fruit marketing problem what ain't solved. Looks like we need standard grades all right, but there's lots o' fellows what is makin' money peddlin' fruit what ain't sorted. There's some ways o' makin' money what ain't the best. I don't know whether peddlin' is or not. Looks like A. Bauhahn thinks peddlin' is O. K.

I have read your articles on the farmer's marketing problems, grading, etc. We farmers have been preached to and at, often by men who know as much about practical farming as I know about the political conditions on Mars, until I feel disgusted and sore. I feel like talking back, although I have as little to say as some of our talkative friends.

If anyone thinks that Michigan apples are not graded properly, he ought to haul his crop of choice hand-picked apples to some association. When he gets his return, he will find they graded about forty or fifty per cent A's and the rest "ciders." And then, if he should get, as I have heard of several getting, about eleven or twelve cents a bushel above association costs, probably he would think that we have grading enough. And quite possibly, if a buyer should offer a dollar per hundred pounds for orchard run for all hand-picked apples about two and a quarter inches, with wormy ones out, he would sell. Some of our mentors and graders should realize that fruit and vegetables are not cast in a mold or made with a lathe.

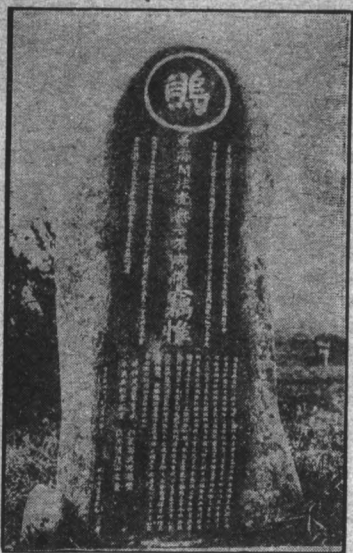
When a farmer has worked hard to raise a crop, it hurts to stand by and see it spoil for lack of a market. Several farmers of my acquaintance have met this dilemma by buying trucks and going to Chicago with loads of from sixty to hundred bushels of apples, pears and peaches, which they peddled from house to house, when choice ring-packed apples would only bring one dollar or less with freight, cartage, packages and commission to be paid, leaving very little for the grower. These men got from one dollar to two dollars per bushel for their fruit, and got their baskets back. The consumers found no fault because the fruit was not graded to U. S. specifications.

If the regular channels of trade give us the cold shoulder, the box-car, the truck, and peddling will have to be the answer.—A. Baughan.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



We wonder if his Turkish Majesty knows why he is being fed so sumptuously these days.



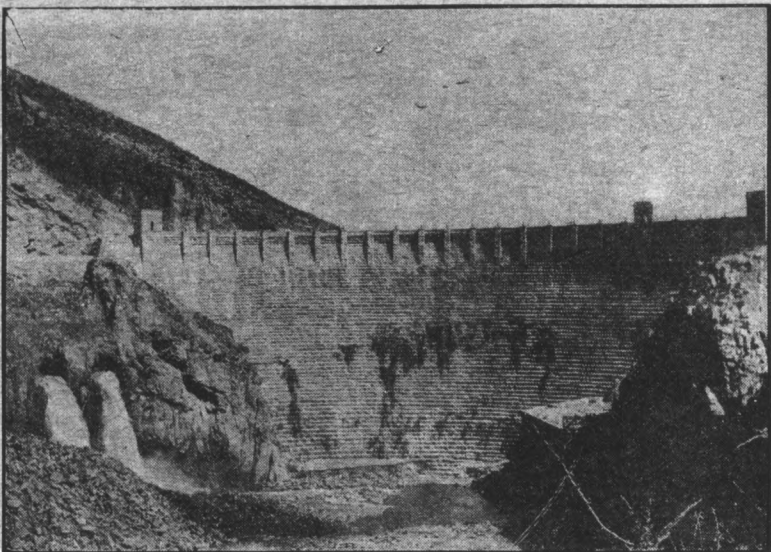
This queer tombstone marks spot in Japan, where 11,111 Christians were beheaded in 1637.



Bert McCloud, pony express rider, has begun a 26,000-mile horseback tour, to last three years.



The fleece of this prize-winning Kent ram ought to be enough for an "all-wool" suit.



The Roosevelt Dam, located in Arizona, is higher than Niagara Falls, and holds back water enough to irrigate 230,000 acres of farm land around Phoenix.



This was the smallest plane entered in the aviation meet at Mitchell Field, Long Island. It is a tiny Powell Racer with a 17.7 H. P. Bristol Cherub motor.



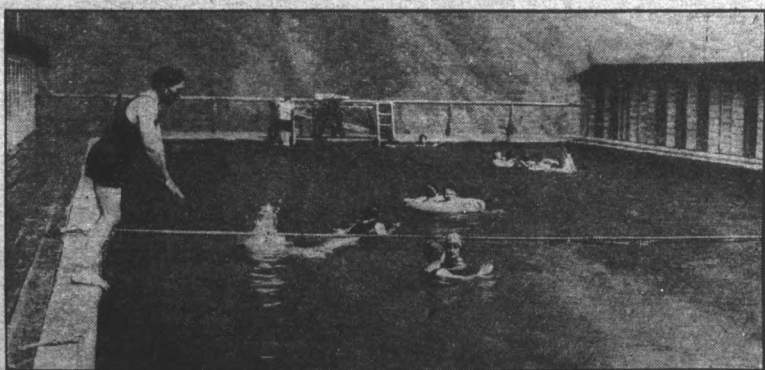
Hans Reiss, who formerly guided crowned heads of Europe through the Alps, now guides tourists through the Rockies.



Dr. E. Wiggam lectured on heredity when the Fitter Family awards were presented.



A quarter of a century has made stockings from ten to sixteen inches more important than they were in 1900.



A hot bath direct from Nature's fount is enjoyed by tourists at Mammoth Hot Springs, Wyoming. A cement pool constructed around one of the hot springs has a temperature of 92 degrees.



This shows that the Leonard Street Farmers' Market in Grand Rapids is popular with its patrons, even at 5:00 in the morning, and proves direct marketing is favored by residents in that vicinity.

It was Eve Young who made bad blood among the three in the fish shanty, but a rickety little oil stove brought on the trouble. Bunk Flanders had brought it there at the beginning of the fishing season. Pedro Casa claimed it with many smooth words, and Dick Garvin swore that it should fall to his share in the coming division of goods.

"Nobody'll have it, by thunder!" roared Flanders in the height of the argument. He swung the stove at the end of a thick arm and sent it, through sash and glass of the shanty's one window, bumping out on the frozen surface of Lake Champlain. "That ends that!"

But it did not. Casa, wanderer from the seas, grabbed a fish knife and trod lightly on the balls of his feet. Garvin's hands came up and Flanders, with a grim eye on the knife, made as though to break for the door. His booted foot shot out. The weapon clattered against the wall and Casa danced, holding his wrist.

"Dios!" he howled. "Son of a pig!" Garvin and Bunk met in a fury of blows. Then Flanders closed and lifted his partner clear of the floor. Without anger, he sent him spinning into a clutter of pails and boxes, and turned to face the Spaniard. The matter of the knife had stirred him to wrath.

"Come on!" he growled. "If you want to fight, now's your chance!" Surprise was written on the face of Pedro Casa. He let go of the injured wrist to shrug and spread out his hands.

"But how to fight, Senor Boonk, without the knife?"

Flanders grinned and Garvin, kicking himself free of a splintered soap-box, laughed outright. And the trouble might have been passed off like that, at least for the time, if it had not been for the girl.

There was a knock, light but firm, and Casa sprang to answer it. Eve Young stood in the doorway of the shanty, smiling. A knitted red toque held in all but the stragglers of her yellow curls, and a knitted red jacket was buttoned tightly about her slender suppleness.

"An angel have walked out on the lake!" exclaimed Pedro, bowing from the waist. "Enter in, Senorita. We need the angel here!"

Eve Young's eyes sparkled like the lake in June, and the little dimple in her cheek grew deep. As always, she seemed to like the smooth words of Pedro.

"There was no angel here a minute ago," she said, "when the oil stove came to meet me."

Under the brown of the lake winds Bunk felt himself growing red. Garvin chuckled, and Casa, sorting out the cleanest soap box for Eve to sit upon, let his moustache curl back in a grin. It was possible that the girl had heard a good part of the quarrel.

"Sit in our house and make it happy!" Casa swept over in another of his bows.

"No, thank you." She jingled coins inside her little mitten. "I came out to buy some ice fish for father's supper. Have you got any to sell?"

"Madre Mia!" Pedro rolled his eyes in horror at the suggestion. "Not to sell. But I have the fish to give the senorita Young! Mooch fish!"

"Here's a lot of dandies!" Garvin was dragging a box, ready packed and iced for shipping, from one corner. Bunk Flanders was not a second behind him.

"I've got some good fish, too! How many do you want, Eve?"

The three men were kneeling before her on the ice floor of the shanty, each with a box of fish in front of him. Looks of jealousy flashed back and forth. All the rancor that had ended in the affair of the oil stove was working again.

"I'll take six fish from each box," she said. Bunk, himself suddenly real-

izing the humor of the thing, saw that she had the good sense not to laugh. He jumped for a knife and began to clean his share of the gift.

"I will carry them ashore for the senorita," announced Casa, rapidly snipping off heads and tails.

"You will not!" spoke the senorita, decidedly but with a smile. "I'll carry them home myself."

And that was the way it turned out when the dozen and a half fish had been wrapped in a newspaper. The three men stood outside their shanty watching her red figure grow small as she moved over the ice toward the village of Valeboro.

"This partnership might just as well bust up right now as any other time!" flared Dick Garvin. "The season's most over, anyhow."

"Right!" agreed Bunk, heartily.

"Si!" said Casa.

So it was that they set themselves

trifling. Bunk Flanders loved her.

Later, with his wide shoulders straining the cloth of his best suit, Flanders went through the village, hoping that tonight he would find a chance to speak alone with the girl. End of his ice fishing might mean that he would have to go to some other town, seeking work. He came to the lighted kitchen of the Youngs and, kicking the snow from his feet, knocked on the door.

The door swung inward and Eve stood framed in an aura of yellow lamplight, smiling a welcome. But Flanders' face grew dark as he crossed the threshold, for Pedro Casa lolled by the stove, an accordion between his hands, and Dick Garvin, scowling at all the world, sat rigidly upon a hard wooden chair. He merely grunted, but Casa rose to the occasion in better style.

"Ah, enter in, amigo! We have the



to the rather dangerous task of dividing their small property, the mere discussion of which had brought on the fight of the oil stove. But now Bunk, steadiest of the three, held himself yielding on small points that carried the division through with no more than a threat of blows. Each man's pile of tackle and the like lay by itself; the shanty was to be sold and the money divided.

"Now to have shares of the mooch money!" exclaimed Pedro.

"Aw, let that go till tomorrow," said Garvin. "It's getting dark and I'm hungry. The money's safe enough."

"Yes," assented Bunk, "You both know where it is—stowed in a tin can in the cuddyhole of my boat. It would be better to go after it in daylight, but I'm willing to do whatever you fellows say."

"How mooch is it the last time you count?" asked Casa.

"A little better than five hundred. This has been a good season and the fish sold high."

"Ah-h-h! There is fun in five hundred dollars!"

"Yes—and hard work!" Flanders made ready to leave. "Is it all right to let the money go till tomorrow?"

Garvin growled assent and the Spaniard shrugged. So they set out together through the dusk, toward Valeboro now spotted with lights. But there was no friendly talk such as had been at the end of a day's work before each of them found the others calling at the home of Eve Young. Bunk was going there this night.

Bunk Flanders, rightly named John, ate unseeingly in the dining-room of his boarding house, and thought of the girl. Like an angel she looked; and like a devil sometimes she seemed when her uncanny wits had played the three against each other, until they were raging inwardly. Often Bunk had tried to stay away from the neat cottage of the Youngs, and as often found himself knocking at the kitchen door. At times it appeared that there was some purpose running through the girl's coquetry; and at other times it seemed to have the look of wanton

party here tonight."

"With music by the band," added Garvin, sourly.

"But such a good band!" exclaimed Eve. "Sing that song about the dove, again for John, Senor Pedro."

Flanders and Garvin had to sit and listen to a sentimental Spanish love ballad, of which they understood not a word. But its meaning they gathered well enough, for Casa sang it with much eye-rolling toward Eve, whom he had taught something of his own tongue since he had come drifting to Valeboro.

"Oh, that's beautiful!" cried the girl. "If ever I get married, it will be to a man like the one in the song—rich and brave and daring!"

Bunk looked sharply to see if one of her half-hidden jests were coming, but to the glance she was serious enough. At least, Garvin and Pedro thought so, for they gave heed at once.

"How rich?" demanded Dick. "Do you mean rich enough to own a bank, or something like that?"

"Maria!" cried the Spaniard. "Not so mooch as that, Senorita!"

Eve dimpled.

"No," she answered, sweeping the faces of the three men, with a quick glance. "Just rich enough to go away from Valeboro, maybe, and live in a big town and go to the theatre. A man would be rich enough for that if he had a thousand dollars, or even five hundred, wouldn't he?"

This was more like sense, and Bunk became convinced of her earnestness.

"Five hundred would do it," he replied. "I would be enough for a start, and leave something to put by for a rainy day."

"Five hundred dollars—it is mooch money," Casa fingered his accordion thoughtfully.

"It's more than I've got!" laughed Garvin, with a tinge of bitterness.

"But a man could save it in two or three years, with work and luck," Flanders was thinking that he had a foundation in his share of the fish money. "Guess I'll begin now!"

"Pedro Casa have already begun," with a wave of the hand. "We start

with the same amount of money!"

"A race!" The girl's eyes sparkled. "Enter in, Senor Dick!" enthused the Spaniard.

"I am in," answered Garvin; "but I tell you fellows, it's a slow job, saving up a dollar at a time."

"You'll start even, too, won't you?" Eve was speaking to Dick. She laughed gaily. "Each one of you has told me how much you've got and where it's hidden!"

There were black looks, then, for the moment, but the men were too much in dread of Eve Young's displeasure to start a quarrel, and so the matter passed. There was some more talk of money, and what a man or woman could do with it. Then the kitchen clock wheezed and struck nine, and a reminding cough came from the bedroom where Eve's father considerably smoked his pipe when callers were there. The three rose together.

"Will the one who gets five hundred first win?" demanded Dick Garvin, with bluntness, as he pulled on his mittens. Flanders and Casa waited for the answer. Eve danced across the room and back.

"Hurry and get it—then you'll find out!" she laughed. "Five hundred dollars is a lot of money—and I've wanted to see a big town for months and months and months!" They filed out rather soberly.

"Adios, senorita! I win this race!"

"Don't be too sure about that," growled Garvin. "Good night, Eve."

But Bunk said not a word as he tramped away, leaving the others to take separate paths, for he was having a new experience. Never before had it occurred to him that by doing wrong he could get something he wanted. Always he had walked straight, seeing no other way but the right. He was astounded, and his mind wallowed, like a rudderless boat, for a time. Then of a sudden he saw himself reaching into the cuddyhole of his boat and taking that tin can of money for his own. The picture shocked him to steadiness. He would sail a straight course—win or lose.

But no sooner had the brief temptation passed than it flashed to him that Pedro Casa and Dick Garvin might be fighting with the same pull toward the lonely boathouse where his sloop was put up for the winter. He had no mind to lose his share of the hard-won fish money, and so he turned his steps toward the lake shore, swinging into a long stride as he hurried through the starlit night. He might sleep in the boat, even, for there were blankets there.

The boathouse loomed darkly against the gray lake. Flanders came up to the door with care, and found it safely locked. He went in, feeling his way along the side of the boat to the rear of the building, where one window made the darkness a little less impenetrable.

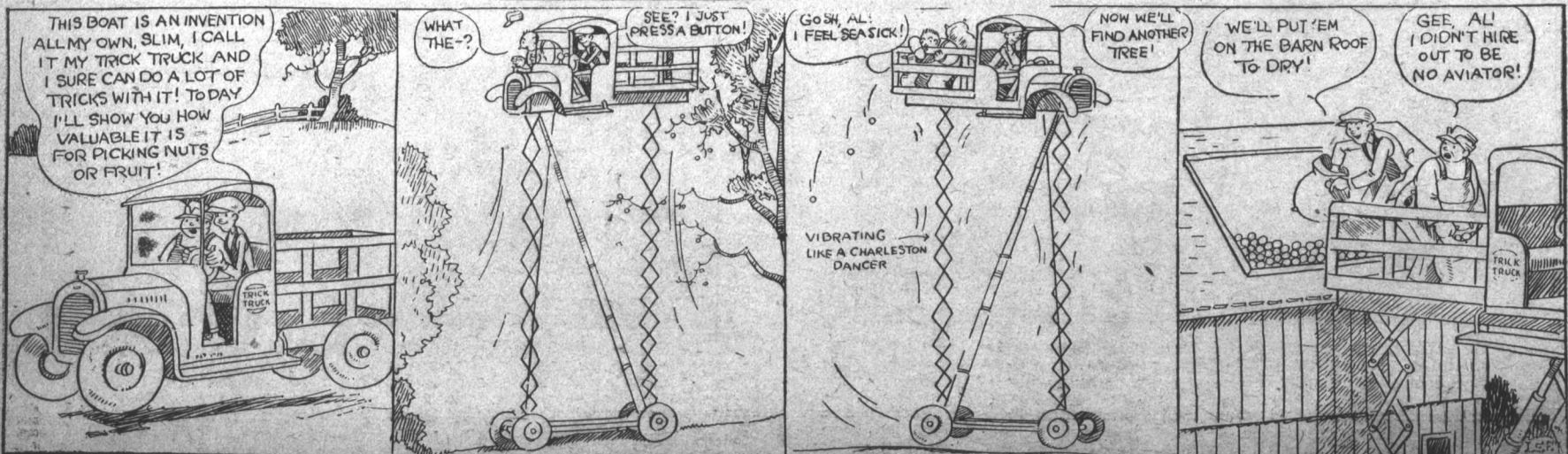
After the door had been locked inside and Bunk had felt the comforting crinkle of the fish money, he took blankets from a locker and stretched out in the cockpit. The night was cold, but with a hint of spring in the air, and he was not uncomfortable. Minutes passed, while hazy pictures of Eve Young came out of the darkness, and then his eyes closed.

The steady grate of iron on iron pulled Bunk Flanders out of sleep. For an instant he wondered dimly. Then he was on one elbow, realizing that some hand outside was working to pick the lock on the boathouse door. Came a squeak and thud of rusted bolts and the knob turned, protestingly. Bunk crawled softly out of his blankets and went aft in the cockpit as far as he could, crouching down there.

The door opened, giving a square of gray against the blackness. A vague

Activities of Al Acres—Slim Says That He Has Al the Danger Without the Pay

Frank R. Lee



form came through. There was hard breathing and the scrape of feet against the slope's sides. A moment later the breathing was in the cockpit and Flanders heard a tinkle from the hook on the cuddy-hole hatch. He grabbed up a blanket and sprang with the same movement—to land on a heaving, bumping mass that was like nothing so much as a pig in a bag. The feel of the man and the lack of great power in his struggles, told Bunk that it was Pedro Casa whose head he was now pounding with some pleasure against the deck. Not many bumps were needed to bring a yell of mingled terror and surrender. Pedro ceased to kick.

"Madre mia, save me!" he squealed through the cloth. Flanders, handling him gingerly because of a possible knife, whipped away the blanket and felt for the Spaniard's wrists. With them in his grip he rested and breathed himself.

"Love of the saints!" cried Casa. "Who kills me?"

"Flanders. I ought to put you under the ice!"

"No!" The word was wrenched out by pain and evident belief that the threat might be carried out. "Take the money, Senor Boonk, and give me to live!"

Flanders, angry and amused, considered. He did not want to let Casa go—not yet.

"I got to figure out whether it'll be more fun to cut your throat or drown you," he said. "Meantime, you'll be better off tied up."

"Amigo! Senor Boonk, hear me!"

Pedro Casa's plea was cut short by the handkerchief of his captor as it tied down his tongue. With the fear of death strong upon him, he gave Flanders more than a little trouble before he was finally trussed with a line and laid down at the rear of the boathouse to meditate upon his sins. Bunk relocked the door, climbed back into the cockpit and waited; but this time without lying down. He felt certain now that the other of his partners would come before dawn.

A silent hour passed, broken only by occasional gurgles from Pedro. Flanders' head was nodding as he held himself to the vigil, when, without warning, the crash of a stout blow against the door snapped his head up and tensed his muscles. A second blow broke lock and latch, and the door slammed inward.

Bunk was over the side of the boat instantly, springing toward the dim figure in the doorway. But he reckoned without the other man's weapon. The swish of the blow was in his ears an instant before darkness shattered into ribbons of fire. A jar shook him to his boot heels and he went down with his mouth in the dirt.

Flanders tried to rise and could not. He felt a knee on his back and the wrench of strained sockets as his arms were lashed behind him. Then the other man, breathing hard, tumbled him roughly into a corner and lighted a match. The flame played over the wrath-twisted face of Dick Garvin. He held the match down and peered into the eyes of Flanders.

"Where's that money, Bunk Flanders?" The uneven snarl of his voice showed that perhaps he had not come to thievery without some inward war. Flanders, still throbbing with the ache of the blow that had sent him down, answered slowly.

"Right where it's always been, Dick. I was here all night expecting you'd come for it!"

"That's a likely yarn," barked Garvin, as the match burned his fingers and went out. "You wanted it bad enough, yourself!"

Bunk heard him climb into the sloop and fumble at the cuddyhole. Then out of the darkness under the stern of the boat came a gurgling groan.

"What's that!" snapped Garvin, but there was a little shiver in his voice. A second groan, swelling in volume, ended in a strangled cough.

"Flanders, what's in here?" Garvin was shaken. Pedro Casa had slipped his gag, for it was he who answered. "Save me, amigo! with quickness. Senor Boonk kills me!"

"The devil!" Dick Garvin was steady now, assured that the groans had come from a human throat. Flanders saw him lighting matches as he looked over the stern.

"So you tried it, too." There was something like satisfaction in his tone. "Well, you're all right where you are—Flanders is tied up good and plenty."

Casa groaned for the third time, with resignation and relief. There was the sound of Garvin moving forward in the boat. He swore earnestly as he tripped. Came the scraping of the cuddyhole hatch.

Then a bar of light drove through the darkness and caught the head of Garvin as he bent, with glistening eyes, over the tin can that held the fish money. For a second the picture

was like that. The next instant the can bumped to the deck and Garvin was erect, trying to see, half blinded, with a cry choking in his throat. The much desired voice that had sent the three men to the boathouse that night sounded from a far corner.

"I've got father's rifle, Dick!" cried Eve Young. "You know I can shoot pretty well!"

Even in that moment Bunk thrilled with admiration of the girl's coolness. He saw Garvin put his hands up quickly. Then Eve was speaking again.

"John, are you there?"

"Yes, Eve. Tied up under the port bow."

"I'm coming around to you, but I'm going to leave the dark lantern where it is so I can shoot Dick Garvin if he tries anything."

"Senorita mia! I have love you mooch! Save me with quickness, I beg!"

"Shut up!" roared Flanders. "Maybe I won't cut your throat if you keep still."

He heard her coming softly and carefully nearer, while Garvin, motionless, speechless, stood with his hands aloft. Eve's breath was on Bunk's face and the touch of her hands set his heart pounding.

"Aim from your hip, Eve, with one hand," he told her. "Reach into my jacket pocket and take out the big knife—I'll open it with my teeth."

He worked his bound hands up clumsily to the level of his mouth and took the knife. In another moment the blade was bared and Eve had cut the line that bound his wrists.

"Keep Garvin covered!" he cried, swinging into the boat. "It's his turn to be tied up."

He bound Garvin, who had said no word from the moment when light first streamed across his eyes. Then Flanders, digging into a locker, brought out lanterns and the boathouse was filled with brilliance that dissolved in Eve's straggling curls and framed her face in an aura. Bunk Flanders had time, now, to wonder at her presence and the aid she had given him against the others. He could not read the matter at all.

"I don't know why you're here, Eve," he said, slowly, as he sat Casa ungently on a box and cut the ropes about his feet. "Anyway, there's something I'm going to do, and I want you to see it."

She stepped from an empty barrel, and followed him to the far end of the boat. Motioning Dick Garvin to move aside, he took up the tin can of money, opened it, and lifted out the fat roll of bills. Bunk counted them laboriously, making three piles. He looked up, holding the money, into the eyes of the girl.

"I came right down here tonight from your house," he began, "because I thought maybe something like this would happen. It seemed that the man who got five hundred dollars first would have the best chance with you. I did think for a minute about taking the money myself, and then I figured that not even you, Eve, was worth that much to a man."

He laid one bundle of bills on the knee of Garvin, put the other in the can and tossed it down to Casa's feet. He stuffed the third share into his jacket pocket.

"Dios!" whispered Pedro, and for once found no flood of words.

"Will you fellows go quiet if I untie your hands?" asked Bunk. "You've both got the money that belongs to you and we can start the race even."

"The race is over," Eve spoke softly. "I did wrong—but I wanted to find out how much a man would give for a girl. So after I'd set you to thinking about the money, I ran straight down here, before John came, and got in with a bunch of old keys."

She hesitated and finished in stumbling words. "You're right, John, nothing is worth so much as this!"

Troubled for fear that his growing hope might not be true, Bunk could not speak. It was Garvin who assured him.

"You win the race," said Dick. His voice trembled as he added: "And I guess you're the best man!"

Then Bunk Flanders turned, lifted on a surging wave of happiness, and read his victory in the face of Eve, smiling her love at him.

"Car-ramba!" muttered Pedro Casa. "I like not this courting of los Americanos!" THE END.

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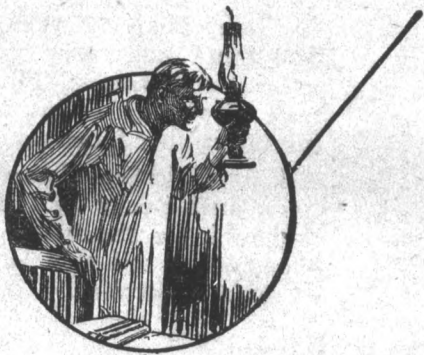
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Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

IS ADVANCED TUBERCULOSIS CURABLE?

AMONG my letters a never failing crop is that which comes from people interested in tuberculosis. Before me is one in which D. A. J. asks if there is any hope for a young man twenty-six years of age, one lung entirely gone, getting cured of tuberculosis if he stays right at a sanatorium. If so, how long does it take to be cured; is any medicine used; has such a person any possible chance of living a long life?

This is quite an extreme case, yet I do not consider it absolutely hopeless. In the first place, when people speak loosely of one lung being entirely gone, the chances are that they have no special warrant for the statement, and that under proper treatment there may still be some service in that lung. If one lung is entirely out of use, there is still hope if the other lung is comparatively sound. The treatment would probably consist in putting the diseased lung at complete rest by air pressure, a treatment that is known as Pneumothorax. This makes the diseased lung collapse, puts the entire work upon the sound lung, and, since a collapsed lung gets no air through it, it is obliged to remain at rest, thereby giving it a chance for improvement and checking the further spread of the disease in that direction.

Staying right at a sanatorium is the best thing that a patient can do under such circumstances. How long a time is necessary depends entirely upon the case, and is beyond my ability to answer. There would be very little medicine used, but it might be that in special cases the doctor would see some reason for giving some drug treatment. I must admit that such a person does not have an excellent chance for recovery, and the probability is that, even if he survives fifty years, he will always have to be careful about the things that he undertakes to do.

All Michigan people ought to know of the good fight against tuberculosis being carried aggressively forward by the Michigan Tuberculosis Association. If D. A. J. will write to Mr. T. J. Werle, Secretary, Lansing, Michigan, he can secure, free of charge, a very helpful pamphlet entitled, "How I Won the Battle with Tuberculosis in My Own Home."

HAIR IS FALLING OUT.

About three years ago I had my hair bobbed. Since then it has been coming out by the handfuls. I put vaseline on my scalp, but it seems to do no good. Will you please recommend something to stop its falling out. My hair was long and thick before I had it cut. Now it is thin and straggly.—H. D.

It was not the "bobbing" that made the hair fall out. It would be more likely to strengthen it. "Waving" the hair sometimes hurts the roots, if unskillfully done, and causes it to come out. The best treatment now, is massage to invigorate the scalp circulation.

HAS BRONCHIAL TROUBLE.

For twenty years I have had bronchial catarrh, also nasal. Doctors do not help me. I cough and spit up a yellow phlegm, but several examinations show no germs of tuberculosis. I had an X-Ray picture and the doctors said the base of one lung was affected. I have no night sweats or other bad symptoms. Do you think this may run into tuberculosis? What shall I do?—Worried.

The main question is to find out definitely whether or not you have tuberculosis. The negative sputum exam-

inations only prove that nothing was found in the specimen examined. Go to a chest clinic and have a thorough examination. If you do not have tuberculosis you should be able to live in such a way that you can overcome your bronchial irritation. If you do have any symptoms of it, you should give yourself up to active treatment against tuberculosis at once.

HEAT FOR OLD PEOPLE.

Is there any harm in an old person taking a hot water bottle to bed with her every night? I have heard it was weakening.—D. P.

In cold or damp weather artificial heat is very acceptable to old people, and will often be the very thing to give them comfortable sleep. Usually the heat is most needed at knees and feet. Be very sure that the water bottle is sound and the heat not enough to burn.

TREATING FOR PIMPLES.

Am a young girl of sixteen. Have been bothered with pimples on my face and head for the last three years. What causes these? And what is the best cure?—E. M. S.

Treat the skin of the whole body, instead of massaging the face. Take a regular morning bath and follow with an invigorating rub with a rough towel. Avoid fat and greasy foods and sweets. Eat plenty of fresh fruit and vegetables that will make "roughage," such as spinach, chard, kale and lettuce. Keep the bowels acting regularly every day, but do it without laxative medicines.

HYSTERIA DIFFICULT TO TREAT.

Please tell me if you think I have hysteria, and is hysteria a disease of the mind? Also, would hysteria cause neuralgia? I have been in this condition for some time, and have numb spells, with an itching and burning all over my body. My memory seems to be very good, but my judgment is bad, and I am very cross and excitable, with a feeling that something terrible is going to happen.—Mrs. P.

It is hard to define hysteria. Perhaps it is fair to say that it describes a condition in which the subconscious mind is allowed to govern one's intelligence. All of the things you name might be due to hysteria. But perhaps back of it all is a real difficulty. I suggest that you treat yourself for a time by insisting upon a disregard of these vague symptoms. Try the Coue plan. "Every day in every way I am getting better and better." It helped a lot of hysterical people a few years ago.

HOW TO DESTROY ITCH MITES.

Will someone please tell me a cure for the itch or scabies in people?—S.

Scabies, commonly called "the itch," yields readily to sulphur ointment, which you can buy at any drug store. Remember that you are seeking to destroy a very active living itch mite. The ointment must reach the mite in order to be effective. So the first thing to do is to take a thorough bath in hot water, using green soap and washing away all scabs and crusts under which the itch mite could obtain refuge. Then apply the ointment, rubbing it in thoroughly. Then put on a suit of clean underwear and go to bed between sheets that are absolutely clean.

Stephen McCann says they had a voting contest over his way to determine the greatest neighborhood nuisance. Squeaky windmills won first place by a handsome majority.—Sunshine Hollow.

DAIRY IMPROVEMENT WORK

MICHIGAN HAS TWELVE ACCREDITED COUNTIES.

WITH the addition of Kent and Schoolcraft, Michigan now has twelve accredited counties as follows: Hillsdale, Emmet, Charlevoix, Antrim, Grand Traverse, Livingston, Leelanau, Shiawassee, Eaton, Ontonagon, Kent and Schoolcraft. According to census figures, these twelve counties have a cattle population of 220,939 head. On this basis 13.5 per cent of the 1,628,000 cattle in Michigan are in counties that are "Modified Accredited Areas."

FROM PASTURE TO STABLE.

THE change from pasture to stable in the fall is a matter of great importance in the management of milk cows, and upon which depends in no small way the milk producing capacity of the herd. It was our experience at Forest Grove Farm that cows freshening on pasture, or immediately after being stabled for the winter, must be started on winter feeding with considerable precaution, as the change from pasture to dry feeding is likely to produce digestive disorders and check the milk flow.

It has been our practice for years to begin feeding our cows a light ration of dry roughage during the late fall months. The cows seem to highly relish a light feed of dry clover hay or alfalfa, and besides, it prepares the way for the change of feed that must come later. Pastures this fall have been extremely succulent, and I have noticed our cows have rather relished the dry roughage more than the grain ration.

When dairy conditions demand feeding some supplementary roughage during the fall months to help out pastures, a part ration of ensilage is excellent. I have some years begun feeding silage as soon as the silo had been filled, and I have found it a splendid feed during the fall; besides, it gets the cows accustomed to the silage ration before winter sets in.

A too sudden change of feeding should always be guarded against in the feeding of milk cows for maximum milk flow. While on pastures, cows become accustomed to a highly succu-

lent ration. If changed immediately to dry feeding, the entire digestive organization must adapt itself to the new condition. Not infrequently these changes cause irritation, constipation, and acute indigestion, which often deranges the entire system and ultimately reduces the milk flow. With judicious precaution exercised in changing the cows from pasture to dry feeding in the fall, much of the danger of impairing the health of the herd and milk flow may be eliminated.—Leo C. Reynolds.

NUMBER OF ALFALFA GROWERS INCREASES.

AT the beginning of the Ottawa-Jamestown Cow Testing Association year in 1924, five members had alfalfa seeded on their farms. At the close of the first year's testing work, Dale Hoffmyer, cow tester, reports that fourteen members had seeded alfalfa. Hoffmyer tested the soil on many different farms and found that all required additions of lime to help seedings of alfalfa more successful. Thirteen of the twenty-five herds that were tested for the year produced an average of 300 pounds of butter-fat.

DOES RYE CAUSE ABORTION?

I see that you say rye can be fed to cows without bad results. I grow lots of rye and could mix some with the feed, but people tell me that it will cause abortion. What is your opinion?—J. H.

Sometimes rye has a fungous growth, ergot of rye, that is said to cause abortion. Years ago there was much said about this, but very little is said nowadays. Abortion is quite common where rye is never fed, fully as common as where rye is fed.

It is safe to say that there is really very little risk in feeding rye on this ground. Mixed in equal parts with corn and oats, it is a good feed. By adding oil meal or cottonseed meal, about two pounds per day, with good hay and corn fodder, etc., it makes a good feed.

A wider use of machinery has enabled the farm population to expand production more rapidly than its own numbers increase.—H. Hoover.

Honor Roll for September

THE following are the record cows in the Michigan Cow Testing Associations for the month of September. It will be observed by checking up the location of these winning cows, that they are well distributed over the state—four being from above the straits.

Ten High Cows Under Three-year Class.

Association and Owner.	Breed.	Date Fresh.	Milk.	Test.	Fat.
Presque-Isle, Calcite Farms (xx)	PB H	6-7-25	1680	4.2	70.56
Genesee No. 1, F. B. Harris (x)	PB H	8-25-25	1899	3.5	66.47
Genesee No. 1, Pierson & Mitchell	PB H	8-25-25	1446	4.2	60.73
Washtenaw-Saline, A. J. Ernst	Gr G	8-2-25	1407	4.2	59.09
Ionla-Belding, Michigan Reformatory (xx)	PB H	5-13-25	1452	3.8	55.18
Ionla-Lake Odessa, G. L. Roth	PB H	8-23-25	1365	4.0	54.98
Ionla-Belding, Ionla State Hospital (x)	PB H	8-5-25	1353	4.0	54.12
Ionla-Belding, Ionla State Hospital (x)	PB H	5-26-25	1028	3.3	53.76
Livingston, State Sanitorium (x)	PB H	7-8-25	1290	4.0	51.60
Clinton-Shiawassee, Balshore & Hart	Gr H	8-25-25	1425	3.6	51.30

Ten High Cows Under Four-year Class.

Association and Owner.	Breed.	Date Fresh.	Milk.	Test.	Fat.
Genesee No. 1, F. B. Harris (x)	Gr H	8-6-25	2031	3.5	71.09
Ionla-Belding, Michigan Reformatory (x)	PB H	8-9-25	1950	3.5	68.25
Leelanau, Robert Lautner	PB H	8-9-25	1620	3.7	59.94
Allegan-East, M. E. Parmelle	PB H	8-8-25	1401	4.2	58.84
Dickinson, Erick Johnson	Gr H	8-25-25	1218	4.7	57.24
Sanilac No. 1, Ralph Wood	PB H	8-10-25	1506	3.3	57.23
Bay Pinconning, L. Ruhstorfer	PB J	4-22-25	519	10.9	56.57
St. Clair, No. 1, H. Stableford	PB H	8-17-25	1768	3.2	56.26
Genesee No. 1, W. A. Gale & Son	Gr H	8-17-25	1434	3.8	54.40
Chippewa-Budyard, C. G. Walker	PB H	8-25-25	1512	3.5	52.92

Ten High Cows Under Five-year Class.

Association and Owner.	Breed.	Date Fresh.	Milk.	Test.	Fat.
Kalamazoo No. 1, Kalamazoo State Hospital (x)	Gr H	8-18-25	2061	3.4	70.07
Lapeer No. 1, Will Meier	Gr H	8-25-25	1488	4.4	65.47
Lapeer No. 1, Arthur Reek (x)	PB H	8-3-25	1665	3.9	64.94
Allegan-East, Jessie Johnson	Gr H	8-8-25	1218	5.5	64.55
Clinton-Ionia, Rowl Heck	PB H	8-18-25	1684	4.0	63.36
Lapeer No. 1, Michigan Home (x)	PB H	8-10-25	1866	3.3	61.53
Gratiot-North, Gall Brooks	Gr H	8-7-25	1746	3.5	61.11
Macomb No. 1, Louis School	Gr H	8-7-25	1515	4.0	60.60
Marquette, Jay B. Butsch (xx)	PB G	7-16-25	1140	5.2	59.28
Genesee No. 3, D. D. Aitkens (x)	PB H	7-16-25	1941	3.0	58.23

Ten High Cows Over Five-year Class.

Association and Owner.	Breed.	Date Fresh.	Milk.	Test.	Fat.
Jackson-Rives, W. S. Wood & Sons (xR)	Gr SH	6-29-25	1791	5.15	63.37
Ionla-Belding, Ionla State Hospital (x)	PB H	8-23-25	2403	3.6	59.51
Genesee No. 3, D. D. Aitkens (x)	PB H	7-31-25	2073	4.0	58.92
Ionla-Belding, Ionla State Hospital (x)	PB H	7-31-25	2097	3.6	58.35
Presque Isle, Calcite Farms (x)	PB H	8-25-25	1905	3.9	74.30
Washtenaw-Chelsea, Mussloff Bros.	PB H	3-26-25	1686	4.4	74.18
Presque Isle, Calcite Farms (xx)	PB H	8-25-25	2157	3.4	73.34
Sanilac No. 1, Chris Evans	Gr H	7-24-25	1782	4.1	73.06
Van Buren, L. E. Gow	Gr H	6-9-25	2049	3.5	71.72
Dickinson, John E. Isaacson (x)	PB H	8-25-25	1941	3.0	58.23

One (x) indicates three-time milker; two (xx) indicates a four-time milker.



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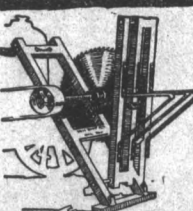
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A Farewell

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

HOW many farewell scenes can you recall, scenes that had pain and joy mixed? When Stanley found Livingstone, after months of travel in Africa, both men were overjoyed. Livingstone did not expect Stanley, and Stanley had well nigh given up finding Livingstone. The two men were together for three months, when the day of parting arrived. The old explorer resolutely declined to go back with Stanley, for his work, he felt, was not done. The two men talked together for a long time that early morning. Stanley said of it later, "We had a sad breakfast together. I could not eat, my heart was too full; neither did my companion seem to have an appetite. At eight o'clock I was not gone, and I had hoped to be off at five. We walked side by side. I took long looks at Livingstone, to impress his features thoroughly upon my memory."

"We wrung each other's hands," Stanley adds, "and I had to tear myself away before I was unmanned." Going a short distance, he turned around to get another look at the old man in gray clothes, who, with bent head, was returning to his solitude. A drop in the path came which would hide him from view. "I took one more look at him. He was standing near the gate, with his black servants near him. I waved a handkerchief to him, and he responded by lifting his cap." Livingstone never saw a white man again.



That is well nigh as affecting as Paul's farewell at Miletus. I think of another farewell. Christina Mackintosh was asked to be the wife of a missionary in Africa. She at last accepted. The parting scenes between her and her family were wrenching. She was "giving up all for an unknown country and an almost unknown husband."

However, there is one aspect of these Christian partings. It is not for good. There will be a meeting again, even though, like Livingstone, we see none of our own countrymen again.

ALL church-going folks like to sing, "Blest be the tie that binds." It was written under impressive circumstances. The Reverend Dr. John Fawcett was pastor of a small Baptist church, Yorkshire, England, and he accepted a call to a large church in London, in 1772. "His farewell sermon had been preached, his goods and books were packed in wagons, and the eve of his departure had come. But when face to face with the trial of leaving the endeared people who clung about him and implored him to remain with them, he could not withstand the urgency of their appeal, and amid tears of commingled grief and love he ordered the wagons unloaded, the furniture replaced, and dispatched a letter to London recalling his acceptance. The tender ties that bound him to his people were severed only by death. It was the above touching incident that called forth this beautiful and universally popular hymn from the author. His salary at Wainsgate was less than two hundred dollars, which was indeed small enough to put his fidelity and love to his people to the test. Other invitations came to him from time to time to accept the pastorate of churches paying much larger salaries, but he declined them all."

Whatever Paul did, was interesting. He cannot even go away without a crowd waiting upon him. He talks to them until midnight, a young man gets sleepy, falls out of the second story window, and is picked up for dead. Luke, the doctor, evidently examines him and concludes that he is dead. But

Paul embraces him, prays, and the young man is revived. Then comes the farewell to the Christians of Ephesus.

Note some of the things he emphasizes in this farewell talk. He says he did not shrink from declaring the whole truth. That is often unpopular, but—it depends on how it is done. He says further, that he taught them from house to house.

HE speaks of his duty (verse 24). He will not permit anything to keep him from that, nothing. He does not know what lies before him, in Jerusalem. (If he had known—!) Some way, he feels that false teachers are coming among them after he is gone. He cannot bear to think on that. For three years he has taught them, as if they had been his children.

Then he kneels and prays with them all. Apparently this is on the seashore. They go with him to the ship. Slowly the little vessel bears away as the wind rises, until the last sail disappears over the verge. He says that he had declared unto them the whole counsel of God. People sometimes complain that ministers do not preach the whole truth. Well, do not be too hard on them for that. Suppose your minister told you the truth, all of it, told it straight. How long before you would be wondering about getting a new man? It reminds me of a statement I saw not long ago. "A great many people pray for a leader, who would not dare to follow him if he were to appear."

Paul adds that he fears wolves will enter the flock. These wolves were doubtless the sowers of dissension. This began while Paul was alive, for some of his letters speak of it. American Protestantism is a dreary example of this, with its one hundred and eighty denominations. Schismatics do not spare the flock. They are eager only for their own sectarian opinions. The motto taken by American missionaries in one part of the orient ought to be more and more infectious: "We agree to differ, we resolve to love, we unite to serve."

"I ceased not to admonish every one." That is hard work. But it is rewarding work. To touch on the things of God in conversation means life to many with whom we may come in contact. Says Bishop Simpson, "It is not unmanly to weep over the souls of the perishing."

HELP the weak." They are always with us. Mr. Wiggam, in his "Fruit of the Family Tree," and other books, would teach us that we can breed up a race of giant humans, much as Poland Chinas have been improved the past twenty years. That the human race can be improved by more judicious mating, there is no doubt. But it will be a long time before the weak members of the human family are eliminated. In the meantime, the Grace of Christ will do much toward strengthening them, here and now in this world. The church ought to help the weak—and who is not weak? The richest, the most favored are often the weakest. The farewell scene of Paul at Miletus, once read, will abide in the memory for long.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 8.

SUBJECT:—Paul's farewell at Miletus. Acts 20:1 to 3.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Ye ought to help the weak, and to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, that He himself said, it is more blessed to give than to receive. Acts 20:23.

I believe in education. The more one knows, the better will he be able to see opportunities, and the greater will be his happiness. Therefore, every child should have the advantages of a good education.



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My Summer Vacation

Some Enjoyable Times Experienced by M.C.'s

By Philip Baumgros, M. C., Lansing, Michigan.

One day, two friends and my brother and I started on our vacation to Thorn Apple River, three miles from Middleville.

We started at noon and arrived about six o'clock at night. We put up our tent along the side of the river, in a woods where there were sheep.

We cooked our supper, and after that we took a swim, then we went to bed; but we could not sleep because the sheep kept "baaing." At midnight they went away and we went to sleep.

The next night, about supper time, my brother had some beefsteak cooking. I and my friend started to chase the sheep away, as they were coming nearer. We hadn't chased them far when a big buck sheep turned around and chased us.

We ran back to camp with the buck



Frank Warren's Conception.

sheep right behind us. We jumped into the racer. (My brother and my friend each had a car).

The beefsteak was burning; but no one dared to rescue it, because the buck sheep was standing near it.

Finally one of the boys got out and cranked the racer, then we chased the buck sheep with it.

When we got back the meat was burned so badly that we had to throw it away. None of us slept that night.

By Violet Steinkopf, M. C., Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

In early June, school let out in Montana, so my father, two brothers and myself started for home, which is in Michigan. We first went to the Pacific Ocean and then south to Los Angeles, where we saw palm trees, galore. Next we crossed the Mohave Desert in Arizona and New Mexico, where we saw flat-roofed Indian pueblos and bake ovens made out of clay. The Indians put their bread in these and let it bake in the sun. In Arizona and New Mexico the villages are forty or fifty miles apart. In 1924 I visited Yellowstone Park and Glacier Park.

By Francis Herring, M. C., Litchfield, Michigan.

Monday, June 8, we left Litchfield, Michigan, for Foley, Alabama. Our route was as directly south as we could go, and we found good roads. We camped out six nights, sometimes in tourist camps, but quite often in some woods. It was our first experience at camping and we certainly enjoyed it.

The second day we missed our way and went too far west. Near Bedford, Indiana, was a large stone quarry. The next day we crossed the Ohio river. It sure is a wide river. That night we camped near Mammoth Cave, and the next morning went over there. It is a very interesting place. When we first entered we were led along a narrow walk through a gray rock.

There were places where one might look up for two hundred feet and then the next would have to almost walk on his hands and knees to get through. One large room is over three hundred feet long. The stalactites and stalagmites are very beautiful. One of these formations was the "Frozen Niagara," which was fifty feet high and thirty-five across. Other things of interest were the gypsum formation, onyx colonnades, the nice springs of drinking water, and many other things. Over two hundred and thirty miles of underground avenues have been explor-

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle:

A few lines to ask you if I may write a few lines.

Will you kindly show me yourself, or describe what you look like? We would all be thankful.

Uncle, this is the first time I have written to you. Seems funny to write to someone I never saw, but only read what he writes or prints.

Please don't forget to give me a look at you.

I am too old to join. I think the children do fine in their work, Uncle Frank, and all are thankful to have someone to answer their letters.

Write, or something, so we can see your "pitcher."

Good luck to you, Uncle.—From a new want-to-be-friend to the lovely family of M. C.'s, Myrtle Themm, R. 2, Davisburg, Mich.

I guess I'll have to figure some way whereby you can have a look at me. Maybe I'll print a picture some time. How will that be?

Dear Uncle Frank:

Inclosed you will find \$1.00 for the M. C. Fund. I have been interested in it and think it is very nice to do this for the children. I am sure they will enjoy the radios very much. I hope you will soon have the whole amount needed.

You see, I can sympathize with them somewhat, because I have been in bed most of the time for slightly over a year. I had typhoid fever and have not regained my strength yet, as I am unable to walk—but can take just a few steps on crutches. But I have good times and am very thankful to feel even as well as I do. I enjoy the Boys' and Girls' page.

Best wishes to you and the M. C.'s.—A former M. C., Luella Wilmarth, Quincy, Mich.

You certainly have had a siege of sickness, haven't you? I sincerely hope that you will gain rapidly. Double thanks for your contribution.

Dear Uncle:

Shame! For shame! Why do all of you M. C.'s keep nagging Uncle Frank about how he looks and how old he is? Here is what I think about him: He is a good-looking man about five feet tall, has brown hair and eyes, is about thirty years old, and a little fleshy.

If you M. C.'s had used your eyes last summer when he had his picture in the paper, you would have seen what he looks like. Well, I guess I've said enough. So, good-bye.—Madgie Dadow, M. C., Jackson, Mich.

Say, Madgie, please have your eyes tested. The only thing you got right was brown hair and eyes. Perhaps the picture was deceiving, even though it really was of me.

My Dear Mr. Whatsyename:

In the very back of my head I have a picture of Uncle Frank. It is a very sad picture, even to think of. I know I am only guessing, and guessing about 199 miles from the mark. Here it is: I think he is a woman. I am quite sure.

Hyacinth Blakmer thinks you are a happy woman, but I am not so sure.

ed, besides eighteen unexplored ways.

We left there and went south through Bowling Green, Nashville, Birmingham, Montgomery, and Sunday night reached Foley, a small town about eleven miles from the Gulf of Mexico. Eleven days later we started home by a different route, through Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan. We rode through the cotton fields for miles and miles. At that time the cotton was blossoming. We crossed the Mississippi river and rode on a large boat for five miles. We arrived at Litchfield, July second, having camped out seven nights. The old Ford still rambles right along, although it went about three thousand miles and is almost three years old.

You may have lost your husband, or a child, or your Sweetie; or maybe you were in an accident and got your leg broken, or something of the like. I believe you are good-looking, and not very old.

Won't you please tell my cousin and myself if you are a girl or a boy? Please don't keep us too long in suspense.—Victor Yoder.

I guess I'll have to run my picture. Then you can find out if I am a man or a woman. I haven't lost anything yet, not even my leg. Thanks for saying that you think I am good-looking.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

Soon, oh, too soon, I will be eighteen; then I will have to be a "Ustabe." But, before it is too late, I'll have to let some steam off and give my opinion of some of the subjects.

As for girls using cosmetics, well, it is horrid when they don't know how to use them, and thus spoil it for the rest. I believe, though, if one does not have a wonderful complexion, or if it makes her look better, the use of powder and such is O. K. No one can tell me that the correct use of make-up will not improve the appearance of a girl. All the M. C.'s, girls and boys, have been panning cosmetics, but I'll stand up for them every time. I know what I would look like without it, and what many others would, too. Enough of that. I should like to write more about it, but you will think I am a little off, and give W. B. my letter, and I don't want that to happen.

Now, as to how a girl should treat a boy friend. Most all who read this will be under eighteen, so I'm not afraid to say how I feel about it. It depends absolutely on the boy, how he should be treated. We are not having serious thoughts and we want lots of good times. If you go with a young man who wants to baby and pet (I don't mean "mush") you, why it surely won't behoove you to act like his boy chum; or, if he wants to treat you royally, don't try to pay for your own theater ticket. Oh, there is a time and place for everything.—Love, your almost-over niece, a second "Elinor Glyn."

I am using your letter, Elinor Glyn No. 2, because it might be your last, you being an "almost-over" niece. Com-



From Another Amateur Cartoonist.

plexion is an important thing for girl or boy. Complexion is an outward indication of the state of one's health, and to put cosmetics on is to make false impressions of one's health. If you don't look good, live so that you will. Next time you write, let's have your real name.

My Fishing Trip

A Vacation Experience

By Russell Carter

IT was about the middle of August before Dad and I hauled the last load of wheat into the barn. All our harvesting was over for a time, and I was free to do what I pleased for one whole, glorious week. Kieth Schnurr and myself had been planning a fishing trip up to Osceola county all summer, and now the time had arrived.

We decided to go early next morning, and so the first thing we did was to overhaul the Ford, (Kieth also owns an automobile), as Kieth said it was in pretty hard shape. It took us all afternoon to finish that job, and then we packed our tent and blankets. We each took a big box of grub, as we both agreed that it is better to go prepared, for if we didn't catch any fish—well, you know!

I slept with Kieth that night so we could get an early start, as we wanted to get there early. We left Middleville about three bells, and drove like the deuce as far as Grand Rapids, when Henry began to rebel and we had to slow down.

Contrary to all expectations, we didn't have a bit of tire trouble, and so we arrived at our destination, the small town of Dighton, at about eight bells.

About the time we got to the creek it began to rain, not hard, but just a ceaseless drip, drip, drip, that soon had us both soaking wet. In spite of this, we soon got our tent up, and a snappy fire was soon drying our clothes as we sat in the door of our shelter. When the rain had somewhat abated, we took our rods and stole down to the stream. The water was swift and clear, and, oh! so cold. It was a typical northern Michigan trout stream.

I unlimbered my rod and snapped about twenty feet of line into a deep, dark hole, where the stream made a sharp turn. For bait I had a big angleworm, that reminded me of a young snake. No sooner had it spat on the water than, zip! A bright golden-pink streak shot up out of the dark depths of the pool, and my reel began to sing. After a gamey struggle I reeled the splendid fellow in. What a beauty he was, all pink below, and mottled brown above, with bright red spots along his sides.

We fished with wonderful luck until noon, when we went back to camp, and prepared dinner. We both ate trout until we could eat no more, and there were some left. After dinner we tried our luck again, and found them biting as fiercely as ever. We quit fishing about three o'clock, as we did not want to catch more than we could use.

About eleven o'clock we were awakened by the sound of a heavy body crashing through the brush. We crawled to the door of the tent and pushed the flap aside. The clouds had cleared away, and the moon was shining. And then, through a little open space about thirty feet in front of us, a great, hulking body lumbered by. We heard a crashing of limbs and the crackling of underbrush. Then all was still. "It's a bear," muttered Kieth, and for many minutes we crouched there, hardly daring to breathe. At last we crept back to bed. We were shivering, although the night was not cold.

After that exciting night, we both decided we would fish down the creek. We had good luck, and noon found us about two miles from camp. Several times during the afternoon I had heard a sound as of someone calling, far away. When I mentioned it to Kieth he said that he had heard it. We came to a branch stream where it emptied into the main one. We decided to follow it. The farther we

progressed, the louder the shouts became. "It's someone mired in the creek," Kieth declared, and I thought the same. Finally, the shouts were so near that we could tell that, whoever was doing the shouting was around the next bend. And then we both burst into a run, mud and water flying in all directions. Breathless and excited, we raced around the bend and ran plump into a—Methodist Camp Meeting! Simultaneously we both turned and fled. A well-traveled road was near at hand and down this we sped. We did not stop until we were a half mile away. Then we both sat down on a bank to rest.

We didn't speak a word. We just sat and looked at each other. Then the funny side of it came over us, and we rolled around on the ground in spasms of laughter. Finally, we decided to return to camp. "Which way is camp?" I asked. "That way," said Kieth, pointing. "You're wrong," I said, "It's that way," and I pointed in almost an opposite direction. I asked Kieth which way was north. He pointed in a direction that seemed to be to be southwest. We didn't either one know where the camp was.

We traveled five weary miles before we reached camp, only to find out afterwards that we could have reached it by walking one-half mile by making a short cut.

Who was that bird that said, "It's a great life, if you don't weaken?" I'd like to shake hands with him!

FROM THE LETTER BOX.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I've written before and have had three letters in print, but I'm going to sign a "blind" name this time.

Regarding "Flapper's" letter, I think she's a rather "bad egg" sport. The reason boys ask girls to smoke is just to see what they will do; and they may call them sports, but they hate to see girls smoke, and they call them "toughs" behind their backs.

I have a great big burning ambition; really, I believe it is two. I want to be a nurse, and the rest is like "Happy's" ambition. At present I haven't time to go into details, but I'll write about it some other time.

I know Arlene Compeau, and she's surely full of fun, and not homely at all. I heartily agree with her about not going against you. I saw your picture, and believe your name is —. Is it?

I think "Sis's" hobby is very interesting, and I am going to have it for mine.

I noticed a recent cartoon of you. It was copied from another paper, but I'll not tell who the person was, nor the cartoon; but I think she'd be more honest than to try to get credit for

copying. It looks like cheating to me. Wishing you the best of luck, I am, "Bonnie Blue-Eyes."

I know you, so am using your letter. I agree with you on the sport question. Yes, my name is —. I certainly don't like cheating. It isn't right, and it doesn't pay. Copying for original work is cheating.

CORRESPONDENCE SCRAMBLE.

I HAVE been receiving quite a few requests for another Correspondence Scramble, so we'll have one this time to fulfill those requests. I don't doubt but what many M. C.'s want new Corries to add to their already interesting list, or others want to start correspondence with someone who is congenial to them.

The Scramble is easy. Write a letter to "Dear Unknown Friend," or something like that; then address an envelope to yourself and put a stamp on it. Put the letter and the stamped, addressed envelope in another envelope, and address it to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. In the lower left-hand corner of the envelope put the words "Correspondence Scramble." If you are over twelve years of age, put the letter "A" on your envelope. If you are under twelve, put a "B" on your envelope.

The Scramble will close November 13, so be sure to get your letter posted in time.

JUMBLE CONTEST WINNERS.

THERE were a goodly number of replies to the jumbled verse contest, announced two weeks ago. Evidently, it was found to be interesting. Here is the verse in its correct form: One thing is sure,

Though you think as you choose, Laughter's the cure For a case of the blues.

Following are the names of the ten to whom prizes were awarded:

Pencil Boxes.

Paul L. Gibson, R. 2, Middleville, Michigan.

Allen Winslow, St. Johns, Mich.

Dictionaries.

Helen Kish, R. 1, Prescott, Mich.

Mary Barden, South Haven, Mich.

Joseph Brable, R. 5, Ithaca, New York.

Knives.

Evelyn Bloomberg, Hudsonville, Michigan.

Harriett Hall, R. 2, Burr Oak, Mich.

Ruth Brunt, Samaria, Mich.

Helen Duffrin, Stephenson, Mich.

Berta Updike, R. 5, Ithaca, New York.

Albert Tooley, who has had pancake colic for twelve years, has substituted a soft boiled egg and some toast for his ten morning buckwheats, and he is now getting strong and well.

Motion Pictures and Mothers

A Prize Essay

SING us a song!" was the demand of yore, and the wandering minstrel complied. As he sang the song of valor there unrolled before the eyes of his listeners a picture to teach, to inspire, and to entertain them.

"Tell us a story!" was the demand of our fathers from the oasis of the firelight. And as the story-teller, beloved and admired, told the story, there unfolded before the eyes of his hearers a picture to teach, to inspire and to entertain them.

"Show us a picture!" is our demand, and, lo! we are given the magic of a real picture with the minstrel and the charm of the story-teller.

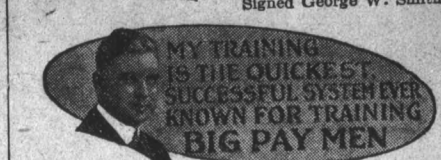


It entertains me. It draws me without my accustomed self, and lets me laugh until the tears come, or sit upon the edge of my seat in suspense. It makes me glad to be alive.

Education, inspiration and entertainment. These three the motion picture means to me.

Only 8 Weeks For A \$200-A WEEK JOB

In the Auto, Tractor and Electrical Business
George W. Smith of West Alexandria, Ohio, did it—in 8 weeks. He came to me right off the farm. Read this: "Dear Mac: I am clearing more than \$200 a month. I'll tell the world McSweeney training put me over."
Signed George W. Smith.



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I'll pay your railroad fare to Cincinnati, Cleveland or Chicago—and board you FREE for 8 Weeks—

MAIL THE COUPON
McSweeney training put C. E. Gillespie in a big job in charge of a fleet of trucks and tractors with the State Highway Commission.

BIG FIRMS NEED TRAINED MEN
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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D. M. Collins, Williamsville, W. Va., writes me: "After finishing McSweeney training, I started in as manager of a garage at \$300 per month." He had 8 weeks training.

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Here's the big secret—scientific tool training. You use the latest equipment that cost me thousands of dollars. You follow the latest engineering standards. You rub elbows with real shop jobs. You know a motor like a brother. If you want to succeed like Smith and Collins and the rest—qualify the same way. They did it in 8 short weeks.

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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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WOMAN'S INTERESTS



How a Mother Reveals Life's Problem

Gaining Her Children's Confidence is Her First Step

THERE is so much talk today about the "evils of the times." I believe it was the great Talleyrand who said: "There are many histories but only one human nature." And that human nature has not varied from generation to generation.

There has always been the same old stock line of temptations. Each age has dressed them up in different guises—not a new vice has been instigated. Always it has been the weak and the wicked who have fallen; the strong and steadfast who have remained upright.

Those children of ours—now safely protected by our parental wings, safe in the haven of childhood, who some day will be awakening into manhood and womanhood—what shall we tell them of life itself, of their lives to be lived?

Teach your children the story of life, by all means, has been my experience. Keeping a child ignorant is not keeping him innocent. The very best safeguard any boy or girl can have is a sense of modesty and good principles

There is something strange about it, but mother can come closer to her children at bedtime when they are in a quiet mood. Even a few minutes with them can mean happiness and profit to both. It is then, oftentimes, that a child will pour out his heart and ask questions that are troubling him—the answers of which he will find out somewhere if mother does not tell him.

It seems to me that children living in the country, learn many beneficial things from nature concerning the story of life. From their little pets, rabbits and kittens, etc., they learn many lessons—to be kind to the mothers and to care for them tenderly when they are nursing their young, to be careful and tender with the little ones. Their interest is intense, genuine, and innocent.

Take, for instance, the robin who builds her nest in the crabapple tree. A child will watch the father and mother bird build it, soft and comfy; and learns innocently and unconsciously of the eggs laid; how the mother sits on them to keep them warm; how the father bird brings her food and protects the nest while the mother flies off to get a drink. Then comes the happy moments when the baby birds are hatched, fed and taught to fly—and eventually make homes of their own.

Go very slowly in teaching the sacred story. A child's mind can grasp only one thing at a time. If he is told all at once, he is liable to swallow it in one big gulp with much misunderstanding and uncertainty. Whatever method you choose for teaching the sex problems, do not take your child in a dark closet, pull down the windows, shut the doors, and proceed as if it were the most terrible, unnatural thing in all the world.

There are many reliable books to be had on sex problems, written especially for boys and girls. Government bulletins are obtainable and are very good. If a mother does not feel equal to teaching the voluminous problem, she is wise to secure the best literature she can find on the subject. However, if she can have the heart-to-heart talks that the story involves, it is always best.

You will never regret having taught the true principles concerning manhood and womanhood, having safe-

guarded your children and given them unfailing weapons with which to fight the Battle of Life.

RECIPES FOR THE ROSY APPLE.

Snitz Pie.

Line a tin with pie crust. Peel and quarter apples (any good cooking apples) and put in a tin side by side. Mix two-thirds cup of sugar, a little salt, nutmeg, and a teaspoonful of flour and put part of this under apples and the rest over them. Add about four tablespoons of sweet cream. Bake until apples are soft and brown, or about thirty minutes.—Mrs. H. B.

Apple Pie That is Different.

Line pie tin with pie crust. Fill with apples sliced thin. Add half cup sugar, one tablespoon flour, one egg yolk beaten with one tablespoon of sweet cream, a little cinnamon, and bake. Beat the white of the egg, add two tablespoons of sugar and place on top of pie and brown in oven.

Apple Sauce Cake.

1 cup sugar
1/2 cup butter
1 egg
2 cups flour
1 cup warm apple sauce
1 scant tsp. of soda
1 tsp. baking powder
1/2 cup raisins
Mix sugar and butter well. Add yolk of egg, saving white for frosting. Add apple sauce with soda in it, then the flour sifted with baking powder, and

then the raisins, stirring them into the flour so they won't go to the bottom of the tin. Make frosting by adding the beaten white of the egg to one cup of sugar that has been boiled until it hairs.—Mrs. R. W.

MATCHING COLORS WHEN YOU DYE.

IN my program of remodeling clothes, I often want to dye a piece of material the same color as another piece I am going to use. To do this successfully, I wet a piece of material in water and compare it with the newly dyed material while both are wet. I rinse thoroughly the newly dyed material to remove all the color that will come out, and any chemicals which might rot the cloth if allowed to remain.

In dyeing colored material, one cannot make a dark color take a lighter one. However, I often remove much of the old coloring by boiling the material in a pure olive oil soap bath. Sometimes I boil it two or three times, changing the soap bath each time. Before dyeing, all soap must be thoroughly rinsed from the fabric.—Mrs. M. L.



It's About Dinner Time. Pets of Mrs. W. L. Smith.

that have been instilled since infancy, keeping bodies and minds clean and that honor is life itself.

What a sad mistake it is to let children learn the story of life from school children, who may have the wrong conception of it. Better to teach it ourselves in the right way, for invariably first impressions are lasting ones.

Undoubtedly, the best and foremost thing parents should do is to win the confidence of their children. Virtually all girls love their mothers, and boys dote on their dads, but very few parents are chums with their children. Too often, there are no habits of confidence established, no sure knowledge that dad or mother will understand, and be helpful or sympathetic.

Many times a mother is impelled to say, "Oh, don't bother me now. Can't you see I'm busy?" Two or three applications of this kind and the child's feeling of comradeship is vanished forever. How much better to say, "I'm sorry. I'm very busy now, but after supper we will talk it over together." This is the very beginning of winning their supreme confidence.

Think what it will mean to the child when he is older and has more serious problems to confront—to be assured of parental confidence. It is not enough for a mother to work hard for her children, preparing nourishing food, keeping them and the house clean and attractive; she must make the house a home where the children love to stay—the memories of which will never vanish.

Mother Goes to College

By Julia E. Brekke

THE mothers of rural Michigan will not be outdone by their sons and daughters who are attending the various colleges and universities. While mother cannot leave her home and family behind and enroll in the State College or State University directly, she is availing herself of information which is brought to her through the Home Economics Extension Service Department of the Michigan State College, and using her own home as a laboratory to try out suggestions offered.

No, mother is not enrolled in a correspondence course, but she has joined the home-makers' section of the county extension service, where she is enrolled either as a leader for her community or as a member of a local group. Thirty-one counties in Michigan have such organizations of home-

makers, making it possible for 13,490 families, or 494 communities, to gain such information, for that is the tentative goal set by the home-makers themselves in these counties at their organization meetings which have been held during the months of September and October.

While the average goal for each county is to enroll sixteen communities, including from 400 to 500 families, some counties are more ambitious than this and will reach from 700 to 1,000 families. This is especially true of counties having home demonstration agents. Thus, Oakland county will reach forty-eight communities with an enrollment of 720 women in the clothing project alone.

Counties with home demonstration agents also carry other projects, such as girls' club work, school nutrition series, music appreciation, and quite often help to develop an all-around program for community development.

Counties without home demonstration agents have the services of a specialist from the college two days each month. During these two days she meets local leaders or delegates from local groups. These leaders get the instructions from the specialists and bring it back to their respective local groups. Thus the specialist's time and effort is multiplied sixteen to thirty-two times.

It is therefore possible for mother to gain information in her business of home-making by taking one day off each month in which to study. Realizing her opportunity, she is making every effort to perfect a strong county organization that the project may reach a large number of home-makers within the county.

What mother is taught will appear in an early issue.

The Little Bird that Sang to Me

By William Leonhardt

A little bird in a maple tree,
A song was singing, it seemed to me;
His voice was soft, and his song was sweet,
And his echoing chorus was "tweet, tweet."

He hopped about from limb to limb,
He sang to his mate and she sang to him,
And I listened in rapturous ecstasy
To the blended sounds of their melody.

I knew their home was then close by,
And the cadence soft was a lullaby
To the wee, wee bird in the feathered nest,
As the twilight glowed in the distant west.

And this was sort of a family tree,
For the birds seemed never afraid of me;
And the cradle croons of bygone years
Came whispering low in memory's ears.

I, too, had heard fond lullabies
As a soothing hush to my infant cries,
And a mother's care was a mother's joy,
Whether for baby girl or boy.

Ah, the thoughtful care of bygone years
Is often moist with hallowed tears,
For memory's path is ever strewn
With the music sweet of a mother's cooing.

But time moves on as well for me
As the wee, wee birdie in the tree;
And the sun, for me, has kissed the west,
And my memory's love is laid to rest.

Life comes and goes, like morn and eve;
The how and why, I can't conceive.
But, with its cares and joys so good,
God's greatest gift is Motherhood.
—W. Leonhardt.



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

LARD BECOMES RANCID.

I have trouble with some of my crocks of lard getting a little strong. What is the trouble? Some crocks keep fresh, and maybe one or two will be a little strong.—Mrs. H. S.

Sometimes one crock of lard will become rancid when the rest are still in good condition, because small pieces of the cracklings happen to get into the lard when straining it. All the crocks should be thoroughly sterilized before filling them, and then closely covered so that nothing can get into them.

ENGLISH PORK PIE.

Can anyone tell how to make English pork pie?—Mrs. C. B. L.

Have any of our readers made this kind of a meat pie? If so, please send your recipe to this department.

ARE THE TOMATOES POISON?

I have recently canned tomatoes in a copper boiler, and afterwards noticed that my boiler had a reddish tint to it (inside), which previously had a silver color. Do you think that my tomatoes will now be dangerous to eat?—Mrs. J. Q.

No doubt yours was a copper boiler which was tinned on the inside. The cooking of the tomatoes in this boiler, no doubt, reacted upon the very thin coating of tin, dissolving it. It is very possible that there may have been some action upon the copper also, and while tin compounds would not be injurious, any copper which may have been acted upon would be poisonous, and I would hesitate to use the tomatoes.

If there was a large quantity of the material, it might pay to send a sam-

ple to some reputable analytical laboratory and have them analyzed for copper content, but as this would mean a cost of from five to ten dollars in time and material, it would probably cost more than the tomatoes were worth.—Arthur J. Clark, Professor of Chemistry.

CARE OF THE PIANO.

Please give information on what to do with our piano. We have it in a cold room that is warmed only occasionally. A little of the varnish seems to chip off gradually.—Miss L. K. K.

It is best to keep your piano in a moderately heated room where the atmosphere is not too moist.

To Mrs. E. H.—Another good way to use wonderberries, or garden huckleberries, is to mix them with currants or rhubarb. They make delicious pies.—Mrs. E. G.

LET ONION SOJOURN IN THE OVEN.

ONIONS, boiled, and served with butter, salt, pepper, and occasionally cream, are tasty when served for dinner. But if allowed to sojourn in the oven for one hour, they are a delightful change. Try them this way:

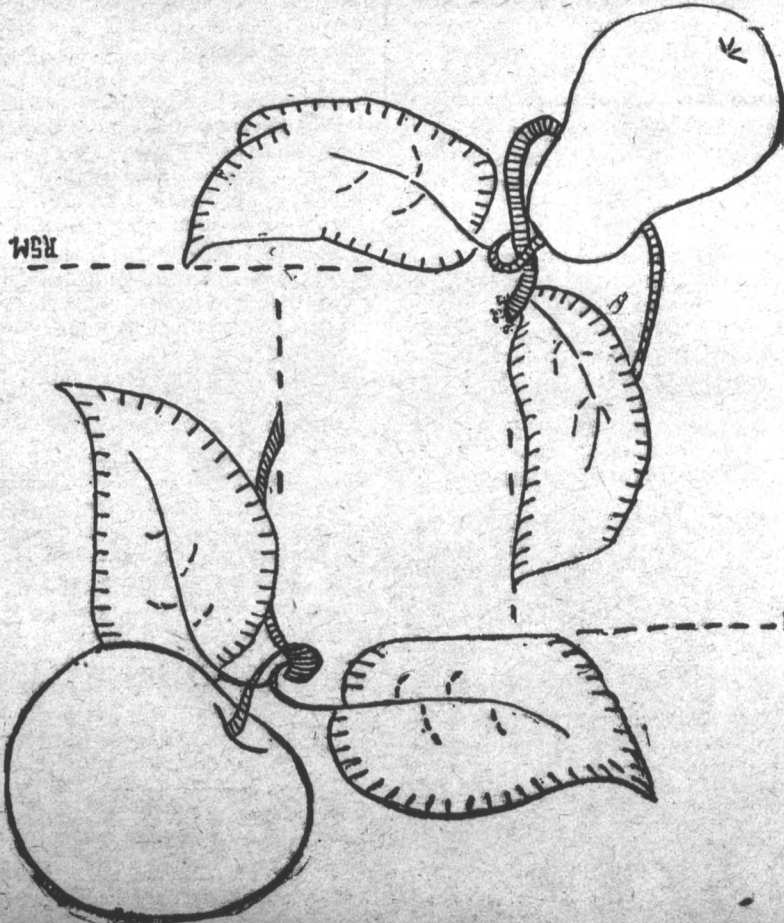
Peel ten onions and parboil them for ten minutes. Mix to a paste, four tablespoons of butter, two tablespoons of lemon juice, two tablespoons chopped parsley, one teaspoon each of salt, sugar and paprika. Place onions in a baking dish and divide the mixture, placing a little on each onion. Add half cup of water and bake slowly for one hour. Keep dish covered until ten minutes before taking from the oven.

Strips of heavy knit underwear cut the right width will make excellent lamp or lantern wicks.

For Luncheon Napkins

PEAR and apple fruit designs that follow the corner make most attractive applique decorations for napkins and corners of the luncheon cloth, too. Each design is made of a differ-

ent color: green for the apple, russet yellow for the pear. Etching is done in black, with a running stitch continuing to form the entire square. Transfer the design by using carbon paper.



Guards 4 Points of Wear

YOU know from experience how fast hosiery wears at the four places shown in the picture. That is where darning ordinarily begins. But Wigwam silk-and-wool are especially protected at those spots with extra thicknesses of long wearing yarn. You will always know Wigwam Hosiery by the extra service it gives without sacrificing appearance. Find the Wigwam dealer near you and try a couple pair next time you are in town.

Complete line for all the family, including out-sizes for stout women.

HAND KNIT HOSIERY CO., SHEBOYGAN WISCONSIN. Also Knitters of Wigwam Sweaters



New 300 Candle Power Lamp

AMAZING INVENTION. Brilliant, soft, mellow white light, restful to eyes. Burns 96% air. Equals safety, brilliancy of electricity, 1-10th the cost. 20 times brighter than wick lamps. More healthful. Easy to operate. No smoke. No soot. No odor. Low priced. Guaranteed. Table lamps, wall, hanging lamps and lanterns.

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Fall Fashion Book is Here!

Send 15c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE Fall and Winter 1925-26 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESS-MAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrating thirty of the various, simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Address your requests to the PAT-TERN DEPARTMENT, MICHIGAN FARMER, DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

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FOR DIRTY SILLS AND GRIMY FLOOR. NOTHING CUTS THE GREASE LIKE RUB-NO-MORE!



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First in quality—
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The first time you use Calumet, you'll be convinced that it is the best baking powder you've ever known. Results are so much more satisfactory in every way.

Every ingredient used officially approved by U. S. Food Authorities.

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This sturdy and efficiently built machine has ball-bearing stand, high arm sewing head, automatic lifting device. The cabinet is of hand-somely designed, selected oak. This machine is capable of doing fine or heavy sewing. Its simplicity of construction insures entire satisfaction.

If you are in need of a sewing machine, you can have this one without one cent of actual outlay. Fill out the coupon with your name and address. You are under no obligation to buy. This will enable us to tell you more about our machine and our easy plan of securing one.

COUPON.

The Cost-Less Sewing Machine Service,
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Detroit, Michigan.

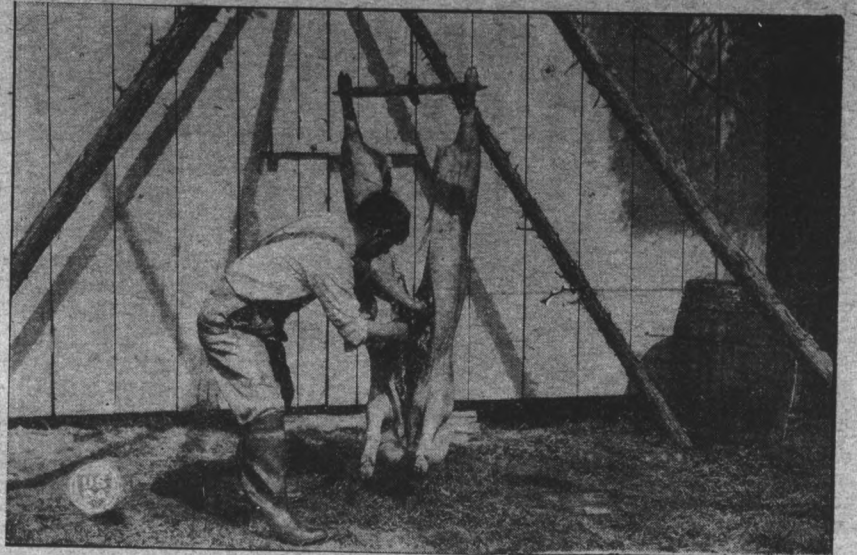
Gentlemen:—Without obligating me in any way, please send me full particulars on your ten-year guaranteed sewing machine.

Name

P. O.

R. F. D. State

How to Preserve Meats



(Photo from U.S. Dept. of Agriculture)

If Care is Used in Cutting, Much Meat is Saved.

ONE of the several jobs that a farmerwife has to do in the fall is to preserve a portion, if not all, of the family's winter supply of meat. When this job is on hand there are always many questions to be answered. Perhaps the meat was too salt last year, or the respective brines failed to keep the side pork or the corned beef in good condition. The family tired of plain canned beef last year and would like a change from the usual recipe, and also a few home-canned chicken recipes.

To help in answering these questions and many others, we will send a copy of our bulletin, "How to Preserve Meats," upon receipt of five cents in stamps or coin. Address your requests to Martha Cole, Desk M, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., before the supply is exhausted.

HOW I MAKE MY PIN MONEY.

I DECIDED last spring to commercialize cherry pie, and in what better way could I advertise our cherry region? The many tourists that drive down Grand Traverse Peninsula to visit the Golden Observation Tower, think I am doing them a favor when I say, "I am serving fresh cherry pie today." Diabetic patients call for a second piece, high blood pressure victims pass their plate for more, and say it is the best pie they ever ate.

I needed new dishes very much, so spent my pie money that way.—Mrs. I. L.

The family car plays a big part in earning my pin money. This spring we planted a small patch of muskmelons and watermelons for our own use. The yield was much larger than we anticipated, and they were such fine

BE persuaded that your only treasures are those which you carry in your heart.—Demophilus.

specimens, that we decided to sell our over-supply. I loaded only a few into the car the first trip to town to see what I could do with them. I sold out quickly, and the next day put in a larger load and sold every one. I made several trips and had fair success each time. I made expenses on the car and provided other extras for the family which we would otherwise have gone without. Next year I am planning on a special patch of melons, dill, and peppers.—Mrs. L. F.

LAST MINUTE DESSERTS.

A PINEAPPLE butterscotch dessert of pudding-cake type will appeal to most appetites. Mix together the following ingredients: Two cups of flour (sifted), three teaspoons of baking powder, and one-quarter teaspoon of salt, one-half cup of soft butter, one cup of sugar, three eggs, two-thirds cup of milk. Butter a pan with a generous coating of butter and dust with brown sugar. In the bottom of the pan place slices of pineapple with a cherry in the center of each. Pour the batter over the fruit, and bake for forty minutes in a moderate oven, or until delicately browned. Serve with whipped cream.

One of the easiest puddings to make is a butterscotch one. Mix together one cup of brown sugar and three tablespoons of flour. Add one cup of milk or water, and the yolks of two eggs. Cook together until thick and remove from the fire. While still hot, add two tablespoons of butter and a half teaspoonful of vanilla. Beat the two whites of the eggs until stiff, and fold in the hot pudding. Serve with whipped cream.

IN OUR OWN BACK YARD.

LAST look! to the summer birds as they spread their wings for the sunny clime and all points south.

It seems but a fortnight ago since they heralded the message that spring was here. And now—the frosts of autumn and the drifting of gaudy leaves have put them "on the air."

We farm women are supposed to live close to nature; but do we? To be sure, we recognize much beauty here on earth: winding lanes, misty springs, and meandering streams, when we happen onto them. We know that autumn is here, because the hens are stripped like bathing beauties, only they "don't go near the water." The panorama of the fodder in the shock is ours. But how many know the keen sense of pleasure that comes with gathering an armful of bronzing maple leaves and wild asters?

There are so many things that a farm wife and mother must do—things of necessity, vital and intangible. Nevertheless, she owes it to herself and her posterity to keep buoyantly happy. A trip to the woodlands can do just that, almost subconsciously.

We, perchance, will never know the superb satisfaction of "tripping over to Europe;" undoubtedly we will never behold the moonlight on the Susquehanna; but even so, we can still take our sun-kissed kiddies by the hands and know that life is good.

After all, the paramount thing in life is the art of seeing beauty in common things, and surely everyone of us have that unbounded privilege within a few paces of our back doors.—Mrs. H. B.

The secret of making confectioner's sugar icing taste like a cooked icing is to always add something hot to the sugar, as hot butter, hot cream, milk or water.



BEWARE OF NAILS AND FEED TAGS.

AN ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure," so runs the old adage. This holds just as true in caring for live stock as in throttling the locomotive. One of the preventions that farmers often overlook is getting rid of all wires from the feed tags, or keeping nails where they will not injure farm animals. The nails may cause damage or losses by being exposed after being driven in boards, etc., but are sometimes dropped into the feed and swallowed. However, the probability of injury from the nails is not as great as it is to drop a feed tag wire where the cows may get it with their feed.

Every sack of commercial feeding stuff must have a label on it, and in all probability the label will be fastened to the sack with a wire. In emptying the sacks, the tags are often dropped into the feed bin.

By proper care and foresight there need be no loss from the tags, or the wire that holds the tag on the sack. One should remove the wire and tag before emptying the sack. If this is done and the tag put in a safe place, there should be no loss from this. Again, "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."—H. Holt.

COUNTY LIVE STOCK AGENTS.

THE last session of the legislature amended the existing statutes by giving authority to the boards of supervisors to appoint a county live stock agent recommended by the commissioner of agriculture, and such recommendations have already gone out to a number of the boards, and will doubtless be acted upon at the regular October session. The accreditation of a county agent does not signify completion of the work of tuberculosis eradication, and it is absolutely essential to the success of the project to have some one on the job within the county to continue with the re-testing of the remaining infected herds and see that quarantine regulations with respect to bringing cattle into the county are lived up to. These are matters which require the attention of the local authorities and are duties of the county live stock agent. Every accredited county should have such an agent.

WATCHING SURVEY OF HILLSDALE COUNTY.

RE-TESTING the infected herds of Hillsdale county during the past few weeks, is provoking a great deal of interest. Hillsdale county was on the first list of "Modified Accredited Counties" in the United States, and was officially accredited in July, 1923, but the last complete test of the county was made in the late fall of 1922.

The effort now is to determine the extent of infection in the herds of the county by a survey including all the herds which were originally infected, and taking in additional herds adjacent to those in which infection was found in the earlier testing.

To date, 226 of the previously infected herds have been re-tested. The initial test on these 226 herds when the county was first tested showed thirteen per cent of the animals to be tubercular. The majority of these herds have not been re-tested within three years, there being only one herd, to our knowledge, that has received a test within two years, and that herd was re-tested eighteen months ago.

The test which has just been made on these 226 herds shows a percentage of .6 of one per cent. Thirteen reactors were found in ten herds. In other words, the percentage infection has

been reduced from thirteen per cent to .6 of one per cent, and the infested herds reduced from 226 to ten. Of the thirteen reactors found, nine were calves in infected herds at the time when diseased cattle were included in the herds. One was a mature cow that passed the test at the time infection was found in the herd. Three have been born since the re-acting cattle were removed from the herds. Thus every one of the thirteen reactors located, originated in the infected herds, none having been purchased from outside. Post mortem reports on twelve of the thirteen reactors, one having been killed by lightning, show lesions in ten out of twelve, but none were extensively diseased.

MAKING BUTTER AND SOIL TESTS.

The Michigan Farmer makes mention of making a soil acidity test by the hydrochloric acid test. How is it made? Can hand-separated milk be churned either sweet or sour, and make buttermilk?—E. H. R.

Hand-separated cream can be churned sweet, and make sweet butter, just as well as the cream produced by power separators in a creamery. There is only a limited market for sweet cream butter. Most people are educated to eat sour, or ripened, cream butter. Sweet cream does not churn as readily as ripened cream, and therefore, where one makes a small amount of butter and has to churn by hand, the sweet cream is hardly practical. In a creamery with plenty of power to do the churning, it does not make so much difference. Of course, when you churn cream, separate the butter-fat and collect it into butter, the remainder is buttermilk. If you are churning sweet cream, it will be sweet buttermilk; if you are churning ripened cream, it will be sour buttermilk.

To test soil acidity with hydrochloric acid, take a bottle with a large neck or a glass fruit jar and a small trowel, or a large spoon, and go over the field and get a small portion of soil from various places in the field. Put them into the jar. The test will work more satisfactorily if the jar is only about half full. Add rain water to this soil and stir it until it is of uniform consistency. Do not use well water, because this may contain lime compounds and make your test worthless. Add a small amount of hydrochloric acid to this soil solution in the jar and mix it with the soil. If there is any lime compound in the soil, the acid will act upon it and bubbles of air will come up out of the mass of soil. Just a few bubbles would indicate a small amount of lime, but if there are many of them it would show a fairly good lime content in the soil.

ONLY CORN FODDER FOR ROUGHAGE.

I have two Jersey cows and one Durham, and I have nothing to feed but corn fodder and corn and oats. How much should be fed, and what should be mixed with the ground corn and oats?—J. S. K.

Corn fodder alone does not furnish variety enough, nor enough protein to make a good roughage part of the ration. If you had clover or alfalfa hay to feed with it, that would improve it very much from a basic standpoint. But, by furnishing the necessary protein in the concentrated portion of the ration for the whole ration, you can get along fairly well.

The following ration is suggested: Mix corn, oats and wheat bran in equal parts by weight. Bran is to be recommended here in preference to almost anything else because of its bulk and mineral contents.

(Continued on page 465).

\$170 CLEAR PROFIT in 5 Months

Do Water Bowls Pay?

RFD #1—Wash.
April 18, 1924

Louden Machinery Co.,
Fairfield, Iowa.

Dear Sirs:

The 27 Loudon Water Bowls we installed last Fall increased our milk production 16,000 lbs. for the 5 months from Nov. 1 to April 1. During this time we milked from 24 to 30 cows.

Figuring the milk at \$2.00 per cwt., although it was higher almost all winter, we made \$320 in additional milk.

The cost of the Bowls and piping them up was \$150, leaving us a clear profit of \$170 for the 5 months, which should be credited entirely to the Bowls.

The Cows were in better health than ever before and in better shape.

Very truly yours,
(Signed)
John Roetsisoender.

And More Profit for Many Years

Next year and for each of many years to come Mr. Roetsisoender's clear profit will be hundreds of dollars, because his Bowls paid for themselves the first 2½ months they were used. And this is not an exceptional report at all. Thousands of practical dairymen have told us of similar increases in milk earnings from using Loudon Bowls.

E. R. Tetzner, Washburn, Wis., says his Loudon Water Bowls paid not only for themselves the first year, but for a Loudon Litter Carrier outfit as well, in additional milk income.

An Easy Way to Make More Money

Not only easy but sure. Ask the Dept. of Ag., your State College, County Agent, Cow Tester or any Loudon Water Bowl user. They're the biggest money makers you can put in your barn. And they save the work and do away with the trouble of outdoor watering. Cold weather is just ahead—right now is the time to start using them and make immediate profits on your investment. Stop paying for Bowls without having them. Write today for illustrated printed matter and prices on Loudon quality Bowls. No obligation. Just clip the coupon and mail it.

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Gentlemen: Please send me without obligation on my part your valuable free book, "Mineral Feeding." I have.....cows,.....hogs.

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Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1.25 per bottle at dealers or delivered.

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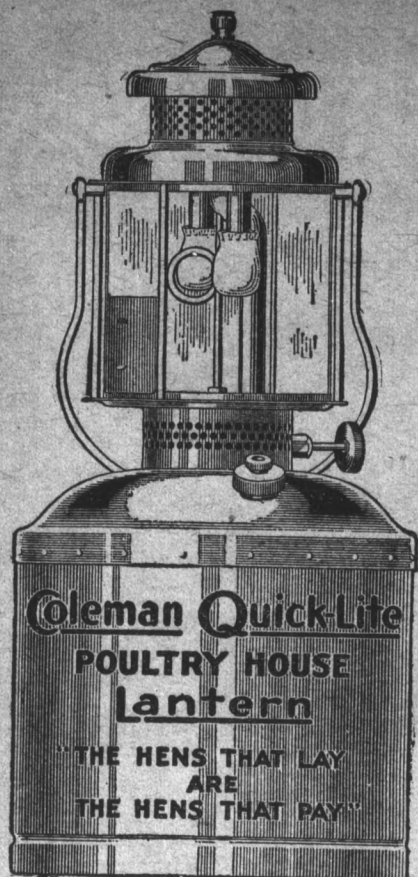
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LANSING, MICHIGAN

Timely Poultry Pointers

For the Practical Poultryman

By R. G. Kirby



Light Your Hen House Get MORE Eggs

LIGHT your hen house a few hours each night and morning with the new model Coleman Quick-Lite Poultry House Lantern. Longer feeding hours increase egg production. Practical poultry raisers everywhere have been convinced that this method pays profits in increased egg yields during season when egg prices are highest.

Extra Large Fount of the Coleman Poultry Lantern holds 5 quarts of fuel—gives 50 hours of brilliant light from one filling. More light than 20 old style oil lanterns. Makes and burns its own gas from common motor gasoline. Lights with matches. Durable made of heavy metals. Safe—can't spill even if tipped over; can't be filled while lighted. Complete lighting plants furnished for extra large hen houses.

Cost-to-use less than 2 cents for 3 hours service. No wicks to trim—no chimneys to clean. Mica Chimney—storm-proof, rain-proof, bug-proof—won't blow out.

Over 30,000 Dealers sell Coleman Quick-Lite Lamps and Lanterns. Go to one near you for demonstration; if he is not supplied write for full details about "More Light—More Eggs," showing how poultry raisers are reaping increased profits. Address Coleman office nearest you. Dept. MF-91

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Odorless—Sanitary Scratching Litter

AMERICAN Peat has a marvelous capacity for absorbing moisture and odors. It is clean and dry—safeguards your birds against cold and roup and your buildings against the fire hazard. After serving all winter as litter, it makes the finest fertilizer for flowers, gardens, lawns, etc.

100 Pound Trial Bag, \$1.60, f. o. b. factory. Send check or money order. Write for free folder describing "The Litter Supreme."

AMERICAN PEAT CO., Inc.

17 East 45th Street Dept. T New York City

American Peat
The Litter Supreme

ARTIFICIAL lights are said to help egg production in flocks of second grade quality more than in first grade. That means the first grade flocks make fairly good records without lights, and can show only a small increase in production, due to the lights. The second grade flocks might do very poorly without the lights, but occasionally show a large increase in production because of the lights.

However, the better the stock the better the chances of making a profit with or without the lights and, in general, the lights should be used to supplement good stock on the best of rations. My opinion is that lights are only of value to the farmer with a nice flock of pullets not needed for breeding stock during the following spring. Those pullets can be forced to the limit to produce winter egg money. Then the hatching eggs can be saved from hens which will produce large eggs with plenty of vitality.

Assimilates Food Better.

Lights are commonly supposed to increase the feed consumption, and in that way produce more eggs. But some writers now claim that the feed consumption is not greatly increased, but it is spread over a greater number of hours. This causes the laying mash and grain to be assimilated to better advantage.

Some experiments indicate that lights do not greatly increase the annual production of eggs. They do generally increase production during the period of highest prices. But the farmer with the small flock, all in one house, is as interested in good hatching eggs as in winter eggs, and the increased value of the production may not always make up for poor hatching eggs in the spring.

Light or Heavy Breeds.

When a poultryman has only one breed, he is apt to be strongly prejudiced in its favor, and may look with disfavor on all other breeds. When he has one light breed and one heavy breed, there is a fine opportunity for comparison of every phase of the business.

I like both my Barred Rocks and White Leghorns, and find both breeds have their good points and their faults. It does not seem possible to find all the points of perfection in any one breed. Up to this time our Rocks have been the best layers during the winter, and it is my opinion that many farm flock owners can obtain better winter egg production with the heavy breeds, as their hen houses are not warm enough for heavy production from Leghorns.

Why Not Cash Contest?

My Leghorn pullets mature a little earlier than the Rocks, and are better producers of pullet eggs during the season of scarcity, but I find my year-old Rock hens are better layers in the fall than my year-old Leghorn hens. I think this may be due to the rests that the Rocks receive in the spring and early summer, due to broodiness.

The Leghorns begin to lay in the fall and continue all winter. They are very regular layers from February until July. If at that time some of them

begin to slow down, it may be that they need a rest. Then they may take a little vacation to make up for the rest obtained by the heavier hen which occasionally becomes broody.

If the heavier breeds are generally better winter layers than Leghorns, I think this fact should be emphasized in laying contests. It might be possible to stage the results in this manner. Which pen laid the eggs that brought the most money for the year? It makes a great deal of difference on the books whether a hen lays a lot of five-cent eggs and less three-cent eggs. The hen that lays more three-cent eggs and less five-cent eggs might lay the most eggs, and yet that bird could not win first place in a cash contest.

Selling Poultry Meat.

Most dealers do not like Leghorn poultry meat. The fat Rock hens are the easiest kind of poultry to sell. They are in demand everywhere. The families that are strangers to fryers and broilers like their plump hen for Sunday dinner.

But Leghorn cockerels grow rapidly and are birds of considerable quality in the frying pan. I find that private customers will buy them usually in orders of two or three birds, and come back the next week for more. They find a ready sale when shipped to the large city markets like Detroit. Some dealers in Lansing will not buy Leghorn broilers when they can obtain Rocks or Reds.

Where Size is a Disadvantage.

When a flock of Rocks are culled, the poultryman is sure of a fairly good check. The heavier birds bring more per pound, and you have more pounds. That looks like a great advantage over Leghorns. It is not so great as it looks. The bird with the largest body must have that body built up and maintained by feed. If the eggs produced from light and heavy breeds are equal in number, this fact must still be considered. You are using more expensive machines to produce the eggs in the case of the heavier breeds.

My experience to date indicates that Leghorns require less feed than Rocks, both in maintaining the old birds and in producing the pullets. The Leghorns will thrive with three square feet of floor space in the houses, while the Rocks require four. The Leghorns are seldom broody, and this saves time in shutting up hens on hot summer nights. I have heard that broodiness can be bred out of heavy breeds, but have consistently purchased stock from among the best breeders of bred-to-lay Rocks, and culled them, and in a large flock, some of the birds will be broody at least often enough to make inspection of the nests necessary every night at sundown to remove a few broody hens. Breeding from the hens that show little broodiness helps in eliminating the fault, but it is not easy to accomplish.

They Stay at Home.

Leghorns do not fly into everything if they are given a mash hopper and plenty of feed on their own range near their house. In fact, they seem very domestic and enjoy remaining close to their roosting and laying quarters. The laying mash and the balanced ration do more than high fences to keep Leghorns in their proper place on the farm.

So, it is evident from my experience, that both light and heavy fowls have their faults and their advantages. And the beginner, by studying modern methods, can take either type of bird and develop a flock which should be a financial success. I like both light and heavy breeds and take more pleasure in my business through the ownership of both kinds, although one breed is probably the best on the general farm.

8 Good Reasons why you ought to try Red Strand Fence

Copper
Bearing
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2 to 3 times
more
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can't slip
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stay wires

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tight
& trim

Red
Strand
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If the fence you buy is marked with the RED STRAND then you'll have the longest lasting fence made. Only the new Red Strand has all these points—only in the Red Strand are you able to get the patented "Galvanized" zinc protection which means 2 to 3 times heavier zinc coating than on ordinary galvanized wire. That's why this new fence lasts so many years longer.

Galvanized Square Deal Fence

These three sent free to land owners: (1) Red Strand Catalog—tells about patented process and COPPER-BEARING steel, can't-slip knot, stiff picket-like stay wires, making fewer posts necessary; well crimped line wires that retain their tension, etc. (2) "Official Proof of Tests"—Nationally known experts' tests on various kinds of fence. (Be sure to read this before buying any fence.) (3) Ropp's Calculator, answers 75,000 farm questions. Write

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
4955 Industrial St. Peoria, Illinois

BIG Cut in Prices FREE BARGAIN BOOK

By all means send for my New Cut Price Catalog and see the money I save you on Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Roofing and Paints. Remember

I PAY THE FREIGHT and guarantee the quality. Don't buy until you get this money saving catalog—see my lower prices and my money-back guarantee. It's free postpaid.

THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO.
Dept. 2805 Cleveland, Ohio

"ASE" The standard remedy for roup, colds, canker, chicken-pox, cholera. Write for particulars today. Don't wait for sickness. Dean Egg Farm & Hatchery, Box A, Birmingham, Mich. Ace Michigan Branch.

Collis Process Pure Dried Buttermilk Becomes More Valuable Daily

Below is quoted an extract from an article by a well versed poultry expert—its message is of prime importance to all poultry raisers.

"Things have changed since father was a boy. We do not take so much for granted now but we investigate and find out just what effect certain foods have on poultry and of late years we have learned that milk is a great food for poultry, old or young. Our own experience has led us to believe that much of the bowel trouble in chicks can be prevented by the use of milk. We have satisfied ourselves on this score. We also believe that growing chicks make more rapid growth when milk is included in their bill-of-fare. As for laying hens we like to use milk to increase production. We realize that you will begin to say that it looks as if milk was a great food and we believe just that."

"One reason for this delay of recognition of the value of milk has been due to the difficulty in its use. Milk may easily cause digestive disturbances unless the dishes are kept sanitary. With the introduction of dried buttermilk this objection is overcome as the dried milk is simply mixed with the mash. Poultrymen have no excuse now for not using milk. It is so easy to use that we predict a far greater use in the future than in the past and if you knew how greatly it was being used right now you might be surprised."

—From The Poultry Keeper, Sept. 1925.

Write for circulars and complete data on buttermilk feeding.

Collis Products Company

Dept. 295 CLINTON, IOWA

Shipments made from either St. Paul, Minn. or Omaha, Neb.

CORN FODDER FOR ROUGHAGE.

(Continued from page 463).

To make up the deficiency in protein in the roughage, it will be necessary to feed some high protein concentrate, like oil meal or cottonseed meal. In this case, oil meal is to be preferred. Feed two pounds of oil meal per day to each cow, and in addition sufficient of the corn, oat and bran mixture to make a total of one pound of grain for every three and one-half pounds of milk produced in a day. For instance: If a cow gives twenty pounds of milk per day, she should have 5.7 pounds of grain, or two pounds of oil meal, and 3.7 pounds of the corn, oat and bran mixture.

Give them all the corn fodder they will eat up clean.

PRESQUE ISLE AND CHEBOYGAN COWS TESTED.

THE first test in Cheboygan and Presque Isle counties is completed and results are very satisfactory. Presque Isle county has less than one-half of one per cent infection, and will be accredited on the first test. The per cent in Cheboygan was slightly over one per cent. The forces are now being concentrated in Ogemaw county, where the second test is in progress and re-tests of Crawford, Kalkaska and Otsego counties will follow.

MILK HAS UNDESIRABLE TASTE.

We retail our own milk, and several complaints have come in about the taste of the milk. Some say it is acid; others don't know what it is. We feed corn silage, ground corn and oats, oil meal and cooked beans and corn fodder, as follows: Corn silage, forty pounds per day; corn and oats ground, one pound to four pounds of milk; oil meal, two pounds a day; cooked beans, six quarts twice a day; corn fodder and hay, all they can eat. Will you please let me know if it is the feed that causes the acid taste, or what it is and if it can be overcome?—C. M.

There is nothing in the kinds or amounts of the feeds you are using that should cause off flavors in the milk, provided, of course, they are all of good quality. There is a possibility that the cooked beans might cause trouble if they are allowed to ferment in the feed boxes or mangers. Odors in the stable caused by fermenting feed of any kind, as very rank, sour silage fed or stored in the barn during milking time may cause off flavors in the milk.

Scald the pails, cans, cooler, and all milk utensils thoroughly twice daily and place in the sunlight in well ventilated place, preferably in the open air, if not too dusty, during the daytime. If these measures do not clear up the trouble in ten days or two weeks, write in again.

SILAGE SPOILS.

Please tell me if there is any way to prevent ensilage from spoiling while feeding. I have a 12x35-foot silo and am feeding six head of cattle and cannot feed it fast enough to prevent it spoiling. This is my first year feeding ensilage, so do not know very much about it. Could I put a hollow tile wall through the silo and feed off half at a time? I am making a granary in my barn, which already has a cement floor. Will it be necessary to do anything more to floor to keep moisture from the grain?—O. L. T.

It is necessary to feed off about two inches of silage daily after feeding has begun, in order to keep it from spoiling. It is usually necessary to feed off more than this amount during the warm weather.

It would be possible to build a wall across the silo and feed off one-half of the silo at a time. However, there is considerable pressure exerted by the silage and it would be necessary to either reinforce this cross wall, or to feed on one side of the silo for a time, and then on the other. In the latter case, of course, considerable more of the silage would spoil, as it would be necessary to throw off the

spoiled silage each time in changing from one-half of the silo to the other.

It might be advisable to replace the twelve-foot silo with a smaller one, if a small number of cattle are to be fed indefinitely.

You will have no difficulty with moisture coming through the concrete floor of a granary in your barn.

ROOTS FOR DAIRY COWS.

Please advise the best kind of roots for winter feeding for dairy cows. Would it be advisable to store them in a warm basement until they are fed up? How many ought to be fed a day to one cow? Has sugar beets any injurious effects to a cow?—M. R. F.

There are several varieties of roots that are very desirable for feeding to dairy cows. In the Lower Peninsula mangels, golden tankards and sugar beets lead the list, probably in the order named. In the Upper Peninsula rutabagas would probably lead in favor. Red garden beets have been found very satisfactory for cows on official test; however, owing to the small yield per acre, would hardly be satisfactory as a herd feed. Beets should not be stored in a warm basement, but preferably in a cool cellar or pit until fed. Fifteen to thirty pounds constitute a daily feed, depending upon the root supply and the availability of other succulent feeds. Sugar beets have no injurious effects when fed in reasonable amounts to dairy cows.

SOY BEANS FOR COWS.

I have some Ito San soy beans and would like to know if they are good feed for milk cows, for horses, and calves three months old.—A. L. H.

Soy beans make excellent feed for dairy cows, replacing cottonseed meal pound for pound in the daily ration. They have been used quite extensively for horses in the south as a substitute for oats. They should be fed ground in all cases and mixed with corn or barley.

When used to replace oats, slightly less than half of the weight of oats should be fed. Because of their very laxative nature they have not proved very satisfactory as a calf feed, especially when fed with skim-milk. They may be used to some extent in mixtures used as milk substitutes where skim-milk is not available.

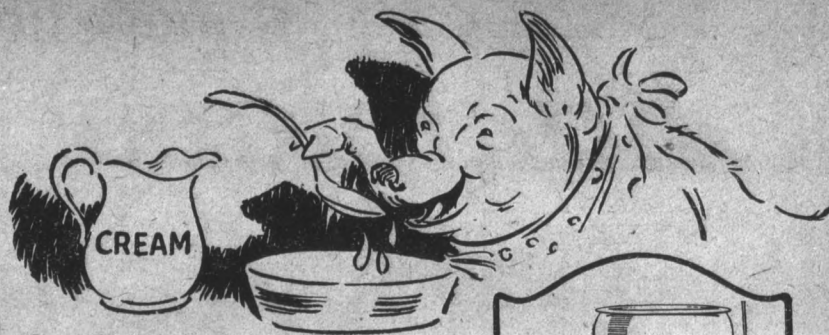
COMPARATIVE VALUE OF BEANS AS A COW FEED.

I would like to know the feeding value of ground cull beans. In what proportions should they be mixed with corn and oats ground? Would you advise adding oil meal to this mixture? I am feeding my cows clover hay, bean pods and shredded corn fodder as a roughage.—W. M.

While no careful tests have been made to ascertain the coefficient of digestibility of beans as an animal food, it is safe to assume that it does not differ materially from that of peas, for we get quite as satisfactory results with beans as a human food as with peas.

Beans contain twenty per cent of digestible protein and, assuming that protein should be used as the determining factor in estimating the value of a feed, which is admissible because all our feeding stuffs supply ample carbohydrates, then beans would be twice as valuable as ground oats, which contain only ten per cent protein; and nearly twice as valuable as wheat bran, which contains twelve per cent protein. Likewise, beans are nearly three times as valuable as ground corn, with only eight per cent protein.

It would be entirely safe to use these comparative values in balancing up a ration of bean pods and clover hay and cornstalks. If you mix ground corn and oats and bean meal, equal parts by weight, that is, 100 pounds of ground corn, 100 pounds of ground oats, and 100 pounds of bean meal, you ought to get good results without the addition of any other grain. Bean pods are about as rich in protein as clover hay.



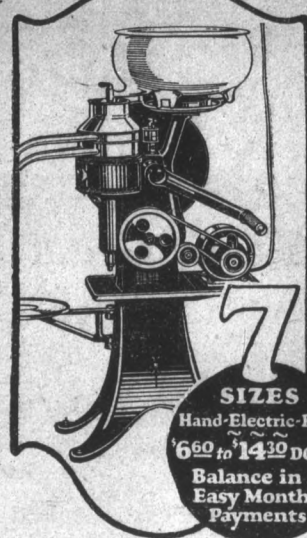
Do You Feed Your Hogs Cream?

Of course you wouldn't do so knowingly—with butter-fat worth 40c to 50c a pound. Yet hundreds of thousands of people are feeding large amounts of cream in skim-milk to their hogs, because of inefficient separators.

Without a cent of expense you can tell whether your cream separator is skimming clean. Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval and try this test:

After separating with your old separator, wash its bowl and tinware in the skim-milk. Hold the skim-milk at normal room temperature and run it through a new De Laval. Have the cream thus recovered weighed and tested. Then you can tell exactly if your old machine is wasting cream, and what a new De Laval will save.

For 48 years, since De Laval invented the centrifugal separator, De Laval Separators have led the world in efficiency of work and popularity. The present De Laval is the best of all. It has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest cream separator improvement in 25 years. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner. It runs easier with milk going through the bowl, and lasts longer. Liberal allowances are made for old separators as part payment on new De Laval.



Send coupon below for name and location of your De Laval Agent and free catalog.

SEE and TRY the New De Laval TRADE in your old Separator

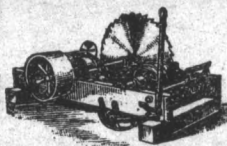
The De Laval Milker

If you milk five or more cows, a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. More than 35,000 in use giving wonderful satisfaction. Send for complete information.

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Send catalog checked — Separator ☐ Milker ☐
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SAW YOUR OWN LUMBER

with a Howell Portable Saw Mill. Turn your standing timber into high price building lumber at the mere cost of sawing. Big demand for lumber, lath and shingles. Keep your engine busy the year round making Big Money in Custom Sawing for your neighbors. Howell saw mills are made in several sizes suitable for tractors of any size. Also Edgers, Planers, Lath and Shingle machines. Write for free Catalog, B-8

R. R. HOWELL & CO., Mfrs. Minneapolis, Minn.



Your Cows Need 3 Tons of Air Each Per Day

UNLESS your barn is ventilated so that from 3 to 3½ tons of air for each cow is removed every 24 hours—and the same amount of PURE, DRY, FRESH AIR let in, without drafts you are inviting disease—your herd is NOT SAFE. They are breathing foul air laden with disease germs—even Tuberculosis and Abortion. They cannot produce maximum milk yield.

WHY TAKE CHANCES? You wouldn't deprive your cows of feed and water, yet thousands of cows are starving for fresh air—which is just as essential.



"Safety First"

"Mrs. Drummond and I had our cows tested for safety sake by Dr. D. Lanus, who said he attributed our successful test to your wonderful ventilating system. Never before has he had a cleaner test for tuberculosis." —DRUMMOND CERTIFIED DAIRY FARMS, Eatontown, N. J.

Jamesway

Jamesway Ventilating Systems keep the air in the barn pure, maintain even temperature and help to make damp, wet barns dry—prevent diseases—cut down feed costs—increase milk production. They do not consist merely of air intakes and outtakes, but are scientific installations, backed by a thorough knowledge of the vital factors in farm building ventilation.

Mail Coupon Today

and we will send you FREE and post-paid our New Ventilation book—tells how to dry up wet barns—make cold barns warm—how to make your barn safe from disease, etc. Contains information worth many dollars to you. Mail coupon to nearest office.



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Send me your Free Book on Barn Ventilation.

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Champions!



BESS JOHANNA ORMSBY

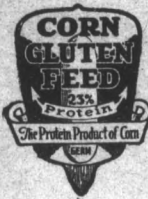
Three Great Profit Makers

The three champion money makers on the American farm are the cow—the sow—the hen. They are the animal machines which convert your raw materials into finished products.

And Corn Gluten Feed must be reckoned as a champion protein feed for making championship records—particularly in milk and butter production.

The cow above pictured is "Bess Johanna Ormsby," owned by Winterthur Farms of Delaware. She produced 30,143.3 pounds of milk and 1,497.61 pounds of butter in one year. She was fed Corn Gluten Feed.

This will be the banner year for big records in feeding with Corn Gluten Feed. The reason why? It is a pure corn product—it contains 23% protein or more—is almost wholly digestible.



Watch for the Big News

In two weeks we will publish in this paper the news of the big co-operative herd of 100 grade cows. They were the sensation of three National Dairy Shows.

These cows are the pick of 200 herds in 11 States. All were fed Corn Gluten Feed. You will want their complete records. So watch for our interesting announcement.

You will want to feed Corn Gluten Feed this Winter because it will make you more money. Tell us what you are feeding and we will suggest a good ration for you.

Buy Corn Gluten Feed from your dealer or any manufacturer. If you feed a ready-mixed feed be sure it contains Corn Gluten Feed.

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers
Feed Research Department

Hugh G. Van Pelt, Director

208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. 17

PRIVATE SALE

Registered HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES

Will sell our Choice Heifer Calves from two to eight months old sired by

AVON PONTIAC SKYLARK

who is one of the best show sons of Avon Pontiac Echo and May Walker Skylark, the beautiful all-American show daughter of Matador; her record, 908 pounds butter, over 21,000 milk with first calf. Also fine strong bull calf by Avon out of 4-year-old with 875 butter, over 22,000 milk in ten months. Come and see this stock and we will make it interesting to you to get started in thoroughbreds.

FAIRGRIEVE FARMS,

Five Miles West of South Lyons

P. O. Rushton

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY



The Best is the Most Economical

It costs the same per pound to ship average beef animals to market as it does prime beef animals, yet the latter dress 10% more.

WILDWOOD FARMS

ORION, MICHIGAN

W.E. SCRIPPS, Prop. SIDNEY SMITH, Sup

A Yearly Record Sire Ready for Heavy Service

Born May 1, 1924, well grown and nicely marked, about two-thirds white. His sire, a show bull, grand champion at West Michigan Fair, 1924 and 1925, and 8th prize aged bull National Dairy Show, 1925. His dam, a 25.9-lb. cow with a 305 day record of 834.4 lbs. butter, and 19,260.4 lbs. milk. A cow of excellent quality and great capacity. Send for pedigree of Ear Tag No. 378.



Bureau of Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

For Sale Registered Holstein Bulls

No. 1.
De Kol Crissie Wayne Mapleyln 463743. Born Nov. 14th, 1924. Sire: Mapleyln Pontiac Flint 331581. Dam: Lillie De Kol Crissie Wayne 553035. This fine calf is about 3-5 black, of good conformation, and should make a good herd sire for anyone. The dam is a consistent producer of around 12,000 pounds of 3.6 milk.

No. 2.
Porch De Kol Lad Aaggie 448319. Born Oct. 22nd, 1924. Sire: Porch Johanna De Kol 424752 (26-lb. bull). Dam: Aaggie Starlight Lass 551124. This is another fine individual, running mostly white in color, good size and true masculine type. His dam is a good tester and consistent producer.

No. 3.
To be registered. Born April 6th, 1925. Sire: Glen Inka Homestead. Dam: Just Right Daisy De Kol 632248.

This is another good calf of good size and conformation, with the best of backing for a real herd bull.

Top of the Hill Farm

A. A. Andrich, Prop.

Holly, Mich.

R. D. No. 4, Box 16.

GUERNSEYS

A fresh cow, a bred heifer, a yearling heifer, backed by A. B. ancestors for ten generations. Also a bull calf as good as gold. G. A. Wigent, Watervliet, Mich.

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

Practically pure Guernsey or Holstein dairy calves, \$20 each, crated for shipment. Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wis.



HAMPSHIRE MAKE TON LITTER.

THE second litter of pigs to officially make the grade in the ton litter contest in St. Joseph county, is one of fifteen Hampshires raised by Dr. E. E. Cribbs, of Three Rivers. These pigs were farrowed April 12, and at 180 days of age weighed 2,825 pounds, an average of 188 pounds each. Some of them were not carrying as much fat as they otherwise might, as Mr. Cribbs wished to use several of the fine gilts and boars for breeding purposes, and did not wish to fatten them too much.

The sow and pigs ran on clean alfalfa pasture and received corn, middlings, oats, and a small amount of milk, until the pigs were weaned. After weaning, the pigs received corn and middlings up to three months of

Aside from his tractors and engines, Mr. Rawleigh has electrical power on his farm which he uses for grinding feed and limestone. The water system is a gravity system. The water is pumped from a well with an electrically-driven pump and is lifted into a large tank from whence it flows to the various buildings and feed lots.

One of the Rawleigh litters consisted of twelve hogs, while the other was somewhat of a record breaker, consisting of sixteen hogs that weighed 4,789 pounds at six months.

Now, there are the figures. They are authentic and official. Every one of the two-ton litter men is a tractor user and a power farmer. He has found that he can replace a certain amount of work stock on his farm with a tractor, and can add a certain amount of productive live stock to



The Duroc Jersey-Yorkshire Cross Two-ton Litter of Jenkins Bros. Fifteen Pigs Weighed 4,080 Pounds at Six Months of Age.

age, after which most of the litter had access to corn and tankage in a self-feeder, along with a small amount of buttermilk. Those he intended to keep for breeding were taken from the self-feeder towards the last, but received the same ration hand-fed. They were on alfalfa pasture from birth. A mineral mixture was before them at all times, and seemed to be of benefit, as they showed exceptional strength of back and legs for pigs of that breed fed out at so early an age.

Dr. Cribbs, in addition to being a successful swine grower, is a graduate veterinarian and as such he has long known the dangers to young pigs that are lurking in the old hog lots, and for several years has practiced having the sows farrow in clean quarters and the young pigs running on none but clean pastures for the first few months of their lives. As a result, he seldom has coughing, unthrifty pigs from round-worm infestation, and has only had one litter of less than ten pigs at weaning age in the last four years.—L. R. Binding.

TWO-TON LITTERS.

(Continued from page 443).

with a record of having raised a pair of two-ton litters. His farm consists of 680 acres, which is divided into 190 acres of corn land, 110 acres of small grain, 190 acres of pasture, and sixty-five acres of hay. He raises Poland China hogs and has 500 of them on the farm. He also has Holstein cattle and Cheviot sheep, and a flock of 400 chickens. He fed his hogs a ration of bran, middlings, corn, oats and tankage, but used no self-feeders. He uses a general line of tillage equipment; has two well-known brands of steel barn equipment in his buildings; two gas engines; two motor trucks; two light delivery trucks; two farm tractors, one a 15-30 and the other a small machine. He uses his tractors for plowing, disking, harrowing, filling silos, threshing, shelling corn, and for a variety of other jobs. He has three farm wagons and three manure spreaders.

take the places of the horses that have been replaced by the tractor.

Evidently, these men are more than average farmers. They are able to do something a little better than anyone else can do it, which places them above the average. Of course, every tractor farmer is not raising two-ton litters, but it is certainly interesting to note that every two-ton litter raiser is a power farmer.

And it isn't only the two-ton litter men who are using iron horses on their farms. All over the country there are one-hundred-bushel corn clubs and forty-bushel wheat clubs, and competition is keen among these fellows. It is not at all surprising to note that a good many of these men with records in field crops behind them, are also power farmers.

In 1924 more than half of the one-hundred-bushel corn club winners were power farmers; men who used tractors on their farms, and used them well. Of the forty-three farmers listed in Ohio's one-hundred bushel corn club, twenty-two used tractors to raise their corn crops.

Tractors have been developed to a high point of efficiency. The machinery used with these tractors has been improved to such a point that one man with a tractor, and the machine that it pulls, can do as much work as three or four men formerly did with horses and horse-drawn equipment.

In Ohio, the agricultural engineering department of the agricultural college has been working on a completely motorized corn crop. Everything is done with tractors. The project has been going on for more than two years now, and the results show a substantial saving in time and labor, which means a substantial saving in money, and that's the big secret.

The successful manufacturer is the man who can produce a certain product at a lower cost than the other fellow can make the same article. Farming is a business. It's getting to be more of a real business every day, and it already is the biggest business in the world.

CATTLE

"Macfarmco" Holsteins

LET YOUR NEXT HERD SIRE be a "MACFARMCO" Colantha bred Bull from high producing A. R. O. & C. T. A. Dams. Visitors always welcome to our 20th century new Barn.

McPHERSON FARM CO., Howell, Michigan.

Holstein Dispersal

Thursday, November 19, 1925

at farm, 2 miles south of Lawton, 30 head choice registered Holsteins. All females except herd bull, who is grandson of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, 16 cows and bred heifers which are just fresh or will freshen soon. Good C. T. A. Records.

Geo. Spencer, Lawton, Mich.

Complete Dispersal Sale

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. W. M. KNOBLOCH & SON, Otsego, Mich., R. 2. A. W. Hilzey, Auctioneer.

Hereford Steers

70 Wt. around 1080 Lbs. 90 Wt. around 800 Lbs.
82 Wt. around 720 Lbs. 87 Wt. around 600 Lbs.
98 Wt. around 500 Lbs. 56 Wt. around 450 Lbs.
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

FINANCIAL KING JERSEYS

for sale, excellent bull calves from R. of M. dams. Coldwater Jersey Farm, Coldwater, Mich.

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

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

FOR SALE Shorthorn Bulls, two 1-year-olds, one 2-year. BARR & CURTIS, R. No. 2, Bay City, Mich.

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

FOR SALE registered milking Shorthorn bulls, old enough for service. Sired by Prince Albert 8th, 803036. WASTA HUBER, Gladwin, Mich.

Polled Shorthorn Calves to 1 year. Cows, heifers, O. L. C. pigs. Can truck if not too far. Come or write. FRANK BARTLETT, Dryden, Mich.

WILL sell twenty cows and heifers or trade for sheep. All registered and clean. Prices reasonable. WALNUT RIDGE FARM, Allegan, Mich.

HOGS

Big Type Berkshires Choice spring boars from high-class, reliable stock. W. H. EVERY, Manchester, 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.

Michigan's Premier Duroc Herd offers a few choice spring Duroc boars at \$30. Write us your wants.

LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Michigan

DUROC JERSEY BOARS for sale, nice ones, and the breeding is right. Write us for prices. NORRIS STOCK FARM, Cassovia, Mich.

FOR SALE strictly Big Type O. I. C. and Chester White Spring pigs, either sex, only have a limited number. All from PRIZE winning stock. Will ship C. O. D. Newman's Stock Farm, Marlette, Mich.

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

Chester Whites 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. Reg. Boar Pigs Armistice or Rainbow breeding. See them or will ship C. O. D. GEORGE W. 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.

Hampshire Spring Boars now ready to ship. Bred gilts for spring farrow in season. 12th year. JOHN W. SNYDER, R. No. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

Hampshire Boars by Gen. Pershing K. Open, bred gilts, sows. Fall pigs (stock immunized). DR. CRIBBS, Three Rivers, Mich.

PIGS HAVE COUGH.

We have about fifty pigs, weighing fifty to 100 pounds, that cough; also, many of them have difficulty in breathing. They seem to have to draw hard to get air, causing a wheezing sound in their noses. They have good appetites. They run behind steers, also are fed cooked beans and ground barley and corn slop, warm. Also have good dry bed. The cattle and hogs run around stack of barley straw, and the pigs root in this straw. Would you please inform me as to what ails them, and suggest a remedy? Last fall hogs running in corn field seemed to have the same trouble.—S. B.

I dare say your pigs are piling up in the nest and getting overheated, or burrowing in the straw around the stack, getting warm and wet, breathing foul air, and taking cold. It may be bronchitis, or a simple cold in the head. With so many together they should have roomy, well ventilated sleeping quarters, that are dry and free from draughts, and warm enough so they will not huddle. Remove the cause and the trouble will soon disappear.—Pope.

ENSILAGE FOR SHEEP.

Is ensilage good for sheep? I am short of other feed, but have lots of ensilage. How much would you feed to sheep? I have heard that ensilage is as good as grain for horses.—T. B.

A proper amount of ensilage in a ration is good for any animal. Ensilage is a succulent, carbonaceous roughage, and should always be fed in connection with some form of dry roughage food, and with some concentrate (grain) which furnishes extra protein sufficient to make a balanced ration. It would be quite improper to feed ensilage alone as a full ration. Some have tried this and then condemned ensilage. It will lead to digestive troubles. But if fed in proper amounts, and in combination with other foods, it is splendid.

Thirty pounds of silage is considered about a proper amount of silage for a 1,000-pound cow per day. Now, if your sheep average 100 pounds each, you should feed only thirty pounds of silage per day to ten sheep, or three pounds per day per sheep. If you feed ensilage in this way, you will get only good results.

Silage does not take the place of grain for horses, nor for any other animal. That is where people make their mistake. Feed horses ensilage as directed above, and you will get good results, provided the ensilage is of good quality.

THESE AILMENTS ARE HARD TO TREAT.

Bog Spavin—Thoroughpin.—I have a two-year-old filly that has bog spavin and thoroughpin, brought on by racing, or slipping in pasture. I would like to know more about her ailment. Can she be cured? If left alone would she grow worse? F. F. Grafton, Wis.—A bog spavin may be defined to be a soft putty tumor situated on the antero-internal aspect of the hock-joint, and consisting of a distension of the capsular ligament with synovial fluid, which, in consequence of some irritation, has become greatly augmented in quantity, and causes a bulging out where the capsular ligament is not bound down. Bog spavin is similar to, but is a more serious condition than, a windgall, because, in the former condition the capsular ligament is involved. Bog spavin is most frequently met with amongst heavy horses, and in such animals very little importance is attached to its presence unless actual lameness is present in connection with it. But in light horses used for fast work, the presence of bog spavin, or any unnatural fullness in the region of the hock, should always be viewed with the greatest suspicion. Neither thoroughpin nor bog spavin, except in rare cases, appears to do any harm when occurring in heavy horses. Bog spavin and thoroughpin usually co-exist. If she is not lame, and the enlargement is not great, you had better leave her alone. Veterinarians find it difficult to reduce the swelling and keep it reduced. Equal parts of tincture of iodine and spirits of camphor, applied daily, might reduce the puffy swelling. In some cases blistering has a good effect.

Home-Made Remedy for Wormy Stock

SAVES HALF USUAL COST

SEND NO MONEY

30 DAYS TRIAL

I offer every reader of this paper this chance to rid his stock of worms with Wormix, my new concentrated, medicated, mineralized salt, on 30 days trial before he pays me a cent for it. I want you to see and know, from actual use on your own farm stock, without risking a single penny, that WORMIX is the best and most satisfactory protection against worms in hogs, sheep, horses or cattle, ever offered. I want to PROVE to you also, before you pay, that it costs you only about HALF as much as other worm preparations, and saves you all the bother of catching and dosing each animal; with WORMIX, your animals doctor themselves.

WORMIX is a concentrated, medicated and mineralized salt. You need to add only 15 lbs. of it to 85 lbs. of salt, to make 100 lbs. of the best remedy you ever fed. It completely cleans out stomach and intestinal worms; is a great tonic and conditioner; absorbs foul intestinal gases in which food ferments and worms thrive. WORMIX quickly puts wormy, run-down animals in such healthy, thrifty condition, that they are better able to resist disease. It aids digestion and so enables stock to get all the good out of their feed and saves you the cost of the feed now consumed by worms.

J. R. Burk & Sons, Tuscola, Ill., owners of Clansman, the famous boar, write: "Our hogs had plenty of worms before we fed WORMIX, but now they have none. When we butchered, the hogs were completely free from these dangerous, costly pests. WORMIX did the trick. It is an effective, dependable remedy."

Mr. J. T. Ely, Rogersville, Pa., writes: "For over a year now, I have fed WORMIX. My flock came through the winter without the loss of a single sheep, while

through the two preceding winters (without WORMIX), I lost 25 head, besides having a lot of disease through the flock."

WORMIX does more than destroy worms; it prevents re-infestation. It is economical to feed. You don't pay drug prices for salt; you add your own to Wormix and save half the cost of ready-mixed remedies.

Don't send me a cent of money—not even for delivery charges to you. Just fill out and mail the coupon below and I will send you three (3) pounds of WORMIX, which you add to 17 lbs. of common salt, as directed, to make 20 lbs. of the best worm destroyer, tonic and conditioner you ever used. Feed it as directed and at the end of 30 days if you do not feel thoroughly satisfied with the results, just write, but don't pay for it. On the other hand, if you are convinced that it does destroy stomach and intestinal worms, improve appetite, digestion and general condition, and that it does all else I claim, then send me only \$1, after the 30 days test. You be the judge. The 20 lbs. will feed 40 hogs or 40 sheep for 30 days.

SIDNEY R. FEIL, Prop.,

The Ivo-San Laboratory,

218 Prospect Ave., Dept. 3 Cleveland, Ohio

THE IVO-SAN LABORATORY,

218 Prospect Ave., Dept. 3, Cleveland, Ohio.

Send me, prepaid, your \$1 test package of Wormix. I will feed it as directed for 30 days and will then report results and will send you \$1.00 if it does what you claim. If it doesn't do what you claim, you are to cancel the charge.

Name

P. O.

R. D. State

Registered Hampshire Rams best of breeding, priced to sell. W. CASLER, Ovid, Mich.

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

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

FOR SALE Coming Three-year-old Oxford ram, registered, and an extra good one. H. L. Stewart, R. No. 1, DeWitt, Mich.

200 Yearling Ewes

200 two and three-year-olds, and 200 solid mouths for sale in car lots. All are strictly choice black-faced stock. If interested, telegraph us at once as these ewes will soon be sold. ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SON, South Rockwood, Mich. Telegraph Address Rockwood, Mich.

Fair View Shropshires For Sale

Registered bred ewes, bred to Senator's Double Grandson 3530-480163 and Wardwell's Grant 4032-600430, a son of McKerrow's Wardwell Selection 4762-550-016. Grand Champion at the International in 1921. Also ewe and ram lambs by these sires. E. F. GOODFELLOW, Ovid, Mich.

Shropshire Rams

Large and typey, at \$30. LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

Extra Good pure-bred Shropshire Ram lambs at reasonable prices. F. GOBBA, Holloway, Mich.

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

Registered Shropshire yearling rams and ram lambs, also ewes and ewe lambs. C. LEMEN & SONS, Dexter, Mich.

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

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

Shropshires Yearling rams, and several 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.

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

RAISE POULTRY

Raise poultry for fast growing Florida markets. Come to Marion County, which is central to best local markets, and is Florida's most outstanding diversified agricultural section. Orange growing, vegetables, general farming, dairying, live stock, poultry. For free booklet address:

Marion County Chamber of Commerce
804 N. Broadway, Ocala, Florida

Marion County FLORIDA**Potato Sorter**

The New Star sorts and sacks up to 60 bushels per hour. Easy work. One or two men. Sent express paid east of Rockies on receipt of \$5. Money back if not satisfied.

D. B. HUSTED, Mantua, Ohio

SHEEP

BRED EWES Cotswolds, Tunis, Oxfords, Lincolns, Karakules. Also rams. LeROY KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.

250 Delaine Ewes For Sale 1 to 5 years old, good quality. A. B. CHAPMAN & SON, South Rockwood, Mich. Telegraph Rockwood.

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

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

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

FOR SALE Registered Improved Black-top Delaine Merino Rams. JOHN MEACHAM, Millington, Mich.

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

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



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, November 3.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.73; No. 2 red \$1.72; No. 2 white \$1.73; No. 2 mixed \$1.72.

Chicago.—December \$1.50½@1.51; May \$1.46½@1.46¾.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.70½@1.71½.

Corn

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

Chicago.—December at 75½@75¾c; May 79¼@79¾c.

Oats.

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

Chicago.—December at 38¾c; May at 43¾c.

Rye

Detroit.—No. 2, 85c.

Chicago.—December at 81¾c; May at 87¾c.

Toledo.—86c.

Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.90@5.

Chicago.—Spot Navy, fancy hand-picked \$5.65@5.75 per cwt; red kidneys \$10.80@11.

New York.—Pea, 1925, \$5.50@6; red kidney, 1924, \$10.50@11.25.

Barley

Malting 77c; feeding 72c.

Seeds

Detroit.—Prime red clover \$18.25; timothy \$3.50; alsike \$15.75.

Buckwheat

Detroit.—\$1.60@1.65.

Hay

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$23.50@24; standard \$35; No. 1 light clover mixed \$22@23.50; No. 2 timothy \$21@22.

No. 1 clover mixed \$20@21; No. 1 clover \$18@19; wheat and oat straw \$11.50@12; rye straw \$12.50@13.

Feeds

Detroit.—Bran at \$34@35; standard middlings \$35; fine middlings at \$39; cracked corn \$42; coarse cornmeal at \$39; chop \$35 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

After advancing to the highest point in five weeks, wheat prices settled back again in the last few days. Speculative operations played a large part in both rise and fall, but they were promoted by developments in the cash market, and by changes in the world outlook. Market prospects would be improved if importing countries were buying more actively. Reports on the volume of sales of North American wheat are conflicting, but, in general, foreign buyers are still playing a waiting game by accepting offerings rather than by active bidding for supplies. Sooner or later, importers must begin to purchase on a larger scale. If this occurs in the next two or three months, it will have a very stimulating effect on prices, but if it is delayed until Argentina begins to offer new wheat, the effect will be less pronounced, assuming that present prospects in the southern hemisphere are maintained.

RYE

The rye situation is more promising because of the failure of large exports from Russia. The extreme discount under wheat will promote substitution in Europe. No export business in American rye has developed as yet, and the advance in the last few days has been chiefly in sympathy with wheat.

CORN

While the movement of corn to primary markets is larger than two weeks ago, it is still rather small. Demand has been extensive enough to absorb it, and part of the stocks at terminals in addition. Bad weather has seriously retarded husking operations, as well as caused shock damage. At the same time, it has increased feed requirements. Country elevators report that corn offered them is too wet for shipment. If this situation continues, the big movement slated for December may be delayed, and prices maintained on a higher level than otherwise. There is little doubt that the corn surplus states actually have a large supply to be marketed.

OATS

The oats market is a dull affair, as the large stocks at terminals offset the fairly broad demand. Reports indicate that farm consumption is heavy.

Some export sales are reported each week.

BARLEY

Exports of malting barley have declined sharply, as the new European crop is keeping foreign markets supplied. Demand for feed barley is restricted.

SEEDS

Clover seed prices were unchanged again last week, although the market tone is very strong. Rains and cold weather are believed to have reduced the yield and delayed the fall seeding. Dealers are slow to take on supplies for the spring demand at the present high prices, and orders from small dealers, particularly, are less than at this time last year. The millet seed production is expected to be about the same as last year. General quality of the crop is good, and opening prices to producers were somewhat higher than last fall.

FEEDS

Offerings of wheat feeds were light last week, and prices ruled firm as the wintry weather in many sections has stimulated demand. Canadian mills announced advances on their products which resulted in strong eastern markets.

HAY

Prices for hay averaged somewhat higher last week. Medium grades are finding a better demand with the approach of winter. Pastures have been hurt by early frosts, which means heavier indoor feeding, and dairies are buying good clover hay in large amounts. Offerings of prairie hay are very light, in line with the small crop, and prices are firm and higher.

EGGS

Unseasonably cold weather throughout the middle west, with its inevitable effect on egg production, boosted the egg market to new high prices last week. The proportion of new laid eggs is increasing, however, which dissipates the idea of any prolonged shortage in supplies. Storage eggs are meeting more favor, but the surplus in stocks over last year is not being reduced in spite of relatively lower prices.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 45@50c; ordinary firsts 36@44c; miscellaneous

45@47c; dirties 23@30c; checks 22@28c. Live poultry, hens 22c; springers 21c; roosters 16c; ducks 21c; geese 17c; turkeys 30c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 44@48c; storage at 32@34½c. Live poultry, heavy springers at 25c; light springers 21c; heavy hens 25c; light hens 15@16c; roosters 16c; geese 19@20c; ducks 24c; turkeys 32c.

BUTTER

The butter market was higher last week, although sentiment favored lower prices. Receipts at the large markets have shown some increase over preceding weeks, and over the same time a year ago, and prospects point definitely to a good-sized winter make. Cows are in excellent condition, dairy feeds are in abundance, and high butter-fat prices will induce liberal feeding. Consumptive demand for butter is excellent, however, and shows no signs of falling off, which is fairly good assurance that prices are not due for a big fall.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 50c; New York 50c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 45@48c per pound.

POTATOES

Potato prices have soared to the highest level in many years, and while the market appears somewhat strained after the sharp advance, a steady tone prevails. Shipments have decreased sharply since digging has been delayed by unfavorable weather, and many growers are holding for even better returns. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$3.85@4 per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market.

APPLES

The apple market is firm and prices, while not so high as a year ago, are satisfactory. The slight increase in the commercial crop as compared with last year, and somewhat larger receipts in distributing markets, are responsible for the generally lower prices. A 2½-inch Jonathans are priced at \$4.50@6.50 a barrel at Chicago.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

The markets were well loaded with produce which moved off well. Some prices were higher, but most showed little change. The demand for potatoes continued stronger, but the movement was not very heavy. The supply of celery was small and moved off

fast at higher prices. Topped carrots, parsnips, onions and beets moved off well. Offerings of poultry were large, but most were held for the retail trade. Eggs had a good retail sale.

Apples \$1@2.75 bu; pears \$1.25@1.50 bu; beets 75c@1 bu; carrots \$1.25@1.75 bu; cabbage 75c@1 bu; cucumbers, slicers \$1@2 bu; leaf lettuce, outdoor 75c bu; green onions 60@75c a dozen bunches; root parsley 50@75c bu; potatoes, No. 1, \$2@2.10 bu; No. 2, \$1.25@1.90 bu; turnip tops \$1 bu; tomatoes \$2@3 bu; green \$1@1.25 a bu; local celery 50@75c dozen; topped turnips 75c@1 bu; parsnips \$1.25@1.75 bu; horseradish \$4.50@5 per bu; bagas 75c@1 bu; butter 65@70c lb; kale 75c bu; eggs, retail 80@95c; hens, retail 28@30c; colored springers, wholesale 23c; retail 26@30c; leghorn springers, wholesale 19c; retail 23@26c; ducks, retail 28@30c; veal 18@29½c; geese 26@28c; dressed poultry hens 30@40c; springers 32@40c; ducks 40c; geese 34@45c; turkeys 50c.

WOOL

The tendency in the wool market is upward. The chief strength is abroad. Australian and South African wool prices have advanced about ten per cent in the last month. At present, American markets are said to be nearly the cheapest in the world. Domestic mills are assured of enough orders for goods to take care of more wool than is now available so that our prices must follow the foreign level if it continues to rise. The strength is all the more striking as it comes when new clip wools in the southern hemisphere are beginning to come on the market in volume.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE REPORTS ON BEANS.

THE recently appointed Michigan Agricultural Economic Committee met at Lansing on Monday of this week and, after making a careful study of the conditions of supply and demand in the bean market, gave out the following statement:

The October first estimate of bean production for Michigan for the year 1925 is 7,356,000 bushels, which is 1,508,000 bushels, or 25 per cent, in excess of the production for 1924. There has been enormous damage since the estimate, due to unfavorable weather conditions. According to the most reliable information obtainable, there will probably be no larger quantities of merchantable beans this year than in 1924. Conditions for the United States are probably the same as for Michigan. On October 15, 1924, the average farm price for beans was \$5 per cwt.; on November 15, 1924, it was \$5.25 per cwt. The members of this committee are, A. B. Cook, chairman; I. R. Waterbury, Milo Grinnell, Mrs. Dora Stockman, Prof. J. T. Horner, Clarence Diehl, Charles B. Scully, M. L. Noon, James N. McBride and Bird Vincent.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Jerseys.
Nov. 12.—William Knobloch & Son, Otsego, Mich.
Poland Chinas.
Nov. 19.—William Livingston, Parma, Holsteins.
Dec. 9.—Merle H. Green, Dispersal Sale, Ashley, Mich.
Nov. 19.—George Spencer, Lawton.

Color Your Butter

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



Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington Vt.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, November 3.

CHICAGO

Hogs

Receipts 8,000. Market is steady to strong; packing sows 10@15c higher; light lights opening weak; later sales steady; shipping outlet broad; mixed packers are inactive; good 160-225-lb. weight \$11.10@11.35; 140-150-lb. weight \$11.35@11.60; top at \$11.60; bulk packing sows \$9.75@10.20; good killing pigs \$12.

Cattle.

Receipts 13,000. The market on fat steers is fairly steady; weighty kind unevenly low; packers and feeders low; killing steers steady; she stock and bologna bulls slow, steady; vealers steady to weak; largely \$12.50 to packers; outsiders up to \$13.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 10,000. Fat lambs opening around steady; few early sales of good natives at \$15@15.25; medium kind down to \$14; best held at \$15.50; practically no fat rangers here; feeding lambs steady at \$15.25@15.50; light lambs \$15.75; few early sales of fat native ewes \$6.50@7.75; strong to 25c higher.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Market steady and more active on good; slow on common.
Good to choice yearlings
dry-fed \$10.00@11.50
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.00@10.00
Handy weight butchers 7.25@8.25
Mixed steers and heifers 5.50@6.50
Handy light butchers 4.00@4.75
Light butchers 3.50@4.25
Best cows 4.50@5.25
Butcher cows 3.50@4.25

Common cows 3.00@3.50
Canners 2.50@3.00
Choice bulls, dry-fed 5.00@6.00
Stock bulls 4.50@5.25
Heavy bologna bulls 3.50@4.50
Feeders 6.00@7.00
Stockers 5.00@6.25
Milkers and springers \$45.00@85.00

Veal Calves.

Market steady.
Best \$13.50@14.00
Others 4.00@13.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Market 25c lower.
Best \$14.50@14.75
Fair lambs 12.00@13.00
Fair and good sheep 6.50@7.50
Culls and common 3.00@4.00
Light and common 8.00@11.00
Buck lambs 12.50@13.00

Hogs.

Market steady.
Roughs \$9.50
Mixed and yorkers 11.60
Pigs 12.00
Stags 7.50
Yorkers 11.60@11.75
Extreme heavies 10.50@11.00

BUFFALO

Hogs

Receipts 9,990. Hogs closing steady; heavy \$11.25@11.75; medium \$11.75@11.90; light weight \$11.85@12; light lights and pigs \$12.25@12.50; packing sows and roughs \$7.25@9.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 400. Market slow.
Sheep and Lambs.
Receipts 4,200. Best lambs at \$15; ewes \$6.50@8.50.

Calves.

Receipts 200. Top \$14.

BETTER TONE IN HOG TRADE.

HOG prices are still wallowing at close to the lowest point of the season, but a better tone is apparent. Receipts have not increased materially in the last month, and eastern shippers are beginning to afford active competition with large packers. The market is fully \$1.00 above the average level that prevailed from October to December, inclusive, in 1924, and probably is not far from the season's bottom. The burden of the heavy winter movement is still to be encountered, however, as November receipts in past years have averaged one-third larger than October, and December receipts have been one-fourth larger than November. The increase up to December or January should be fully up to average proportions this year, since producers have been holding back thus far. The question is, whether packers will be willing to store products based on current prices for hogs, or force the market still lower.

Nothing new has developed in the demand situation. Domestic consumption is broad and promises to continue in the same way, while foreign buying is listless.

The records indicate that the 1924 pig crop was materially underestimated. Based on the pig surveys for that year, the department of agriculture estimated the probable number of hogs to be slaughtered under federal inspection in the twelve months ending October 31, 1925, at 42,000,000 head. Actual slaughter will be about 46,000,000 head. Because of this underestimate of supplies, prices in the summer and early fall were not up to expectations. The department of agriculture itself forecasted a probable average price for heavy hogs at Chicago in October, 1925, at between \$15 and \$16. The actual price probably will be under \$12.

LAMB PRICES NEAR TOP.

LAMB prices are holding near the top for the season, with best fat westerns at \$15.50 at Chicago. Total receipts at leading markets have fallen off nearly a third, compared with four weeks ago. The reduction is chiefly in the supply of feeder lambs, but a decrease in arrivals of fat lambs almost invariably occurs at this season.

In the sixteen weeks ending October 17, 1,483,313 lambs and sheep were shipped to the country from twelve leading markets, compared with 1,830,275 in the same period last year, and 1,921,316 head two years ago. Direct shipments may have been larger than last year, but not enough to make up for the difference in the count at market centers.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Cass Co., Oct. 30.—More wheat was sown this fall than for several seasons' past; early sown looking fine, some pieces not up, covered with snow. Potatoes not all dug. Nice quality, half crop. Prices very high. Most of the crop will be marketed this fall, paying \$1.35 in field. There is more clover seed than we have had in ten years; normal yield. Will not all be hulled on account of the bad weather. Corn well matured, more than average crop, but far short of farmers' opinion, and general expectation. Price 70c per bushel.—F. E. G.

Kent Co., Oct. 29.—About the same acreage of fall grains were sown this fall. All crops are pretty well housed at this time. Some beans and potatoes are still out, however. Potatoes are yielding about the usual amount, but the acreage is below normal. Live stock is in good condition, as pastures have been good. Beans show a normal yield. Not much fall plowing will be done, on account of late harvesting of fall crops. Potatoes bring \$1.50 per bushel; beans \$4.50 per cwt. There is a good crop of buckwheat, but none has been threshed yet. W. M.

Allegan Co., Oct. 26.—About the usual acreage of wheat has been sown. Potatoes are a fair crop. Weather conditions are poor for harvesting. The present price is \$1.10 per bushel. Apples were good and bring around 75c per bushel. Live stock is in good condition, and dairy cattle selling at high prices. Horses are very cheap. Very few cattle on feed. Wheat is still in the bins. Butter 45c; eggs 45c.—A. O.

Bay Co., Oct. 28.—The fall crops in this locality run about ten per cent above last year. Potatoes are good, but the acreage is small; most farmers raise enough for their own use. Sugar beets are about half harvested, and the rest are covered with about two inches of snow. Fall plowing is well advanced. Farmers are marketing beans at \$4.30 per cwt.; wheat, \$1.52; corn, 84c; oats, 37c; rye, 70c; barley, \$1.40 per cwt.; hay, \$18; potatoes, \$1.50. Live stock looks good, but butcher stock is scarce. Many fields of beans yet to pull, some of which are in bad condition.—W. J. D.

Wexford Co., Oct. 26.—On account of the late growing season and early

winter weather, farmers are busy taking care of frosted corn, and digging potatoes. Some fields of potatoes remain undug, and there has been snow for the last week. Some apples are still on the trees. Potatoes bring \$1.20 per bushel; butter-fat, 47c. Potatoes are yielding a little better than expected, but there is a good chance for some of the fields to be snowed under for the winter.—G. A. E.

WHEAT SEEDING LATE.

NATURE may save the wheat growers from a big surprise, and consequent low prices next year. Reports to the department of agriculture are to the effect that plowing and seeding of winter wheat in the United States has been delayed in nearly the entire wheat belt. In eastern and central southern sections, the delay in seeding may cause a reduction in intended acreage. Earlier seedings, however, are making a good stand, and the condition is excellent.

SHIP MIXED CARS TO ADVANTAGE.

SHIPPERS on the eastern shore of Maryland are developing many new markets for the produce of that section by forwarding carload lots of mixed fruits and vegetables. By loading a car with several products, shippers find good markets in small towns that could not handle carlots of a single commodity.

These markets pay about as good prices as the large centers of distribution, and sometimes when the large markets are glutted, the small town price is likely to be better. It is possible to load mixed lots more quickly than entire carlots of a single commodity. This is especially true of fruits and vegetables that come in a week or ten days ahead of the bulk of the crop. In addition, there are communities where it is difficult to secure carload shipments of one commodity, and certain crops, such as lima beans, are not grown in sufficient quantity to fill solid cars.

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.

L. A. W., Shiloh, Mich.—If your two cows, which gave birth to dead calves, carried their calves full period, breed them again. If they have vaginal discharge, flush, using a one per cent lysol solution, daily until well.

Tuberculosis.—Ever since my two-year-old cow had her calf, she has gradually lost flesh, and coughed considerably. M. S., Batavia, Mich.—Have your veterinarian apply the tuberculin test.

Sow Fails to Come in Heat.—I have a brood sow that should have raised a litter of pigs this fall, but she fails to come in heat. I might add that there was any amount of brood sows shipped out of the stock yards to here that fail to breed. O. R. S., Marshall, Mich.—If none of the sows you refer to come in heat, it is possible that they have been spayed; if so, they will never come in heat. Look for scar, where wound was made. Of course, your letter does not state that none of them have come in heat. Yohimbine is the best remedy. Tablets are sold under the name of vetol for use in veterinary practice. One-sixth of a grain of yohimbine hydrochloride is the right dose for a sow, and you should give three doses daily, until she comes in heat.

Bunch on Breast.—Have a cow that recently came fresh, which has a bunch on her breast, but bunch is soft, as if it contained water. H. B., Zeeland, Mich.—The bunch contains serum, a watery fluid, and if you will open it up freely, then swab out the cavity with tincture of iodine, she will soon get all right. Doubtless she has bruised breast.

Barrenness.—I have a cow that has failed to freshen for the past two years. Have noticed a bloody discharge from her occasionally, and am told this is a symptom of abortion. E. L. Smith, East Jordan, Mich.—Keeping a cow of this kind must cause you some financial loss, therefore you had better fatten her for the butcher.

Diarrhea.—I have nine fall pigs which were well and had a good appetite before they were weaned; since then they have a bad diarrhea and seem to have lost their appetite. I feed them ground grain and skim-milk. They are in pen. M. S., St. Louis, Mich.—Boil their milk, clean the feeding utensils. Give each pig five drops of paragon in feed three times a day.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

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

Special Notice

Advertised for the Classified Department must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

REAL ESTATE

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

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY to buy on very favorable terms, improved irrigated farms owned by American Beet Sugar Company, at Lamar, Colorado. Only ten per cent cash and balance spread over 34½ years at 5½ per cent interest. Lands very productive, averaging per acre, 3 tons alfalfa, 10 tons beets, 50 bushels barley, 77 bushels oats, and 47 bushels winter wheat. Ideal conditions for dairying and constant markets. Beet sugar factories contract with growers for beets at good prices. Feeding live stock profitable. Fine schools and churches. Good roads and wonderful climate. For detailed information write C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 912 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

100 ACRE "WINTER INCOME" FARM—14 Cattle, 3 Horses, 100 Hens, Bull, turkeys, machinery, vehicles, furniture, hay, grain, vegetables included; est. 1000 cda. wood to sell during cold months. Timber; 800 sap buckets, sugar house, evaporator, tanks; rich southerly fields, 100 fruit trees; warm 7-room house with beautiful outlook, 60-ft. basement barn; only mile busy village. Splendid daily income, \$3,900 takes all, part cash. Details this and farms secured with \$1,200 for gas station and refreshments, pg. 15 Tills. 196 pg. Catalog bargains throughout 24 states. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 205-BC, Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

80-ACRE OAKLAND CO. FARM—Money-maker with Lake Between Pontiac and Flint, short run Detroit markets; dandy 10-room house newly painted and decorated, basement barn, cement hog pen, other bldgs.; 10 acres timber, 75 apple trees, other fruit, smooth rich fields, your own fishing lake in pasture; only 2 miles RR town. If you know values here, you will inspect this at \$5,000, only \$2,000 required. E. A. Strout Farm Agency, Balcony Block, Holly, Mich.

DOUBLE YOUR INCOME by farming on James Ranch, California. No winter there, no drought. Crops growing 365 days in every year, and the best markets offered anywhere. Land is state inspected and state approved. A going proposition for a successful farmer. Write me for details. Herman Janss, San Joaquin, Fresno County, Calif.

TRACY, CALIFORNIA—Ideal for poultry ranch. Cheaply irrigated subdivisions, large or small; poultry supplies at lowest cost, hen health safeguarded by climate and weather conditions, make Tracy ideal for poultry rancher. A conservative estimate of the net profit per hen is \$1. Write Tracy Chamber of Commerce, Tracy, California.

WOULD YOU SELL your farm if you got your price? No commissions. No agents. Address Charles Renich, G7, Woodstock, Illinois.

HAY AND STRAW

No. 1 BAILED BEAN PODS and oat straw, car lots. Write for delivery price. M. Mayer, Merrill, Mich. Box 301.

MISCELLANEOUS

OLD MONEY WANTED—Will pay \$100.00 for 1894 Dime, S. Mint. \$50 for 1913 Liberty Head Nickel (not Buffalo). Big premiums paid for all rare coins. Send 4c for Large Coin Folder. May mean much profit to you. Numismatic Co., Dept. M, Ft. Worth, Texas.

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

NEW KENTUCKY SORGHUM MOLASSES—none better, 10-pound bucket, \$1.25. Send no money, pay when received. J. C. Carter, Elva, Ky.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

WANTED—Certified seed and eating potatoes. Can use two cars baled clover hay and oats. Reference, First National Bank, The Lethman Supply Co., Feed & Seed Dealers, Canton, Ohio.

CERTIFIED SEED GRAIN, from latest improved strains of highest yielding varieties under Michigan conditions. Wolverine oats, Robust beans. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

PET STOCK

FERRETS—Thirty years' experience. Yearling females, the mother ferret special rat catchers, \$5.00 each. Young Stock females, \$4.00. Males, \$3.50. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

FERRETS—specializing in small trained rats or hunters. Information free. Theo. Sellers, New London, Ohio.

FOR SALE—wolf gray police pups, whelped July 16th. A. K. C. papers furnished, \$15 each. White Collies, \$10 each. Homestead Kennels, Saranac, Mich.

COON, skunk, fox, wolf, rabbit hounds cheap. Broke dogs sent on 10 days trial. "O. C. O." Kennels, Oconee, Ill.

REGISTERED AIREDALE PUPPIES—Sound, healthy stock. Priced right. Superior Kennels, Pinconning, Michigan.

REG. HOUNDS, farm raised, broke dogs, puppies. E. Davison, Free Soil, Mich.

SKUNK, Coon, Rabbit and Fox Hounds. Send ten cents for photo group and description of fifty hounds and fur prices. Lakeland Fur Exchange, Salem, Michigan.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS CHEAP—Fur Finders, Money Makers, Free Trial. Illustrated Catalog, Kaskaskia Kennels, B-119, Herrick, Ill.

FOR SALE—Police-Collie pups \$5. Steam Engine, H. Rush, Elkhart, Indiana.

FOR SALE—German Police Puppies, registered stock. Dr. R. G. Sigler, Pinckney, Mich.

BEAGLE RABBIT DOGS.. James W. Glinger, Herrick, Ill.

RAT TERRIERS, fox terriers, rabbit hounds. Illustrated lists 10c. Pete Slater, Pana, Illinois.

TOBACCO

CIGAR SMOKERS—Buy direct. Long Fillers Perfectos. Highest quality. \$4.00 per hundred. Postpaid. Double value guaranteed. Orders for 500 cigars we will include 100 Free. Carney-Graham Co., Paducah, Ky.

OLD LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50; 10 pounds, \$2.50. Smoking, 5 pounds, \$1.25; 10 pounds, \$2. Send no money. Pay when received. Pipe free. Co-operative Growers, Elva, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing, five lb., \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; smoking, five lb., \$1.25; ten, \$2; cigars, \$2 for 50, guaranteed, pay when received, pipe free. Roy Carlton, Maxons Mills, 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 weighing 1½ to 2½ 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 guarantee. Lucian Hill, Tekonsha, Mich.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS and S. C. Buff Leghorns, Cockerels, \$1.25 each. Light Brahms \$2. We pay express. Pine Hill Farm, Howard City, Mich.

HIGH GRADE COCKERELS, Rocks, Reds, \$2.75. S. C. W. Leghorns, \$1.75. M. Mayer, Merrill, Mich. Box 301.

RHODE ISLAND REDS, R. C. Large fancy cockerels at \$3 each. Burt Sisson, Imlay City, Mich.

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

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS—Prices reasonable. 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 Alkire, R. 2, Bear Lake, Mich.

MICHIGAN'S BEST Giant Bronze Turkeys. Excellent quality. Prices low in November. Must sell early. N. Evalyn Ramsdell, Ionia, Mich.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, beauties, well matured. Mark Haydon, Constantine, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, fine stock. G. W. Thacker, LeRoy, Michigan.

THOROUGHbred BRONZE turkey toms \$8, hens \$6. Fine birds. Wm. J. McConnell, Deckerville, Mich.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS—Big fellows. Order early. Mrs. W. B. Newell, Onsted, Mich.

HELP WANTED

YOUNG MAN as milk salesman. Must be responsible, have references and \$200 cash bond. \$35 a week guaranteed. Write for appointment. Belle Isle Creamery, 3060 Forest E., Detroit, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MARRIED MAN, farmer, two children, desires position on farm. Address, Arba Bonner, Vanderbilt, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

BOYS AND GIRLS—During spare hours, earn beautiful Xmas presents, including Dolls, Bugles, Watches, Skates, Foot Balls, Boxing Gloves, Coaster Wagons, Bob Sleighs, Swoaters, etc. Get further details and beautiful catalog by writing today to Pioneer Tea Company, 1996 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED—Earn \$50 to \$75 a week on our Greeting Card proposition. Now is the time to sell them. You can work during spare hours. Write today for details. Pioneer Tea Company, 1996 Gratiot Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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

SALESMEN looking for a real opportunity should write for our proposition. Hustlers make \$50 to \$75 a week. We furnish outfit and pay cash weekly. Monroe Nursery, I. E. Hignitz Sons Co., Monroe, Michigan.

EASY TO SELL GROCERIES. Paints, Lubricating Oils, to consumers. Capital or experience unnecessary. 53 years in business. Lovern & Browne, 1776 So. State, Chicago.



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THESE Seven Great Houses were built at big railway and mail centers so that one of them would be near to you—so that your orders would reach us quicker—your goods would reach you quicker, and with less postage and freight for you to pay.

Building these big plants in each section of the United States is part of our plan to give you the quickest and best possible service.

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One of these seven big stores could buy goods cheaply and sell goods at low prices, just as other stores do. But acting together, buying all together, their vast purchases enable us to buy and sell at lower than market prices.

Each season we go into the market with over Fifty Million dollars in cash. Think of that tremendous advantage. Car load lots, yes even the entire output of a factory is bought; the markets of the world are searched to secure goods of standard quality at prices lower than a smaller organization could possibly buy.

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There you have your answer. *Our big cash buying for you and for over eight million other families.*

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Your Catalogue offers you a saving of \$50 this very season—but you must use the Catalogue to save this money. Turn to it regularly for everything you need to buy. Send all your orders to Ward's and there will be an average cash saving of at least \$50 each season for You!

We Never Sacrifice Quality to Make a Low Price

The assurance of better quality is yours every time you buy at Ward's. We make sure that every article we sell is dependable—that it will give good service. We would rather miss selling you than to disappoint you. Therefore, we offer no "price baits." Mere cheapness may get your first order—but satisfactory quality makes you our friend.



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The opportunity is yours. One of these seven great Houses of Ward's is convenient to you. You have a copy of our Catalogue. Use your Catalogue. Send all your orders to Ward's.

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

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